

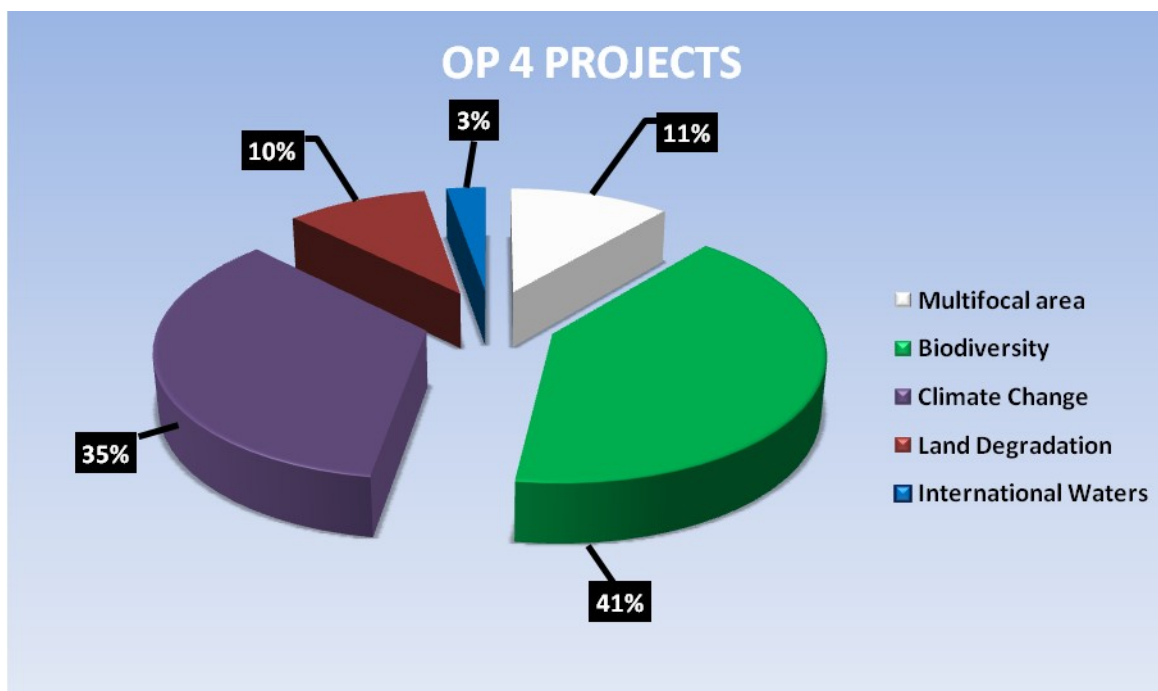


SGP Country Programme Strategy for Utilization of OP5 Grant Funds

Country: **TANZANIA**
Resources to be invested: **US\$ 3, 6 Million¹**

1. SGP Country Programme - Summary Background

1.1 SGP in Tanzania was launched in 1997. Over the 14 years of SGP operations in Tanzania, a total number of 225 projects valued at a cost of US\$ 5,910,469 have been supported. During GEF 4, 45 projects with a grant value of US\$ 1,295,372 had been supported. Support areas had the following pattern; Climate Change (35%); Biodiversity Conservation (41%); Land Degradation (10%); International Waters (3%); and Multifocal areas (11%). Under GEF-5, Tanzania is a 1(high STAR) Country Programme.



¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

SGP in Tanzania has registered a number of results in all the 5 GEF Focal Areas as follows:-

Biodiversity Conservation

- (a) Supported 4 Community Conservation Areas (CCAs), Out of the 4 CCAs, one (Uluguru) has been elevated to a Nature Reserve status. Another CCA (Mbarang'andu, Namtumbo, Songea) has been registered as a Wildlife Management Organization (WMO) while the other (Amani Nature Reserve) is a beneficiary of an Equator Initiative Award.
- (b) Through SGP support, a number of projects have succeeded to link biodiversity conservation and income generation. Examples include: (i) Butterfly farming in Usambaras (ii) Beekeeping in Morogoro, Mwanga, Hai and Moshi (iii) Jatropa farming for oil, soap production and fragrances in Monduli and Arusha (iv) Eco-tourism in Moshi (v) Fuel farms in Morogoro and Songea.

Climate Change ~ Renewable Energy

Under Climate Change, SGP Tanzania has succeeded to promote wider adoption of low carbon fuel efficient stoves. Thousands of such stoves are now in use in different parts of the country. SGP Tanzania has also demonstrated use of solar and wind powered technologies. Examples include 12 wind and solar powered water pumping schemes around Lake Victoria. One of the projects, a solar power water pumping scheme at Chanyauru, Musoma received an international award from a German-based Climate Change Institute for demonstrating appropriate technology for water pumping.

International Waters

Under International Waters, success was registered in replanting of mangroves with the view to addressing beach erosion. Over 1,000 hectares of the beach areas was replanted with mangroves. The area is now densely covered with well grown mangroves as per picture below, which was taken at Misali in Pemba.



- Mangrove restoration project, Misali, Pemba

Land Degradation

Initiatives on Soil and Water Conservation were supported to rehabilitate degraded land. Agro-forestry and tree planting activities were also promoted to enhance land productivity. During OP4 alone, over 5 million trees were planted and nurtured by SGP stakeholders in Morogoro, Bagamoyo, Karatu, Moshi, Hai, Zanzibar, Tanga, Rufiji, Tunduru and Songea.

