



Integrated Landscape Management in Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania

Review CEO Endorsement and Make a recommendation

Basic project information

GEF ID

10250

Countries

Tanzania

Project Name

Integrated Landscape Management in Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania

Agencies

FAO

Date received by PM

12/11/2020

Review completed by PM

4/2/2021

Program Manager

Asha Bobb-Semple

Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Project Type

FSP

PIF

CEO Endorsement

Part I ? Project Information

Focal area elements

1. Does the project remain aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements as presented in PIF (as indicated in table A)?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

Yes, however please also select '2' for RIO Marker on Climate Change Mitigation given the focus of the project on SFM.

Agency Response Rio Marker (2) was selected in the Portal.

Project description summary

2. Is the project structure/design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs as in Table B and described in the project document?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

4/2/2021:

Cleared.

3/24/2021:

Thank you for the information provided. Please see follow up comments below:

-The following outputs are missing from Table B- Output 2.1.1: Joint Village Land Use Plans (forest, rangeland and cropland areas) updated, reviewed, developed and implemented in a participatory manner, supporting security of land tenure and access rights; Output 2.1.2: Integrated landscape management mainstreamed into forest management plans (including fire management); Output 2.2.1: Evidence based good, sectoral, local and gender sensitive SLM and SFM practices identified, compiled, implemented, and disseminated; Output 2.2.2: Community seed banks and tree seed and seedlings production center established/or strengthened and capacitated.

1/19/2021

Not fully. Please see the comments below:

-Please include the Outcome level targets in Table B and ensure alignment with the Core Indicator Table, the section on Global Environment Benefits and the Results Framework.

-Outcome 1- There is no indicator referencing the by-laws. Please include or add to an existing indicator.

-Component 3 does not explicitly make reference to collaboration with the Drylands IP GCP. Please include.

Agency Response

03/28/2021

Thank you for noticing. The portal entry has been corrected accordingly.

-Outcome level targets are now included in Table B, and aligned with the Core Indicator Table as well as the section on Global Environment Benefits and the Results Framework.

-Indicator #2 and target for Outcome 1.1 has been revised to capture by-laws.

-Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3 now make explicit references to the REM to be established by the GCP, and the DSL-IP.

3. If this is a non-grant instrument, has a reflow calendar been presented in Annex D?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

N/A

Agency Response N/A

Co-financing

4. Are the confirmed expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented, with supporting evidence and a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized, and a description of any major changes from PIF, consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

5/5/2021:

Cleared.

4/28/2021:

Thank you. However we are unable to locate the revised or additional co-financing letters for TFS and Kaliua District Council in the portal. Please upload.

4/9/2021:

Please see follow up comments below:

- i. All co-financing is in-kind. Please review the criteria for in-kind co-financing (recurrent operational costs) in the GEF guidelines and consider the type of co-financing, for example for the district level sources. This would also be important to justify the level of expected targets to be achieved by the project.

ii. Co-financing letter from FAO indicates the co-financing is in-kind (and not grant), please revise.

3/24/2021:

Cleared

1/19/2021

Not fully.

- Please indicate the type of co-financing in the letter from the VPO as well as the currency in USD.

- The co-financing from FAO indicates grant in the portal submission, but in kind in the letter. Please clarify.

- How is the co-financing contributing to the project in a tangible way. Please indicate the specific project targets and results to which the co-financing will contribute.

-We note there is no co-finance from the private sector, are there opportunities to explore this throughout project implementation

Agency Response

05/04/21

Updated letters have been uploaded into the portal.

04/25/2021

(i) the co-financing has been reviewed and amended jointly with the government based on the various interventions that are taken place within the project areas resulting in an increase in grant co-financing (TFS and Kaliua District Council).

(ii) corrected now.

-The type of co-finance (in-kind) as well as currency in USD has been indicated in the revised letter from VPO.

-FAO co-financing was changed in the portal.

-Table 6. Baseline finance indicates how the proposed co-financing will contribute to the project objectives:

1. The technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture will provide technical backstopping and coordination for all activities related to CSA, SLM and FFS. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture technical assistance as well as additional investments, through the Agricultural Sector Development Program phase II (ASDP II) among others, will be channeled to scale-out integrated SLM and SFM results obtained by the DSL IP child project
2. In the two targeted landscape, the Ministry of water will develop and implement water catchment and conservation activities, establishing Catchment Water Committee (CWC), Sub-catchment water Committees (SCWs), and Water user associations (WUA). It will also monitor the water resources at the catchment level and will share the knowledge and information. The project will use this data produced and would work with the established WUA for the crop-diversification efforts (seed banks, nurseries and on-farm irrigation) and will complement by promoting an integrated approach to SLM and SFM.
3. TFS will be involved and will coordinate all activities related to forest management and beekeeping.
4. VPO-DoE will play a central role in LDN process coordination and will provide overall policy guidance and technical guidelines. As National Focal Point of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), it will be supervising the implementation of the Land Degradation Neutral Targets for Tanzania.
5. The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) support will help MVIWATA (National Networks of Farmers Group in Tanzania) and Tanzania Tree Growers Associations Union (TTGAU) in reaching farmers and provide technical support in production, access to market and finance. FFF will complement the DSL-IP by: Supporting the establishment of the Forest Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) in Kaliua District Council, Tabora Region and Mlele District Council, Katavi Region in collaboration with MVIWATA and TTGAU (Apex FFPOs); ii) Conducting capacity training to the FFPOs; iii) Supporting development of the bankable proposal for FFPOs and supporting them with startup capital to 2 FFPOs in Kaliua District Council, Tabora Region and Mlele District Council, Katavi Region; and iv) Supporting establishment of woodlots into farm plots

-Yes there will be opportunities during project implementation to explore co-finance from the private sector. The project team is already in contact with the National Microfinance Bank Foundation (NMB Foundation) to explore collaboration

opportunities for building financial management capacity among producers and their organizations, creating sustainable linkages with local financial service providers and agricultural value chain agents, and improving agricultural practices to enhance productivity. Other opportunities also exist with the public-private partnership Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT). Additional co-financing from these two organizations and others will be explored during project implementation.

