



GEF COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION

TANZANIA
(1992-2012)

FINAL REPORT

(UNEDITED)

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FOREWORD & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FORTHCOMING

1 Main Conclusions and Recommendations

1.1 Background

1. Country Portfolio Evaluations (CPEs) are one of the main evaluation streams of work of the GEF Evaluation Office¹. By capturing aggregate portfolio results and performance of the GEF at the country level they provide useful information for both the GEF Council and the countries. CPEs' relevance and utility will increase in GEF-5 with the increased emphasis on country ownership and country driven portfolio development.
2. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council has requested that the Evaluation Office conduct Country Portfolio Evaluations (CPEs) every year. The overall purpose of CPEs is to provide the GEF Council and the concerned national governments with an assessment of the results and performance of GEF-supported activities at the country level, and of how these activities fit into national strategies and priorities as well as within the global environmental mandate of the GEF. In fiscal year 2013, the United Republic of Tanzania² was selected for evaluation.
3. As detailed in the Terms of Reference (Annex F), Tanzania was selected based on its diverse portfolio in almost all GEF focal areas (biodiversity, climate change, persistent organic pollutants, land degradation and multi focal area). There are also a number of completed/closed projects with significant emphasis on biodiversity and climate change, giving broader scope for reviewing sustainability and progress towards impact. Finally, Tanzania includes several projects that are under implementation or are on the verge of implementation.
4. Tanzania is a country with good potential for delivery of global environment benefits. In view of the combination of national and global environmental challenges facing the country, national and international stakeholders have committed efforts and invested resources to promote sustainable patterns of development, aimed at protecting and managing the natural resource base and at improving and augmenting Tanzania's contribution to the global environment. In view of the importance of the environment and the Government's commitment to conserving it, the country is signatory to many international Conventions and Agreements.

1.2 Objectives, Scope and Methodology

5. The Tanzania CPE was conducted between December 2012 and September 2013 by an evaluation team comprised of staff from the GEF Evaluation Office and a team of consultants. A quality assurance panel provided feedback to the team on quality aspects related to evaluation products.
6. The overall objective of the Tanzania Country Portfolio Evaluation (Tanzania CPE) was to assess the performance of GEF portfolio in Tanzania in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and results of the GEF activities and processes in Tanzania; and the factors contributing to its performance. The evaluation of GEF support to

¹A complete list of countries having undergone CPEs can be found on the IEO website (www.gefio.org).

²The Republic of Tanzania was formed in 1964 through the merger of Tanganyika and the archipelago of Zanzibar, made up of two main islands and several smaller ones Hereafter, the Republic will be referred simply as Tanzania.

Tanzania had the following specific objectives:

- (i) Evaluate the **effectiveness and results** of GEF support in the country, with attention to the sustainability of achievements at the project level and progress toward impact on global environmental benefits.
 - (ii) Evaluate the **relevance and efficiency** of GEF support in Tanzania from several points of view: national environmental frameworks and decision-making processes, the GEF mandate of achieving global environmental benefits, and GEF policies and procedures.
 - (iii) Provide **feedback and knowledge sharing** to (1) the GEF Council in its decision making process, (2) Tanzania on its collaboration/participation in the GEF, and (3) the different agencies and organizations involved in the preparation and implementation of GEF support.
7. The focus of the CPE is the 28 national projects implemented within the Republic of Tanzania (including Zanzibar). One regional project was also reviewed due to its major geographical and project management presence within Tanzania.
 8. The methodology used a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and standardized CPE evaluation tools and review protocols, with adaptation to the Tanzanian context.
 9. Results reported come from triangulation of various sources including: Literature review; Country Environmental Legal Framework analysis (CELFF)³; Global Environmental Benefits Assessment (GEBA)⁴; Project Review Protocols (PRP); Tanzania GEF Portfolio Analysis; original evaluative research conducted through interviews and stakeholder consultation, Reviews of Outcomes to Impact studies (ROIs); and Small Grants Programme (SGP) portfolio analysis. SGP projects were visited on an opportunistic basis with site visits made to 3 projects.

National Projects supported by the GEF in the period 1992-2012

10. Since 1992, 28 national projects have been supported through the GEF national portfolio. Information about global and regional portfolios is also presented in Table 1.1 below. A full list of national projects reviewed is presented in Annex B.

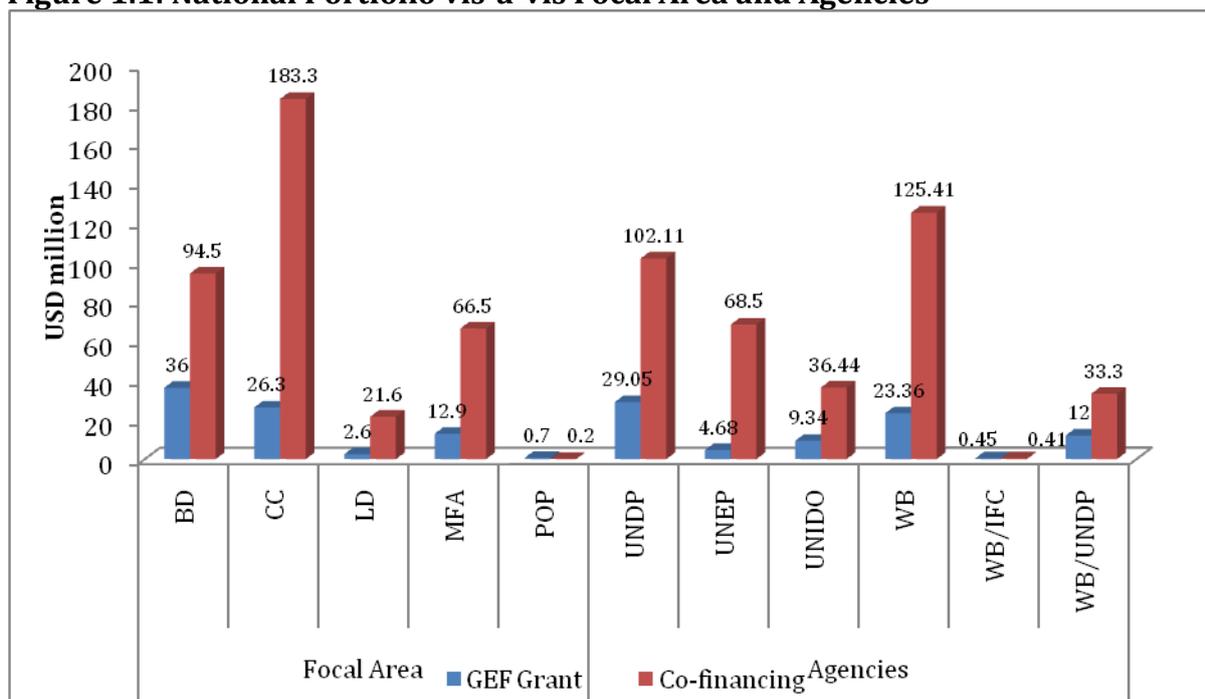
Table 1.1: GEF Support by Modality

Project Modality	Total (million USD)					
	National		Regional		Global	
	No.	GEF Grant	No.	GEF Grant	No.	GEF Grant
Enabling Activities	7	1.5			2	6.7
FSPs	15	72.5	31	433.7	10	151.7
MSPs	6	4.8	8	7.4	2	1.7
Total	28	78.9	39	441.2	14	160.1

³ See Annex C

⁴ See Annex D

Figure 1.1: National Portfolio vis-à-vis Focal Area and Agencies



11. The GEF grants indicated in Figure 1.1 the overall GEF contribution has been \$78.9m, which constitutes 17.7 % of the intended overall funding, including committed co-financing. The various Focal Areas are summarized as follows:

- Biodiversity (12 projects totalling \$36.3m, or 46% of total GEF funding)
- Climate Change (10 projects, totalling \$26.3m or 33% of the GEF funding)
- Multi-Focal area (3 projects totalling \$12.9m or 16.4% of GEF funding)
- POPs (2 projects at \$0.7m, 1% of GEF funding)
- Land degradation (1 project at \$2.6m or 3% of GEF funding).

12. In terms of the overall financial investment for national projects (GEF + committed Co-financing), climate change has received the highest funding (\$209.6 m), followed by biodiversity (\$130.8 m), multi focal area (\$ 79.5 m), land degradation (\$ 24.3 m), and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (\$ 0.9 m). Although biodiversity has had more projects than Climate Change, the overall expenditure on the latter has been far higher.

13. Several Agencies have implemented GEF funded projects in Tanzania. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has implemented the most projects (13), UNEP implemented five projects, while UNIDO and the World Bank each implemented four projects; the World Bank additionally has two projects, with one jointly implemented by UNDP/WB and one by WB/IFC. Most of the reported co-financing allocations are from the GEF's implementing agencies; with \$159.1m from the World Bank (43%), \$102.1m from UNDP, (28%), \$68.5m from UNEP (19%), and \$36.4m from UNIDO, (10%).

Figure 1.2: Agency-wise funding in National Portfolio vis-à-vis GEF Phase

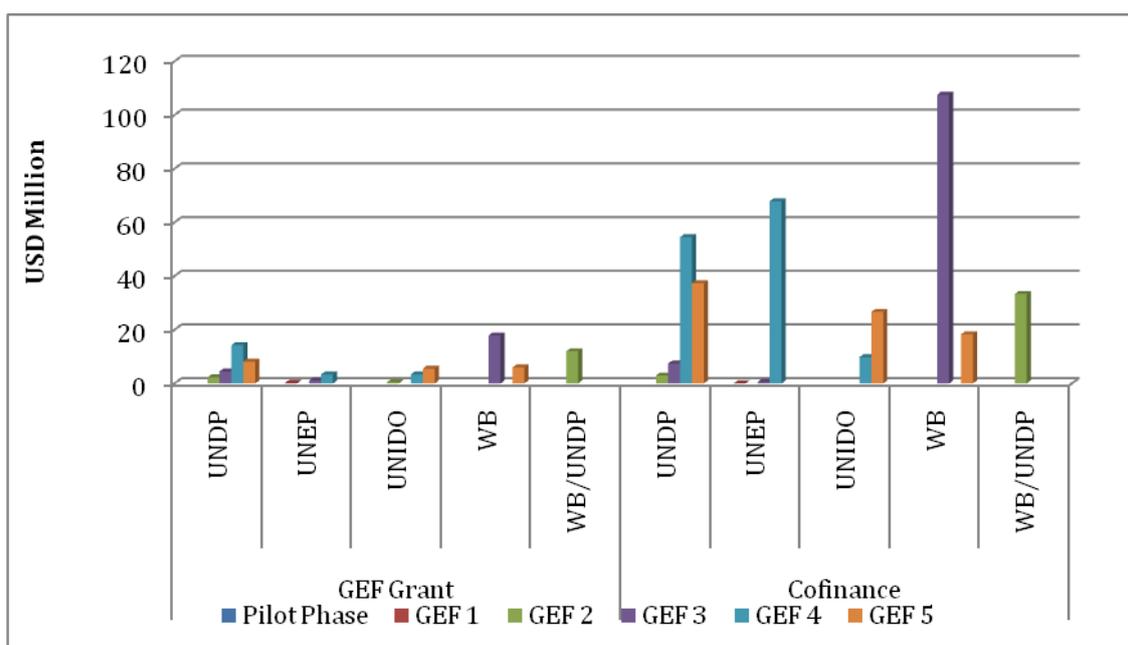


Table 1.2: GEF Grants and Co-financing by Focal Area and Agency

Focal Area	Agency	Number of Projects	GEF Grant (US\$)	Cofinancing Amount (US\$) ⁵	Total Amount (US\$)
Biodiversity	UNDP	7	16,222,874	40,583,017	56,805,891
	UNEP	1	777,300	614,300	1,391,600
	World Bank	2	6,860,554	19,556,000	26,416,554
	World Bank/IFC	1	450,000	410,000	860,000
	World Bank/UNDP	1	12,000,000	33,300,000	45,300,000
	Subtotal	12	36,310,728	94,463,317	130,774,045
Climate Change	UNDP	3	7,250,000	26,098,946	33,348,946
	UNEP	4	3,910,300	67,878,498	71,788,798
	UNIDO	2	8,627,000	36,233,500	44,860,500
	World Bank	1	6,500,000	53,100,000	59,600,000
	Subtotal	10	26,287,300	183,310,944	209,598,244
Land Degradation	UNDP	1	2,630,000	21,646,000	24,276,000
	Subtotal	1	2,630,000	21,646,000	24,276,000
POPs	UNIDO	2	708,000	210,000	918,000
	Subtotal	2	708,000	210,000	918,000
Multi Focal Area	UNDP	2	2,945,000	13,786,266	16,731,266
	World Bank	1	10,000,000	52,750,000	62,750,000
	Subtotal	3	12,945,000	66,536,266	79,481,266
Grand Total		28	78,881,028	366,166,527	445,047,555

14. In addition to national activities, Tanzania has been a participant of several GEF regional and global projects. The total reported investment for regional projects including co-financing was \$2,663.5m; with GEF funding being US\$ 441.2m or 16.6

⁵ These figures report intended co-financing according to original Project Documents and not realised co-financing, which has been recorded for few projects

percent of the total. An overview of the total GEF support from which Tanzania benefited (in varying degrees) is provided in Table 1.3 below.

Table 1.3: Distribution of Support to Tanzania by GEF Fund, Project Category and Implementation Status

GEF Phase	GEF Grants for National Projects (in US\$ million)								GEF Grants for Regional and Global Projects* (in US\$ million)							
	Complete		Under Imp.		In Pipeline		Total		Complete		Under Imp.		In pipeline		Total	
	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant
Pilot Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	26.7	0	0	0	0	4	26.7
GEF 1	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	4	58.1	0	0	0	0	4	58.1
GEF 2	5	14.7	0	0	0	0	5	14.7	2	17.6	0	0	1	6.8	3	24.4
GEF 3	8	6	3	17.3	0	0	11	23.3	8	25.7	7	59.6	4	40.7	19	126
GEF 4	0	0	6	20.9	0	0	5	20.9	2	20.3	4	15.4	5	175.9	11	211.6
GEF 5	0	0		0	5	19.6	5	19.6	0	0	0	0	12	154.1	12	154.1
Total	14	20.9	9	38.2	5	19.6	29	78.7	20	148.4	11	75	22	377.5	53	600.9

* The GEF funds and co-financing amount given for the Global and Regional projects corresponds to the overall figures for all the participating countries together. As Tanzania is a participant in these projects in varying amounts the % or a dollar allocation for activities executed in Tanzania is not directly attributable

1.3 Small Grants Programme

- Since 2006 the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Tanzania has received financial support totaling US\$ 7.727 Million, covering the four focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and multifocal areas. It leveraged an intended US\$ 2.253 Million in cash co-financing and US\$1.944 Million in in-kind resources for 279 projects executed by civil society and community-based organizations.
- The largest focal area supported under SGP has been biodiversity, which accounts for 38.6 percent of the GEF funds for 109 activities supported. The next highest focal area is climate change mitigation, which accounts for about 26.2 percent of GEF funding on 74 projects. Land degradation accounts for about 24.4 percent of funds for 66 projects. International Waters projects have received 9.93 percent of GEF SGP funds for 28 projects and 1.8 percent of funds have been used to support chemicals and adaptation projects.

1.4 Limitations

- The evaluation experienced a number of limitations, some of which are generic to CPEs, while others were country-specific. Evaluation of overall GEF results has been primarily undertaken on the basis of project-specific evidence, triangulated with an assessment of aggregate achievements based on stakeholder inputs and the evaluation team's judgement.
- There are many national and international stakeholders active in environmental management in Tanzania. Caution must therefore be exercised in attributing any

changes to the interventions of the GEF, while assessments of contribution need to take realistic account of the number and scale of other inputs. This is particularly the case for macro-level changes in the field of environmental policies, strategies and national plans.

19. GEF projects in Tanzania have been implemented over a twenty-year period. The evaluation team experienced difficulty in obtaining readily available and accurate data on some of GEF's earlier activities. Furthermore, the quality of evaluative evidence, particularly quantitative trends data, relevant to completed projects is variable, posing significant challenges to building a comprehensive overview of results and contribution.
20. Several of the specific GEF CPE methods and approaches, such as the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) were new and introduced to the national evaluation team. The exercise proved to be a significant learning opportunity for local partners and the GEF Evaluation office but with associated implementation delays and the need to strengthen some products through supporting inputs.

1.5 Conclusions

EFFECTIVENESS, RESULTS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF GEF SUPPORT

Conclusion 1: Overall, GEF-supported projects and Enabling Activities have delivered results in a satisfactory manner.

21. GEF support has played an important role in creating the enabling framework necessary to underpin the creation of environmental policy and legislative development in Tanzania. As outlined in Section 3.4 *Environmental Legal Framework in Tanzania*, and illustrated in Figure 3.1 which overlays the key environmental policies and regulations with timing of GEF projects, key guidelines and even institutions, such as the Biosafety Guidelines and the Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA) are borne directly from GEF intervention. GEF has also supported the development of numerous communications, national plans and strategies, such as National Reports to the Conventions, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Adaptation Plan of Action, National Action Plan (NAP) to combat desertification, etc, which were necessary precursors for implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).
22. At the project level, among the 14 completed activities for which a final evaluation is available, two (15%) were rated highly satisfactory, ten (71%) were rated satisfactory, one (8%) was rated moderately satisfactory and one was rated unsatisfactory.

Conclusion 2: GEF Projects in Tanzania have delivered results in several Focal Areas, both at field level and in the "enabling environment;" including through enhanced institutional capacity at national and local levels. In several instances, projects have made progress to long term impacts.

Results have been delivered in all supported Focal Areas:

Biodiversity

23. In terms of the enabling environment for biodiversity protection, the GEF is widely

recognized as having made a vital and effective contribution. A detailed discussion of GEF's contribution can be found in the Country Environmental Legal Framework (CELf) (Volume 2: Technical Document). GEF's support has enabled the country to deliver four National Reports to the CBD, with explicit GEF support to the second report. These reports have provided the basis for the preparation of national strategies, plans and programmes in the area. Results reported at field level have included the protection of habitats of ecological importance, of globally significant biodiversity and of rare and endangered species. For example, in the last five years, conservation efforts in Jozani Park, Zanzibar, (Project ID 803) have led to a significant increase in the population of Red Colobus monkeys; at the Eastern Arc Nature Reserve, the conservation efforts have led to the return in increasing numbers of bird species endemic to that region. A similar trend was observed in the number of monkey species endemic to the Kilombero reserve.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

24. GEF has supported 10 projects in Climate Change mitigation and adaptation, 7 EA, 6 MSPs and 15 FSPs. As expected the early portfolio supported the preparation of National Communications to the UNFCCC and preparation of an Adaptation Plan as well as capacity building. Subsequent projects began to lay the foundations for transforming markets for renewable energy and improved electricity distribution.
25. An early example of Climate Change mitigation by the GEF was a project aimed at transforming the market for rural photovoltaic systems (GEF ID 1196), for which substantial potential demand was anticipated in view of the extremely low electricity coverage of rural areas of Tanzania.
26. At the time of its commencement, the project was a pioneer for this technology but unfortunately had low recognition nationally, in terms of immediate scale-up. The project catalysed the sale of an additional 7,500 solar PV units in the Mwanza region, which was its main focus. These provided power for such institutions as schools, clinics, small businesses such as battery charging for mobile phones and a limited number of domestic users. The project also established national solar equipment standards.
27. This contribution of the project to the "enabling environment" for solar PV in particular was visible only upon evaluation and deemed to be substantial. Over time project stakeholders, in particular the Tanzanian Renewable Energy Association (formerly the Tanzania Solar Power Association), lobbied the Government to provide fiscal incentives for solar PV, which eventually led to the decision to waive VAT and custom duties on solar and wind technology, a decision credited with removing a substantial barrier to wider adoption of renewable energy. Furthermore, because the project helped promote national quality standards for solar technology, it also contributed to the development of a vocational and technical training curriculum and trained a substantial number of technicians in installation and maintenance of such systems.

International Waters

28. Tanzania has participated in a number of international waters projects, with varying degrees of engagement. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (GEF ID 88) has been included in this CPE, in view of the major activities supported in the country during and after its implementation. The main recorded field level result of

the project is the reduction of the lake area affected by water hyacinth infestation by some 1,500 sq. km., out of the baseline area of 15,670 sq. km. Further, in Tanzania 55 community groups planted some 2.5 million trees, which are intended to help reduce clearing of existing forests, while an additional 100 village communities have been trained in soil and water conservation.

29. In terms of the enabling environment for managing Lake Victoria and other water bodies, the project also made a substantial contribution. It catalyzed the creation of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, which is housed in Kisumu, Kenya, and remains the specialized body of the East African Community charged with coordinating the sustainable development of the basin. The project also established two specialized laboratories. The Fisheries Laboratory has since been approved and certified by the Government of Tanzania and the EU to ensure that fish exported from the country meet export quality standards imposed by the EU.