POPs

Due to its technical nature, projects under POPs are very few. SGP in Tanzania took a pro-active role to generate public awareness on POPs and global chemical conventions. During OP4, farmers in areas where pesticides are widely used were successfully trained on proper management of chemicals. Additionally, demonstrations on application of integrated Pest Management (IPM) in lieu of pesticides were conducted in Nzega, Tabora.

1.2 Key Baseline Considerations for the SGP Country Programme Strategy (CPS)

1,2,1 Key baseline considerations for the SGP CPS

Biodiversity Conservation

Tanzania is considered as a mega-diversity country. This is due to the large number of species it has. On the other hand, presence of biodiversity richness has increased the country's overdependence on biodiversity for social, economic and cultural development. Specifically, biodiversity is critical for ecological services, provision of food, medicines, building materials, energy and tourism. However,

unsustainable harvesting, climate variability and change and other environment degradation practices are wiping out biodiversity including globally significant biodiversity. During OP5, SGP will focus on community level actions that promote conserving globally significant biodiversity. At the upstream level, SGP will link up with other players to promote mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in sector policies, plans and development budgets.



- **A Klipspringer, which is now locally extinct in Tanzania**

Climate change

Impacts of climate change in Tanzania are already vivid. They are manifested through sea level rise, which has already caused some islands and low-lying coastal areas to submerge. Furthermore, there are evidence of intensive beach erosion and intrusion of sea water into fresh water wells. Studies show that climate change is increasingly altering biodiversity as species struggle to adapt to changing conditions (IRA, 2009). For example, biome sensitivity assessments in Tanzania show that deciduous and semi deciduous closed-canopy forests may be very sensitive to small decreases in precipitation when they are in the course of growing (state of environment, Tanzania, 2008). SGP thrust during OP5 will be focusing on climate change adaptation actions at the community level. At the upstream level, SGP will use lessons learnt at the community level to inform policy actions that focus on mainstreaming climate change adaptation in sector policies, plans and budgets.

Land degradation

Over 85% of Tanzanians are farmers. Therefore, their livelihood depends on farming. However, crop production is low because 60% of the country's land ranges from moderately to severely degraded (NAP, Tanzania, 1999). Key factors that lead to land degradation and soil erosion in Tanzania include inappropriate land husbandry practices, bush fires and deforestation for expansion of agriculture. Others include, cultivation on steep slopes and river banks, soil acidification and water pollution due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers and other persistent agricultural chemicals. During OP5, SGP will prioritize community-level actions that reverse land degradation and rehabilitate water

catchment areas. Support will also be directed at increasing awareness and understanding of existing legislations on sustainable land management and conservation of water sources.

1,2,2 **Major partnerships and existing sources of co-financing**

SGP Tanzania expects to work with NGOs, CBOs and FBOs at the project level during OP5. These partners are expected to provide in-kind and cash contributions at the level of 25% and above. At the Programme level, SGP will work with the following key partners: The Government of Tanzania, UNDP, UK (DFID), USAID and Norway. The Government of Tanzania has already approved a total of US\$ 3,6 million over a four- year duration of OP5 through STAR. UNDP Country Office in Tanzania has provided US\$ 300,000 for the OP5 year 2 (2011-2012). Additional commitment may be provided after assessment of 2011-2012 performance. Total amount of co-financing from other partners will be ascertained once negotiations are completed and an agreement reached.

International Waters

Tanzania has a coastline that stretches for about 800 km along the Western Indian Ocean. Most of the coastline is dotted with mangrove forests which connect with Coastal forests located within the coastal plain. Mangrove forests are considered as critical habitats with great ecological and social economic values. Mangrove poles, firewood and charcoal making are leading extractive livelihood activities for coastal communities. Furthermore, mangroves provide suitable breeding and nursery ground for marine living organisms such as fish, crabs and mollusks. During OP5, SGP will continue sensitizing and supporting mangrove restoration and conservation initiatives, which will be integrated with demonstration activities on responsible and sustainable fishing practices.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Tanzania is a party to a number of chemical international Conventions specifically Rotterdam, Basle, Bamako and Stockholm ~ among many others. Parties under these Conventions are required to ensure control and proper management of hazardous chemicals. During OP4, SGP in Tanzania provided awareness training to CSOs and CBOs on these conventions with the view to involving farmers at the grassroots level participate in implementation of these Conventions. During OP5, this action will be continued in order to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs and mitigate environmental contamination.