GEF Resource Availability

5. Is the financing presented in Table D adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

4/28/2021:

Cleared on the following basis:

- i) Increase in co-financing contributed to the PMC.
- ii) The Project Technical Coordinator will be undertaking technical tasks and the TOR is in line with these responsibilities. We also note that the co-financing by the government is already providing contribution to the PMC.
- iii) Spot checks now charged to PMC
- iv) Portal budget uploaded.

4/9/2021:

Please see attached follow up comments:

- i) Costs associated with the motor vehicle and other associated costs such as maintenance (\$15,000) and driver (\$90,000) are cleared.
- ii) On the PMC Proportionality: there is currently a low level of proportionality in the co-financing contribution to PMC. With the GEF contribution at 4.7%, for a co-financing of \$36,895,916 the expected contribution to PMC which is currently at \$400,000 (which is 1%) should be increased as much as possible, given the grant co-financing that has been indicated in Table C. As the costs associated with the project management have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to the PMC, please increase the co-financing portion where possible.

iii) Project staff (Project Technical Coordinator; Administration-Accountant) must be charged to the Project Management Costs of both ? the GEF portion and the co-financing portion? (see Guidelines paragraph 5 ? page 49). Please revise accordingly.

iv) Spot checks should be charged to PMC. Please revise.

v) Please include a more detailed budget under Annex E: Project Budget, (in the portal).

4/2/2021:

Cleared.

3/24/2021:

Thank you for the information provided. Please see follow up comments below:

-Please ensure the link to the Project Budget (in the Pro Doc) is revised and consistent with the budget uploaded to the portal and the budget inserted in the portal submission. Items that remain unchanged include assignment of the Administration/Accountant across the components, Chief Technical Advisor (cost-shared between global project and DSL IP countries) still remains in the budget, the Implementation Capacity Officer

-The justification for the project vehicles and driver is noted. Please note that the costs for the driver will need to be co-financed (partially or fully) as per the GEF guidelines. Please adjust accordingly.

-The TORs for the consultants are referenced in the table of contents for the Pro Doc, but we are not seeing the link to TORs in the body of the document. Please include.

-Audits are ineligible M&E costs, please reallocate to the PMC.

-We acknowledge and note the revision of the NPC to include technical tasks across the components.

-You have the option to include the budget summary (Tab-For Annex F), instead of the detailed budget.

1/19/2021

Table D as presented is adequate. Please see additional comments below on the project budget.

- We note the request for 2 project vehicles. Please provide justification for the need for the motor vehicles and explanation as to why this cannot be covered under the co-financing? Motor vehicles should not be covered under PMC.

- We note that the financing for the Technical Project Coordinator and the Administration/Accountant are spread across the components. Please indicate within their TORs the specific technical activities they will be undertaking or what aspects of the component they will be assisting to implement.

-Please also add the budget to the portal submission as per GEF guidelines.

Agency Response

04/25/2021

(i) noted with thanks

(ii) the PMC co-financing has been increased by \$ 500,000 mainly drawn from TFS's in-kind contributions in support of logistics, staff time and additional office space. See further details on co-financing contributions below.

(iii) The costs for the Admin-Accountant are now covered under the project's PMC. The costs for the Project Technical Coordinator are partially distributed over the technical outcomes as the profile will also cover technical deliverables as outlined in the corresponding revised TORs. The increased co-financing by government will substantially support the PMU's operations, however, additional full time and dedicated staff covered by the project will be necessary to mitigate any risks and bottlenecks during the project's implementation.

The co-financing contribution by TFS will cover a procurement Officer, administrator, and supporting staff (Secretary, additional driver, office attendants). Office space including maintenance will be provided to the PMU. At site level, there will be the Project Focal Person for TFS and for the Zonal Office at Tabora. TFS will further support PMU operations by providing additional logistical support (vehicles and driver). In addition, TFS will designate a National Project Director (NPD) who will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. The NPD will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the National Project Coordinator on the government policies and priorities.

(iv) noted and shifted accordingly

(v) included

03/28/2021

The revised budget has been included in ProDoc (updated link) and portal submission.

Please note that one driver will already be fully covered by the government. Further, TFS will co-finance 20% of the costs for the second driver. The budget has been revised accordingly.

There are no international consultants under the project anymore. The reference to TORs have been removed from the table of contents. Apologies for this oversight.

Noted, audits have been moved under PMC in the revised budget.

-Justification for driver and purchase of vehicles is now included under Annex A2 and summarized below:

The Tanzania DSL project covers a large project area, with difficult road conditions and terrain in the targeted watersheds. Available vehicles are already allocated to other projects and can only be used for well aligned missions. In order for the PMU staff and project consultants to operate effectively for the implementation and monitoring of the interventions in the project sites, two vehicles are required (one for each catchment) to be funded by the project.

The Government of Tanzania is providing substantial PMC co-financing to this project by allocating additional PMU staff including a Procurement Officer, Administrator, and supporting staff (Secretary, additional driver, office attendants). Office space will be provided to the PMU. At site level, there will be the Project Focal Person for TFS and for the Zonal Office at Tabora. In addition, TFS will designate a National Project Director (NPD) who will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. The NPD will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the National Project Coordinator on the government policies and priorities. The costs for procurement of a driver (USD 90,000) vehicle (2 x USD 60,000) is, thus, considered economical and cost-effective given the PMC costs provided as co-financing, including a driver.

- TORs for the Technical Project Coordinator were strengthened. Administration/accountant costs were shifted to Output 3.3.3 and PMC and the corresponding ToRs aligned.

- The revised budget has been uploaded as per request.

Project Preparation Grant

6. Is the status and utilization of the PPG reported in Annex C in the document?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

Core indicators

**7. Are there changes/adjustments made in the core indicator targets indicated in Table E?
Do they remain realistic?**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

4/28/2021:

Cleared.

4/12/2021:

Please see follow up comment below:

- We note with restoration target (Sub-indicator 3.2) and note the details in the project that this will be achieved through passive and active activities. Please confirm if the 2,729 ha of avoided deforestation is included in the overall restoration target? Please also provide an estimate of the portion of the target that will be accounted through active restoration activities?

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

-Please add a note explaining how the targets are being accounted in the project. For example, the portion that covers direct field based interventions, the portion that applies to the land use planning, the portion of land that will benefit from avoided deforestation etc.