Land Degradation

30. There is currently only one land degradation project in the Tanzania national portfolio, 'SIP-Reducing Land Degradation on the Highlands of Kilimanjaro'(GEF ID 3391), which is supported by \$2.6m of GEF support and \$21.6m of cofinancing, and is still under implementation. This Project is collaborating with the Small Grants Kilimanjaro COMPACT Project within the region to deliver the community based components of the project. For instance, the COMPACT project has supported community-based organizations for tree-planting, shade-grown coffee and bee-keeping, which are in keeping with both the SGP and the FSPs objectives. At last supervision, the project reported progress in a number of areas including farmer training and amount of land under sustainable management. While there is only 1 labelled project, Land Degradation was also addressed in the BD Eastern Arc Forests project (GEF ID 1176) and the MFA Sustainable Management of the Miombo Woodland Resources of Western Tanzania (GEF ID 3000). Tanzania is also involved with three regional LD projects with elements in the country, with total GEF funding of around \$130.3m and cofinancing of around \$1,134.5m.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

31. The GEF supported "Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants." The results in terms of the enabling environment are discussed below. This activity made a significant contribution to laying the foundation for the Africa Stockpile Program (GEF Regional Project) through which the country was enabled to dispose of 575 tons of obsolete polluting pesticides and 392 tons of heavily contaminated soils. Other results that built on the work of the Enabling Activities include significant reductions in the release of PCBs and POPs, the phasing out of industrial use of PCBs and the removal of toxic and persistent pesticides from the list of those approved for use in the country⁶.
32. In terms of the enabling environment, a GEF project laid the groundwork for the National Implementation Plan (2005), which specified the existing situation with regard to POPs and outlined the country's commitments and intended actions for

⁶ See also: <http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/index.php/erweekly.acles.s3hp/?l=46168>

control and management of POPs over a 15 year period. Under the project, national capacity was strengthened and awareness raised among decision makers, private sector managers, NGOs and the general public. A number of important systems were established, including: an Obsolete Pesticide Database and an inventory and risk assessment of freestanding pesticides, contaminated sites, soils, buried pesticides and contaminated equipment. The evaluation found that the capacity and resources supported by the GEF laid the foundation for the measurable reduction of POPs in the country.

Multi-Focal Area

33. The MFA portfolio is made of 2 Enabling Activities and 3 FSP, one of which is recently completed. This is the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP – GEF ID 2101). Specific results include:
- Protection of habitats of ecological importance: About 13% of territorial seas area of has been brought under effective protection and management, divided evenly between the Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar
 - 127 conservation committees have been established and are involved in mangroves management, leading to the replanting of 3, 527 ha. of mangrove forests.
34. A strong legacy of this project is the policy environment which has been strengthened by the project in a number of ways including it facilitating a the common governance regime: “The Deep Sea Fishing Authority” (DFSA) through the 2007 amendments to the Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act No 1 of 1998 (Act No.4 of 2007) and DFSA Regulations of 2009. The DFSA is tasked to ensure sustainable management of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
35. The other full size MFAs are early in their implementation and yet to demonstrate outcomes.

Small Grants Programme

36. SGP project have been creatively used in a variety of ways. In particular, many have been implemented *in parallel* with FSPs and MSPs to provide community stimulus to participate in environmental management by supporting Income Generating Activities. The evaluation team visited 3 SGP projects:
37. The SGP *Sustainable Land Management and Improvement of Livelihoods through Establishment of Rainwater Harvesting Dam project* in Nyashimo Mwanza, improved communities’ livelihood through promoting sustainable agricultural practices, notably through the introduction of irrigation.
38. The SGP *Amani Butterfly Farming Project* in Amani, Tanga promoted butterfly farming in the Eastern Usambara Mountains. This has resulted in conservation of biodiversity in East Usambara Mountains, since butterfly farmers and their communities are now conserving natural forests to protect host plants for their butterfly farming. This butterfly activity has been successfully replicated near Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park in Zanzibar.
39. The SGP project *Installation of Solar PV Systems in Schools and Dispensaries around*

Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park, Zanzibar has resulted in improved access to electricity and lighting through the installation of PV systems in dispensaries and Secondary Schools.

Conclusion 3: The GEF has been partially effective in disseminating results and lessons learned from projects: but has over-concentrated on English language documentation and web-based means, neither of which is widely accessible.

40. A number of GEF-supported activities, including enabling activities, have targeted the preparation of important documents for dissemination and use nationally and internationally. Lessons shared directly with communities and groups have included conservation and restoration know-how, organizational improvement, technology adoption, up scaling and marketing.
41. Stakeholders reported that almost all recent GEF project documents and reports (hard and soft) in Tanzania are written in English (understood by less than 20% of the population) and highly technical. This means many project participants and environmental stakeholders can neither understand nor share the content.

Conclusion 4: The GEF has supported many measures intended to facilitate sustainability of environmental results. This has often been achieved, although not necessarily at the same level as during project funding.

42. Specific measures taken to provide a basis for sustainability include capacity and institutional development and the development and implementation of environmental management systems. For example, institutional development of the Jozani-Chwaka Forest Reserve, allowed it to be upgraded to a national park, and the development of a management plan in consultation with local stakeholders. These outcomes have been maintained and in some case expanded. There are now 736 savings and credit (S&C) groups compared with 47 at project completion, reported to stimulate income generating activities. Conversely, the Eastern Arc Mountain Project's gains, at a period of time well after project close, were thought to be under threat due to its failure to implement a sustainable financing strategy to secure funding for its long term objectives. More recently, however, evidence suggests that the sustainability of the fund set-up may be better than anticipated, with the Government of Germany recently providing Euro 2 million for conservation efforts. In the Rural Photovoltaics Project, sustainability of the outcomes was at one point at risk due to concerns with quality assurance, affordability, complimentary financial mechanisms and market penetration. However, market penetration of PV in Tanzania is now promising.
43. Another important approach to sustainability has been through efforts to link local community benefits to improved environmental management. For example, in the Eastern Arc Mountain Conservation project, support for local livelihoods helped to generate support for environmental management.
44. The MACEMP Project facilitated important changes to the legal framework, institutions such as the DSFA, coastal management strategies and plans, sustainable community-level investments, and community capacity building have continued to develop.
45. Of note, is the sustained progress made with regard to POPs. These are no longer produced or imported in Tanzania and further regulations are being prepared, along with significant awareness raising on health issues conducted. Unfortunately, DDT is

being reconsidered for use in tackling malaria due to its efficacy and cost-effectiveness. Sustainability of outcomes from the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project is mixed. Whilst some institutions established under the project continue to operate, others have since become less well-used, affecting the environmental status.

Conclusion 5: Several GEF-supported activities have contributed towards Global Environment Benefits by fostering sustainable livelihood and development approaches.

46. Livelihoods options have been factored into GEF projects in different ways and at different levels. They have included: the creation of new jobs (e.g. the tourism industry in Jozani-Chwaka); promotion of income generating activities through skills development (e.g., technical and marketing skills in Solar PV equipment in the Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaic Market); improving livelihoods through promoting sustainable consumption of resources, including by reduction on the stress on forests and protected areas species conservation, reduction of destructive livelihoods such illegal hunting, fishing and tree felling, and improving existing livelihoods, through such practices as improved terraced agriculture to reduce land degradation (e.g., Mnazi Bay, Jozani-Chwaka, Eastern Arc Mountain Forests Project).
47. In Shigala Village, a CBO under the LVEMP has helped to control soil erosion and improve water harvesting. As a result, crop yields have increased and so the local community's living standards have improved. Furthermore, the CBO has begun spreading the techniques used based on demand from adjacent villages. However, generating support for environmental management through Income Generating Activities is not without challenges, as illustrated from the MACEMP Project. In this case, insufficient funds and community competition and in-cohesion posed real challenges.
48. A particularly effective approach has been to link SGPs, with their emphasis on support to locally based activities, to MSPs and FSPs, which generate opportunities for such activities but may not have sufficient resources to support them. A good example is the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor project, which obtained support from the SGP to finance local initiatives to promote Income Generating Activities in a broad range of villages in the project area. Similarly, the Eastern Arc Mountains Project obtained SGP funding to promote Butterfly Farming as an IGA around Amani Nature Reserves, in order to reduce pressure on forest products.

Conclusion 6: GEF activities have contributed to facilitating broader adoption through a combination of mainstreaming, replication, scaling up and market change.

49. Major means of **mainstreaming** approaches have been achieved through:
 - Assistance with National Communications, Reports, Plans and Programmes in association with Global Conventions
 - Development of a cadre of trained professionals in environmental fields
 - Successful lobbying for fiscal incentives for Solar PV
 - Support for creation of environmental management institutions in region: e.g. Lake Victoria Basin Commission, Deep Sea Fishing Authority.
50. Some aspects of the Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics Market Project, such

as the Installation of Solar PV Systems in Schools and Dispensaries around Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park, Zanzibar were **replicated** in subsequent SGPs. The overall project approach was also replicated in three other regions (Mara, Shinyanga and Kagera).

51. **Scaling up** has also been achieved by a number of projects. For example, the Jozani-Chwaka Project developed a programme to enable sustainable increases in income in communities around the Forest Reserve. This has been considerably expanded from its original scope since project completion
52. The GEF contribution to **catalyzing market change** has also been significant. The efforts of the same PV project promoted a reduction in tariffs on panels (which can be seen as mainstreaming), which had an effect in reducing market barriers to PV projects, particularly in rural areas.

RELEVANCE

Conclusion 7: GEF support has been and remains relevant to the national Sustainable Development and Environmental Management priorities

53. Over the last twenty years, GEF support has played a significant role in helping to raise awareness on the environment as a vital cross cutting issue for the sustainable development of Tanzania. It has also laid the foundations for the mainstreaming of environmental issues into a range of sectoral policies and plans.
54. The CPE found that most projects in the GEF Tanzania portfolio are well-aligned to national priority areas as delineated by the Government. More specifically, GEF support is contributing to the national sustainable agenda stated in NSGRP II and MKUZA II by contributing to activities that have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation, restoration of ecosystems, demonstration of green energy sources, improvement of health care and primary and secondary school education (solar PV), irrigation to increase agricultural productivity and production levels and other income generation activities which are important to communities and national welfare.
55. The relevance of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) is demonstrated by strong ownership by the Government, even though its activities are executed by civil society organizations, NGOs and community groups with the assistance of UNDP. This ownership was re-confirmed under the Tanzania National Portfolio Formulation Exercise, during which the sum of \$3.6 million was suggested as an appropriate amount for the SGP out of Tanzania's allocation through STAR (System for Transparent Allocation of Resources) of 27.43m.
56. CPE discussions with key stakeholders found a consistent viewpoint that, under GEF-5, as a result of the STAR the Government's ownership of the portfolio has increased and Tanzania has become more empowered in setting priorities and decisions on funding its environmental priorities, where these overlap with global environment issues.

Conclusion 8: GEF support in Tanzania has been relevant to a variety of objectives linked to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation and chemicals focal areas

57. The CPE has verified that many project outcomes are in line with Global

Environmental Benefits across GEF focal areas. Some specific examples include: restoration of endangered Kihansi toads, conservation of globally significant forests biodiversity to increase the carbon dioxide sink potential, mitigation of GHG emissions in terms of reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, increased use of renewable energy and decreased use of fossil energy resources, sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity, multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters, reduced pollution load in international waters from nutrient enrichment and other land based stresses, and restored and sustained freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems goods and services.

58. Field visits confirmed specific result relevant to GEBs. Some examples include: a significant increase in Red Colobus monkeys in Jozanzi Park (to the extent that it population may be detrimental to native species), the return in increasing numbers of bird species to the Eastern Arc Nature Reserve, and a similar trend in the number of monkey species in the Kilombero Reserve.

Conclusion 9. The Government of Tanzania Mainland and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar have been supportive of the GEF activities across focal areas, as demonstrated by the use of Government's own and donor funds to continue environmental protection initiated with GEF support.

59. Evidence for this finding is provided by the support given by the Government for GEF projects (initially mainly in kind) and the measures it has taken to help ensure the sustainability of the results of completed projects, notably by allocating funds to maintain key activities. Whilst many such funds are obtained from international partners, it is also important to note, that there has been a substantial increase in the budgeted commitment of national funds dedicated to addressing environmental issues: from Tsh. 28.4 billion in 2006/2007 to Tsh. 151.7 billion in 2009/2010.
60. A notable example of sustainable funding commitment concerns the Eastern Arc Conservation and Development Project, where though risks to sustainable funding existed, new support was obtained from the German Government. Similarly, NORAD provided support for the Eastern Arc Endowment Fund to maintain operations during the financial crisis, and SIDA helped the Rural PV project to continue replication to other regions. Though the Government's resources are strained, it does provide funds of its own towards various institutions which contribute to global environmental benefits. However, in some cases, the increased management requirements that often follow GEF projects and the over-reliance on external funds, pose real challenges.

EFFICIENCY

Conclusion 10: Projects consistently have a greater implementation over-run with few exceptions. National stakeholders perceive the GEF project processes to be time-consuming and complex.

51. Project document review found that EAs, MSPs and FSPs have consistently run over their original intended. A more detailed review of FSPs suggested over-ambitious objectives, leading to substantial time over-runs. In Tanzania, the project cycle reforms introduced through the GEF-4 cycle will take time to be realized in the performance of GEF projects.
52. Prevalent national views suggest that even with project formulation support, processes of preparation are complex and time consuming. Local institutions face

challenges in understanding and meeting the “opaque nature” of co-financing, which stakeholder indicate, on occasion, threatens the “grant” nature of GEF funding.

Conclusion 11. Mechanisms for more networking among GEF Implementing Agencies, national institutions, GEF projects and other donor-supported projects and activities exist; however, they have not been fully effective for better synergies in GEF project programming and implementation.

53. Networks have been developed between GEF projects, national institutions and other donor-supported projects, for example, GEF National Steering Committee members are selected from across the public sector, Civil Society Organizations, the private sector, Academia and other international partners. This gives the potential for good communication and synergy across related activities in the environmental sector, for example, the coordinated successful lobbying of the Government to provide fiscal incentives for solar PV technology. The meetings, however, of this National Steering Committee are not regular and opportunities for more synergy are lapsed.
54. The possibility of developing a fully coordinated and synergistic national portfolio is undermined by the “background” position of the Focal Point in the GEF system. Some symptoms of this problem are: the length and complexity of GEF processes make them less accessible to OFPs than to GEF Agencies; the more frequent communications between the GEF and Agencies requires less input from Governments; lack of GEF country offices means that the Focal Point has fewer resources and opportunity to oversee GEF activities and meet with GEF/EO staff than do the Agencies; there is little involvement of OFPs in projects after the implementation stage; Agency project management and M&E lacks complete transparency with OFPs; Regional projects lack a lead OFP to coordinate communications and are therefore largely communications are controlled by the implementing bodies.

Conclusion 12. There has been no major coordination between national budget procedures and the preparation and funding of GEF project proposals

55. The co-financing available from the Tanzania national budget for either Medium or Full Size GEF Projects has so far been slight. National budgetary procedures have had little effect on GEF project funding which has been largely dependent on Agencies (rather than Government) for co-financing. However, national budget disbursement processes have affected completed and on-going projects in which the Government has committed substantial in kind contribution.
56. Government has broadly managed to keep pace with its in-kind commitments in terms of staff salaries and other routine requirements, but has been less effective in finding potential additional or future sources of Government funding to ensure sustainability of the many new or re-profiled institutions, which have been developed during project implementation.

Conclusion 13. Monitoring and Evaluation Systems of a number of GEF projects were weak, whilst others are reported to have been satisfactory.

57. Despite such efforts in specific projects, it is clear that M&E systems are not yet uniformly regarded as an important asset to the design, management and adaptation of projects, and that more emphasis needs to be placed on M&E by national partners, and project managers.

58. In the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests Project, the M&E system was weak and failed to facilitate adaptive management of the “problem” project. The Jozani-Chwaka Bay Conservation Project, the interests of multiple financiers resulted in a confusing and “top-heavy” M&E system. Issues in the Mnazi Bay Project included, managers ignoring recommendations from the Midterm Review, lack of a coherent M&E framework, and an untouched Logframe.
59. In other projects, substantial efforts have been made to strengthen both current and future M&E capacity. During the Pangani Basin Water Management Project, an M&E study was undertaken which led to a series of recommendations for skill building surrounding M&E tasks. The integration of M&E into the project’s work plan is seen as an important achievement.

1.6 Recommendations

Recommendations to the GEF:

Recommendation 1: *The GEF should encourage efforts to engage the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) into Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) related activities.*

60. In Tanzania, M&E of the GEF portfolio is largely fragmented among Agencies and project management offices. The disparate data and systems do not allow for a holistic perspective of the overall status and results of the GEF portfolio. There are dissenting views on the degree to which the OFP is kept informed of M&E-related activities by Agencies, as per the minimum requirement. Currently the GEF has funding available for strengthening M&E capacity in countries (if identified in the NCSA) but no funding for recurrent costs, which would need to be met by regular government budgets, in this case the United Republic of Tanzania.
61. Knowledge of M&E activities in the national portfolio would enable the OFP to more effectively mainstream results into national strategy and decision making with other Tanzanian government offices (Energy, Tourism, Finance, etc.) for planning and managing globally significant environmental resources, particularly at this important time in Tanzania’s broader economic development.
62. Future updates to the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy should consider GEF-5 experiences, as gathered in this Tanzania, and other Country Portfolio Evaluations, in the application of Minimum Requirement 4, concerning the engagement of the Operational Focal Point in M&E-related activities.

Recommendations to the Small Grants Programme (SGP) Steering Committee:

Recommendation 2: *The GEF SGP Steering Committee should pursue, where appropriate, the institutionalization of a role for national SGP programmes to function as service provider to deliver community level support activities for FSPs and MSPs.*

63. In Tanzania, the SGP has a high profile for its successful work in linking communities to environmental management, particularly through Income Generating Activities. The program has been so effective that there have been many SGP projects, which have been integrated into the overall activities of MSPs and FSPs, with the SGP

delivering the community based component of the FSP/MSP project. Institutionalization of this approach would enable systemic use of accumulated SGP expertise and experience to effectively deliver community level activities for GEF projects/programs while optimizing the use of GEF resources (cost saving due to the pre-existence of SGP structures, staffs and work procedures

64. From a global perspective, SGPs represent a highly successful stream of work, but are also perceived as having diverted resources away from the development of stand-alone projects. Integration of SGP to deliver community-level components of FSP and MSP projects would allow maintenance of both the standalone activities of the SGP as well as introduction of role as an implementer of components of larger GEF projects. It is therefore recommended that the SGP in Tanzania, and other countries, where appropriate, be structured so that it can more formally receive funding from the budgets of larger GEF projects to deliver the community-based activities, which are essential to broader success.

Recommendations to the Government of Tanzania:

Recommendation 3: The Operational Focal Point Office should pursue ways of ensuring greater coordination and synergies among all parties engaged in the GEF portfolio, including synergies for M&E of the portfolio.

65. As a starting point, the GEF Project Steering Committee in Tanzania should revive regular meetings in order to have a more active role in portfolio oversight through (at least) semi-annual meetings at which key M&E progress reports are presented by GEF Agencies and discussed by the Committee.

Regular communications to GEF stakeholders via the OFP office should be amongst the items explored by the Committee to keep partners abreast of activities in the portfolio. Sharing of results and lessons through regular communication is also needed to allow participating parties to be up to date for future portfolio planning.

Recommendation 4: Lessons and knowledge from GEF projects should be enhanced amongst GEF and other sustainable development stakeholders, and in particular vis-à-vis translation of knowledge management (KM) materials into Kiswahili, the local language, to ensure the broadest distribution.

66. Effective communication and outreach facilitates broader adoption of GEF supported technologies and mechanisms. Key M&E progress reports, project newsletter or other KM documents from GEF Tanzania projects should be disseminated broadly through more focused communication channels and using a variety of media. In most cases GEF documentation is in English. Language barriers could be overcome by requiring that project design includes adequate budget allocations for translation of relevant knowledge products and other project documentation into Kiswahili for maximum public.

2 Evaluation Framework

68. This chapter presents the background information, objectives and methodology related to and used in the GEF Tanzania Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE).

2.1 Background

69. The Tanzania CPE aims to provide the GEF Council and the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) with an assessment of results and performance of GEF supported activities in the country, and to examine how GEF supported activities fit into Tanzania's national strategies and priorities as well as within the global environmental mandate of the GEF. The CPE assesses the performance of the overall GEF Tanzania portfolio; but does not evaluate the performance of individual GEF implementing partners, national entities (agencies/departments, national governments or involved civil society organizations), or individual projects.