2. **SGP Country Programme niche**

2.1 Dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1. List of relevant Conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1996
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2001
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1996
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	2003
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Underway
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	1999
Stockholm Convention (SC)	2004
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	2005
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2000
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2007
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	2011
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	-

Table 2.2 Consistency with national priorities

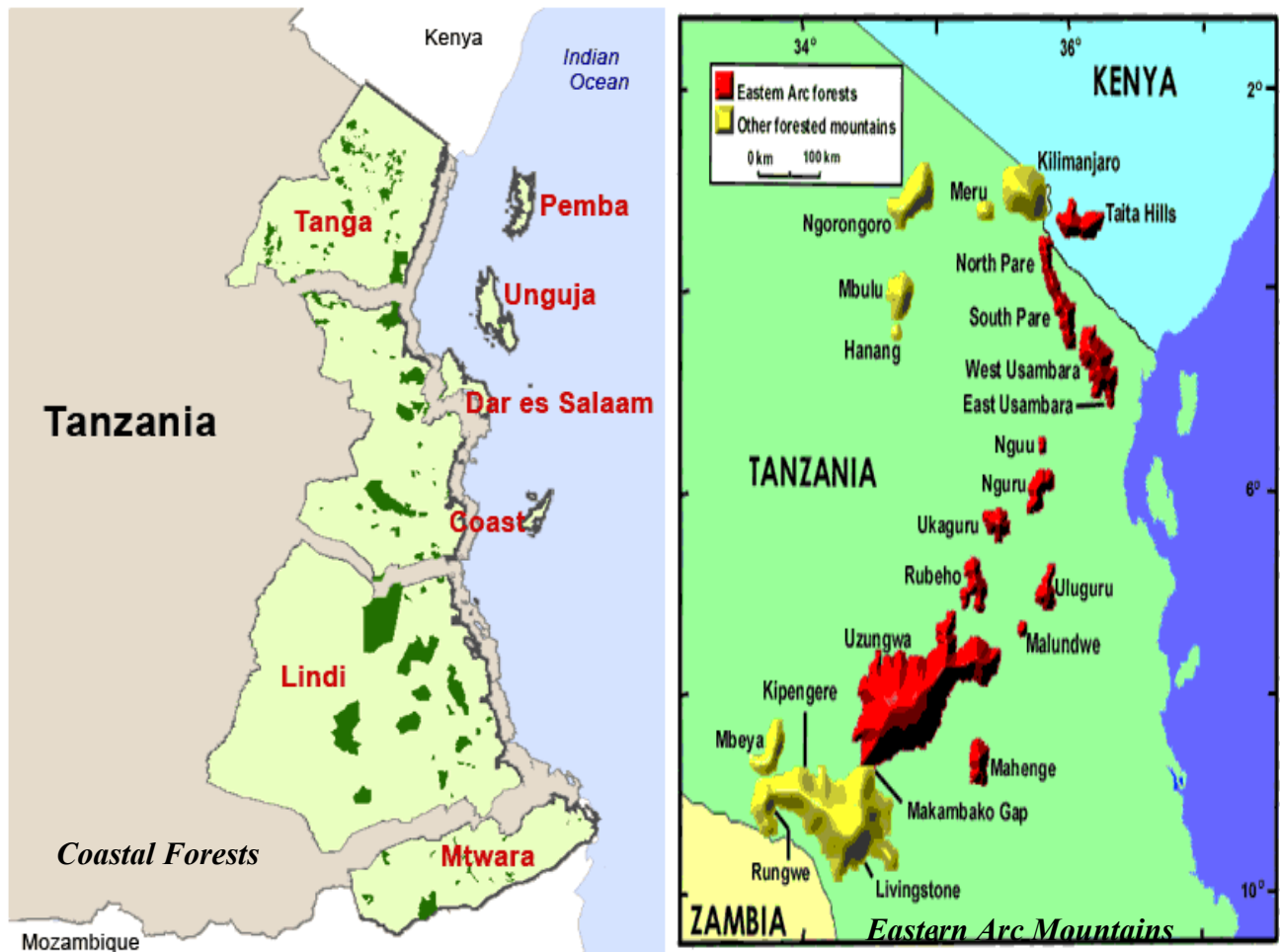
GEF5/OP5 Strategic Priorities	GEF 5 National priorities	SGP facilitative roles/SGP niche
<p><u>I.BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION</u></p> <p>1. Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community based actions</p> <p>2. Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<p>Conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity hotspot areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote increased understanding and awareness at the community level of the importance and value of biodiversity • Support community-level actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas. • Support improvement of indigenous and community conservation areas.

<p><u>II. CLIMATE CHANGE</u></p> <p>3. Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level.</p> <p>4. Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</p> <p>5. Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration, deployment and transfer of advance low-carbon development path (Clean coal power generation; implementation of NAMAS focusing on renewable energy and energy efficiency. • Investment in renewable energy technologies (Small hydro; wind, solar PV); geothermal • Market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and buildings. • Climate change resilience and adaptive in vulnerable areas and ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support innovative low GHG technologies for demonstration at community level • Support community-level renewable energy technologies (mini-hydro, solar PV, biogas and wind) for demonstration • Support restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non forest lands
<p><u>III. SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT:</u></p> <p>6. Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>7. Support reduction of pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote conservation agriculture (improving farming practices with the view to reducing negative impacts on agro-ecosystems for restoration and sustaining ecosystems functionality) • Promote sustainable forestry management • Support alternative income generating activities for crop and livestock farmers • Up-scale indigenous adaptive management practices for sustainable land management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community-level conservation agriculture practices for demonstration • Promote community-based models of sustainable forestry management that are developed, tested and linked to carbon sequestration for reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks • Support community-based low-cost rainwater harvesting technologies
<p><u>IV. INTERNATIONAL WATERS</u></p> <p>8. Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<p>Not provided</p>	<p>Support implementation of SAP regional priorities through community-level actions</p>
<p><u>V. POPs</u></p> <p>9. Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p>Not provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support community level actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs • Support management of contaminated sites • Support mitigation of environmental contamination