-Please attach the FAO Ex-Act tool

-Is there an opportunity to include HC VF in the targets, given the focus of the project and also given the reference under Outcome 2.2, to *indicator (6) # ha of avoided deforestation*. Are all targeted forest land, productive lands?

-We also note there are no BD related targets, at least under sub-indicator 4.1. Is there an opportunity for same under *Indicator (4) # ha of forest land under improved forest management?*

-Grasslands have been targeted for restoration, however these are not selected as a sub-indicator. Please clarify.

-Please ensure the targets mentioned here align with the figures under the GEBs section and the results framework.

Agency Response

04/25/2021

The 2,729 ha of avoided deforestation is a results of passive restoration efforts, accounted under 4.1, and not included in the overall restoration target (based on Ex-Act assumptions and calculations). Most of the restoration work will come from enforcement and implementation of the forest management plans, and would therefore be passive restoration. The estimate proportion for active restoration work undertaken by the project (predominantly under Output 2.1.2) will be around 4,000 ha.

-A note explaining how the targets are being accounted in the project has been added under the core indicator table.

-The FAO Ex-Act tool has been included under ANNEX 3 (page 158)

Full Ex-Act calculations here:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ij5VCXr2NfDmc3O4B66oLOadmO0HVtAV/view?usp=sharing>

-Further consultations with the government and TFS on opportunities to include HCVF in the targets (in alignment with HCVF criteria) are required which will take place during the project's implementation start. The core indicator table will be adjusted as necessary.

-Yes, there is an opportunity to include BD related targets. Sub-indicator 4.1 was revised accordingly. References included in relevant sections of the ProDoc.

- One indicator under outcome 2.2. is looking at # of ha of grasslands under improved management. Grasslands will not be directly restored, but moderately degraded grasslands will be improved to non-degraded grasslands over 6000 ha, through pasture management plans with the community.

-Indicators and targets have been revised and clarified, including in the RF and in the GEBs section. Targets are aligned throughout the PRODOC.

Part II ? Project Justification

1. Is there a sufficient elaboration on how the global environmental/adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers, are going to be addressed?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

Not fully.

-Please provide some context on the private sector and the related challenges.

-At present there is much information in the context related to agriculture and crops. While this is noted and relevant to the project, given that GEF funding focuses on addressing environmental degradation, please include additional information on the current state of degradation in Tanzania as well as the targeted landscape as it relates to land, biodiversity as well as climate change impacts. Some of this information is included in the Annex (X-5), however this should be one of the main points in the body of the submission.

-Please provide further information on the common management challenges that are shared with other countries in the sub-region or neighbouring countries.

Agency Response

- One sub-section on private sector has been included in the context section, highlighting the main challenges the private sector is facing in the targeted landscapes, with reference to some of the pre-selected value chains.

-Two detailed paragraph on the current state of degradation per LUS in the two targeted areas have been added.

-Additional information on common management challenges have been included under paragraph 105.

2. Is there an elaboration on how the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects were derived?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

3. Is the proposed alternative scenario as described in PIF/PFD sound and adequate? Is there sufficient clarity on the expected outcomes and components of the project and a description on the project is aiming to achieve them?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

-The Impact driver D1 is not included in the ToC diagram, please include.

-Please number the Outputs in this section, so that we can check the alignment with Table B.

-Please elaborate on the potential opportunities for green recovery in relation to the impacts of COVID. These may include innovation innovation for connectivity e.g. mobile technology to access tools and information on sustainable land management practices in times of restricted movement, provision of green jobs.

Component 1

-What is the role of the private sector in the process to strengthen the enabling environment?

-Given the experience with the LDN Working Group in the past, how will the project facilitate the continuity of the LDN WG in this instance?

-Is there opportunity for the project to make recommendations re land tenure and the conflicting legislation/policies that may lead to land conflicts?

-The submission does not appear to include a discussion on *Output.1.1.2: Value of Miombo woodland's ecosystem services assessed across the two targeted sub-landscapes and fed into a policy/decision-making;* and *Output.1.1.3: Strategies, plans and other sectoral frameworks reviewed and by-laws clarified and implemented.* Please include.

Component 2

- There is little discussion related to the activity under Output 2.3.3- *Support FFPOs to develop gender-sensitive saving group and access to micro-credits with support from financial institutions such as CRDB Bank.* What will this actually involve, how will the project work with the financial institutions to ensure mechanisms are in place to assist with access to finance after the project has ended?

Component 3

-Outcome 3.1- What are the mechanisms being put in place to ensure the continuity of the LDN monitoring system (including financing, hosting and access to the database, collection of data, continued training where necessary etc.)?

-Outcome 3.3- A significant amount of the activity in this component is heavily reliant on the REM. How will this support at the national level be sustained beyond the life of the project? What are the national institutional practices and coordinating mechanisms being put in place to ensure continued interaction with neighbouring countries for dryland management?

Agency Response

- The ToC has been updated

- Outputs are now numbered in the boxes detailing the activities, under each outcome. The numbers are aligned with Table B

- Additional information on COVID 19 has been included (ToC section). Summary below:

Unfortunately there is not a lot of data on current COVID situation in Tanzania and very limited mitigating interventions have been introduced by the government to date. The

project will include measures to mitigate possible negative impacts of COVID 19 as highlighting in the following: There are several digital technologies and innovative approaches that the project will introduce to support sharing of knowledge virtually in support of social distancing. For example; tablets that were introduced for the SHARP household surveys will be used to take footages on different SLM/SFM approaches that will be disseminated to wider groups of stakeholders as well as for monitoring and evaluation purposes. This approach will be complemented by the "*Making every voice count for adaptive management*" initiative facilitated by the Global Coordination project. This initiative promotes a variety of communication tools, focusing on a participatory video approach as an interactive platform that supports networking and knowledge generation, and in later stages documenting and disseminating knowledge assets and lessons learned ? especially those identified by the local communities and stakeholders at landscape level. The goal is to create a bridge between other teams and initiatives and work beyond the 11 countries involved in this program. The activities will be complemented by specific activities and tools to ensure access to agriculture and forestry advisory services during COVID-19 pandemic, such as the use of radio, print media, videos, mobile vans, and social media (e.g. WhatsApp) to overcome barriers related to social distance, travel limitations and possible lockdown periods. Further to that, the proposed project will use FAO's digital platforms such as Agri-market place, crop & weather calendar, E-Nutrifood & Livestock from FAO digital services portfolio to maintain promotion of sustainable SLM and SFM Practices in times of restricted movement.