70. From among 160 GEF-eligible countries, a country is proposed for portfolio evaluation based on criteria that include size, maturity, diversity and coverage through past work of the GEF Evaluation Office. The key factors in selecting Tanzania for a CPE were its relatively large, mature and diverse portfolio. Also, Tanzania had not been adequately covered by the Evaluation Office through its past work.

71. The GEF Evaluation Office proposed the Country Portfolio Evaluation for Tanzania (Tanzania CPE) to the Government of Tanzania. The GEF Operational Focal Point, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania, accepted this proposal. A team from the Evaluation Office visited Tanzania in September 2012 to discuss the modalities for the evaluation and meet with other national stakeholders. Based on these discussions, the Evaluation Office determined the general modalities for and structure of the evaluation team.

72. Thereafter, based on an open and transparent multi-stage selection process, the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) was selected as the national institution for execution of the evaluation. Considering the suggestions received from the national stakeholders, the Evaluation Office appointed three experts as the members of a quality assurance panel: Dr. Bakari Asseid, Deputy Principal Secretary (Natural Resources) – Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Ekingo Magembe, Poverty Reduction Monitoring Office and Professor Amos Majule (Institute for Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam).

73. In November 2012, the first consultation meeting with the stakeholders was organized in Dar-es-Salaam to scope the evaluation. Based on the inputs received during this consultation, the standard terms of reference for CPE was revised to make it Tanzania specific. Thereafter, the evaluative phase of the Tanzania CPE started in January 2013, and ended in July 2013.

74. The preliminary emerging findings of the evaluation were shared with the national stakeholders in a workshop held in Dar-es-Salaam in September 2013. This draft report incorporates the feedback received during the workshop and also inputs from the Quality Assurance Panel.

2.2 Objectives

75. The purpose of the GEF Tanzania CPE is to provide the GEF Council and the Government of Tanzania with an assessment of how the GEF-supported activities are implemented in-country, a report on results from projects and an assessment of how these activities are linked to the national sustainable development agenda, as well as the GEF mandate of generating Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) within its focal areas. Based on the overall purpose of the GEF CPEs, the Tanzania CPE aimed at contributing to the following specific objectives (refer Annex F for the complete terms of reference):

- a. Evaluate the **effectiveness and results**⁷ of GEF support in a country, with attention to the sustainability of achievements at the project level and progress toward impact on global environmental benefits.
- b. Evaluate the **relevance and efficiency**⁸ of GEF support in Tanzania from several points of view: national environmental frameworks and decision-making processes, the GEF mandate of achieving global environmental benefits, and GEF policies and procedures.
- c. Provide **feedback and knowledge sharing** to (1) the GEF Council in its decision making process, (2) Tanzania on its collaboration/participation in the GEF, and (3) the different agencies and organizations involved in the preparation and implementation of GEF support.

76. The Tanzania CPE aims to bring to the attention of Council different experiences and lessons on how the GEF support is implemented in Tanzania. It seeks to analyse the performance of individual projects as part of the overall GEF portfolio. The Tanzania CPE is not aimed at evaluating or rating the performance of GEF Agencies, national entities (agencies/ departments, national governments or civil society organizations that are involved), or individual projects.

2.3 Scope

77. The Tanzania CPE is aimed at covering all types of GEF-supported activities in the country at different stages of the project cycle (completed, under implementation and pre-implementation) and implemented by all the GEF Agencies in all the focal areas. The GEF portfolio assessed in this evaluation is focused on national projects and the SGP and also considers the global and regional projects. Project proposals under consideration were not explicitly part of the evaluation, although those that have gained the GEF Council approval are listed and discussed, as appropriate. The cut-off date for analysis was June 30, 2012.

⁷The following definitions are applied in the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, 2010: **Effectiveness**: the extent to which the GEF activity's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance; **Results**: in GEF terms, results include direct project outputs, short- to medium-term outcomes, and progress toward longer term impact including global environmental benefits, replication effects, and other local effects; **Sustainability**: the likely ability of an intervention to continue to deliver benefits for an extended period of time after completion; projects need to be environmentally as well as financially and socially sustainable.

⁸**Relevance**: the extent to which the activity is suited to local and national environmental priorities and policies and to global environmental benefits to which the GEF is dedicated; **Efficiency**: the extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible.

2.4 Methodological Approach

78. The Tanzania CPE was conducted between December 2012 and September 2013 by an evaluation team comprised of staff from the GEF Evaluation Office and the national consultants, the Economic and Social Research Foundation. The key evaluation questions are contained in the terms of reference (Annex F) and the associated evaluation matrix (Annex G).
79. In the evaluation matrix, each of these key questions is complemented with a list of relevant indicators, potential sources of data and the methodology – tools and methods –used to answer the key questions. The key questions of the evaluation were to be answered based on the analysis of the data collected during the evaluative phase of evaluation.
80. The Tanzania CPE has been able to answer the key questions, with some reservations concerning information available on the impact of GEF support. This is because such information is not routinely collected as part of the M&E systems of Implementing Agencies and requires the use of specific impact evaluation methods. Although limited work in this area was conducted by the CPE team through the conduct of three Reviews of Outcomes to Impact (ROtIs), the results of this were not sufficient to give a broad understanding of GEF impacts, because (a) the ROtIs proved difficult for the consultancy team to implement effectively and (b) they covered only 3 projects.
81. The methodology used a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and standardized analytical tools. Several sources of information from different levels both in Tanzania were used. Stakeholders that were consulted included national, regional, and district authorities, sectoral ministries and agencies, academia, GEF Agencies (WB, UNDP, UNIDO), the GEF Focal Point (Division of Environment, Vice President Office, DoE-VPO), Civil Society Organizations, Business Community, along with GEF beneficiaries and supported institutions, associations, local communities and authorities.
82. The primary focus of the CPE is the 28 national projects implemented exclusively within the boundaries of Tanzania.⁹ An additional one regional project, in which Tanzania participated, was reviewed. A full assessment of the regional projects' aggregate results, relevance, and efficiency was beyond the scope of this CPE national and regional project proposals under preparation were also not part of the evaluation.
83. Projects for field visits were selected based on several criteria, including: i) whether they had been completed and had a technical evaluation or were nearing completion; ii) representation within the portfolio by focal area, agency, modality and status; iii) accessibility to project activities and sites; and iv) resources and time to conduct the evaluation. Six representative completed national projects were visited during the evaluation (five national and one regional)¹⁰: two in the biodiversity focal area, two in climate change and one project in a multifocal area. The regional project visited was for the international waters focal area. In addition, three GEF Small Grants Projects (SGPs) were visited.
84. Two Reviews of Outcomes to Impact (ROtI)¹¹ field studies were completed. This

⁹ See the full project list in Annex One

¹⁰ Projects included in field visits are described in Annex 2.

¹¹ http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/CPE-ROtI_Practitioners_Handbook_4August2009.pdf

method uses a Theory of Change (TOC) approach to identify the project's progress towards its intended impact and to evaluate the overall performance of GEF projects through an in-depth analysis of project documentation coupled with field verification. Data were collected at the project site to verify and then assess the project's progress along the component results chain that is intended to guide project performance and thereby contribute to the achievement of the project's eventual impacts. The two projects had been completed for at least two years prior to the time the CPE were undertaken and are: i) Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forest in Iringa, Morogoro and Tanga (Amani) regions (GEF ID: 1170); and ii) Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development project in Zanzibar (ID: 803). In each case, interviews with the project's stakeholders were held and relevant information and data collected. A third ROTI was attempted for the Removing Barriers to the Transformation of the Rural PV Market in Tanzania; however insufficient data gathering in the terminal evaluation prevented the appropriate analysis from taking place.

85. Triangulation of the results was conducted¹². Triangulation refers to the review, in parallel, of the combination of several research methodologies and/or data sources in the study of the same phenomenon. The purpose of triangulation in this evaluation was to increase the credibility and validity of the results. Results reported below come from triangulation of various sources drawn from: Literature review; Country Environmental Legal Framework (CELFF) analysis; Global Environmental Benefits Assessment (GEBA); Project review protocols; Tanzania GEF portfolio analysis; original evaluative research conducted through interviews (stakeholder consultation - individual interviews, focus groups); project field visits; Reviews of Outcomes to Impact studies; and SGP portfolio analysis.
86. This report presents the findings of the GEF Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) for Tanzania over the period 1992–2012. A preliminary set of these findings was presented in the form of an Aide Memoire, which was discussed with national stakeholders at a workshop held in Dar es Salaam on September 5th, 2013. Feedback from the workshop and from the CPE's Quality Assurance Panel has been incorporated into this document.

2.5 Limitations of the Evaluation

87. The evaluation faced a number of limitations, some of which are generic to CPEs, while others were country-specific. Evaluation of overall GEF results has been primarily undertaken on the basis of project-specific evidence, triangulated with an assessment of aggregate achievements based on stakeholder inputs and the evaluation team's judgement.
71. There are many national and international stakeholders active in environmental management in Tanzania. Caution must therefore be exercised in attributing any changes to the interventions of the GEF, while assessments of contribution need to take realistic account of the number and scale of other inputs. This is particularly the case for macro-level changes in the field of environmental policies, strategies and national plans.

¹² Triangulation workshop held on May 7-8, 2013

88. GEF projects in Tanzania have been implemented over a twenty-year period. The evaluation team experienced difficulty in obtaining readily available and accurate data on some of GEF's earlier activities. Furthermore, the quality of evaluative evidence, particularly quantitative trends data, on completed projects is variable, posing significant challenges to building a comprehensive overview of results and contribution.
89. Several of the specific GEF CPE methods and approaches, such as the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) were new and introduced to the national evaluation team. The exercise proved to be a significant learning opportunity for local partners and the GEF Evaluation office but with associated implementation delays and the need to strengthen some products through supporting inputs.

3 Context

3.1 Tanzania: General Description

90. The United Republic of Tanzania was formed in 1964 through the merger of Tanganyika and the archipelago of Zanzibar, made up of two main islands and several smaller ones. Centrally placed in East Africa, Tanzania has eight neighbouring countries and 1400 kilometres of Indian Ocean coastline. It is a member of the East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). As a semi-autonomous part of Tanzania, Zanzibar has its own government, known as the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, with a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President and cabinet.
91. Tanzania is divided into thirty regions: five on the semi-autonomous islands of Zanzibar and twenty-five on the mainland, the former Tanganyika. The population of the country is 44.9 million (2012 national census). Out of these, approximately 43 million reside in mainland Tanzania and 1.3 million in Zanzibar.
92. The Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.466 giving the country a rank of 152 out of 187 countries, which, although below the World's average, is above the regional average¹³. Over the past two decades, economic reforms have improved the economic status of the country. The economic growth rate in 2012 has been estimated to be 6.9% in real terms, higher than the target of 6.8%, but lower than the 7.0% recorded in 2010. According to a World Bank study the living conditions in rural areas of Tanzania have not improved because many households have not been included in the economic growth patterns.¹⁴
93. The economy is based primarily on agriculture, which accounts for more than half of the GDP (\$23.71 billion in 2011) provides 75% (approximately) of exports, and employs approximately 75% of the workforce. Tourism accounts for around 16% of the GDP and nearly 25% of total export earnings. Topography and climate, though, limit cultivated crops to only 4% of the land area. The nation has many resources including minerals, natural gas, forests and tourism.
94. The country's landscape spans from east coast shores to a mountainous northeast, which is dominated by Africa's highest peak, Mount Kilimanjaro. Tanzania borders with Lake Victoria in the north and Lake Tanganyika to the west. The center of the country consists of a large plateau with plains and some arable land. About a third of Tanzania is covered by forests and woodland, on the plains, populations of African wildlife thrive in well-known areas, such as the Serengeti, which remain mostly unspoilt. In the marine realm, the country's mangrove forests have several ecosystem functions including as nursery areas for fish and prawns. There are also extensive sea grass areas, an important food and habitat. Coral reefs are located along about two thirds of Tanzania's coastline¹⁵.

¹³<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TZA.html>, Website access: 16th November, 2012.

¹⁴http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/10/24/000386194_20121024053815/Rendered/PDF/733460WP0P133400Box371944B00PUBLIC0.pdf, Website access: 4th December 2012

¹⁵http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/tanzania/about_tanzania/, Website access: Dec 12, 2012

3.2 General Description of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

95. The GEF provides funding to achieve global environmental benefits in biodiversity, climate change, international waters, depletion of the ozone layer, POPs, and land degradation, according to their respective international agreements.
96. GEF activities are carried out through its Agencies: the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, regional development banks (African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Inter-American Development Bank), FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and UNIDO. GEF support modalities include the following:
- a. **Full-size projects**, which have funding of more than \$2 million
 - b. **Medium-size projects**, which now have funding of \$2 million or less, which has been raised from earlier limits of \$0.5 million and later \$1 million.
 - c. **Enabling activities**, which are intended to help countries meet their obligations under the various conventions for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism; these provide support for developing environment policies, strategies and action plans and the formulation of NCSAs
 - d. **Project Preparation Grants (PPGs)**, formerly known as project development facility (PDF) grants, which provide funding for the preparation and development of projects
 - e. **Small grants**, which have funding of less than \$50,000 and are directed at NGOs and local organizations; small GEF grants are structured into the SGP which is administered by UNDP
97. The GEF officially began with a two-year pilot phase from 1992 to 1994. This was followed by four regular four-year replenishment periods: GEF-1 (1995–98), GEF-2 (1999–2002), and GEF-3 (2003–06). GEF-4 (2007–2010) and GEF-5 continues through 2014. Until and including GEF-3, there were no country allocations and eligible GEF member countries submitted their requests to the various windows through the different GEF Agencies on a demand basis.

3.3 Environmental Resources in Key GEF Focal Areas

Environmental Threats and Challenges

98. The six major environmental threats identified by the United Republic of Tanzania Government are: land degradation; lack of accessible, good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants; environmental pollution; loss of wildlife habitat and biodiversity; deterioration of aquatic systems and deforestation.¹⁶ These threats result in the loss of important social and economic benefits, through reduced soil productivity, inadequate water for washing, cooking, drinking and hygiene and potential damage to national heritage and tourism. The loss of these benefits has been associated with an increase in poverty in the country. Underlying reasons for

¹⁶<http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/nationalenvironmentalpolicy.pdf>, Website access: 15th November, 2012.

these adverse trends include inappropriate land and water management, inadequate financial and human resources, inequitable terms of international trade, the vulnerable nature of some local environmental niches, rapid growth of both rural and urban population, and inadequate institutional coordination among key stakeholders. Other challenges include ineffective monitoring and information systems, weak capacity to implement programs, insufficient involvement of major stakeholders (local communities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector) and poor integration of conservation measures into planning and development of programs.¹⁷

99. Zanzibar and its islands are facing several environmental challenges. These include deforestation caused mainly by settlement expansion, agricultural activities, firewood collection, and uncontrolled harvesting of trees for building materials. Other challenges are loss of terrestrial and fresh water species, soil erosion, over-exploitation of marine resources, urban desertification, limestone quarries and sand mining¹⁸ (URT, 2012a). Zanzibar faces another serious environmental challenge of sea level rise. The climate models predict significant increase in temperatures for Zanzibar with maximum monthly temperature projected to increase from 1.5° to 2°C by 2050s and 2° to 4°C by 2090s (RGoZ, 2012¹⁹). Rising temperatures, associated with ocean expansion and ice melt, is responsible for sea level rise (*ibid*). The IPCC (2007) projected global average of between 0.2 meters to 0.6 meters of sea level rise over the next century. There is a strong projected trend of increasing sea level which will have potential effects for many areas of Zanzibar (RGoZ, 2012).
100. The United Republic of Tanzania aims to promote and enable a sustainable development pathway through facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration and restoration of biodiversity, and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges, such as deforestation, land degradation, desertification, and climate change²⁰.
101. In the last few decades, the country has witnessed substantial increase and expansion in various socio-economic activities, such as agriculture, commercial tourism, oil and gas, mining, fishing, manufacturing, trade and other production activities at homestead, community, and national levels. With time, these resource-consuming activities, the rising population and climate related effects have put pressure on the environment, resulting in declining environmental health in parts of the country²¹.
102. The most recent Global Benefit Index (GBI) scores for Tanzania are relatively higher compared to other East African countries, particularly Kenya and Uganda (See Technical Document – Global Environmental Benefits Assessment). This indicates that Tanzania is a country with high significant global resources and with tremendous potential for delivery of global environment benefits. In the fifth replenishment cycle of the GEF, Tanzania was allocated \$27.43 million (\$13.95

¹⁷<http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/nationalenvironmentalpolicy.pdf>, Website access: 15th November, 2012.

¹⁸<http://www.zanzinet.org/zanzibar/nature/mazingira.html>

¹⁹The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) 2012. The Economics of Climate Change in Zanzibar: Projections of Climate Change and Sea Level Rise for Zanzibar. Technical Report. Global Climate Adaptation Partnership & DFID.

²⁰ A detailed examination of the issues facing Tanzania and of the approaches taken to address them is provided in National Report for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, URT 2012.

²¹ These issues are discussed in detail in Chapter 7: New and Emerging Issues in Sustainable Development, National Report for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20. URT 2012.

million for biodiversity, \$7.86 million for climate change, \$5.61 million for land degradation and \$3.6m for the SGP).

103. In view of the combination of national and global environmental challenges facing the country, national and international environmental stakeholders have committed efforts and invested resources to promote sustainable patterns of consumption, aimed at protecting and managing the natural resource base and at improving and augmenting Tanzania's contribution to the global environment.

Biodiversity

104. The United Republic of Tanzania is categorized as one of the 14 biodiversity hot spot countries in the world²². About 43% of the country's land area is covered by important ecosystems, included in national parks, game and forest reserves: as well as a number of key wetlands that are designated as Ramsar sites (URT, 2012b).
105. Out of 34 globally known biodiversity hotspots, six are found in Tanzania (URT, 2013b). They include the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests (Usambara west and east, Pare north and south, Nguru, Uluguru, Ukaguru Rubeho and Udzungwa Mountains); the Coastal forests; the Great Lakes for Cichlid fishes (Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa); the marine coral reef ecosystems; the ecosystems of the alkaline Rift-Valley Lakes (e.g. Natron and Eyasi); and the grassland savannas for large mammals, including the Serengeti National Park. Tanzania's exceptional biodiversity provide multiple benefits to society with economic benefits that are rarely captured by market analysis (URT, 2012b).
106. The ecosystem services include provision of food, supporting services such as nutrient recycling, regulatory services, flood protection, recreational and cultural services, as well as tourism (Devisscher, 2010). They are integral to the national economy and underpin large parts of GDP, foreign revenue (including through tourism revenue) and export earnings, and sustain a very large proportion of the population (URT, 2012b). This implies that sustainable development in the United Republic of Tanzania is highly dependent on conservation and on appropriately-controlled utilization of biodiversity to ensure its continuing contribution to socio-economic development, as well as towards attaining the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 (URT, 2013b).
107. Tanzania has seven protected areas listed as World Heritage sites. They include Kilimanjaro National Parks, Kilwa Kisiwani Historical Site, Kondoa Rock Art Sites, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Selous Game Reserve, Serengeti National Park and Zanzibar Stone Town.²³Tanzania's protected areas are estimated to sequester 2,019 million metric tons of carbon in living biomass (FAO, 2010²⁴). From a socio-economic perspective, the protected areas play an important role for the rural and urban population, where they support 87% of rural livelihoods, and provide more than 70% of the national energy supply and 75% of construction materials (URT, 2012b).

²² Source: Tanzania CPE Global Environment Benefits Report.

²³<http://www.touristlink.com/tanzania/cat/heritage-sites/map.html>

²⁴ FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations). 2010. Global Forest Resource Assessment: Global Tables [online]. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/> [Accessed January 31, 2013].