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-scale and replicate good practices and lessons learnt
<p><u>VI. CAPACITY BUILDING</u></p> <p>10. Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends.</p>	Not provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support exchange of information at a global scale on best practices and lessons learnt • Promote increased public awareness and education at the community level regarding global environmental issues • Support capacity strengthening of CSOs to understand and implement global conventions • Support capacity building of CBOs and CSOs to understand and apply relevant evaluation methodologies
<p><u>VII. CROSS CUTTING RESULTS</u></p> <p>11. Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote conservation agriculture (improving farming practices with the view to reducing negative impacts on agro-ecosystems for restoration and sustaining ecosystems functionality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support conservation agricultural practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote income generating activities for crop and livestock farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support production of biodiversity products such as honey, jatropa soaps etc. for income-generation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upscale indigenous adaptive management practices for sustainable land management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support up-scaling of indigenous adaptive practices such as ngoro, ndiva etc. for sustainable land management.

2.3 A map of the region indicating a geographic focus

Location of the Eastern Arc Mountains & Coastal Forests hotspots



3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

3.1 Gender

The Government of Tanzania is a signatory to a large number of international and regional instruments committing it to implement gender equality with respect to economic growth, poverty reduction, environment and climate change. National commitments to international and regional instruments, which specifically address gender equality provide framework for gender mainstreaming actions at policy, strategy and project actions across all sectors.

SGP in Tanzania believes that “development, if not engendered, is endangered”, which implies that gender equality is a critical factor for building sustainable poverty reduction, good governance and climate resilient economies. In this context, for all SGP supported projects, gender is not only a cross cutting issue but also an integral part of programming and specific outcome with targets and indicators for measuring results.

3.2 Poverty reduction

The Human Development Index places Tanzania at a mid Human Development Group. Out of every 100 Tanzanians, 34 are considered to be very poor (MKUKUTA II, 2010). Poverty varies across geographical areas with rural areas, where majority of the people depends on agriculture and natural resources for livelihoods.

The eradication of poverty is a major development challenge. On one hand, environmental degradation leads to widespread poverty, as it reduces the availability of clean water, productive soils and other direct and indirect goods and services upon which so many people depend for their livelihoods. On the other hand, poverty can be a major cause of environmental degradation since it undermines people’s willingness and capacity to manage resources sustainably. Therefore, it is mainly by making profitable and sustainable use of natural resources that poverty in rural Tanzania can be successfully addressed.

3.3 Capacity Development

A report on National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) for Tanzania was produced in 2007. One of the capacity gaps that Tanzania is facing is how to reverse the negative poverty/environment linkages. During OP5, SGP will address this capacity gap through interventions that address empowerment, capacity building, good governance and strategic education and awareness.

3.4 Indigenous peoples

In Tanzania, the Maasai and Hadzabe are the most known indigenous people. There are four other groups namely the Ndorobo, Tindiga, Mang’ati and Sandawe. The Hadzabe live by gathering and hunting. The Maasai are pastoralists. Some of them are beginning to engage in agriculture.

As it is widely observed, indigenous peoples have rich and ancient cultures. They make valuable contribution to the world’s heritage due to their traditional knowledge and understanding of ecosystem management. But indigenous people are also among the world’s most vulnerable, marginalized and disadvantaged groups. In Tanzania, land belonging to indigenous peoples is increasingly getting fragment due to privatization of large chunks of it to foreign and domestic investors. One of SGP key interventions to the indigenous peoples during OP5 is to make sure their voices are heard, their land rights are respected and their well-being is improved.

OP5 Description of Interventions for positive results

Gender

- Support capacity building initiatives that integrates/mainstreams gender concerns in all supported projects
- Support specific interventions that benefit WOMEN in all focal areas
- Collect and document project level successful experience to provide gender responsive feedback to the policy level.

Poverty reduction

- Support community-level conservation of nature and agriculture
- Support low cost rainwater harvesting technologies for conservation, agricultural production and human health
- Support up-scaling of indigenous adaptive management practices for agricultural production and improvement of livelihoods.

Capacity Development

- Support in-door training on poverty/environment nexus and relevant evaluation methodologies
- Support study visits to areas where there are best practices in poverty/environment nexus
- Support training in production and marketing of high value non-timber biodiversity products.

Indigenous peoples

- Provide awareness on the UN declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples to indigenous peoples, local and central government authorities
- Mapping of indigenous and tribal peoples territories and cultures
- Support indigenous peoples' capacity to adapt to changing climate

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 3. Results Framework

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP BD: Outcome 1.1:</u> <i>Improved community level actions and practices and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas and indigenous</i>	<i>Number of hectares CCAs and PAs positively influenced through SGP support</i>	<i>GEF-SGP database, Project progress reports and monitoring reports</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Support fuel farms projects at 4 PA adjacent villages</i> 2. <i>Support strengthening of at least 1 ICCA</i> 3. <i>Support strengthening of at least 4 CCAs</i>