Moreover the project's overall strategy is geared towards increasing the ecological, social and economic resilience in the target landscapes. The proposed is aligned with Tanzania government initiatives in responding to COVID-19. Additionally, the project's corresponding broader interventions are therefore well adapted to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 by:

- ? Supporting local supply chains, hence increasing the resilience of local food systems, food security and nutrition (through the establishment of community seed banks and diversification of on-farm production using drought tolerant and nutritious legumes) while simultaneously addressing land degradation and increasing agricultural productivity. Output xxx
- ? Creating green jobs through the selected value chains which in turn will improve the overall management and resilience of the landscape (e.g. apiculture which promotes pollination, reduction of forest fires through introduction of modern bee hives while increasing local livelihoods - Output 2.3.2
- ? Promote the sustainable management of the forest resources which make a significant contribution to food and nutrition security, helping ward off debilitating micronutrient deficiencies while diversifying diets and livelihood - Output 2.1.2

- ? Promote conservation of forest catchment to assures flow of water and other ecosystem services. Hence, this will help government initiative on emphasizing community to frequently wash their hands as measure to prevent against COVID-19. This will also support availability of tree leaves of different kinds such as Eucalyptus and lemon, and Herbal medicine for incubation (known as kujifukiza in Swahili)
- ? Supporting the sustainable use of woodfuel (which remains the main source of energy for cooking) and therefore energy and food security. - Output 2.3.1

The project interventions in the field will be accompanied by applying FAO resource handbook for running farmer field schools (FFS) during the COVID-19 pandemic:

<http://www.fao.org/3/ca9064en/ca9064en.pdf>

The handbook has two main purposes. First, it contains guidelines that focus on reducing risks of COVID-19 community transmission when running FFS and other agricultural training activities, based on WHO recommendations adapted to the context of FFS. Second, it aims to guide practitioners in using FFS positively to disseminate basic protective measures and build effective responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. To this end, a set of 21 learning activities to integrate COVID-19-related topics in FFS and help communities respond to the challenges they face.

All participatory events (e.g. for the elaboration of Integrated Land-Use Plans (ILUPs) will be used to: (i) counter spread of fake news on COVID-19, (ii) equip and train front-line project facilitators and field workers, and community leaders, about COVID-19 related knowledge; (iii) raise awareness and disseminate information about COVID-19 impacts and response measures in agriculture, forestry, food security and nutrition; and (iv) inform about and encourage the observation of the official rules to be followed to avoid contagion and transmission.

Component 1 related responses:

- Additional information on the private sector role has been included under Component 1 (para 162). Summary below:

In addition to the above-mentioned public approaches to strengthen the enabling environment, the private sector involvement will be key to the success of the project's interventions, to scale-up its impacts and bring transformative change, and to strengthen the enabling environment. Public private partnerships (PPP) will be promoted to provide training for producers on issues related to credit and financial literacy, areas which were identified as key barriers to the development of value chains in the intervention area. Furthermore, financial institutions (including CRDB Bank, but also NMB Foundation, and other financial institutions) will seek to increase the availability of capital and other forms of finance to SMEs and small-scale agribusinesses to make SLM/SFM investments in selected value chains, beyond business as usual, contributing to enhance

the enabling environment to implement SLM and SFM practices at field level. The private sector will also be engaged in business development, together with FFPOs (component 2), developing business plans together with FFPOs, improving the structuring of producer groups, and increasing their access to competitive markets.?

- The project will support the government in reviewing/strengthening the structure of the LDN NWG and the capacities of its members (LDN planning/assessment). LDN NWG members awareness will be strengthened, and the LDN NWG will be institutionalized, being in a better position to attract investments. It will also support periodic meetings of the LDN NWG and will contribute to sectoral planning via budget planning (e.g. participation of focal points will be ensured in LDN NWG), attracting additional investment. This will be further explored during implementation.

- Joint Village Land Use Plans which will be developed under output 2.1.1 will be dealing with land tenure aspects and will be making recommendations at local level to deal with land conflicts. While the project cannot fully tackle issues of land tenure within the landscape, it intends to make meaningful contributions to tenure rights by applying a participatory land use planning approach resolving insecure or inequitable tenure. Land tenure and rights in the landscape will be promoted, and negotiations between parties will be conducted.

There will be opportunities to address land conflict where they arise through participatory planning processes, and raising awareness applying VGGT (translated in Swahili). The proposed project will also use the opportunity of the on-going process of revising and implementing the national land policy on land tenure related issues.

- Outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 are presented under Outcome 1.1 under the points (iii) and (iv).

In summary:

For Output 1.1.2: The project will generate knowledge to fill gaps identified including on the current state of ecosystem, causes of degradation, and the value of the Miombo ecosystem for livelihoods. It will help ensure that evidence-based decisions can be made for LDN. An ecosystem services assessment (ESAs) will be conducted across the two target sub-landscapes starting in PY2, including an economics of land degradation (ELD) assessment (output 1.1.2). The latter will show the cost of inaction associated with the continued loss of ecosystem services across the landscape. Various approaches to ESAs exist, and this project proposes to take an ecological-economic and systems perspective (landscape), with a specific focus on costs, benefits, and impacts.

The results of these assessments will be disseminated, and where relevant, results published in regional publications such as the Miombo Network and SADC. The dissemination strategy will also include landscape level workshops, and one national

workshop (building awareness of planners at the national and sub-national levels to consider planning units that go beyond administrative boundaries (landscapes)). In the targeted landscape, the project will generate knowledge and promote evidence based good and gender sensitive SLM and SFM practices. In addition, the good practices identified through this project will be shared with other projects and initiatives such as SUSTAIN phase 2 or ASDP II, which will contribute to out-scaling the practices beyond the target sub-basins.

This assessment will be complemented by an assessment of potential economic incentive mechanisms to encourage investment in restoration of degraded miombo ecosystem; leading to the implementation of a payment for ecosystem services pilot in the Miombo area.