108. Tanzania is home to more than 14,000 known species of plants, amphibians, birds, mammals, reptiles and several invertebrates, of which 20% are endemic, (including the African violet flowers), meaning they exist in no other country, and 6% are threatened; while 5% of the species are protected under IUCN categories I-V (Gideon *et al.*,2012²⁵). The Eastern Arc Mountain Forests have the highest known number of plant and animal species of any region in Tanzania. Approximately 27 percent of the plant species, 63 percent of the linyphiid spider species, 43 percent of butterfly species, 33 percent of amphibian species, 37 percent of the reptile species, 37 percent of the bird species, and 34 percent of the mammal species found in Tanzania occur in the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests (World Bank, 2010²⁶).
109. Zanzibar alone is home to 4,000 plants species including the important tourist attracting spice plant species such as cardamom, cinnamon and cloves; 54 terrestrial mammals including the famous endemic red Columbus monkey; 252 bird species; over 400 fish species; 58 sea grass species and many invertebrates ²⁷, (BirdLife International, 2013²⁸). Red Colobus monkey (*Procolobus kirkii*) are the common inhabitants of Jozani forest and occupy a remarkable array of habitats including the ground water forest, coral rag forest, fruit tree gardens and mangrove forest (RGoZ, 2009). Their population numbers to about 1500 moving in groups of 10-30 individuals.²⁹ This species of mammal is only found in Jozani-Chwaka bay National Park and its surrounding (*ibid*). Zanzibar has a number of threatened species including four species of bird, Red Columbus monkey, the coconut crab, Zanzibar Galago (*Galagoides zanzibaricus*), shark fish. Zanzibar Leopard (*Panthera pardus adersi*) is believed to extinct. ³⁰

Climate Change

110. Tanzania's economy is very dependent on the climate, because a large proportion of GDP is associated with climate sensitive activities, particularly agriculture. Rain-fed agriculture is still the backbone of the Tanzanian economy and accounts for more than 25% of the GDP.
111. In 2010, a study conducted by the Heinrich Boll Foundation³¹ found that overall, Tanzania's economy, the wellbeing of its population and its recent, positive economic development trajectory are particularly vulnerable to climate change as evidenced by the widespread damage and hardships imposed by regular drought and extreme rainfall events under current climate variability. The same report found the capability of Tanzania to adapt to climate change as severely limited.
112. Flooding and drought incidences will continue to affect natural resources and the Tanzanian environment due to a projected rise in the mean daily temperature by

²⁵ Gideon, H.; Nyinondi, P. And Oyema, G. 2012. Checklist of Tanzanian Species, Version No. 1. Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology. 545pp.

²⁶ World Bank, 2010. Terminal Evaluation Report of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forest Conservation and Management GEF Funded Project. World Bank Report No. ICR00001507. 70pp.

²⁷http://www.wildlife_of_Zanzibar

²⁸ BirdLife International, 2013. Species factsheet for Zanzibar. Available at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=8585> [Accessed March 25, 2013].

²⁹<http://envaya.org/zabicop/history>

³⁰<http://envaya.org/zabicop/history>

³¹ Hepworth, N D, 2010. Climate change vulnerability and adaptation preparedness in Tanzania. Heinrich Böll Foundation, Nairobi, Kenya.

3°C-5°C (on average), throughout the country, and a rise in the mean annual temperature on average by 2°C-4°C. Rainfall is also projected to increase in some parts of the country, but decreases in other parts such that areas with a bimodal rainfall pattern are projected to have increased rainfall ranging from 5 percent to 45%, while areas receiving uni-modal rainfall reduced rainfall ranging from 5 to 15% by 2030.

113. There are potential threats from climate change to coastal zones (sea-level rise), health, energy supply and demand, infrastructure, water resources, agriculture and ecosystem services, with potentially high impacts and economic costs across these sectors. The issue of climate change has risen up the political and development agenda in Tanzania over the past three years reflecting heightened global attention on the issue.
114. As for the energy mix, currently about 90% of energy consumed in Tanzania is in form of biomass, 8% is in form of oil and natural gas, 1.5% is in form of electricity. Coal, solar and wind account for the remaining 0.5% of the energy sources (URT, 2012b). Heavily reliance on biomass as the main energy source by more than 80% of Tanzanian population (URT 2012b), has had a negative impact to climate change as the contributor of greenhouse gasses. Recent estimate on national emissions from deforestation and net degradation is 126 million tons of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) (Zahabu, 2008). In fact, CO₂ has large share (60.7%) of all greenhouse gas emitted to the atmosphere followed by methane (38.1%) and nitrous oxide (1.2%) (Table 3.1). Agricultural activities, land-use changes and deforestation account for the majority of emissions (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Main sources of Gas Emissions in Tanzania

Source	Giga-grams (Gg)						% of total
	Carbon Dioxide	Methane	Nitrogen Oxide	Nitrous Oxide	Carbon Monoxide	Total	
Energy	2,023.05	425.83	67.96	1.94	1,628.88	4,147.66	6.39
Industry	349.42	NA	NA	NA	NA	349.42	0.54
Agriculture	NA	1,335.92	42.12	1.73	2,308.87	3,688.64	5.67
Land use changes and forestry	56,664.57	3.06	0.76	0.02	31.33	56,699.74	87.33
Waste	NA	43.78	NA	NA	NA	43.78	0.07
Total	59,037.04	1,808.59	110.83	3.69	3,969.08	64,929.24	100
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	1	21	-	310	-	332	
Gg CO ₂ -equivalent	59,037.04	37,060.91	-	1,143.93	-	97,241.88	
Percent	60.71	38.11	-	1.18			

Source: URT (2010³²). **Note:** 1 gigagram = 1,000 tons.

³² URT (United Republic of Tanzania). 2010. Final Draft: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Readiness

Table 3.2: Trends in greenhouse gas emissions in Tanzania

Source	Carbon Dioxide Emissions		Percentage change
	(% of total fuel combustion)		
	1990	2008	
Energy:			
Electricity and heat production	17.5	18.5	(-) 1
Industry:			
Manufacturing industries and construction	22.2	13.3	(-) 8.9
Residential buildings and commercial and public services	19.9	10.4	(-) 9.5
Transport	40.4	56.8	(+) 16.4
Other sectors	0	1.2	(+) 1.2

Source: World Bank (2012a³³)

Note: (-) reflect reduction in Carbon Dioxide Emissions; (+) reflect increase in Carbon Dioxide Emissions

International Waters

115. Tanzania shares eleven international lakes and rivers with other nations including the three great lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa), two small lakes (Chala and Jipe) and such rivers as Kagera, Mara, Pangani, Ruvuma and Songwe (URT, 2012d). Each of these bodies exhibits unique characteristics and a complex range of water resources management as well as development issues and challenges (ibid). The country has 1,420 kilometers of Indian Ocean coastline with a rich diversity of tropical marine and coastal systems including coral reefs, sea-grass beds, mangrove stands and sand dunes (URT, 2012b). These marine and coastal resources are critical to Tanzania's economic and social development and underpin the livelihoods of coastal communities who rely heavily on the sea for their food and income (ibid).

116. The Lakes are ecologically sensitive and important biodiversity zones providing habitat for hundreds of endemic species of fish (ibid). Environmental challenges facing the lakes and its basin are as follows (URT, 2009a, 2009c): Exploitative and unsustainable use of fishery resources; Wetland encroachment and degradation and reduction in biodiversity; Discharge of untreated industrial and urban solid and liquid wastes leading to deterioration of water quality; Discharge of untreated sewage into the lake leading to nutrient increases and resultant phytoplankton bloom and oxygen depletion; Infestation by weed and exotic species such as water hyacinth and Nile perch; Deforestation, overgrazing and increased runoff of water and eroded topsoil together with organic matter and nutrients contributing to algal growth and eutrophication of the lake; and

Preparation Proposal (R-PP). Available at: <http://www.reddtz.org> [Accessed on February 15 2013].

³³World Bank. 2012a. World Development Indicators 2012. Development Data Group, the World Bank. Washington, D.C. USA. 463pp.

117. All of these international waters are used for economic activities such as maritime transport, fishing, mangrove forest harvesting, and tourism. These activities may have negative effect on freshwater and marine ecosystems and their biodiversity. The government of Tanzania included the sustainable water management as a major component of its 2004 National Environment Management Act (URT, 2004) and Water Resources Management Act of 2009 (URT, 2009b).
118. One important regional convention to which Tanzania has made commitment is the Convention for the protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Easter African Region (the Nairobi Convention). Tanzania acceded the convention on 1 March 1996.

Land Degradation

119. Land degradation is a serious problem in Tanzania (Mongi, 2008). While soil erosion (occurring in 61% of the land area), desertification, and salinization are fundamental features characterizing land degradation, desertification is the most severe form of land degradation (URT, 2013b). According to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), about 33% or 115,029 square kilometres of Tanzania land area is prone to desertification (Mongi, 2008). The most affected regions are Dodoma and Singida and parts of Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara, Iringa and Arusha (URT, 2012b). Sea level rises due to climate change are projected to result in up to 82 square kilometres of land area loss by 2100 (Global Climate Adaptation Partnership and partners, 2011).
120. Its major causes include deforestation; overgrazing; wild fires; cultivation in marginal land inappropriate agricultural practices and poor agricultural practices such as shifting cultivation (URT, 2012b). Others include unsustainable mining; degradation of water resources; inadequate agricultural technology and land husbandry techniques; inadequate alternative energy sources and rapid population growth resulting in pressure on land resources (ibid). Included here as the causes of land degradation are cultivation on steep slopes and river banks and unsustainable irrigation that leads to water loss and soil erosion, severe beach and coastal erosion, and poor waste management (URT, 2012b).
121. International efforts to combat desertification and land degradation started way back in the seventies when the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held an international conference on desertification (UNCOD) in Nairobi, Kenya, in which a action plan to combat desertification (PACD) was adopted (URT, 1999). In 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) noted that desertification was still a major problem and supported a new integrated approach to the problem (URT, 2012b).
122. The National Action Plan to combat desertification (NAP) and Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments which seeks to halt land degradation and conserve water catchments (URT, 2013b) are two national initiatives since the ratification of the UNCCD to address land degradation. The purpose of these action plans is to identify factors contributing to desertification and practical measures necessary to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought (URT, 2012b).

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

123. POPs are one of the major problems threatening human health. Twelve specific POPs have been identified as being most harmful to humans and the ecosystem. These can be placed in three categories: pesticides, industrial chemicals, and industrial by-products. It has been widely accepted that their elimination should be a high priority for Tanzania. Tanzania ratified the Stockholm Convention on POPs in 2002 with the objective of protecting human health and the environment, and focusing on eliminating or reducing the release of POPs. The National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs identified sources of polychlorinated dibenzoparadioxins, polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the country (URT, 2005).
124. Through the Africa Stockpiles Programme, GEF through the World Bank is helping Tanzania to get rid of tons of environmentally-unsafe pesticides (World Bank, 2012b). This programme which is undertaken in Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia and Tanzania aims to eliminate existing stockpiles of POPs and other obsolete pesticides in Africa, and put measures in place to ensure new stockpiles don't take their place (ibid).
125. According to URT (2012b), currently there is no production or importation of POP Pesticides in the country. However, eliminating DDT is a major challenge as the country intends to reintroduce DDT to fight against malaria (ibid). Due to a resurgence of the disease in these areas the government has reintroduced DDT for public health purposes, against malaria vectors particularly in Zanzibar and the northwest part of the country (ibid). The use has been restricted for indoor application in accordance with WHO Guidelines (URT, 2012b). In this regard, training on DDT use; research on alternatives and dissemination of available alternatives; and strengthening of institutional capacity for monitoring DDT imports, use and disposal are mandatory (ibid).
126. Other additional actions being undertaken include strengthening the management of industrial chemicals. Accordingly, the following legislative tools with impact on POPs have been developed (URT, 2012b): The Chemicals Act; increasing the public awareness on the issues related to POPs and its health and environmental effects; a Review of the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute Act, 1986; research into the levels of these substances in water bodies and sites where they were used/warehoused; Mainstreaming POPs command and control instruments in respective industries and strengthening monitoring of production, importation and use of agricultural, livestock, health, and industrial chemicals; Review of the Agricultural and Environmental Policies; Strengthening Tanzania's position in international POPs and environmental negotiations.

3.4 The Environmental Legal and Policy Framework in Tanzania

127. In mainland Tanzania, The Environmental Management Act (EMA) of 2004 provides the legal framework for the implementation of the National Environmental Policy of 1997, repealing the EMA of 1983. The EMA includes provisions for environmental impact assessment and audits. It also provides for the prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, and compliance and enforcement, along with resource management and biodiversity conservation.

128. More recently, the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) of 1994, and more recently the new NEAP of 2012, builds on the recommendations from Rio in 1992. The EMA provides for NEAPs with a lifespan of five years, after which period the NEAP is subject to review. The NEAP's main purpose is to mainstream environmental concerns into development policies, plans, and strategies. In addition, Sector Ministries and Local Government Authorities are obliged to prepare EAPs, which are in conformity with the NEAP and form a basis for environmental mainstreaming in the respective sectors.
129. In Zanzibar, the Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act of 1996 was enacted to, among other things, implement the National Environmental Policy. It is the framework environmental law in Zanzibar and its provisions override those of sector laws in case there is a conflict between the two. The Act provides institutional arrangements for environmental conservation in Zanzibar. The Act is also a means of domestication of environmental international treaties. It contains sections that are meant to enforce its provisions and uses a combination of strategies to induce compliance.
130. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio made it urgent for Tanzania to establish an action plan at the national level because the Rio Declaration referred to international conventions to which Tanzania is a signatory party.
131. Table 3.3 lists the key international conventions and treaties to which Tanzania is a party. Figure 3.1 illustrates the connections between the timing of national laws and regulations, the ratification of international environmental treaties and conventions, and the implementation of GEF projects. The timeline shows the timing of GEF projects vis-à-vis the ratification and development of treaties, national laws, and policies. The timeline suggests that the GEF contribution to the development of legal and policy frameworks on the environment in Tanzania has been positive. Further substantiation of this finding, along with other results, can be found in Chapter 6, Relevance of GEF-Supported Activities in the Republic of Tanzania.

Biodiversity

132. Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar are rich in biodiversity and the country is committed to ensuring that its renewable resources are well conserved for the benefit of present and future generations.
133. In support of this goal, the United Republic of Tanzania, following the Rio Summit in 1992, signed the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which it later ratified in 1996. As a Contracted Party, Tanzania is required to develop strategies, action plans, and programs for conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity. Accordingly, with support from the GEF, the National Biodiversity Country Study (NBCS) was undertaken between 1995 and 1996. The study aimed at establishing the basis for preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which was adopted in 2001.
134. Tanzania has also accepted the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety which entered into force in 2003. The GEF supported enabling activities that resulted in a draft of the National Biosafety Framework. Following adoption in 2005, the GEF also supported implementation of the framework, which resulted in the development

and adoption of the Biosafety Guidelines in 2009.

135. Furthermore, Tanzania has adopted several other MEAs such as: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1979; the regional Lusaka Agreement on cooperative enforcement operations directed at illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, in 1994; The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals in 1979; The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural Heritage in 1987.

Climate Change

136. Tanzania became a party to the UNFCCC on June 12, 1992. It was later ratified on April 17, 1996 and entered into force on July 16, 1997. The country went on to ratify the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC on August 26, 2002, which then entered into force on February 16, 2005.
137. In 2007, with support from the GEF and the UNEP, Tanzania developed its National Adaptation Plan for Action (NAPA). The Plan identifies priority activities that address adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change, and was prepared in line with the aspirations of the National Development Vision 2025 and as an integrated national plan towards sustainable development.
138. In 2012, Tanzania developed its National Climate Change Strategy, which identifies climate risks and provides a strategic framework for mitigating those risks.
139. The GEF has so far provided support to Tanzania in preparing its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC, its NAPA, the Country Case Study on GHGs and Capacity Building activities. Looking forward, the GEF is in the process of arranging financial and technical support for the preparation of Tanzania's second National Communication to the UNFCCC, with one aim being to integrate climate change priorities into development strategies and relevant sector programs.

International Waters

140. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was ratified by Tanzania in 1985. Other relevant Conventions or Treaties to oceans and coastal area management in Tanzania include: the Convention on the Continental Shelf, adopted in 1958; The Convention on the High Seas, adopted in 1958; the International Convention for the Protection of Pollution from Ships, adopted in 1973; and the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, adopted in 1990 (UN). The Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (the Nairobi Convention), was adopted in 1985 and acceded to in 1996.
141. The laws and policies in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar relevant to coastal and marine resources are relatively comprehensive. However, their implementation was rather uncoordinated and efforts were focused on harmonizing legal instruments. The Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act No. 1 of 1998 and 2007 Amendments provided provisions for the establishment of the Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA), which regulates, monitors and promotes fishing in the EEZ. The authority was established under the GEF-funded Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project

(MACEMP) and will contribute to the long-term sustainable use and management of EEZ resources. The MACEMP project has also facilitated the country to initiate the process of preparing Trans-frontier Marine Protected Area network.

142. The GEF also funded the Western Indian Ocean Marine Highway Development and Coastal and Marine Contamination Prevention Project with the goal of contribute to protect the region's coastal and marine environments and rich biodiversity from damage due to accidental spills and illegal discharges from ships and from illegal exploitation of marine and coastal resources. A key objective was to assist countries to undertake the technical work needed to ratify conventions and to translate their provisions into national laws and regulations.

Land Degradation

143. Tanzania is one of 195 parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which it signed on June 19, 1997. The convention was developed in 1994, shortly after the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, and provides a framework to combat desertification. In Tanzania, dry-lands are estimated to cover around two thirds of the mainland area.
144. Under the UNCCD and with support from the GEF, Tanzania developed a National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification in 1999. However, it appears only a few activities identified under this NAP have been supported and implemented. In 2006, the government developed the Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments. The strategy identified immediate, short-term, medium term and long-term actions to reduce and control the adverse impacts of land degradation. The actions in the strategy were also included and the designed to be implemented in parallel with NAPA. This strategy on land degradation is complemented by other sector strategies such as Agricultural and livestock Policy of 1997 and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of 2001, which both emphasize on sustainable land use practices.
145. Looking forward, the GEF is providing support to integrate Tanzania's obligations under UNCCD into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks and align its NAP in a manner that is in line with the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy and UNCCD reporting and review process.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

146. Tanzania signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs in 2001 and ratified in 2004. In response to the requirements of the convention, Tanzania prepared its POPs National Implementation Plan (NIP) in 2005, which has provided the basis for monitoring progress in addressing the problem of POPs as well as an opportunity for creating awareness and participation of various stakeholders. The NIP sets out the country's major commitment and actions to be undertaken for management and control of POPs for duration of 15 years commencing in 2006.
147. The GEF supported enabling activities for the development of the NIP between 2002 and 2007. Further GEF-funded enabling activities have been approved in 2012 and will support the review and update of the NIP.
148. The country is also a signatory to the Bamako and Basel Conventions, on the

control and management of trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes. In 2003, Tanzania passed the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act which provides for the management and control of the production, importation, transportation, export, storage and disposal of industrial and consumer chemicals. It also establishes a board which is responsible for the management and control of all chemicals in Tanzania and removed POPs from the register of legal pesticides.