and community conservation areas			
<u>SGP BD Outcome 1,2:</u> Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas.	Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced	-do-	Support at least 1 project that generates biodiversity products in one of the PAs
<u>SGP BD Outcome 1,3:</u> Increased recognition and integration of indigenous and community conservation areas in national protected area systems	Number of ICCAs and CCAs recognized and integrated in national protected area systems	-do-	Support documentation and advocacy for at least 1 ICCA and 1 CCA for recognition and integrated in national protected area systems
<u>SGP BD Outcome 1,4:</u> Increased understanding and awareness at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity	Number of community level workshops conducted at biodiversity hotspots for increased understanding and awareness on the importance of biodiversity	-do-	Organize 3 community level workshops at 3 biodiversity hotspots of (Uluguru, Usambara and Rungwe) to increase understanding and awareness on the importance of biodiversity.
<u>Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</u>			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP BD Outcome 2,1:</u> Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes/seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations	Hectares of production landscapes under improved sustainable use practices that incorporate biodiversity considerations	-do-	Support at least 2 demonstration project on improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscape
<u>SGP BD Outcome 2,2:</u> Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity	Number of schools where environmental education programs are formally integrated in school curricula	-do-	Support at least 3 schools in biodiversity hotspot areas to integrate environmental education in school curricula
<u>Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</u>			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities

<u>SGP CC Outcome 3,1:</u> <i>Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level</i>	<i>Number and type of renewable energy technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level</i>	-do-	<i>Support at least 4 projects in renewable energy technologies specifically solar PV, mini hydro, biogas for demonstration</i>
<u>SGP CC Outcome 3,2:</u> <i>GHG emissions avoided</i>	<i>Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies</i>	-do-	<i>Support measuring of GHG emissions avoided through activities supported under SGP CC outcome 3,1</i>
Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP CC Outcome 4,1:</u> <i>Low GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level</i>	<i>Number of events where low GHG transport options are demonstrated at the community level</i>	-do-	<i>Combine event on demonstrating low GHG transport options with community level biodiversity workshop under SGP BD outcome 1,4</i>
<u>SGP CC Outcome 4,2:</u> <i>Increased investment in community-level energy efficient, low GHG transport systems</i>	<i>Number of Local Government Authorities that will be influenced through demonstration events under SGP CC Outcome 4,1</i>	-do-	<i>Capture and document existing low GHG transport systems for advocacy to local government authorities</i>
<u>SGP CC Outcome 4,3:</u> <i>GHG emissions avoided</i>	<i>Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing activities under SGP CC outcomes 4,1 & 4,2</i>	-do-	<i>Measure and document GHG emissions avoided by implementing activities under SGP CC outcomes 4,1 & 4,2</i>
Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP CC Outcome 5,1:</u> <i>Sustainable land use, land use change and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land use types</i>	<i>Hactares of land applying sustainable forest agriculture and water management practices</i>	-do-	<i>Support community-level conservation agroforestry practices for demonstration in at least 3 target areas</i>
<u>SGP CC Outcome 5,2:</u> <i>Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peat land</i>	<i>Hactares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated</i>	-do-	<i>Support land restoration and rehabilitation actions through reforestation and natural regeneration practices in at least 4 sites</i>
<u>SGP CC Outcome 5,3:</u> <i>GHG emissions avoided</i>	<i>Tonnes of GHG emissions avoided as a result of CC</i>	-do-	<i>Measure and document GHG emissions avoided as a result of</i>

	outcomes 5,1 & 5,2		CC Outcomes 5,1 & 5,2.
Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP LD Outcome 6,1:</u> <i>Improved community level actions and practices and reduced negative impacts on agro and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality</i>	<i>Hectare under improved agricultural, land and water management practices</i>	-do-	<i>Support improved agricultural land and water management practices at least in 3 sites for demonstration</i>
<u>SGP LD Outcome 6,2:</u> <i>Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, tested, linked to carbon sequestration for possible up-scaling and replication to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and carbon sinks from land use, land use change and forestry activities</i>	<i>Number of national partners aware of SGP demonstration and innovative approaches</i>	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize an event where national and international partners may see SGP demonstration and innovative approaches • Provide briefing materials on SGP demonstration and innovative approaches for sharing with national and international partners
Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP IW Outcome 8,1:</u> <i>Effective and climate resilient community based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated</i>	<i>Number of regional transboundary water management processes to which SGP is contributing good practices and lessons</i>	-do-	<i>Support restoration of mangrove forests in 3 sites along the coastline of the West Indian Ocean</i>
<u>SGP IW Outcome 8,2:</u> <i>Synergistic partnerships developed between SGP stakeholders and transboundary water management institutions and structures supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions</i>	-do-	-do-	<i>Support at least 2 sustainable fishing practices for demonstration at two sites along the coastline of the West Indian Ocean</i>
Immediate Objective 9: promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP CH Outcome 9,1:</u> <i>Improved community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants; manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination</i>	<i>Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately</i>	<i>-do-</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support community level actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs in at least 3 sites</i> • <i>Support management of contaminated sites in at least 1 site</i>
Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (Particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement guidelines, monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<u>SGP CD Outcome 10,1:</u> <i>Active participation of NSCs and NFG in GEF focal areas at the national level</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of innovations or new technologies developed/applied</i> • <i>Number of indigenous people directly supported</i> • <i>Number of women-led projects directly supported</i> 	<i>-do-</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support at least 3 capacity building initiatives on GEF global agenda to CSOs, NGOs and indigenous groups</i> • <i>Support women-led and indigenous groups' projects that focus on conservation and livelihoods objectives</i>
<u>SGP CD Outcome 10,2:</u> <i>Improved information flows to/from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned and application of such practices</i>	<i>Number of experience sharing mechanisms facilitated</i>	<i>-do-</i>	<i>Support facilitation of experience sharing through 3 biodiversity hotspots level workshops and exchange visits</i>
<u>SGP CB Outcome 10,3:</u> <i>Increased public awareness and education at the community level regarding global environment issues</i>	<i>Number of local communities involved in public awareness and education programmes on global environment issues</i>	<i>-do-</i>	<i>Support facilitation of public awareness and education to at least 3 zones in the geographic focus areas</i>
<u>SGP CD Outcome 10,4:</u> <i>Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions</i>	<i>Number of CBOs and CSOs demonstrating understanding of global conventions</i>	<i>-do-</i>	<i>Support capacity strengthening of at least 50 CSOs in the geographic focus areas to understand and implement global conventions</i>
<u>SGP CD Outcome 10,5:</u>	<i>Number of CBOs</i>	<i>-do-</i>	<i>Support capacity</i>