For Output 1.1.3: While various sectoral strategies and plans address SLM and SFM, and to some extent support LDN, the overall framework for LDN in Tanzania remains fragmented and siloed, both at national and district levels. Therefore, capacity remains low to address the root causes of land and forest degradation, as the systemic viewpoint necessary to the landscape approach is impeded by this lack of coordination across sectors. This is compounded by the limited knowledge of stakeholders at all levels of the ecological and socioeconomic value of Miombo woodlands.

The interventions of the Tanzania child project will directly support the implementation of the SLM/SFM activities at the targeted landscape and provide concrete examples on how the relevant national strategies and plans can be applied in an adapted manner at the community level. The strategy review process will be applied throughout the implementation of the project, benefiting the targeted land users by linking them directly to strategic processes at local, district, and national levels through a multi-stakeholder mechanism. At regional and global levels this will be facilitated by the GCP.

The project intends to conduct a comprehensive review of three key strategy areas and contribute to filling gaps where possible. First, the project will target the tree seed strategy in particular. Access to seeds, including indigenous species for forestry applications, is difficult within the target landscape. Tree seed strategy at national level is still heavily reliant on demand, limiting production of indigenous species which often require specialized techniques.

Furthermore, the project will assess and review the livestock development strategy and action plan taking into account sustainable rangeland management and formulate instruments/regulations for pasture seed, farmer managed seeds and community seed banks.

The project will review the PFM guidelines on benefits sharing, especially looking at guidance on how the benefits arising from forest management under JFM are to be shared or the preferred mechanism for doing so.

Component 2 related response:

- This activity has been further detailed under Outcome 2.3 point (iii). The project will partner with financial institutions (e.g. CRDB bank, National Microfinance Bank (NMB) foundation, Tanzania Agricultural Bank Development (TADB), and Village Community Banks (VICOBA and SACCOS), among others) to provide knowledge on different financial opportunities which can be accessed by farmers/FFPOs, as well as help them in securing credit at affordable rates. Bank lending is typically low and with high interest rates due to perceptions of the agriculture, forestry and livestock sectors as low profit generators that involve high risks and transaction costs. Moreover, these institutions are often reluctant to invest in smallholder producers or provide insurance given their high dependence on unpredictable weather patterns and market price fluctuations. Smallholder producers in the targeted regions are not well linked to markets or financial institutions, such as micro-credit or micro-insurance, making it very challenging for them to financially sustain their production over time. Private sector investments in the targeted sectors therefore remain low, including for value-adding activities despite their potential for enhancing rural economies by transforming subsistence production into commercialization. These partnerships with financial institutions will seek to increase the availability of capital and other forms of finance to SMEs and small-scale agribusinesses to make SLM/SFM investments in selected value chains, beyond business as usual.

Component 3 related response:

Additional information was included under Outcome 3.1.

As for the LDN NWG, there is a strong buy-in by the Government of Tanzania / Vice President Office for a LDN monitoring system to comply with Tanzania commitment under the UNCCD. The proposed LDN monitoring system will be hosted by the VPO (UNCCD focal point), with a protocol defined and implemented for managing the system, accessing the database, collecting data, etc. The VPO will work closely with National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC) with an IT team who will be involved in managing the system, in close collaboration with the relevant sectors and other stakeholders.

The VPO is already having experience in developing and hosting such system. For instance, it is currently developing an adaptation knowledge management system under the GEF project Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience implemented by UNEP. This system will be hosted within VPO under the eGovernment system. The administrators will sit within VPO, and the VPO IT team will oversee maintaining the

system. A user acceptance test is currently being conducted, before the system is made publicly available.

- Additional information (reliance on the REM) was included in relevant section. In summary:

The UNCCD focal point of Tanzania is already linked to regional mechanisms supported under SADC (e.g. GGWI). The project will strengthen and widen the interactions (taking multisector approach) while increasing LDN related capacities at regional (e.g. SADC LDN GGWI work) and at national level. In addition, FAO is supporting SADC under a parallel running technical assistance project (Dec 2020 to November 2022) to establish a multidisciplinary regional steering committee (RSC) for the GGWI in the SADC region. This committee will be composed of key focal ministries and stakeholders to ensure coordination and country involvement /ownership. The RSC will be included in SADC Secretariat's Environment and Climate Change and NRM unit. The regional common management challenges will be jointly identified to inform current and future priorities of SADC's GGWI programme.

The below is a summary of on-going and future regional interventions the child projects will directly benefit from:

SADC under its LDN and Great Green Wall outreach already works closely with Tanzania and the other SADC member states and will play a key role in maintaining regional cooperation after the project ends. LDN will remain a key theme for regional knowledge sharing because of the National LDN targets of each countries and the support from UNCCD.

Tanzania and other child projects will further benefit from SADC's key areas of work that are in support of the child project's objective including the Operationalization of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification (SRAP), Natural Resources, Disaster Risk Management, and Social and Human Development. SADC has also established a Water, Energy, Food Nexus Conceptual Framework and Governance structure: the project will take advantage of the SADC WEF Nexus Dialogues as a platform to bring together the Water, Energy, Agriculture and Economic Planning sectors. Tanzania and other child projects will further benefit from SADC platforms such as Environment Technical Committee meetings and Environment Ministers meetings as opportunities for pursuing inter-country policy dialogue. IUCN and UNCCD are currently finalizing a Drought Management Plan for SADC, and the GCP offers an important opportunity for capacity enhancement for drought mitigation within the framework of this plan.

4. Is there further elaboration on how the project is aligned with focal area/impact program strategies?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

Not fully.

Agency Response - The project's alignment with the DSL IP strategy has been strengthened (see further below). In addition the project has now a closer alignment to BD and relevant targets as indicated earlier.

5. Is the incremental reasoning, contribution from the baseline, and co-financing clearly elaborated?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

6. Is there further and better elaboration on the project's expected contribution to global environmental benefits or adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

3/24/021

Cleared.

1/19/2021

No fully.

It is not clear how the GEBs mentioned here align with the targets under the core indicators or those mentioned in the Results framework.

Agency Response - Indicators and targets have been revised and clarified, including in the core indicator table, the RF and in the GEBs section. Targets are aligned throughout the PRODOC.

7. Is there further and better elaboration to show that the project is innovative and sustainable including the potential for scaling up?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

- How will the LDN WG, the community seed banks and other community committees be sustained?

-Please see additional related comments under Question 3.