Table 3.3: Selected National Laws and Regulations on the Environment

	Law, Regulation or Policy	Date of enactment or amendment
	Biodiversity	
Tan	The Marine Parks and Reserves Act	1994
Tan	National Fisheries Sector and Policy Statement	1997
Tan	Plant Protection Act	1997
Tan	National Forest Policy	1998
Tan	National Beekeeping Policy	1998
Tan	The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (WPT)	1998
Tan	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2001
Tan	The Forest Act	2002
Tan	The Fisheries Act	2003
Tan	The Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA)	2009
Tan	National REDD+ Strategy	2013
Zan	The Forest Resources Conservation and Management Act	1996
Zan	National Forest Policy for Zanzibar	1999
Zan	Fisheries Policy	2003
Zan	The Fisheries Act	2010
	Climate Change and Energy	
Tan	Tanzania National Energy Policy	1992
Tan	Initial National Communication (INC) to UNFCCC	2003
Tan	Environmental Management Act (EMA)	2004
Tan	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	
Tan	National Climate Change Strategy	2012
Tan	National Agriculture Policy	2013
Zan	National Environmental Policy	1992
Zan	Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act	1996
	Land Degradation	
Tan	National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification	1999
Tan	Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments	2006

Tan	Agricultural and livestock Policy of 1997 and Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)	2001
Tan	National Water Policy	2002
Tan	Land Policy of 1997, Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, Urban Planning Act No.8 of 2007 and National Land Use Planning Act No.6 of 2007	
Zan	National Land Use Policy and Plan	2012
Zan	National Forest Policy	1995
Persistent Organic Pollutants		
Tan	Pesticides Control Regulations Act	1984
Tan	Plant Protection Act (PPA)	1997
Tan	Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act	2003
International Waters		
Tan	Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act	1998
Tan	Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act	1989/2007
Tan	National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement	1997
Tan	Fisheries Act	2003
Tan	Fisheries Regulation	2005
Zan	National Water Policy	2004

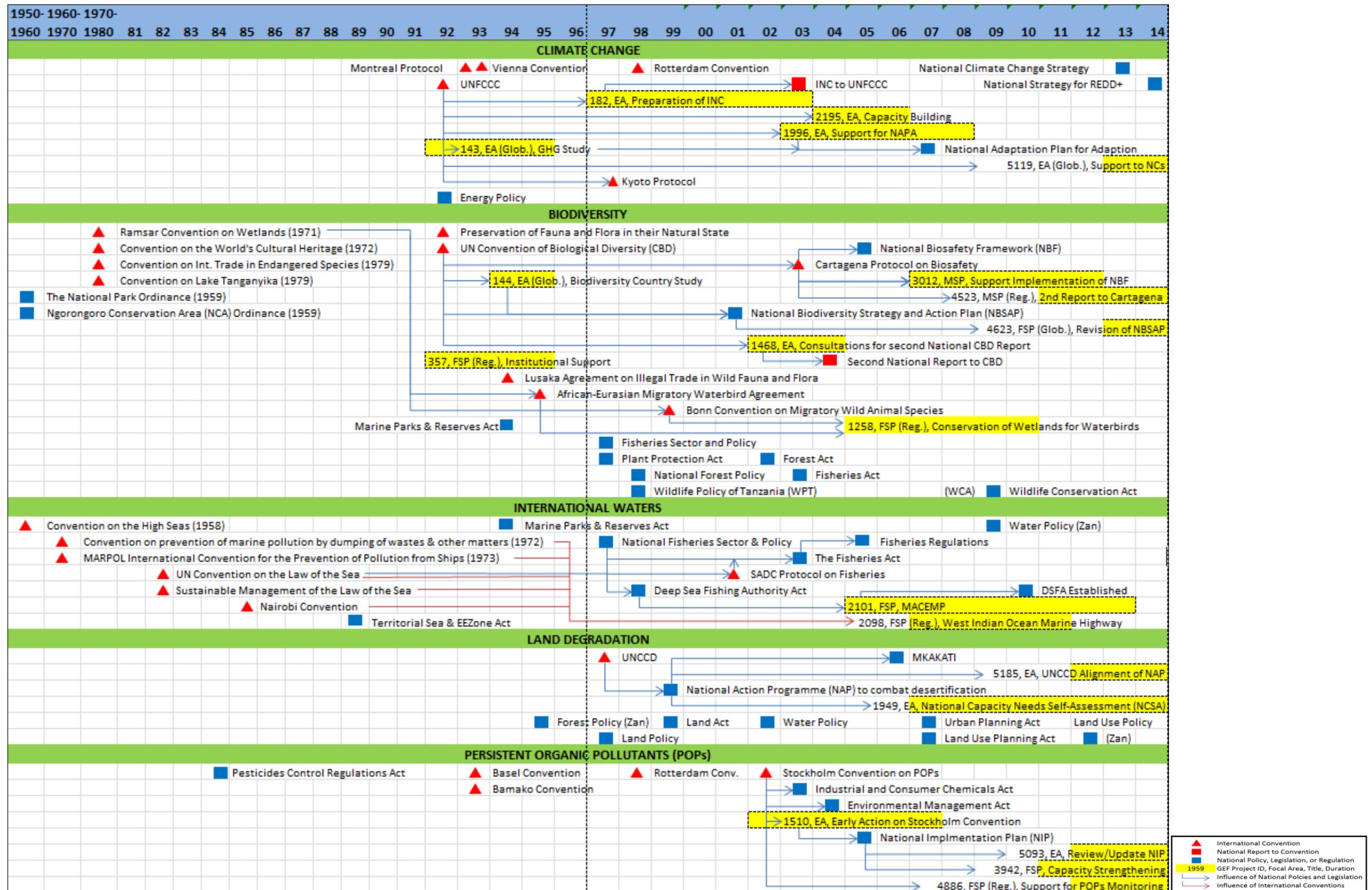
Table 3.4: International Conventions, Treaties and Agreements Ratified by United Republic of Tanzania³⁴

Convention/Treaty/Agreement	Year	Year
	Adopted	Ratified
	/Signed	/Acceded
Climate Change and Energy		
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992	1996
Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	1997	2002
Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer		1993
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer		1993
Rotterdam Convention of Prior Informed Consent Chemicals	1998	2002
Biodiversity		
African-Eurasian Migratory Water-bird Agreement	1995	1999
The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture		2004
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora		1979

³⁴Sources: URT, 2012a; conventions websites and CBD Agenda 21 website (<http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natinfo/countr/tanzania/natur.htm> - accessed on 28 April 2013)

Lusaka Agreement on Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora	1994	1994
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992	1996
Preservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State	1992	1993
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	1971	2000
Bonn Convention on Migratory Wild Animal Species		1999
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity		2003
Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika	1979	2004
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural Heritage	1972	1987
Persistent Organic Pollutants		
Basel Convention on Control Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	1989	1993
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants		2002
<i>Bamako Convention</i> on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Trans-boundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa	1991	1993
The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade		1998
Land Degradation		
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1997	1997
International Waters		
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	1982	1985
Sustainable Management of the Law of the Sea	1982	1985
Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Fisheries	2001	2003
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)	1973	1973
Convention on prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matters		1972
Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals		
Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (the Nairobi Convention)	1985	1996

Figure 3.1 Years of Entry into Force of Policy Documents, Regulation, Treaties, and GEF Projects



4 The GEF Portfolio in Tanzania

149. This chapter presents an overview of GEF support to Tanzania in terms of financial resources and number of projects, by project modality, focal area, Agency and/or national executing agency, and phase.

4.2 Defining the GEF Portfolio

150. The evaluation estimates that, as of the end of FY2013, Tanzania had received about \$78.8 million for 28 national projects and about \$7.7 million for the national component of the SGP. GEF Agency fees are not included in these figures.

151. Since it commenced supporting the country in 1992, the Global Environment Facility has made significant investments towards the sustainability of Tanzania's environmental management. In the fifth replenishment cycle of the GEF (GEF-5), Tanzania received a STAR allocation of \$27.43 million (\$13.95 million for biodiversity, \$7.86 million for climate change, and \$5.61 million for land degradation). This allocation is higher than that for other East Africa countries such as Kenya (\$18.21 million) and Uganda (\$10.69 million). It is also an increase on the GEF 4 allocation of \$13,250,000 for Biodiversity and \$5,350,000 for Climate Change.

4.3 Activities in the GEF Tanzania Portfolio

152. Since 1992, 28 national projects have been supported through the GEF national portfolio. Of these, 14 projects have been completed (3 full-size projects, 5 medium-size projects and 6 enabling activities); 9 projects are under implementation (8 are full-size projects and 1 medium size); and 5 projects have been approved by Council (4 full-size projects and 1 enabling activity), with one full size project pending approval. The breakdown of GEF support to these projects by type (modality) is given in Table 4.1 below. The number of regional projects supported by the GEF in the Tanzania portfolio is 39, whilst the number of relevant global projects is 14.

Table 4.1: GEF Support by Modality

Project Modality	Total (million USD)					
	National		Regional		Global	
	No.	GEF Grant	No.	GEF Grant	No.	GEF Grant
Enabling Activities	7	1.5			2	6.7
FSPs	15	72.5	31	433.7	10	151.7
MSPs	6	4.8	8	7.4	2	1.7
Total	28	78.8	39	441.2	14	160.1

The GEF investment in different Focal Areas is summarised as follows:

- Biodiversity (12 projects totalling \$36.3m, or 46% of total GEF funding)
- Climate Change (10 projects, totalling \$26.3m or 33 percent of the GEF funding)
- Multi-Focal Area (3 projects totalling \$12.9m or 16% of GEF Funding)
- POPs (2 projects at \$0.7m, 1%)
- Land Degradation (1 project at \$2.6m or 3%).

153. The overall GEF contribution has been \$78.8m, which constitutes 17.7 % of the intended overall funding, including committed co-financing. In terms of the overall financial investment for national projects (GEF + committed Co-financing), climate change related projects have received the highest funding (\$209.6 m), followed by biodiversity projects (\$130.8 m), multi focal area (\$ 79.5 m), land degradation (\$ 24.3 m), and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)(\$ 0.9m). This is shown in Figures 4.1 and 4.2. It can be seen that, although biodiversity has had more projects than Climate Change, the overall expenditure on the latter has been far higher. This is because of two major co-financing allocations: firstly, the association of the *Tanzania Energy Development and Access Project (TEDAP)* with a major World Bank loan³⁵ and secondly a large allocation from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to co-finance activities under the UNEP project, *Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones*.

Figure 4.1: Total Funding (GEF + Cofinancing) for National Projects by Focal Area

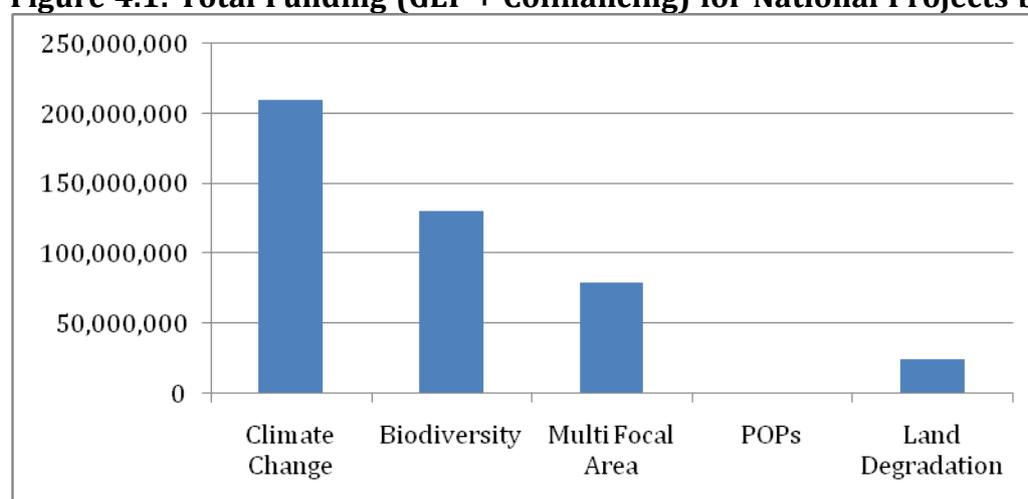
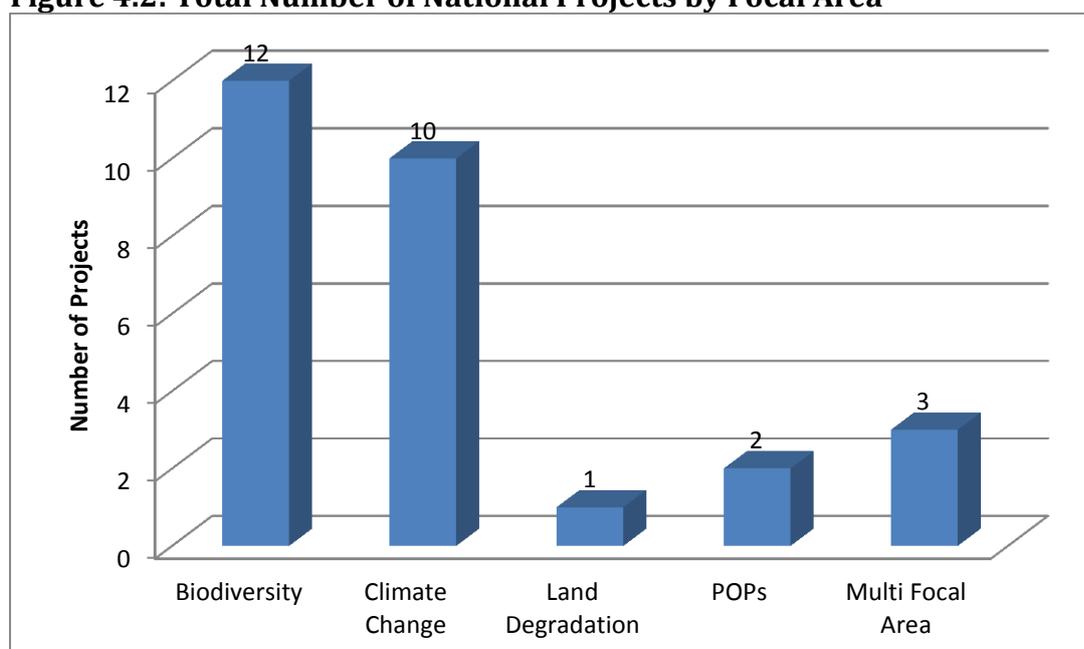


Figure 4.2: Total Number of National Projects by Focal Area



³⁵ In 2011, the World Bank approved an additional IDA credit of US\$27.88 million to support the TEDAP, which adds to the original WB/IDA credit of US\$105 million and GEF grant of \$6.5 million.

4.4 Evolution of GEF Support by Focal Area and by GEF Agency

154. As shown in Figures 4.3 and 4.4 and Table 4.2, the GEF funded projects have been implemented in Tanzania by several Agencies. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has implemented the most projects (13), UNEP implemented five projects, while UNIDO and the World Bank each implemented four projects; the World Bank additionally has two projects, with one jointly implemented by UNDP/WB and one by WB/IFC. Most of the reported co-financing allocations are from the GEF's implementing agencies; with \$159.1m from the World Bank (43%), \$102.1m from UNDP, (28%), \$68.5m from UNEP (19%), and \$36.4m from UNIDO, (10%).

Figure 4.3: GEF Funding and Co-financing by Agency and GEF Phase

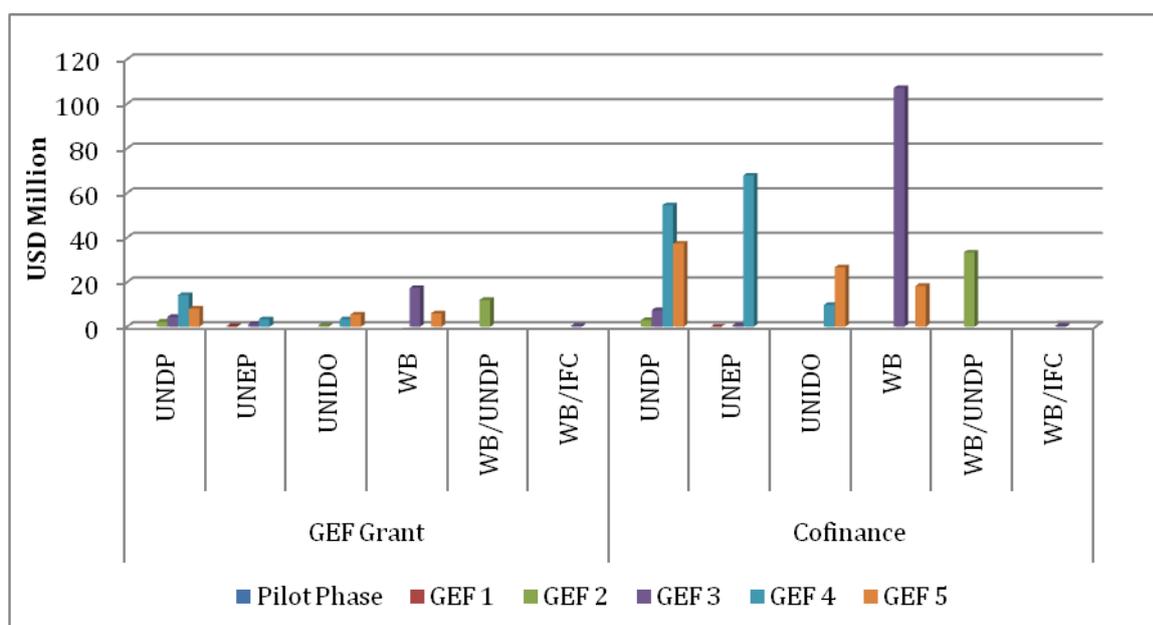


Figure 4.4: National Portfolio vis-à-vis Focal Area and Agencies

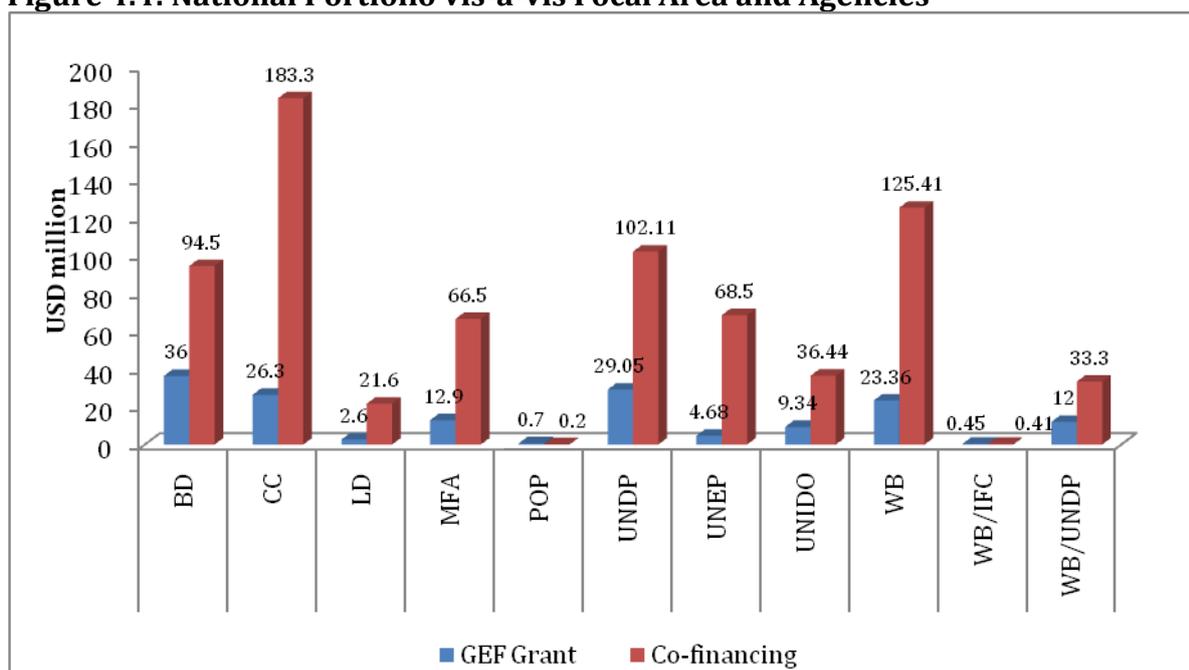


Table 4.2: Support to National Projects by Focal Area and GEF Agency

Focal Area	Agency	Number of Projects	GEF Grant (US\$)	Cofinancing Amount (US\$)	Total Amount (US\$)
Biodiversity	UNDP	7	16,222,874	40,583,017	56,805,891
	UNEP	1	777,300	614,300	1,391,600
	World Bank	2	6,860,554	19,556,000	26,416,554
	World Bank/IFC	1	450,000	410,000	860,000
	World Bank/UNDP	1	12,000,000	33,300,000	45,300,000
	Subtotal	12	36,310,728	94,463,317	130,774,045
Climate Change	UNDP	3	7,250,000	26,098,946	33,348,946
	UNEP	4	3,910,300	67,878,498	71,788,798
	UNIDO	2	8,627,000	36,233,500	44,860,500
	World Bank	1	6,500,000	53,100,000	59,600,000
	Subtotal	10	26,287,300	183,310,944	209,598,244
Land Degradation	UNDP	1	2,630,000	21,646,000	24,276,000
	Subtotal	1	2,630,000	21,646,000	24,276,000
POPs	UNIDO	2	708,000	210,000	918,000
	Subtotal	2	708,000	210,000	918,000
Multi Focal Area	UNDP	2	2,945,000	13,786,266	16,731,266
	World Bank	1	10,000,000	52,750,000	62,750,000
	Subtotal	3	12,945,000	66,536,266	79,481,266
Grand Total		28	78,881,028	366,166,527	445,047,555

155. Figure 4.4 summarises the financing provided by both GEF grants and co-financing arrangements to projects in the GEF portfolio. First, it highlights Biodiversity and Climate Change as the two main focal areas for funding, with USD 130.5 million and USD 209.6 million in total financing respectively. It is worth noting that, whilst GEF funding for CC is 27% less than for BD, cofinancing is actually 94% higher, possibly indicating the differing priorities between GEF and other funders. Second, the graph illustrates the relatively small amount of funding that the GEF has provided to the areas of LD and POPs. Third, in terms of cofinancing provided by IAs, the UNDP and the World Bank provided the largest overall shares. However, it is the UNEP with the highest ratio of cofinancing at 14.6 compared with UNDP ratio of 3.5.

156. Figure 4.5 gives an overview of projects implemented by different agencies in each focal area. The major implementing agency under Biodiversity has been the UNDP. Under Climate Change the main IA, in terms of number of projects, has been UNEP, closely followed by UNDP and UNIDO. Figure 4.5 shows the status of projects by focal area.