<i>Increased application of community based environmental monitoring</i>	<i>and CSOs demonstrating understanding of the role of evaluation through application of relevant evaluation methodologies</i>		<i>strengthening for at least 50 CSOs on application of relevant environmental monitoring</i>
<u>SGP CD Outcome 10.6:</u> <i>Evaluation of SGP Projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies</i>	<i>Quantity and quality of evaluation documentation of expected project results and unexpected effects</i>	<i>-do-</i>	<i>Support capacity strengthening for at least 50 CSOs on application of relevant evaluation methodologies</i>
Cross-Cutting Results: Livelihoods and Gender			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
<i>SGP's results for OP5 as approved by the SGP steering committee does not include specific objectives on livelihoods and gender. Nonetheless, SGP does produce positive results in these areas which contribute to the overall achievement of global environmental benefits through sustainable development. Generally, SGP seeks to improve livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources and mainstream gender considerations in community based environmental initiatives</i>	<i>Percentage of projects with appropriate gender balance of participants and target beneficiaries</i>	<i>-do-</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NSC should ensure that approved projects has appropriate gender balance of participants and target beneficiaries</i> • <i>NSC should ensure that approved projects incorporate livelihoods improvement on sustainable basis</i> • <i>Include livelihoods and gender modules for any capacity building initiatives that will be supported by SGP</i>

5. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) refers to the process of overseeing and assessing the progress and accomplishments of projects and programmes. M & E assists in identifying implementation problems and help to assess whether targets are being achieved.

Although M & E functions are closely related, in practice, a distinction is usually made between the two: Monitoring focus at tracking the progress of project activities and achievement of planned outputs while Evaluation refers to a periodic activity aimed at assessing the relevance, performance, effects and impact of a project within the framework of the stated objectives.

In this regard, the thrust of monitoring function is to keep track of project objectives, activities and expected results and to make whatever changes are necessary to improve project performance. Whereas, the main emphasis of Evaluation is to determine and analyze results and effects of a project in terms of the local and global environment and the quality of life of the participants.

In GEF/SGP operations, M & E functions use participatory methodologies through three levels: The project level, Country Programme level and Global Programme level.

5,1,1 **The Project Level**

At the project level M & E functions would involves the following key features:-

- Establishment of baseline data by grantee organizations. National Coordinator, National Steering Committee members or consultants help grantees in this task;
- Establishment of an M & E Plan (by Grantees);
- Identification and construction of activity and results indicators (by Grantees);
- Monitoring visits by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee Members. Observations from monitoring visits are posted in the monitoring record.

To facilitate the M & E functions at the Project level, the following reports would be expected from the grantee organizations:-

- Trimester or Semester progress reports.
- Trimester or Semester financial reports
- Monitoring record
- Project termination or Final report.

5,1,2 **The Country Programme Level**

At the Country level, the NSC, NC and other key stakeholders assess the portfolio as a whole and measure impact in more subjective but nevertheless valuable ways. Specific M & E functions at the Country level may include the following:-

- Implementation of project M & E plan (tracking reports, site visits, facilitating participatory evaluation);
- Implementation of Programme M & E plan;

- Compilation and communication of lessons learnt.

To facilitate the M & E functions, the following reports would be prepared at the Country Programme level:-

- Project and Programme Implementation Report (submitted biannually);
- Project survey and update of performance data into the database;
- An annual assessment of the Country Programme Performance.

5,1,3 **Global Programme Level**

At the Global Programme level, M & E functions involve the following:-

- Implementation of a global M & E Plan;
- To provide targeted guidance and assistance to Country programmes;
- To compile and disseminate Project evaluation reports and lessons learnt which would be received periodically from the Country Programmes.

5,1,4 **Indicators**

In the GEF/SGP operations, indicators are defined as basic tools, which are used to measure or assess the progress and results of a project. There are two types of indicators at the project level: Activity Indicators, which measure project implementation activities and Results Indicators which measure project results at three levels: Output, Outcome and Impact.

In order to conduct monitoring and evaluation, the grantee organizations would be assisted by the NC, NSC members or National Consultants to identify and construct indicators. Since each project would be expected to develop indicators that will be useful for its constituency, it suffices here to mention that for indicators to be useful, they ought to have the following characteristics:-

- Quantitative (in terms of numbers and percentages);
- Qualitative (should be easily described in words);
- Time-specific (until when ?);
- Independent of the objective (should not be a repetition of the objective);
- Cost-effective (the cost of collecting data should not exceed the value of the information).