Agency Response

-Additional information has been included under the sustainability section.

As mentioned above, the UNCCD focal point will lead the LDN Working Group, making sure it is active, institutionalized and contributes to Tanzania reporting requirements to the UNCCD beyond the project implementation.

The seed banks will be an income generating activity (selling seeds) for local stakeholders, contributing to their sustainability in the long term.

Other community committees, such as the Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRC) or Water user associations (WUA) are already institutionalized in Tanzania. TFS works with established VNRC to prepare, implement and monitor community-based forest and village land forest reserves (VLFR) management plans. This support will continue after the end of the project. The Ministry of water will establish WUA and capacitate them to be effectively operating in the sub-basin, out-scaling at the sub-basin the LDN coordination work initiated by the landscape level LDN working group, and making sure they are active beyond the project implementation.

- All comments under question 3 have been addressed

Project Map and Coordinates

Is there an accurate and confirmed geo-referenced information where the project intervention will take place?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

4/28/2021:

Cleared.

4/9/2021:

Please upload the project map in the portal under Annex D.

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response

04/25/2021

done

N/A

Child Project

If this is a child project, is there an adequate reflection of how it contributes to the overall program impact?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

4/2/2021:

Cleared.

3/24/2021:

Thank you. We note the information provided in the Project Document, however the information in the portal submission remains unchanged. Please include the text provided in the response.

1/19/2021

Please provide further details on the actual Outcomes of the Impact Program and describe how the child project outcomes are aligned. At the moment they are only listed.

Agency Response

03/28/2021

The relevant section has been updated in the portal now.

- Additional information has been included

The Child Project in Tanzania, together with the other Miombo & Mopane Child Project countries of the SFM-DSL IP, will respond to the Drylands IP novelty objective to maintain the ecological integrity of the entire unique and globally important ecoregion, through comprehensive and large-scale set of investments and efforts over large landscape units, in some cases cutting across important transboundary areas of regional watersheds.

The Child Project in Tanzania respond to the LDN goal of the GEF Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Programme, to avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation and deforestation, through the sustainable management of production landscapes. The Child project is structured around three components that are aligned with the DSL IP objectives:

Response: Additional information has been included

The Child Project in Tanzania, together with the other Miombo & Mopane Child Project countries of the SFM-DSL IP will build on the global initiatives that provide a basis to maintain the ecological integrity of the entire unique and globally important ecoregion, through comprehensive and integrated landscape units, in some cases cutting across important transboundary areas of regional watersheds.

The Child Project in Tanzania respond to the LDN goal of the GEF Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Programme and deforestation, through the sustainable management of production landscapes. The Child project is structured around the following IP objectives:

DSL IP Objectives	Tanzania Child Project Components
1) Integrated landscape management with particular focus on sustainable forest management and restoration, rangelands, and livestock production.	? Component 2 will adopt an integrated landscape management approach to improve livelihoods, land degradation, and environmental protection. The project will develop Land Use Plans in two districts. VLUP planning will address multisectoral issues such as restoration, SLM, and SFM priorities that generate multiple environmental benefits.
2) The promotion of diversified agro-ecological food production systems in drylands.	? Component 2 will support SLM, SFM and Green Value Chain interventions to improve food production systems in agriculture and forest land, mainly through the restoration, protection and sustainable management of croplands and grasslands and the restoration, protection and sustainable management of a key strategy to enhance ecological, social and economic resilience in the drylands. ?
3) The creation of an enabling environment to support the two objectives above.	? Component 1 will create an enabling environment for mainstreaming LDN at national and district levels, and enhancing the capacity of policy makers and local actors to understand about the existing LDN-related policies and regulations, formulate the necessary policy frameworks to enforce the legal framework, formulate regulations and bylaws, and implement improvements to support SLM, SFM, and Green Value Chain development. ? Component 3 will create an enabling environment for LDN monitoring and evaluation at national level, and enhance the capacity of national, district and local actors to participate in data collection, data analysis, developing lessons learned, and contributing to a knowledge management system for the countries in the Miombo & Mopane Ecoregion.
Private Sector: promote innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation, development, peace-building, and benefits for local communities	? Component 2 will strengthen and lead to responsible and sustainable business opportunities to the markets in the target landscapes: the NTFP of bee products, mushrooms, and other forest products during project implementation. The project will enhance business capacity of local organizations and buyer companies, through training, technical assistance, and market participation to business incubation and acceleration programmes.

Tanzania and the other Child Project countries of the SFM-DSL IP will build on the global initiatives that provide a basis to maintain the ecological integrity of the entire unique and globally important ecoregion, through comprehensive and integrated landscape units, in some cases cutting across important transboundary areas of regional watersheds.

Stakeholders

**Does the project include detailed report on stakeholders engaged during the design phase?
Is there an adequate stakeholder engagement plan or equivalent documentation for the
implementation phase, with information on Stakeholders who will be engaged, the means of
engagement, and dissemination of information?**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**Has the gender analysis been completed? Did the gender analysis identify any gender
differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities? If so,
does the project/program include gender-responsive activities, gender-sensitive indicators
and expected results?**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A
Private Sector Engagement

**If there is a private sector engagement, is there an elaboration of its role as a financier
and/or as a stakeholder?**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

Not fully.

-Private sector engagement as described in this section does not appear to be concrete and is lacking in details. Which specific components, or Outputs will the private sector be involved in? What are the expected results?

-Mostly smallholder agriculture systems are mentioned, livestock and cropping activities in addition to income generated from non-timber forest products and bee keeping. Please provide additional information on the role of other private sector stakeholders.

-Consideration for the private sector in capacity development and training, including through the FFS, could be made.

Agency Response

- Under outcome 2.3 Partnerships with financial institutions (including CRDB Bank, but also NMB Foundation) will seek to increase the availability of capital and other forms of finance to SMEs and small-scale agribusinesses to make SLM/SFM investments in selected value chains, beyond business as usual.

The private sector will be directly involved in output 2.2.2 ?Support for small-scale seed enterprises ? under outcome 2.2, and under outcome 2.3 in the business development component. The project will work directly towards the capacity-building of FFPOs, and improve the structuring of producer groups (in particular for those underdeveloped value chains), to increase access to competitive markets. The project will also support FFPOs in the development of bankable business plans, and provide innovation platforms to link them/enable engagement with other key actors of the value chains, including middle men, aggregators/traders and processors.