Figure 4.5: GEF implementing agencies by focal area (UN/WB-UNDP/WB)

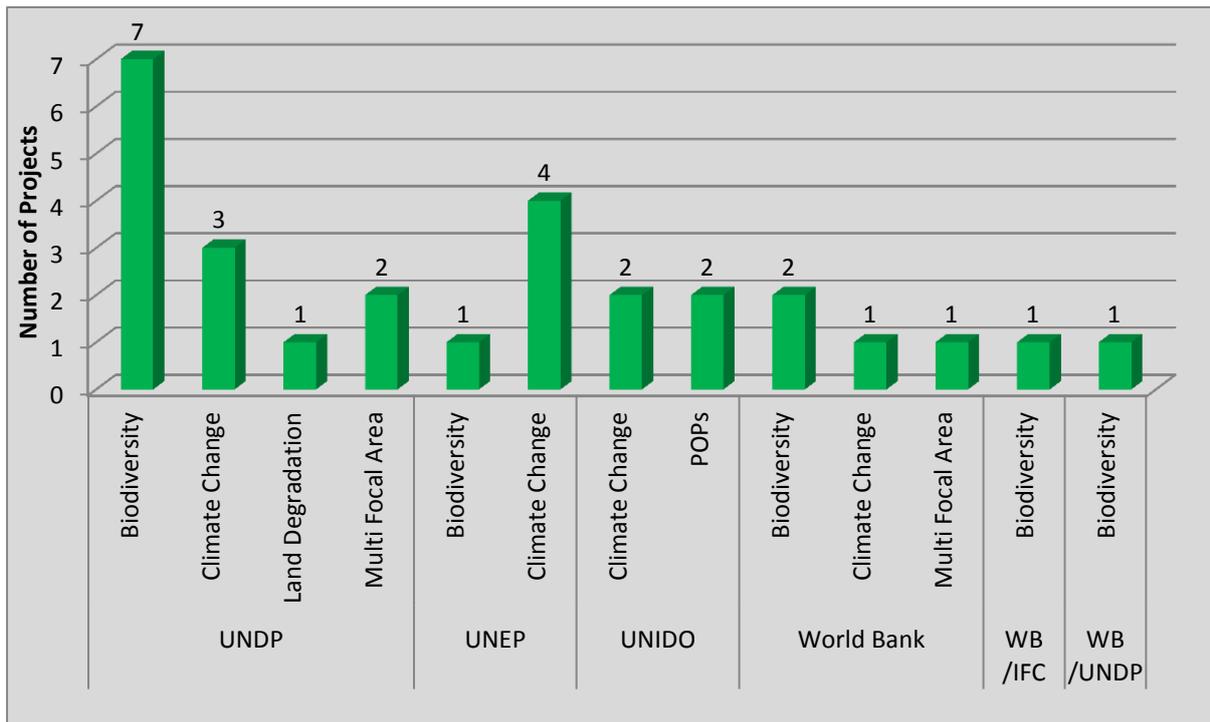
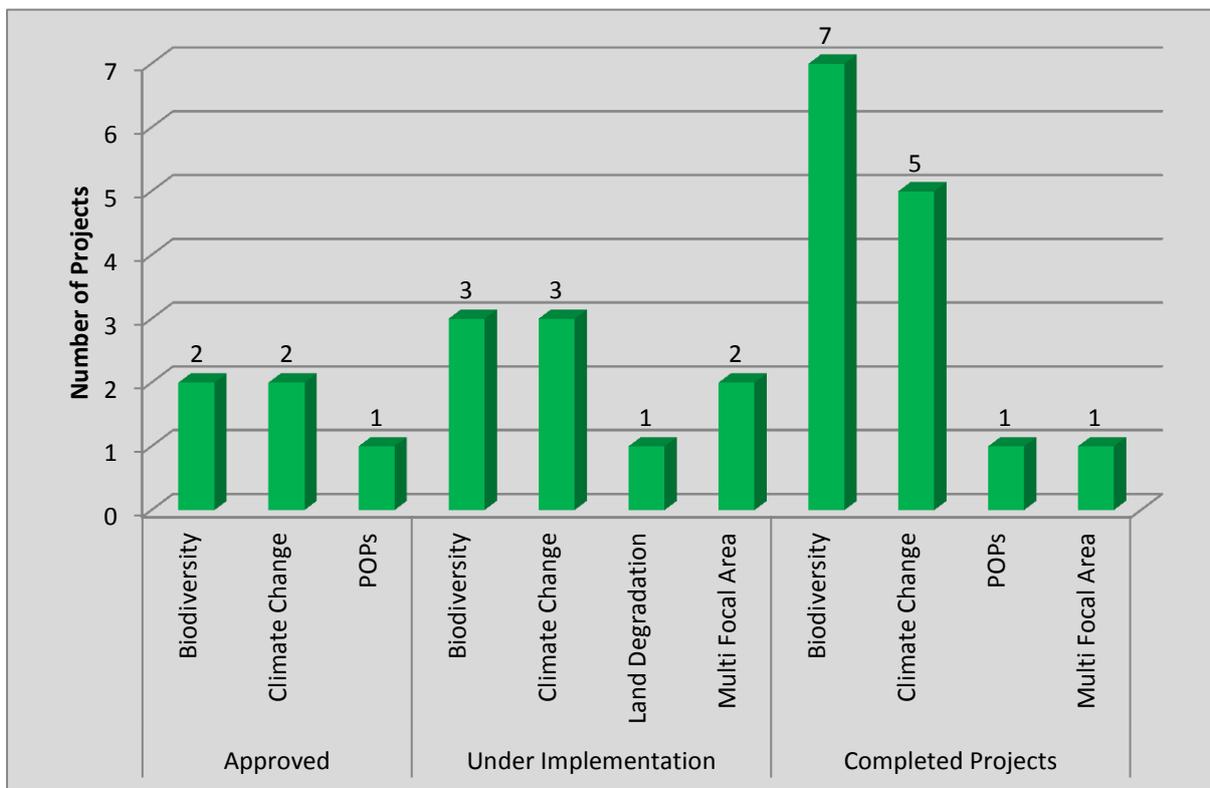


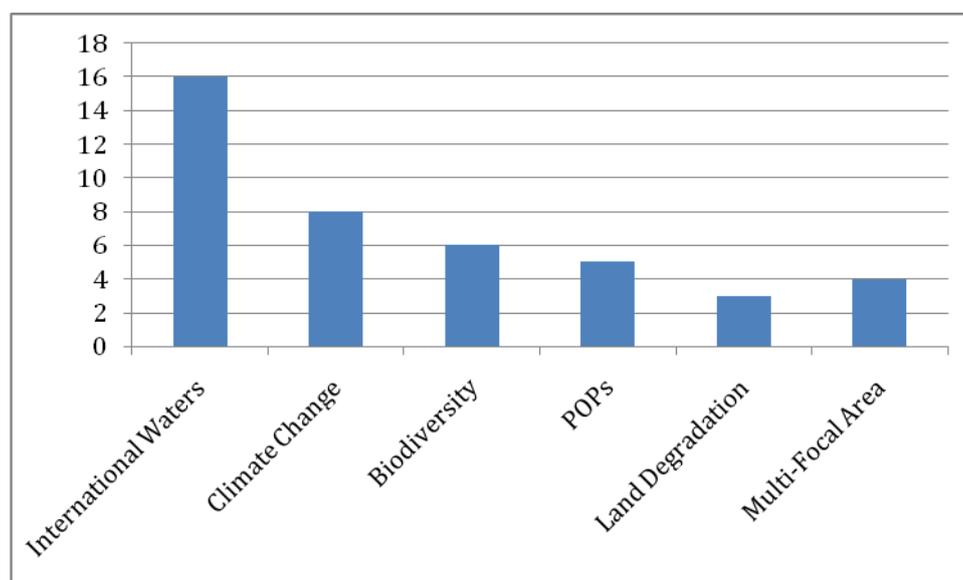
Figure 4.6: Status of Projects by Focal Area



4.5 Regional and Global Program

157. In addition to national projects, Tanzania has been a participant in part of several GEF regional and global projects. The distribution of the regional portfolio among Focal Areas has been as follows: International Waters (16 projects), Climate change (8), Biodiversity (6), POPs (5), Land degradation (3) and MFA (4).

Figure 4.7: Number of Regional Projects by Focal Area



158. The total reported investment including co-financing was \$2,663.5m; with GEF funding being US\$ 441.2m or 16.6 percent of the total. The overall funding distribution (including co-financing) of regional projects by focal area was: land degradation (\$1,134.5m, 43%), international waters (\$678.5m, 25%), climate change (\$355.5m, 13%), POPs (\$235.2m, 9%), multi focal area (\$205.1m, 8%) and biodiversity (\$54.8m, 2%). GEF projects implemented by the World Bank usually present a share of a World Bank loan as co-financing, so that this agency emerges as the dominant co-financer.

159. In terms of the allocations of only GEF resources by Focal Area for regional projects, the international waters focal area attracted the largest share (\$152.6m, 35% of all GEF funds), followed by Land degradation (\$130.3m, 30%), Climate change (\$41.6m, 9.4%), Biodiversity (\$34.8m, 7.9%), Multi-focal area (\$30.9m, 7.0%) and POPs (\$50.9m, 11.6%).

160. In the case of regional projects, it is often impossible to determine how much funding benefitted any individual country. Whilst a country may participate substantially in some of these projects (for example, where it has a pilot project or operational project office), in others it may be very lightly involved. The figures for regional projects therefore simply show that the country has had some level of participation in a range of more or less major international projects.

161. Tanzania has also participated in several GEF Global projects. The available figures for these projects are even more loosely related to actual support received by the country than those of the regional projects. With this caveat in mind, an

overview of the total GEF support from which Tanzania benefited (in varying degrees) is provided in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Support to Tanzania by GEF Fund, Project Category and Implementation Status

GEF Phase	GEF Grants for National Projects (in US\$ million)								GEF Grants for Regional and Global Projects (in US\$ million)							
	Complete		Under Imp.		In Pipeline		Total		Complete		Under Imp.		In pipeline		Total	
	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant	#	Grant
Pilot Phase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	26.7	0	0	0	0	4	26.7
GEF 1	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	4	58.1	0	0	0	0	4	58.1
GEF 2	5	14.7	0	0	0	0	5	14.7	2	17.6	0	0	1	6.8	3	24.4
GEF 3	8	6	3	17.3	0	0	11	23.3	8	25.7	7	59.6	4	40.7	19	126
GEF 4	0	0	6	20.9	0	0	5	20.9	2	20.3	4	15.4	5	175.9	11	211.6
GEF 5	0	0		0	5	19.6	5	19.6	0	0	0	0	12	154.1	12	154.1
Total	14	20.9	9	38.2	5	19.6	29	78.7	20	148.4	11	75	22	377.5	53	600.9

4.6 Small Grants Programme

162. The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) was launched globally in 1992 to complement other GEF grants by providing support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in developing countries. It is executed by UNDP on behalf of the GEF. SGP in Tanzania has been working directly with communities, through provision of small grants of US Dollars (US\$) 50,000 or less to NGOs and CBOs for projects they have designed and developed themselves.

163. Since 2006 the GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) in Tanzania has received financial support totalling US\$ 7.727 million, covering the four focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and multi-focal areas. It leveraged an intended US\$ 2.253 million in cash co-financing and US\$ 1.944 million of in-kind resources for 279 projects executed by civil society and community-based organizations³⁶.

164. The largest focal area supported under SGP has been biodiversity³⁷, which accounts for 38.6 percent of the GEF funds for 109 activities supported. The next highest focal area is climate change mitigation, which accounts for about 26.2 percent of GEF funding on 74 projects. Land degradation accounts for about 23 percent of funds for 66 projects. International Waters projects have received 9.93 percent of GEF funds for 28 projects and the remaining 1.8 percent of funds has been

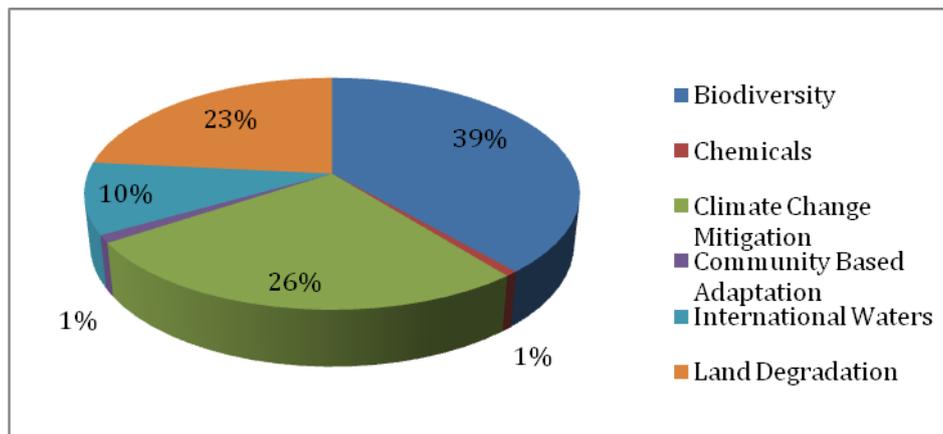
³⁶ There are small differences between the SGP figures provided on the GEF web site and those on the UNDP Tanzania website. This report uses the more up to date figures supplied by UNDP Tanzania.

³⁷ Annex 4 provides a list of SGP projects in Tanzania.

used to support chemicals and adaptation projects.

165. The distribution of the SGP portfolio among Focal Areas (Figure 4.8) has been as follows: International Waters (28 projects), Climate change mitigation (74), Biodiversity (109), Chemicals (2), Land degradation (66) and Community Based Adaptation (3).

Figure 4.8: Country SGP Portfolio by Focal Area



5 Results from GEF-Supported Activities in Tanzania

166. This chapter examines key questions on the results of GEF support to Tanzania in terms of effectiveness, results and sustainability. Evidence on progress toward impact of GEF support comes from the ROI studies conducted on three projects in the Tanzania portfolio. Information on results achieved on other completed FSP/MSP and enabling activities comes from triangulation of data from various sources, including desk reviews, interviews, and field visits. These assessments were completed where possible by meta-evaluation analysis of existing evaluative evidence and reports.

167. For the ongoing activities, the evaluation assessed the likelihood for achievement of results based on the review of project documents and on informed comments offered by key stakeholders regarding ongoing processes and activities.

168. The analysis does not attempt to directly attribute results to GEF activities. Rather, it assesses the contribution of GEF projects, along with other factors, to the achievement of expected results.

5.1 Global Environmental Benefits

169. The CPE has verified that many project outcomes are in line with Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) across GEF focal areas. Some specific examples include:

- restoration of endangered Kihansi toads (GEF ID 4855);
- conservation of globally significant biodiversity to increase the carbon dioxide sink potential (GEF ID 1949, 3012, 3965, 5034 and 803);
- mitigation of GHG emissions in terms of reduction of carbon dioxide emissions (GEF ID 1196, 2903 and 4004);
- increased use of renewable energy and decreased use of fossil energy resources (GEF ID 1196, 2903 and 4004);
- sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity (GEF ID 803, 1498, 2151 and 3428);
- multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters (GEF ID 88);
- reduced pollution load in international waters from nutrient enrichment and other land based stresses (GEF ID 88);
- and restored and sustained freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems goods and services (GEF ID 2101 and 780).

170. CPE field visits verified specific results relevant to GEBs. For example, in the last five years, conservation efforts in Jozani Park, Zanzibar, (Project ID 803) have led to a significant increase in the population of Red Colobus monkeys, to such an extent that they are negatively affecting the park flora (population of trees that they feed on). At the Eastern Arc Nature Reserve, the conservation efforts have led to the return in increasing numbers of bird species endemic to that region. A similar trend was observed in the number of monkey species endemic to the Kilombero reserve.

171. These achievements with regards to the GEF contribution towards GEBs received additional verification through discussions with a broad range of stakeholders. These gave information on the perceptions of stakeholders representing the Government of Tanzania, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, local and International NGOs, civil society organizations and local authorities where GEF projects are located
172. However, generating support for environmental management through Income Generating Activities has also faced challenges, as illustrated from the MACEMP Project in Box 1 below.

Box 1: Some challenges and barriers to project implementation in the MACEMP project

Respondents contacted during site visits to the MACEMP reported the following challenges faced during project implementation:

- i. Insufficient funds to cover IGAs in all community groups formed (e.g., in Lindi Municipality 96 groups were formed, but only 21 succeeded to attain support from MACEMP)
- ii. Inadequate funds for supervision and monitoring of activities under implementation
- iii. Lack of power of group members to control equipment facilitated/provided by MACEMP to community groups, (e.g. fishing gear and boats)
- iv. Enrolment of people outside target groups: (e.g., some fishing groups included non-fishing individuals). In such groups, non-fishing members sold the fishing gears, which resulted in failure or poor performance of the project activities.
- v. Inadequate funds to cover transport, food and beverage costs for capacity building training sessions of communities. This resulted in poor attendance.
- vi. Failure of some individuals to work together as a group due to misunderstandings and inappropriate individual behaviour.

Source: CPE Site visits and interviews, MACEMP

5.2 Catalytic and Replication Effects

173. The GEF Evaluation Office distinguishes between the following means of enhancing the results from projects:
- **Mainstreaming:** Information, lessons, or specific results of the GEF are incorporated into broader stakeholder mandates and initiatives such as laws, policies, regulations, and programs.
 - **Replication:** GEF-supported initiatives are reproduced or adopted at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in another geographical area or region.
 - **Scaling-up:** GEF-supported initiatives are implemented at a larger geographical scale, often expanded to include new aspects or concerns that may be political, administrative, or ecological in nature.

- **Market change:** GEF-supported initiatives catalyze market transformation by influencing the supply of and/or demand for goods and services that contribute to global environmental benefits.

174. In Tanzania, GEF activities have contributed to enhanced results through all of mainstreaming, replication, scaling up and market change. Major means of **mainstreaming** approaches have been through:

- Assistance with National Communications, Reports, Plans and Programmes in association with Global Conventions
- Development of a cadre of trained professionals in environmental fields

175. Some aspects of the Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics Market Project, such as the Installation of Solar PV Systems in Schools and Dispensaries around Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park, Zanzibar were also **replicated** in subsequent SGPs. The overall project approach was also replicated in three other regions (Mara, Shinyanga and Kagera). In other cases, specific activities have been replicated elsewhere within the country. For example, the Jozani-Chwaka Project (ID 803) created service and credit programmes, which were later replicated within the entire region of Unguja. Other projects evaluated have been less successful in replicating their activities in areas away from the original projects areas. However, many have enhanced their effects through the capacity building and skills and knowledge generated: (e.g., Project IDs 780 and 1734).

176. **Scaling up** has also been achieved by a number of projects. For example, the Jozani-Chwaka Project developed a programme to enable sustainable increases in income in communities around the Forest Reserve. This has been considerably expanded from its original core since project completion, with the reported number of savings and credit groups rising from 47 in 2004 to 736 in 2013. Similarly, the Conservation Endowment Fund created under the Eastern Arc Mountains Project, which supported activities in four sites in 2009, was reaching nine sites within the existing project area by 2013. The Fund had received donations of more than \$12 million by the end of 2012³⁸. As a result of the Forests Strategy developed by the project, Government elevated several areas to the status of Forest Nature Reserves (FNRs). These included Kilombero (over 100,000 ha.) Uluguru (over 20,000 ha.) and Nilo (over 6,000 ha.). After these Reserves were gazetted by the Government of Tanzania, the Government of Germany (in collaboration with UNDP), provided over Euros 2 million specifically to enhance the conservation capacities of the three FNRs. Within a number of project supported areas, results were achieved at a higher scale than planned. For example, an agriculture and agro-forestry improvement programme in Uluguru targeted 600 households, but by 2008 nearly 1,400 had adopted the new practices.

177. Another example of the scaling up of benefits initially developed in one project area comes from the *Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaic (PV) project (ID 1196)*. This originally upgraded the skills levels of technicians in Mwanza. However, many of its trainees later moved on to establish enterprises in other regions such as Shinyanga, Mara, Kagera, and Dar es Salaam. This can be seen as both scaling up of

³⁸ As recorded on the Fund website; <http://www.upeo.omis.co.tz>

the results of project activities and as a form of mainstreaming through enhancing the technically-specialised human resource base in the country. It is an example of spontaneous development efforts of individuals originally benefitting through training from the project.

178. The GEF contribution to **catalysing market change** has also been significant. The efforts of the same PV project promoted a reduction in tariffs on panels (which can be seen as mainstreaming), which had an effect in reducing market barriers to PV projects, particularly in rural areas. Other projects contributing to market change included: the SGP Amani Butterfly Farming Project, which provided training in marketing as well as technical aspects and also opened up markets in Europe and the US; and the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project, which established a Fisheries Laboratory, which has since been EU-certified, thereby enabling the country to export fish to that important market.