5.2 **Involvement of Local stakeholders in M & E**

Involvement of Local Stakeholders in M & E stems from the common principle in Participatory Development, which insists that “Those that are involved in the implementation of projects should also be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of those projects” (*Murusuri, Planning for Village Development, MSc. Thesis, Bradford University, UK 1989*).

Therefore, under OP5, participation of local stakeholders in M & E will be as follows:-

5,2,1 **Monitoring**

- Monitoring plan will be reflected in the project proposal
- Grantees in each project will form an M & E Committee
- The M & E Committee will make monitoring as part and parcel of project implementation activities. This means, monitoring will be conducted on continuous basis
- The M & E Committee will present its report on weekly basis at the initial stages of the project. Later, as the project is firmly on course, periodicity will move to monthly then to quarterly basis.

TOR for the M & E Committee will be:-

- (i) Follow-up implementation in accordance to Project Implementation plan (PIP)
- (ii) Identify implementation bottlenecks and solution to identified challenges
- (iii) Follow-up financial expenditures (to make sure it is consistent with Physical Implementation Performance)
- (iv) Prepare progress reports to stakeholders and other project partners
- (v) Capture and document lessons learnt

5,2,2 **Evaluation**

- (i) Evaluation will be done on three monthly basis when the project is in its infancy. This will be moved to six monthly and later to yearly.
- (ii) Evaluation will use a participatory method where all stakeholders are involved under the leadership of the M & E Committee.
- (iii) With the facilitation of the M & E Committee, stakeholders will formulated evaluation questions and sub questions
- (iv) The M & E Committee will collect data from primary and secondary stakeholders through the evaluation questions and sub questions so formulated.
- (v) The M & E Committee will synthesize information collected by stakeholders and prepare the evaluation report, which will be submitted to a meeting of all stakeholders for validation and deliberations. Based on the report and stakeholders' deliberations, remedial measures to improve implementation performance will be adopted.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project

Baseline Data Collection ²	Grantees, PA, NC, NSC Members	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Three or Four Project Progress and Financial Reports	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the planning and proposal stage • Revised after project approval • Revised upon recommendations by M & E and adoption of the M & E report by all stakeholders
Project on-site appraisal visit	NC,PA	Before project approval
Project on-site Monitoring Visit	NC, PA, NSC members	On average once per year
Project on-site Evaluation Visit	NCPA, NSC Members	At end of project
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and during project progressing

5, 3 Strategy for aggregated SGP Results at Country Programme Portfolio

- Results at the project level, will be captured and documented by grantees through their biannual progress reports
- Analytical reports from the project level will be captured and documented by NC, PA and NSC members during monitoring visits. The same will be collected during post completion Evaluation reports and periodic documentation of case studies.
- Project level reports are synthesized and posted in the SGP database. The same are compiled into annual reports, which are submitted to CPMT and posted in the SGP and UNDP CO websites.

Target indicators for focal area and multi focal area outcomes:

SGP OP5 results indicators	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status

² Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

SGP OP5 results indicators	
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices ○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
CCM3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify) ▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify) ▪ Other (please specify) ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify) ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
LD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
IW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs ○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably ○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
POPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal ○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately ○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks ○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) ○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) ○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation and etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Cross-cutting	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported ○ Number of women-led projects supported ○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	July/August/September 2011
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	May 2012
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	2011; August; December 2012 May; November 2013 May; November 2014 May; November 2015 May;
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year (determined by CPMT)
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ³	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	May every year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly (Sept, Dec., March and June every year)

6 Knowledge Management Plan

6.1.1 Plans for capturing lessons learnt and good practices

- (i) **Grantees stories:** Grantees will be encouraged and trained to learn from their own experiences in the course of project implementation. Information generated through participatory monitoring and evaluations, which are conducted by grantees will be packaged into stories. These will be kept in project files for records. The stories could also be used in local and country level journals and magazines.
- (ii) **PA/NC Stories:** Lessons learnt from Grantees' periodic reports, monitoring and evaluation reports by grantees themselves, NC, PA and NSC members will be packaged in the following media (a) Newspaper stories (b) Articles (c) Fliers (d) Brochures. These will be shared to stakeholders locally, nationally and globally. At least 3 stories of this type will be produced per year.
- (iii) **Video footage & Photo stories**

³ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

Photo stories will be prepared for each project. Video footage will be prepared for extremely good projects. During OP5, photostories will be prepared for all projects. Photostories will follow SGP standards issued in the past. One video footage will be prepared for one selected project from each of the core focal areas of CBD; CC & LD.

6.1.2 Sharing and dissemination

- (i) Leaflets and brochures will be distributed at relevant fora that will be organized by Government, UN Agencies, National and International NGOs. The leaflets and brochures will also be displayed at knowledge fairs.
- (ii) Knowledge products such as papers, posters, photostories and videos will be shared at meetings, workshops and seminars that are organized by SGP and UN Agencies. For events that are hosted by other agencies and organizations, SGP will solicit for invitation to display knowledge materials for visibility.

6.1.3 Peer to Peer exchanges: Use of demonstration sites and knowledge centres

Each SGP supported project will be transformed into a knowledge centre where specific knowledge and experience will be disseminated. Stakeholders from SGP supported projects and others from elsewhere will be encouraged to visit SGP supported projects to enhance inter-community learning. During NSC screening exercise, where the NSC feels that a certain new project could benefit by creating linkages with an existing similar project, a recommendation to that effect will be provided.