Challenges on the current situation on Private Public Partnership (PPP)) facing the targeted landscapes will be addressed by the proposed project through existing platforms. Recommendation on improvement of enabling environment will be discussed for policy advocacy, and awareness raising.

- Other private sector stakeholders are mentioned, such as larger honey traders for example Upendo Honey and Mohamed Enterprises Tanzania Limited (METL) & Fida Hussein. The project would facilitate the contact with these larger traders and boost business opportunities between producer groups supported and these traders.

The project will also coordinate with the Honey Council of Tanzania to explore opportunities for business development. Tanzania Honey Council (THC) is a nongovernmental, nonprofit apex body that encompasses all stakeholders in the beekeeping subsector.

Furthermore, partnerships with private finance institutions will be developed to facilitate access to finance and insurance to SMEs.

- This is well noted. The project will identify options and pursue this approach during implementation.

Generally, the FFS will be linked with end-market for opportunities and value addition of produced crops. The established FFS will also work closely with rural producer organizations and seed companies for testing and demonstrating their climate resilient practices. System that links farmers with Agriculture Research Institutes (ARIs) and seed companies for introduction and testing of new technology or new crop variety that is resilience to climate change will be established. Equally, farmers will use FFS for exhibiting and competing for best climate agriculture resilience practices. The best practices will then get a chance to be demonstrated and scaled out during farmer's exhibition day (NANENANE-08/08 each Year) as a climax platform for showcase. More than 10,000 farmers, private sectors, and decision makers will be reached through this platform for promoting good SFM, SLM, and climate resilience practices and uptake of FFS approach at national level.

Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Has the project elaborated on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved? Were there proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes.

Agency Response N/A

Coordination

Is the institutional arrangement for project implementation fully described? Is there an elaboration on possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

-Regarding the GEF financed projects identified, please elaborate on areas where there may be the potential for collaboration or use of knowledge/tools/approaches for this child project.

-We will not be able to support the IA/EA arrangements as presented due to the following reasons listed below. Please make the necessary adjustments in the project document.

1. The justification provided in this case is to ensure a more effective collaboration between the Miombo/Mopane cluster countries under the programmatic approach, and also to provide an opportunity for a harmonized, well-coordinated and cost-efficient deployment of tailored technical assistance to support child project countries in addressing common land degradation challenges. This is not considered a justification for a GEF policy exception, which explicitly precludes the merging or crossing over of the implementing functions of the GEF Agencies and the execution functions undertaken by EAs.
2. The proposed arrangement on the procurement of all international expertise for the child project through FAO is not in line with this policy. GEF policy strongly prefers national execution of projects and the utilization of national expertise to provide technical assistance locally. The intended harmonized, well-coordinated and cost-efficient deployment of tailored technical assistance to support child project execution can be achieved by other means than by providing execution support by the Implementing agency.
3. FAO as the Lead Agency for the DSL program also implements and executes the associated Global Coordination Project (GCP) for this program. This function is crucial for ensuring coherence among all child projects under the program, and also has a specific budget for providing technical assistance through the GCP. In addition, child projects are expected to allocate funds for engagement in global (and specifically for this IP regional cluster) activities for learning and knowledge sharing.
4. If situations of low capacity in the country would require specific execution support, we request the GEF Agency to procure a ?third-party? to execute as a preferred way forward.

5. Finally, written requests by OFPs are only a condition for consideration of the request, and do not automatically lead to GEF's concurrence with the request. In the specific case, the conclusion of the PM is to not approve the request.

Agency Response

Potential for collaboration has been identified with the Integrated Adaptation Program to enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar which will be implemented in the same overall landscape and will complement the DSL IP child project resilient production systems for resilient livelihoods and access to market.

Because of the close alignment between the DSL IP and the FOLUR IP child projects in Tanzania, both in scope and timing, MNRT and TFS, with the support of FAO and WWF, have identified a range of opportunities for creating synergies between these projects. These are detailed in table 10.

Further to that, the proposed project will also be aligned with FAO-Green Climate Fund (GCF) project (under designing in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture). Potential areas for collaboration, approaches, and tools will be explored during implementation.

- (Points 1-5) The project budget has been amended accordingly. Funds were reallocated to increase investments into field-based operations per GEF-SEC recommendations.

FAO is now only providing minor, very targeted support functions to the lead executing agency (Tanzania Forest Service, TFS) at country level that are essential to the smooth and consistent delivery of the program. For that purpose and as requested by the government of Tanzania, FAO will engage a national expert (Execution Capacity Development Support and ESS monitoring specialist, see link to TORs below) budgeted on PMC and on M&E budget to support and build TFS's capacity in the following critical areas: (i) Coordinating the project's complex institutional arrangements which require a high level of coordination, M&E and learning efforts. TFS as Executing Entity will sub-contract several sub-partners to execute the project, including District Commissioners (DC), the Office of Vice President (VPO), the National Land Use Planning Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), the Ministry of Water (MoWI), as well as local and regional NGOs. The FAO expert will ensure that all AWP&B, procurement plans and reporting products are prepared in a consistent manner for a smooth review and approval from the Project Steering Committee, a key PMC support task that Executing Agencies, alone, will not

be able to ensure for a program of this complexity. (ii) Ensuring coherence and timely engagement with regional and global learning, monitoring, and reporting efforts as well as the provision of the GCP's technical support services. FAO is well-positioned to ensure that the project optimizes its interactions both regionally and globally. Through this targeted support the project management unit will be in a better position to interface directly with the Regional Exchange Mechanism, ensuring a consistent and reliable bi-directional flow of data and knowledge. (iii) Managing risks related to environmental and social safeguards (ESS) that were triggered, and the implementation and monitoring of corresponding risk mitigation plan. The ESS that require additional support are related to conflict resolution and tenure (as part of the integrated land use planning), crop genetic resources (seeds banks) as well as climate risks (to be incorporated in the land use planning process). See relevant section in the ProDoc. (iv) Implementing the fiduciary risk mitigation plan. The fiduciary assessment of execution capacity (conducted by the external audit firm BDO) has identified some weaknesses (e.g. procedures for the selection of sub-contractors, mechanisms to manage poor programmatic and/or financial performance, etc.) that will need active support and capacity building to enable TFS to perform their role as Executing Agency. In view of the tasks, the inputs provided by the implementing agency fee and own co-financing alone are not expected to be sufficient to ensure the desired level of coordination, application of environmental and social safeguards, coherent flow of knowledge and monitoring of agencies performances and contributions.