5.3 Institutional Sustainability and Capacity Building

179. The GEF has supported many measures intended to facilitate sustainability of environmental results. Specific measures taken to provide a basis for sustainability include capacity and institutional development and the development and implementation of environmental management systems. For example, the early Mnazi Bay Marine Park Project helped develop the Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuaries Management Plan, which was supported by Village Environmental Management Plans. These contributed to the protection of habitats of ecological importance and the protection of rare and endangered species.
180. Similarly, institutional development of Jozani Chwaka Forest Reserve enabled it to be upgraded to the status of National Park; for which a Management Plan was developed in collaboration with the relevant Government Department and local communities and remains active. Among local communities, the programme to develop sustainable increases in income, in order to reduce reliance on forest resources, has been maintained and expanded since project completion. For example, the number of savings and credit groups has grown from 47 (GEF, 2004) to 736 in 2013³⁹, which is reported to have stimulated Income Generating Activities, as well as improving food security and access to basic health and education.
181. Important measures to facilitate institutional sustainability for the Eastern Arc Mountains Project included upgrading some important areas to the status of Forest Nature Reserves and the creation of a Conservation Environment Fund to support conservation activities and attract new funds to support continuation of project goals. The Implementation Completion Review of this project cast some doubt concerning the possibility of sustaining the gains it had made. It notes that, based “on achievements made toward the project Global Environment Objective with respect to i) establishing of the Eastern Arc Mountain Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF); ii) selecting and implementing of a sound capital investment strategy; as well as iii) GoT’s commitment in supporting the EAMCEF operation as well as its grant facility, its outcome could be considered *Satisfactory*. Thus, the failure to ensure the development and implementation of an effective fundraising strategy to secure necessary financing to implement its long-term strategies resulted

³⁹ As reported to the CPE team on the basis of local records.

in an overall GEO rating of *Moderately Satisfactory*".⁴⁰

182. However, evidence collected by the CPE team suggests that the sustainability of benefit flows has been better than the ICR anticipated. Whereas, up to 2009, the EAMCEF had supported activities in four sites, this figure had risen to nine in the Financial Year 2012/13. The reputation of the Fund enabled UNDP to collaborate with the Government of Germany, which has provided over Euro 2 million through the Fund to enhance conservation efforts in the Reserves since project closure⁴¹. This positive assessment is in line with recent evidence provided by the Fund, as shown in Box 2.

Box 2: Eastern Arc Endowment Fund: The Insider's View

The Fund website currently gives the following information on its origins and progress. "EAMCEF was officially registered in Tanzania on 6th June 2001, under the Trustees' Incorporation Act Cap. 318 R. E. 2002 of the Laws of Tanzania. It was originally conceived as a joint initiative of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Board of Trustees (BOT), the World Bank (WB) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Trust Fund operates as a Not-for-Profit Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). Initially, EAMCEF operated as a component of the WB financed project (TFCMP) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) whereby a total of US\$ 2.4 Mil. credit facility was used to finance activities and operations of its 7 years first phase (2002-2009), the establishment phase. Funding of the second phase (the permanent phase) was initially planned to come mainly from incomes generated from the investment of the endowment capital secured from the GEF commitment of US\$ 7.0 mil. as well as additional resources acquired from other sources through fundraising activities. The Goal of the Project is: 'Through improved operations of EAMCEF achieve enhanced conservation of the forests within the Eastern Arc Mountains in Tanzania' and the Purpose is 'Allow existing \$7.5 million endowment to grow through funding EAMCEF operations in the office and in the field for 5 years, permitting EAMCEF to function as a long term funding mechanism for conservation of the Eastern Arc Mountains'. Throughout its existence, EAMCEF has obtained funding from numerous sources, including World Bank, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania Forest Conservation and Management Project, GEF, European Community and Royal Norwegian Government. Other partners include CEPF, WWF and UNDP".

183. Another important approach to institutional sustainability has been through efforts to link local community benefits to improved environmental management. Several GEF-supported activities have generated improved environmental conservation (contributing towards Global Environment Benefits) by fostering sustainable livelihood and development approaches into GEF projects in different ways and at different levels. They have included: the creation of new jobs (e.g., in the tourism industry in Jozani-Chwaka); promotion of income generating activities through skills development (e.g., technical and marketing skills in Solar PV equipment in the Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaic Market); improving

⁴⁰ Implementation Completion Review, World Bank, 2010.

⁴¹ Source: CPE interviews.

livelihoods through promoting sustainable consumption of resources, including by reduction on the stress on forests and protected areas species conservation, reduction of destructive livelihoods such illegal hunting, fishing and tree felling, and improving existing livelihoods, through such practices as improved terraced agriculture to reduce land degradation (e.g., Mnazi Bay, Jozani-Chwaka and Eastern Arc Mountain Forests Project).

184. A successful example of such support as part of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project is provided in Box 3.

Box 3: The Shigala Village Soil Conservation and Water Harvesting Under the LVE

The soil conservation activity in Shigala village is carried out by the Shigala Soil Conservation Community Based Organization, which consists of 19 members. The Shigala CBO involves itself in making contours/tie ridges and terraces to prevent soil erosion, and which enable them to harvest water in between tie ridges and therefore prevent land degradation. Where there is stream water, the community builds ridges of cement to check the speed of water.

The place where the community has controlled soil erosion and harvested water, the land has become very fertile prompting the group to plant trees and cultivate food crops such as maize, cassava, sweet potatoes and other crops.

The CBO benefits from the project in that it earns good income through yields from farming activities. The group now gets about 15 bags of maize per hectare, as against 4-5 bags they used to get before controlling soil erosion and harvesting water. The cassava and sweet potatoes' yields have also increased to about ten bags per hectare. The group has been able to sell these crops and improve the members' income. In this way, group members have been able to reduce their poverty, by constructing houses, eating well, paying for their medical treatment and so on.

The training the CBO received has helped members to acquire knowledge on soil conservation and water harvesting, which has helped them improve their farming and increase yield per hectare. The CBO has also acquired capacity by procuring equipment such as ploughs and bulls, which they use to plough the fields. An interesting factor about the CBO is that it has been hired by adjacent villages to teach them the techniques of controlling soil erosion and water harvesting. They are paid for this work. Some of these fees go to the village government, while the group retains the balance, which they share among themselves. So, while assisting adjacent villages, the CBO has been able to spread the knowledge generated by the project and other villages have emulated the Shigala village.

Source: CPE Field Visit and Interviews.

185. In the Ulluguru component of the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Strategy, training and financial assistance enabled the development of effective livelihood improvement programmes, the results of which helped generate long-term support for environment management⁴².

186. As with the Eastern Arc Project, doubts were expressed concerning some aspects

⁴² CPE Interviews.

of the sustainability of the Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market Project. According to a Project Implementation Review: “The main concerns with regards to the replication/sustainability of project results and the long-term development of the sector concern the issues of quality assurance, affordability and market penetration and the establishment of financial mechanisms. There is no viable financing modality currently in place for the scheme (whether supply chain or end user based). The number of systems sold and customers is still very low compared to potential demand. As noted in the terminal report, the current PV market is very much focused on a small high-income category who affords to pay in cash up-front for the system with low-income consumers excluded from the market because of a lack of consumer financing schemes. The low-level of quality of many of the systems sold (leading to system failure and high maintenance costs) is also a risk for the sustainable development of the sector”⁴³.

187. Many of the institutions, facilities and activities established or strengthened under the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project remain active. The Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation has become one of the East African Community institutions, responsible for coordinating fisheries research and development. The Fisheries Laboratory continues its research activities, focusing particularly on ensuring the quality of export fish. On the other hand, since the project closed, no new research has been undertaken to determine the numbers and prevalence of fish species in the lake. The wastewater treatment plant at Mwanza is still used to treat wastewater before it is released into the Lake and the water quality laboratory continues to measure the quality of the Lake water by taking daily samples. However, since the LVEMP closed, there has been a resurgence of water hyacinth, which has been widely noted but not accurately measured. One reason for this that was observed by CPE field visits is that the 12 water hyacinth weevil rearing centres are no longer well used, leading to a dropping off of efforts to control the hyacinth⁴⁴.
188. A number of national institutions in the environmental field expressed the view to the CPE team that, after 20 years of GEF support (which has included substantial institutional strengthening/capacity building), there is sufficient technical capacity for them to independently receive and utilise GEF funds. According to their perception, disbursement could now bypass the implementing agencies and go directly to national executing agencies as a means of increasing country ownership. Evidence cited focuses on continuing progress made after completion of such GEF projects as the Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market, Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development, and Mainstreaming Climate Change in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin. Additional support might be gained from the UNEP evaluation of the Enabling Activities for the First National Communication to the UNFCCC. This found that the Technical Reports produced were of good quality and had used no international support in their production. However, it also noted delays in their delivery, suggesting that further attention may be needed to project management skills in order to strengthen national capacity to deliver on time.

⁴³UNDP: Project Implementation Review. August 2008

⁴⁴ Source: CPE Field Visit and interviews.

5.4 Results by Focal Area

189. Results have been delivered in all supported Focal Areas, as discussed below.

Biodiversity

190. Results reported at field level have included the protection of habitats of ecological importance, of globally significant biodiversity and of rare and endangered species (as noted, for example, for projects in Mnazi Bay, Jozani-Chwaka, Selous-Niassa and the Eastern Arc Mountains). Tracking and measurement of results in the GEF biodiversity portfolio has improved over time, so that more specific details have become increasingly available. Whilst some species level data are recorded (e.g., the substantial increase in the numbers of Red Colobus monkeys under protection by the Jozani-Chwaka project), a variety of other means is now also used to verify results. For example, application of the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool has shown that the Eastern Arc Mountain Forest project has generated improved biodiversity management, which has in turn led to specific reductions in threats (such as footpaths, pit sawing and traps) and reduced rates of annual forest loss.

191. The one project which did not deliver as expected was the IFC-implemented Boundary Lodge Lokisale Project. This sought to establish an eco-lodge through collaboration with a local private sector company and the creation of a Trust Fund. The terminal evaluation suggests that the Conservation Trust Fund was not designed properly and capacity of the communities was limited for follow up with the continuation and registration of the Trust Fund when funds from the project were exhausted. The Lodge, which was not part of the GEF project, and funded with separate IFC support has now been built.

192. In terms of the enabling environment for biodiversity protection, the GEF is widely recognised as having made a vital and effective contribution. Much of this has not been formally recorded; but it is noted by informed stakeholders that in the early years of its activities in Tanzania, the GEF supported fundamental processes such as the translation of key biodiversity documents into Kiswahili, training of Government staff at all levels and broad awareness-raising among the public and special interest groups, such as Members of Parliament. These measures enabled the country to begin to formulate its approaches towards biodiversity, a process to which the GEF later provided additional specific support that led to Tanzania's Second National Report to the CBD, which has provided a sound basis for the preparation of national strategies, plans and programmes in the area.

Climate Change

193. GEF has supported 10 projects in Climate Change mitigation and adaptation. As expected the early portfolio supported the preparation of National Communications to the UNFCCC and preparation of an Adaptation Plan as well as capacity building. Subsequent projects began to lay the foundations for transforming markets for renewable energy such as Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market. (GEF ID 1196). An initiative for which site visits took place. This early GEF project aimed to target the market for rural photovoltaic systems, for which substantial

potential was anticipated in view of the extremely low mains electricity coverage of rural areas of Tanzania.

194. At the time of its commencement, the project was a pioneer for this technology but unfortunately had low recognition nationally, in terms of immediate scale-up. The project catalysed the sale of an additional 7,500 solar PV units in the Mwanza region, which was its main focus. These provided power for such institutions as schools, clinics, small businesses such as battery charging for mobile phones and a limited number of domestic users.
195. However, the contribution of the project to the “enabling environment” for renewable energy in general and solar PV in particular was visible only upon evaluation and deemed to be substantial. Over time project stakeholders, in particular, the Tanzanian Renewable Energy Association, lobbied the Government to provide fiscal incentives for solar PV, which eventually led to the decision to waive taxes and duties on this technology, a decision credited with removing a substantial barrier to its wider adoption.
196. Furthermore, the project helped promote national quality standards for the technology, supported development of a vocational and technical training curriculum and trained a substantial number of technicians in installation and maintenance of such systems. Although there is no formal tracking study of the technicians trained by the project, the evaluation was reliably informed that many have established independent solar PV businesses, both in Mwanza region and more widely in the country leading to the market for national solar technology to increase 15 times over.
197. The Tanzanian government continues to promote private sector, renewable energy approaches to rural electrification and today, the once small Tanzanian solar market is growing exponentially, from 100kWp in 2005 to over 5 MW in 2012. Still, capacity is small relative to the size of the country and the needs of the rural population.
198. Another GEF project (GEF ID 4004) Min-Grids Based on Small Hydropower Sources to augment rural electrification is another initiative to meet the rural electricity demands in the country. This project has not yet demonstrated outcomes due to delays in implementation caused by delays in procuring equipment. The project’s last PIR indicated a satisfactory implementation progress rating.
199. More recently, GEF has supported climate change adaptation through 2 projects: The earlier one (recently completed) aimed to mainstream CC into Integrated Water Management in Northern Tanzania (GEF ID 2832)⁴⁵ and more recently, Building Core Capacity to Address Climate change Adaptation in Coastal Zones (GEF ID 4141). Although it is difficult to specify the results in terms of heightened ability to adapt to CC, the Pangani River Basin project successfully supported the establishment of Water User Associations (with about 30% female membership), which have been trained to manage water resources in order to reduce the potential impacts of adverse climatic events. In terms of the enabling environment, the project is also known to have made a contribution, as noted in Box 4.

⁴⁵ Mainstreaming Climate Change in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin

Box 4: *Mainstreaming Climate Change in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin: Support of the National Water Policy (NAWAPO 2002) and the National Environmental Management Act (2004).*

“The tools and understanding developed during the project speak directly to the requirements of the water policy and NEMA. One scenario analysed in this study prioritised the environment above other water-use sectors (agriculture and hydropower) by explicitly allocating water to maintain the river ecosystem at a high level of health, as required in terms of NAWAPO. Optimising the distribution of existing flows to improve the existing river condition was also evaluated in further scenarios. Through these scenarios, water volumes and water-quality requirements to support healthy river, wetland and the estuarine ecosystems were clearly articulated, and the costs and benefits of allocating water to the environment were also made clear”.

Source: IUCN Water and Nature Initiative. Pangani Basin Water Board. Pangani River Basin Flow Assessment. Final Project Summary Report. P85.

International Waters

200. Tanzania has participated in a number of international waters projects, with varying degrees of engagement. The regional Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project has been included in this CPE, in view of the major activities supported in the country during and after its implementation. The main recorded field level result of the project is the reduction of the lake area affected by water hyacinth infestation by some 1,500 sq. km., out of the baseline area of 15,670 sq. km. Further, in Tanzania 55 community groups planted some 2.5 million trees, which are intended to help reduce clearing of existing forests, while an additional 100 village communities have been trained in soil and water conservation. A variety of measures has been taken to reduce over-fishing in the lake, but the results of these have not been specified.

201. In terms of the enabling environment for managing Lake Victoria and other water bodies, the project made a substantial contribution. It catalysed the creation of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, which is housed in Kisumu, Kenya, and remains the specialized body of the East African Community charged with coordinating the sustainable development of the basin. The project also established two specialised laboratories. The Fisheries Laboratory has since been approved and certified by the Government of Tanzania and the European Union to ensure that fish exported from the country meet export quality standards imposed by the EU. The Water Quality Laboratory continues to take daily samples from the lake and advises Government of any issues arising. In 2004, the project supported construction of a wastewater treatment plant in Mwanza City, which previously had no facility for treating industrial and municipal wastes before they are released into the lake. A further important result of the project was the raising of national capacity in the fields of water quality management, fisheries and related areas. As a result of this support, 15 Ph.D. and 25 M.Sc. degrees were obtained, while more than 50 stakeholders attended short courses or study tours. Although no formal tracking has been undertaken, it is reported that some of the trainees are currently employed by the University of Tanzania, the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. The broad range of capacity development provided can be seen as an important element of sustainability, although it is difficult to specify achievements in this respect.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

202. The GEF supported “Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.” The results in terms of the enabling environment are discussed below. Specific results, to which this activity made a significant contribution, were later achieved under the Africa Stockpile Program (GEF Regional Project). The country was enabled to dispose of 575 tons of obsolete polluting pesticides and 392 tons of heavily contaminated soils. Other results that built on the work of the Enabling Activities include significant reductions in the release of PCBs and POPs, the phasing out of industrial use of PCBs and the removal of toxic and persistent pesticides from the list of those approved for use in the country⁴⁶.

203. In terms of the enabling environment, the GEF laid the groundwork for the National Implementation Plan (2005), which specified the existing situation with regard to POPs and outlined the country’s commitments and intended actions for control and management of POPs over a 15 year period. Under the project, national capacity was strengthened and awareness raised among decision makers, private sector managers, NGOs and the general public. A number of important systems were established, including: an Obsolete Pesticide Database and an inventory and risk assessment of freestanding pesticides, contaminated sites, soils, buried pesticides and contaminated equipment. The capacity and resources supported by the GEF laid the foundation for the measurable reduction of POPs in the country.

Multi-Focal Area

204. One Multi-Focal Area project is complete, and has a draft Terminal Evaluation as of August 2013⁴⁷. This is the Multi-Focal Area Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project. Specific results have been reported in earlier Project Implementation Reviews, including the following:

- 127 conservation committees have been established and are involved in mangroves management, leading to the replanting of 3, 527 ha. of mangrove forests
- Patrolling the coastline and mangrove reserves has minimized illegal dynamite fishing and has protected mangrove reserves in Lindi
- Alternative income generating activities such as poultry keeping, seaweed farming, aquaculture, pearl jewellery making and bee keeping have minimized the involvement in illegal fishing and destruction of biodiversity by communities in Lindi, Mtwara, Mnazi Bay and Mafia Island Marine Parks.
- *Protection of habitats of ecological importance:* About 13% of territorial seas area of has been brought under effective protection and management, divided evenly between the Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.
- The enabling environment was strengthened by the project in a number of ways. *MACEMP* facilitated the common governance regime “The Deep Sea Fishing Authority” (DFSA) through the 2007 amendments to the Deep Sea

⁴⁶ See also: <http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/index.php/erweekly.acles.s3hp/?l=46168>

⁴⁷ This draft has been noted, but not extensively used, since its findings and recommendations have not yet been formally approved and could be subject to revision.

Fishing Authority Act No 1 of 1998 (Act No.4 of 2007) and DFSA Regulations of 2009. The DFSA is tasked to ensure sustainable management of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

- MACEMP also helped the country to initiate the processes involved in preparing Trans-frontier Marine Protected Area network (between Kenya and Tanzania, and between Tanzania and Mozambique). Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Strategies and an Action Plan for Zanzibar (July 2009), as well as ICZM Regulations (2011) were developed and operationalized with assistance from the project.
- Other enabling environment results to which MACEMP has contributed include the empowerment of coastal communities in all benefitting local government authorities to be able to develop and implement:
 - Surveys on the status of Zanzibar coastal resources
 - Reviews of Environmental Legal Notices, which supported development of a draft Non-Renewable Natural Resources (NRNR) and Environmental Impact Assessment regulations;
 - Land use planning through support for nine Participatory Land Use Management Committees (PLUM)

205. The project has also raised the capacity of the Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP) by providing the Park's management with a hostel and office, transport (1 car and 5 motorcycle), patrol boats (1 district office and 1 Park) and by assisting with the training of Park staff at postgraduate levels (2 M.Sc. and 1PhD).

Small Grants Programme

206. In view of their small size, individual SGP activities are not individually evaluated. The CPE conducted limited field reviews of three of the projects so far supported: Management and Conservation of Mangrove Forest at Bumbwini-Mkokotoni Bay (Zanzibar), Butterfly Farming around Amani Nature Reserves and Climate Change Adaptation and Improvement of Livelihoods through Establishment of Rainwater Harvesting Dam in Nyashimo, Nassa. Magu District. Other SGP activities were assessed in relation to FSP or MSP projects under review, notably the Solar PV project (ID1894).

207. The SGP *Sustainable Land Management and Improvement of Livelihoods through Establishment of Rainwater Harvesting Dam project* in Nyashimo Mwanza, improved communities' livelihood through promoting sustainable agricultural practices, notably through the introduction of irrigation. This improved access to water for domestic, agricultural and livestock keeping activities. The initiation of the project also created jobs in water vending and helped to expand crops and horticultural produce. The participating communities were able to realise increased production of maize, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, onions, cabbages, and leafy vegetables. Consequently, the project has resulted in improved food and nutrition security, as well as additional income from the sale of various produce. The project results have been positively assessed by several neighbouring communities, which have replicated activities using their own resources.

208. The *SGP Amani Butterfly Farming Project* in Amani, Tanga promoted butterfly farming in the Eastern Usambara Mountains. This was achieved through training in butterfly farming and the provision of marketing services, which together aimed to shift dependence from unmanaged exploitation of forest products to the adoption of

butterfly farming as an income generating activity. The Project buys pupae from member farmers and sells them primarily to live butterfly exhibits in Europe and the US, with lesser sales of dried specimens to internet specimen dealers. Its finances and marketing are managed by project staff members employed by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, while the project's policies and prices are determined by an elected committee of butterfly farmers⁴⁸. This has resulted in conservation of biodiversity in East Usambara Mountains, since butterfly farmers and their communities are now conserving natural forests to protect host plants for their butterfly farming. This butterfly activity has been successfully replicated near Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park in Zanzibar. Despite the promising results of the project, a CPE field visit noted current major gap in terms of the lack of marketing planning and skills of participants.