6.2 Knowledge to inform and influence policy

SGP can use collected and packaged knowledge to inform and influence policy in three broad areas:-

- (i) **Provide Policy Feedback:** A national policy may be formulated but never tested on the ground. If such policy falls within any of the GEF focal areas or affect any of the GEF focal area, SGP could support testing any component of the policy and assess its effectiveness on the ground. A feedback report will be prepared and presented to the Government as policy feedback.
- (ii) **Policy amendment:** An existing national policy may appear to be defective in its provisions as a result of lessons learnt generated during implementation of SGP projects. When such defects are noted, advocacy for policy amendment may be initiated.
- (iii) **Initiating a policy dialogue with the view to formulating a new policy:** When new knowledge is collected through SGP supported projects, which suggests existence of a policy gap, SGP may prepare a concept note and invite key stakeholders to a dialogue with the view to initiating a new policy or amend an existing one. This initiative will follow the required procedures until a new policy or desired amendment is put in place.

6.3 Replication and scaling up of good practices

Over the last phases, SGP has successfully facilitated replication of solar energy and biogas technologies in new areas. SGP has also facilitated replication of low carbon cookstoves in various regions. The strategies that SGP has been using to promote replication are as follows:-

- Promote sharing of project-level experience at the community level through exchange visits, documentation and dissemination of best practices as well as lessons learnt.
- Empower local community structures through capacity building initiatives and awareness raising actions to replicate projects that address felt needs of local communities within the context of conservation of the global environment.
- Promote collaboration between local communities, Local Government and the private sector in addressing local community needs so that GEF financing only caters for the incremental cost required to leverage global environmental benefits.

Scaling-up

- Capture and document project-level good practices to influence policy changes at the macro level by facilitating dialogue between local communities and policy makers.
- Facilitate site visits for Policy Executives to see and appreciate successful practices at the project level.
- Involve the media to publicize successful practices at the project level with the view to attracting attention of the wider audience including policy making executives.

7 Sustainability and Resource Mobilization Plan

7.1. Programme sustainability

In externally supported programmes like the GEF/SGP, sustainability refers to enabling the continuation of programme activities even when external operational funds are exhausted.

In addition to the points discussed earlier on, the following are strategies, which will assure the sustainability of the GEF/SGP in Tanzania:-

- Sustainability begins with people. Encourage projects, which address peoples' livelihood concerns as a motivation to secure their active participation e.g. poverty alleviation and employment generation. When these are not directly linked to GEF

focal areas, they will need to be co-financed;

- Projects are sustainable if they are properly owned. Encourage grant recipients to contribute to the overall project budgets by providing matching funds as a way of instilling a sense of ownership and control of the projects by grant beneficiaries. In kind contributions from the communities are equally acceptable;
- Sensitize grant recipients to create sinking funds where certain percentages of revenue would be deposited for the future operations and maintenance of the projects;
- Sustainability requires skills to develop and maintain it. Provide capacity building as a continuous component throughout the project life;
- Projects, which focus on women, have good chances of enhancing sustainability. This is due to the fact that by interacting with the natural resource base on daily basis, women are affected adversely by environmental problems. Therefore, addressing environmental problems is in many ways addressing women problems. Hence, women tend to take environment-related projects seriously and this contributes to the sustainability of these projects;
- Encourage collaboration with the government. This may lower operational costs because government extension staff may be used. Low operational costs is a necessary prerequisite to sustaining project activities over the medium to long term;
- Establish co-financing arrangements with other donor agencies e.g. International NGOs, bilateral funding agencies, multilateral agencies and the private sector. This will widen the resource base of the GEF/SGP and promote its sustainability at the programme level;
- Promote participatory monitoring and evaluation in project design and implementation;
- Incorporate provisions for assuring sustainability of the projects into the project designs;
- Promote institutional stability as means of ensuring project sustainability;
- Promote networking and collaborative projects;
- Ensure successful implementation of projects. Nothing succeeds like success. Success in providing services builds credibility and attracts other donors.

7.2 **Resource Mobilization**

GEF financing is co-financing. Implementation of the Country Programme would require non-GEF financial resources for the following purposes:-

- To meet costs for baseline activities;

- To support up-scaling or replication of GEF/SGP pilot projects.

In order to ensure successful resource mobilization initiatives, the following strategies would be applied:-

- Motivate the government and UNDP Country Office to allocate a portion of the track resources for GEF/SGP activities;
- Use the matching fund approach to encourage contributions from recipient groups. Contributions may be given in form of cash, kind or both;
- Solicite UNDP support in mobilizing resources from potential donor agencies. During OP5 SGP Tanzania will target Japan, DFID, Denmark and USAID;
- Form co-financing partnerships with regular and Small Grants Programmes that are managed by UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank.
- Organize regular meetings with the private sector and development partners with a view to informing and interesting them on GEF/SGP activities and achievements;
- Help NGOs and CBOs to develop GEF eligible project proposals which have resource mobilization components;
- Invite potential donors to participate in project appraisal and re-formulation missions. During implementation, invite donor participation in monitoring missions;
- Rotate donor presence on the National Steering Committee;