FAO is now only providing minor, very targeted support functions to the lead executing agency (Tanzania Forest Service, TFS) at country level that are essential to the smooth and consistent delivery of the program.

For that purpose and as requested by the government of Tanzania, FAO will engage a national expert (Execution Capacity Development Support and ESS monitoring specialist, see link to TORs below) budgeted under PMC and M&E to support and build TFS's capacity in the following critical areas:

- (i) Ensuring coherence and timely engagement with regional and global learning, monitoring, and reporting efforts as well as the provision of the GCP's technical support services. FAO is well-positioned to ensure that the project optimizes its interactions both regionally and globally. Through this targeted support the project management unit will be in a better position to interface directly with the Regional Exchange Mechanism, ensuring a consistent and reliable bi-directional flow of data and knowledge.
- (ii) Coordinating the project's complex institutional arrangements which require a high level of coordination, M&E and learning efforts. TFS as Executing Entity will sub-contract several sub- partners to execute the project, including local government authorities (Kaliu DC and Mlele DC), the Office of Vice President (VPO), the National Land Use Planning Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), the Ministry of Water (MoWI), as well as local and regional NGOs. The FAO expert will ensure that all AWP&B, procurement plans and reporting products are prepared in a consistent manner for a smooth review and approval from the Project Steering Committee, a key PMC support task that Executing Agencies, alone, will not be able to ensure for a program of this complexity.
- (iii) Managing risks related to environmental and social safeguards (ESS) that were triggered, and the implementation and monitoring of corresponding risk mitigation plan. The ESS that require additional support are related to conflict resolution and tenure (as

part of the integrated land use planning), crop genetic resources (seeds banks) as well as climate risks (to be incorporated in the land use planning process). See relevant section in the ProDoc.

•(iv) Implementing the fiduciary risk mitigation plan. The fiduciary assessment of execution capacity (conducted by the external audit firm BDO) has identified some weaknesses (e.g. procedures for the selection of sub-contractors, mechanisms to manage poor programmatic and/or financial performance, etc.) that will need active support and capacity building to enable TFS to perform their role as Executing Agency.

In view of the tasks, the inputs provided by the implementing agency fee and own co-financing alone are not expected to be sufficient to ensure the desired level of coordination, application of environmental and social safeguards, coherent flow of knowledge and monitoring of agencies performances and contributions.

TORs: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/123NOCiWCqQrB2YRP8D2SC7AC0VtAxOE2/view?usp=sharing>

Consistency with National Priorities

Has the project described the alignment of the project with identified national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the relevant conventions?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

Please indicate if the project is supporting any commitments with regard to climate and forests.

Agency Response

- Additional commitments with regards to climate and forest have been added:

Nationally Determined Contributions

The proposed project is aligned with Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which is guided by the National Climate Change Strategy. The NDC outlines the intended adaptation contributions for the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors, in which the project will contribute to areas such as strengthening knowledge, extension services and SLM activities; and enhancing sustainable forest management. Tanzania is initiating the process of formulating an NDC Implementation Plan and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in order to further integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policy and budget planning, towards meeting its medium- to long-term adaptation needs. Both processes will build on the strategic objectives and interventions

spelled out in the National Climate Change Strategy, which the project is aligned to as outlined in the above.

AFR100

The project will contribute to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the Miombo woodlands and make significant contributions to the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) objectives by bringing degraded land into restoration by 2030.

Knowledge Management

Is the proposed Knowledge Management Approach for the project adequately elaborated with a timeline and a set of deliverables?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A
Monitoring and Evaluation

Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A
Benefits

Are the socioeconomic benefits at the national and local levels sufficiently described resulting from the project? Is there an elaboration on how these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of GEBs or adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A
Annexes

Are all the required annexes attached and adequately responded to?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A
Project Results Framework

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
3/24/2021:

Cleared.

1/19/2021

How do the targets corresponding with Indicators 1 & 3 align with the core indicators?

Agency Response -Targets have been further detailed, updated and aligned with core indicators.

GEF Secretariat comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request
1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

Council comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

STAP comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

Convention Secretariat comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/1/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

Other Agencies comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request N/A

Agency Response N/A

CSOs comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request N/A

Agency Response N/A

Status of PPG utilization

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

Project maps and coordinates

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

1/19/2021

Yes

Agency Response N/A

Does the termsheet in Annex F provide finalized financial terms and conditions? Does the termsheet and financial structure address concerns raised at PIF stage and that were pending to be resolved ahead of CEO endorsement? (For NGI Only)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

N/A

Agency Response

N/A

Do the Reflow Table Annex G and the Trustee Excel Sheet for reflows provide accurate reflow expectations of the project submitted? Assumptions for Reflows can be submitted to explain expected reflows. (For NGI Only)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request N/A

Agency Response N/A

Did the agency Annex H provided with information to assess the Agency Capacity to generate and manage reflows? (For NGI Only)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

Agency Response

GEFSEC DECISION

RECOMMENDATION

Is CEO endorsement recommended? (applies only to projects and child projects)

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

5/5/2021:

All of the comments have been addressed. The project is technically cleared and recommended for CEO Endorsement.

4/28/2021:

Not at this time. Please see note on the outstanding co-financing letters.

4/13/2021:

Not at this time. Please address the follow up comments above.

4/2/2021:

All of the comments have been addressed. The project is technically cleared and recommended for CEO Endorsement.

3/24/2021:

Not at this time. Please address the comments above.

1/19/2021

Not at this time. Please address the comments in the review sheet.

Review Dates

**Secretariat Comment at
CEO Endorsement**

**Response to
Secretariat
comments**

**Secretariat Comment at
CEO Endorsement**

**Response to
Secretariat
comments**

First Review	1/21/2021
Additional Review (as necessary)	3/24/2021
Additional Review (as necessary)	4/2/2021
Additional Review (as necessary)	4/13/2021
Additional Review (as necessary)	4/28/2021

CEO Recommendation

Brief reasoning for CEO Recommendations