209. The SGP *Installation of Solar PV Systems in Schools and Dispensaries around Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park, Zanzibar* has resulted in improved access to electricity and lighting through the installation of two PV systems of 250Wh in dispensaries and two PV systems of 3KWh to Secondary Schools in Ukongoroni and Charawe. Local perceptions reported to the CPE team state that the availability of power has resulted in improved health care, especially during childbirth and to improved student performance in secondary and primary schools due to the possibility of studying during the night-time.
210. While most of the reported outcomes of SGP activities are limited in scale, broader adoption of the promoted knowledge, technologies and approaches could facilitate scaled-up results. A particularly effective existing approach has been to link SGPs, with their emphasis on support to locally based activities, to MSPs and FSPs, which generate opportunities for such activities but may not have sufficient resources to support them. A good example is the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor project, which obtained support from the SGP to finance local initiatives to promote Income Generating Activities in a broad range of villages in the project area. Similarly, the Eastern Arc Mountains Project obtained SGP funding to promote Butterfly Farming as an IGA around Amani Nature Reserves, in order to reduce pressure on forest products.

Knowledge Generation and Learning

211. GEF-supported activities have specifically targeted the preparation of important documents for dissemination and use nationally and internationally. These have included several enabling activities, which have facilitated the preparation of such documents as the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment and Action Plan, Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC and Assessment of Technology Needs (TNA), National Adaptation Programme of Action, POPs National Implementation Plan (NIP); and a variety of situation analyses and project feasibility studies. CPE interviews and document review shows that many of the concepts, proposed strategies and approaches and recommendations in the documents were used in the formulation of national policies, strategies, laws and regulations. Specific examples include the Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments, National Biosafety Framework and the National Climate Change Strategy.

⁴⁸ Butterfly Farming and Conservation Behavior in the East Usambara Mountains of Tanzania, Theron Morgan-Brown, University of Florida, 2007, P11.

212. Lessons shared directly with communities and groups have included conservation and restoration know-how, organisational improvement, technology adoption, up scaling and marketing. Knowledge has been disseminated at field level through training sessions, technology and practices demonstrations, awareness meetings, publications, exchange visits and demonstrations, environmental competition exercises and environmental education excursions. More broadly, the dissemination of lessons learnt has been achieved through flyers, documentaries, leaflets, stakeholder report presentations, awareness meetings, media campaigns (radio and television), toolkits/handbooks, publications and websites.
213. Several projects have taken measures to disseminate lessons learned during and/or after implementation. These have included: Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project; The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project; The Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaic (PV) Markets Project; The Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development Project; The SGP Amani Butterfly Farming project in Amani, Tanga; and the SGP Sustainable Land Management and Improvement of Livelihoods through Establishment of Rainwater Harvesting Dam Project. In some cases, the lessons shared have been transferred and incorporated into future project designs in other areas, as was the case with the *Amani Butterfly Farming project* that was replicated in the Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park in Zanzibar.
214. Stakeholders reported that almost all recent GEF project documents and reports (hard and soft) in Tanzania are written in English (understood by less than 20% of the population) and highly technical. This means that most project participants and environmental stakeholders can neither understand nor share the content. So, while the GEF has been partially effective in disseminating results and lessons learned from projects: it has over-concentrated on English language documentation and web-based means, neither of which is widely accessible.
215. It appears that the GEF activities have in some regard moved backwards on this dimension, since it has been noted that in its early efforts, the GEF played an important role in translating biodiversity terms into Kiswahili. Another issue is that projects have an increasing focus on uploading information onto websites, which are inaccessible to most national stakeholders, due to lack of internet access⁴⁹.

⁴⁹Access to internet is mainly in urban centers and less than 20% country wide. Lowest levels are in rural Tanzania.

6 Relevance of GEF-Supported Activities in The United Republic Of Tanzania

6.1 Relevance of GEF Support to the Country's Sustainable Development Agenda and Environmental Priorities

216. Over the last twenty years, GEF support has played a significant role in helping to raise awareness on the environment as a vital cross cutting issue for the sustainable development of Tanzania. It has also laid the foundations for the mainstreaming of environmental issues into a range of sectoral policies and plans. Some specific examples include contributions towards the following: Preparation of the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment and Action Plan of 2007, which laid the foundations for capacity development across a broad range of environmental areas and specialisations; plans and strategies for implementation of the National Biosafety Framework, 2012; and development of the National Adaptation Programme of Action, 2006.
217. The CPE found that most projects in the GEF Tanzania portfolio are well-aligned to national priority areas as delineated by the Government. GEF support is relevant to the national sustainability development agenda and environmental priorities, specifically to the Tanzania's Development Vision 2025, Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, economic development, growth and poverty reduction strategies and targets (NSGRP II for the Mainland) and (MKUZA II for Zanzibar), the current Five Year Development Plan (FYDP, 2011-2015) and the National Climate Strategy 2013.
218. More specifically, GEF support is contributing to the national sustainable agenda stated in NSGRP II and MKUZA II by contributing to activities that have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation, restoration of ecosystems, demonstration of green energy sources, improvement of health care and primary and secondary school education (solar PV), irrigation to increase agricultural productivity and production levels and other income generation activities which are important to communities and national welfare.
219. Specific project-related dimensions of the relevance of GEF support in accelerating the national sustainable development agenda have been identified in the following representative areas:
- *Enhancing access to renewable energy and in areas without access to grid power* (Mini-Grids Based on Small Hydropower Sources to Augment Rural Electrification (Project ID 4004), Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market (Project ID 1196)
 - *Provision of income generating activities* such as fishing (MACEMP, project ID 2101) and marketing and maintenance of solar PV systems (Project ID 1196)
 - *Supporting irrigation activities for sustainable land management* (LVEMP I project)
 - *Conservation of forests* (Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests project, Project ID 1170)

- *Sustainable exploitation of forest resources* (Sustainable Management of the Miombo Woodland Resources of Western Tanzania (Project ID 3000), Lalkisale Biodiversity Conservation Support Project (Project ID 1491)
- *Strengthening and creation of national parks* (Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development (Project ID 2101), Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania: Improving the Effectiveness of National Parks in Addressing Threats to Biodiversity (Project ID 3965), Novel Forms of Livestock & Wildlife Integration Adjacent to Protected Areas in Africa (Project ID 2151).

6.2 Relevance of GEF Support to the Country's Development Priorities and Challenges

220. CPE discussions with key stakeholders found a consistent viewpoint that, under GEF-5, as a result of the STAR, the Government's ownership of the portfolio has increased and Tanzania has become more empowered in setting priorities and decisions on funding its environmental priorities, where these overlap with Global Environment issues. Under the recent National Portfolio Formulation Exercise, after a consultative process, indicative allocations for proposed projects were suggested by the GEF National Steering Committee, the high level body incorporating (25) Government, Non-Government, the Private Sector and international development partners. The CPE team found during interviews with a broad range of stakeholders that some also perceived that this exercise did not really introduce a new portfolio, but rather decided among options, which had already been proposed.
221. An additional dimension of relevance cited by several stakeholders to the CPE team concerns the engagement with GEF projects of a number of research institutions and public agencies; such as TAFORI, TAWIRI, TPRI, TAFIRI, TALIRI, TATEDO, SUA, TANAPA, UDSM, Forestry and Beekeeping Division (MNRT) and NEMC. These bodies have been able to mainstream the results of their GEF activities into their ongoing research work, helping to ensure that the relevance of GEF activities is increased and sustained.
222. The relevance of the Small Grants Programme (SGP) is demonstrated by strong ownership by the Government, even though its activities are executed by civil society organizations, NGOs and community groups with the assistance of UNDP. This ownership has been recently re-confirmed under the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise, during which the sum of \$3.6 million was suggested as an appropriate amount for the SGP out of Tanzania's STAR Allocation of 27.43m.
223. Informed national stakeholders contacted by the CPE team also identified some emerging priority areas where they believe that GEF support has not yet fulfilled its potential. These include *climate change adaptation* (particularly in the broad Agricultural Sector as per the National Agricultural Policy, 2013) and *energy access priorities* (as outlined in the draft Power System Master Plan 2013-2035, Integrated Industrial Development Strategy, 2025, (URT 2009) and in the Long Term Perspective Plan (URT 2011).

6.3 Relevance of GEF Support to the Achievement of Global Environment Benefits

224. GEF support in Tanzania has been relevant to a variety of objectives linked to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation and chemicals focal areas. The GEF support has had an important role in creating the enabling framework necessary to underpin the creation of environmental policy and legislative development in Tanzania⁵⁰ to underpin the framework for the generation of GEB. GEF supported the development of numerous national plans and strategies, which were necessary for the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs). These included the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA); *National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP)*; National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA); Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP); POPs National Implementation Plan (NIP); the review and update of the NIP for the Stockholm Convention on POPs; and the National Climate Change Strategy⁵¹. In the area of biodiversity, these plans and reviews were relevant to enabling Tanzania to identify critical ecosystems and species for conservation actions. With regard to climate change, GEF support was relevant in the country to develop appropriate legislative frameworks and policies, as well as adaptation strategies aimed at addressing its impacts at national level as well as to build local capacity to address environmental vulnerability. Some specific projects, which have contributed to the development of national approaches include:

- National Communication to the UNFCCC (GEF ID 182)
- Second National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (GEF ID 1468)
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (GEF ID 1510)
- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) (GEF ID 1996)
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) (GEF ID 1949)

6.4 Relevance of the GEF Portfolio to Other Global and National Institutions

225. GEF activities, across focal areas have supported the United Republic of Tanzania national environmental protection initiatives and institutions, often supported by the use of Government's own and donor funds to continue activities initiated with GEF support. It is also important to note, that there has been a substantial increase

⁵⁰ Further details are provided in the Tanzania CPE Country Environmental legal Framework report.

⁵¹ See United Republic of Tanzania (2007). National Capacity Self-Assessment Report and Action Plan for the Implementation of Post RIO Conventions. The Vice President's Office; United Republic of Tanzania (2007). National Adaptation Program of Action. The Vice President's Office; United Republic of Tanzania (2003). Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Vice President's Office.

in the budgeted commitment of national funds dedicated to addressing environmental issues: from Tsh. 28.4 billion in 2006/2007 to Tsh. 151.7 billion in 2009/2010.

226. An important area of relevance concerns the Government's substantial efforts to meet its obligations to a range of international conventions, several of which are supported under GEF mandates. GEF support has played an important role in creating the enabling framework necessary to underpin the creation of environmental policy and legislative development in Tanzania⁵². GEF supported the development of numerous national plans and strategies, which were necessary for the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) and which are therefore also relevant to the Global Institutions managing those agreements. These included the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA); *National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP)*; National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA); Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP); POPs National Implementation Plan (NIP); the review and update of the NIP for the Stockholm Convention on POPs; and the National Climate Change Strategy⁵³.
227. A specific example of support for a national initiative/institution concerns the Eastern Arc for Conservation and Development Project. The World Bank Implementation Completion Report assessed a "substantial risk" to the sustainability of the GEF-supported outcomes. However, after GEF funding ceased, new support was obtained from the Federal Government of Germany. This enabled continuation of many activities, through the provision of equipment, infrastructure and transportation. Further, when the Eastern Arc Endowment Fund suffered losses during the recent financial crisis, NORAD support was obtained to help keep the parks operational until the Fund can recover.
228. Similarly, after the completion of the *Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaic (PV) Project (ID 1196)*, SIDA funding was mobilised to continue with the replication of the outcomes in other regions. The Government of Tanzania contributes its own resources towards sustainability through the funding of a range of institutions engaged in the management of protected areas, national parks, water bodies and institutions engaged in the conservation of natural resources of global environmental significance. However, its resources are strained by the need to continue with the substantially increased management requirements, which often follow from GEF Full Size Projects. Furthermore, as noted by some respondents in Ministries, which have participated in the GEF programme, there has to some extent been an over-reliance on external funds to enable activities to be continued in the absence of sufficient recurrent Government funding.

⁵² Further details are provided in the Tanzania CPE Country Environmental legal Framework report.

⁵³ See United Republic of Tanzania (2007). National Capacity Self-Assessment Report and Action Plan for the Implementation of Post RIO Conventions. The Vice President's Office; United Republic of Tanzania (2007). National Adaptation Program of Action. The Vice President's Office; United Republic of Tanzania (2003). Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).VPO.

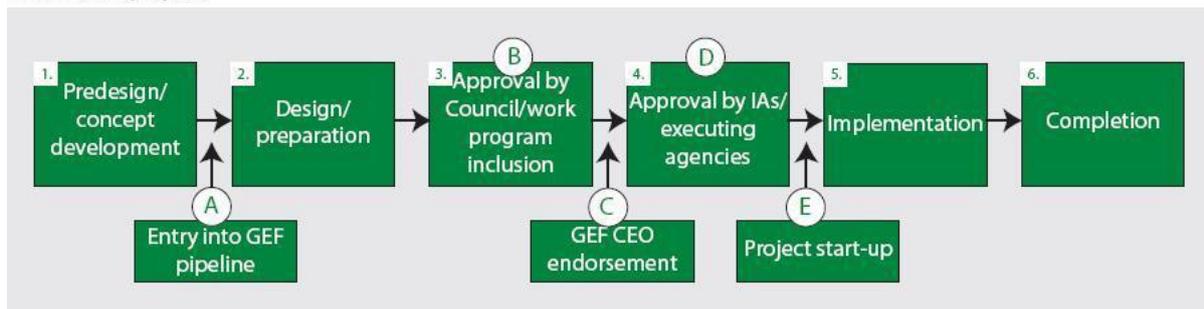
7 Efficiency of GEF Supported Activities in The United Republic Of Tanzania

- The efficiency of the overall support provided through GEF-financed activities depends on many factors, including the GEF Activity Cycle, Agency systems, government ministry and agency procedures, and the role of other stakeholders. Given the fact that GEF operates as a partnership institution and all the factors that need to be taken into consideration, it can be anticipated that the overall path of a GEF project will be long and that there may be considerable variation among projects. These aspects are explored in this chapter.

7.1 Time, Effort and Financial Resources Required for Project Formulation

229. The GEF project cycle has evolved over the years. Following the GEF Evaluation Office's 2006 *Joint Evaluation of the GEF Activity Cycle and Modalities*, the GEF project cycle underwent a revision in 2007 (at the beginning of GEF-4), and processing time frame limits were adjusted. For example, a limit of 22 months for project development was imposed during GEF-4. This limit has been further reduced to 18 months for GEF-5. This section reviews the efficiency of GEF-supported activities in Tanzania, measured through the time and money it takes to process a project through the GEF Activity Cycle.
230. This CPE refers to this new GEF project cycle and assigns dates of previous projects, enabling activities, medium-size and full-size projects to the 5 major steps (A to E) in a way to allow comparison over time. Figure 7.1 describes a summary overview of the project cycle before 2007.
231. The Project Management Information System (PMIS) provided, in a few cases, inconsistent information, which had to be cross-checked with information collected from GEF Agencies and national executing agencies. Estimating these figures raises several problems, mostly related to the lack of full and reliable information, which resides in different places (GEF Secretariat, Agencies, and focal point mechanisms). However, in general terms information up to the approval and disbursement of GEF funds to GEF agencies is accurate. Information on the full costs supported by project components or implementers in the formulation phase, particularly government and civil society organizations, are not always available. In some cases, information on dates is incomplete or unreliable.

Figure 7.1: GEF Activity Cycle Prior to 2007 Revision
 GEF Activity Cycle



232. Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3 give an overview of the current project cycle, presented separately for MSPs and FSPs as the project cycle varies slightly for each modality.

Figure 7.2 Current GEF Medium Size Project Cycle

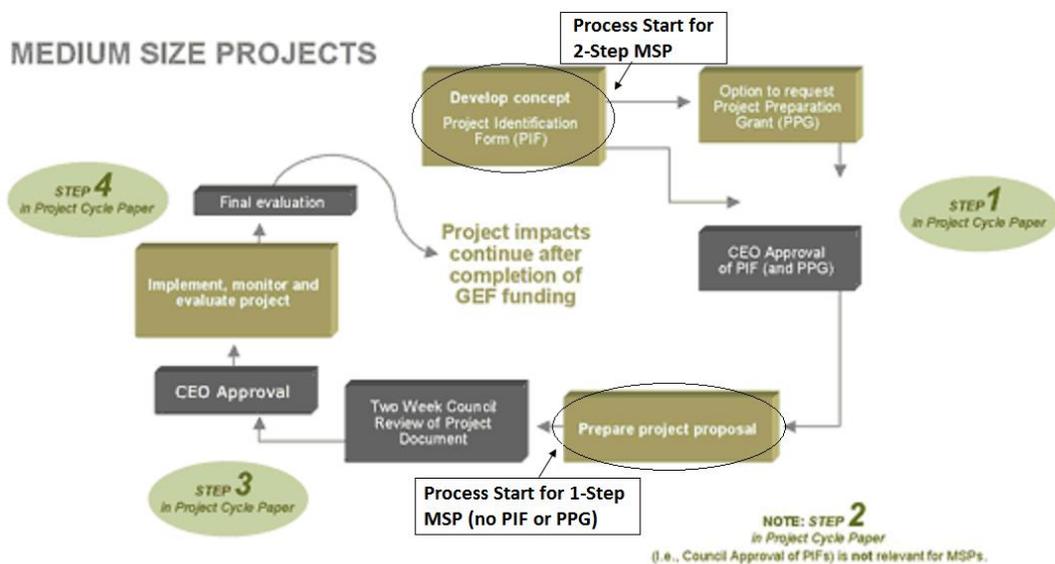
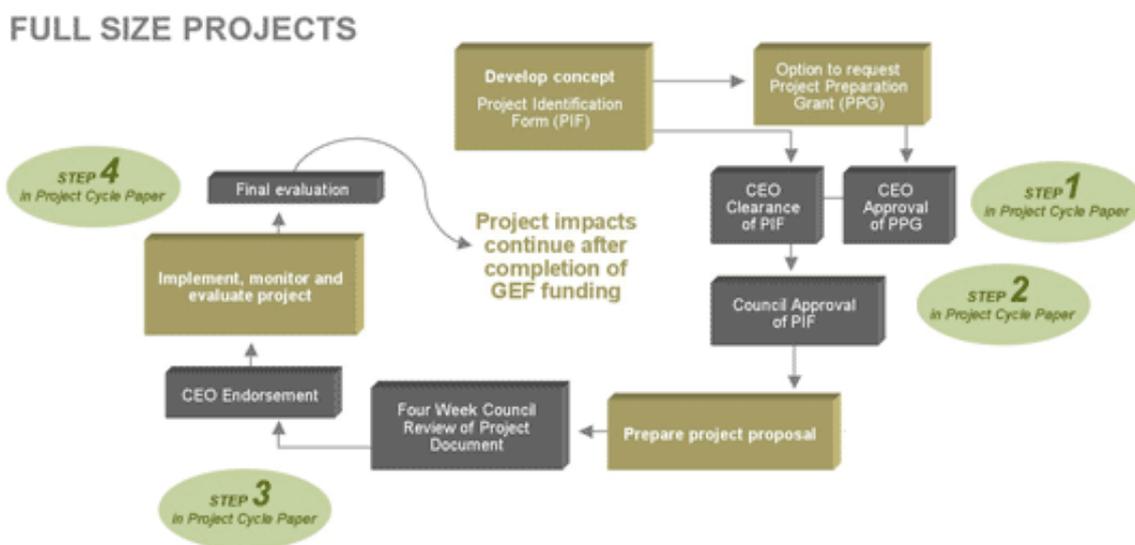


Figure 7.3: Current GEF Full Size Project Cycle



233. Historically, the GEF project cycle has been renowned for being particularly long and cumbersome. The evaluation of the GEF Activity Cycle and several CPEs originated reforms going in the direction of simplification and streamlining of the project cycle, which was renewed in 2007. In discussing the project cycle during the Tanzania CPE, prevalent views emerging from stakeholder interviews were that, even with project formulation support from the GEF, processes of project preparation are complex and time-consuming. Further, the concept and definition of co-financing are “opaque” and difficult to understand and which stakeholders suggested, on occasion, threatens the “grant” nature of GEF funding because it cannot be met by some institutions which would like to participate in the GEF program.
234. Analysis of the project cycle duration determined that although Full Size Projects take much longer to plan and gets started than Medium Size Projects; they still have a much greater implementation over-run (see Figures 7.4 and 7.5). However, some caution should be exercised in interpreting these data in view of the relatively small number of projects in each GEF Fund cohort.
235. The greater duration of planning and approval processes for Full Size, compared with Medium Size, Projects does not generate greater implementation efficiency. Although MSPs under-estimate how long it will take to complete, their degree of inaccuracy is far less than for FSPs. On further analysis, FSPs had consistently over-ambitious objectives, which lead them to incur substantial time over-runs. In Tanzania, the project cycle reforms introduced during the GEF-4 cycle will take time to be realized in the performance of GEF projects.

Figure 7.3: Duration of Project Stages by GEF Phase (n = 28 projects)

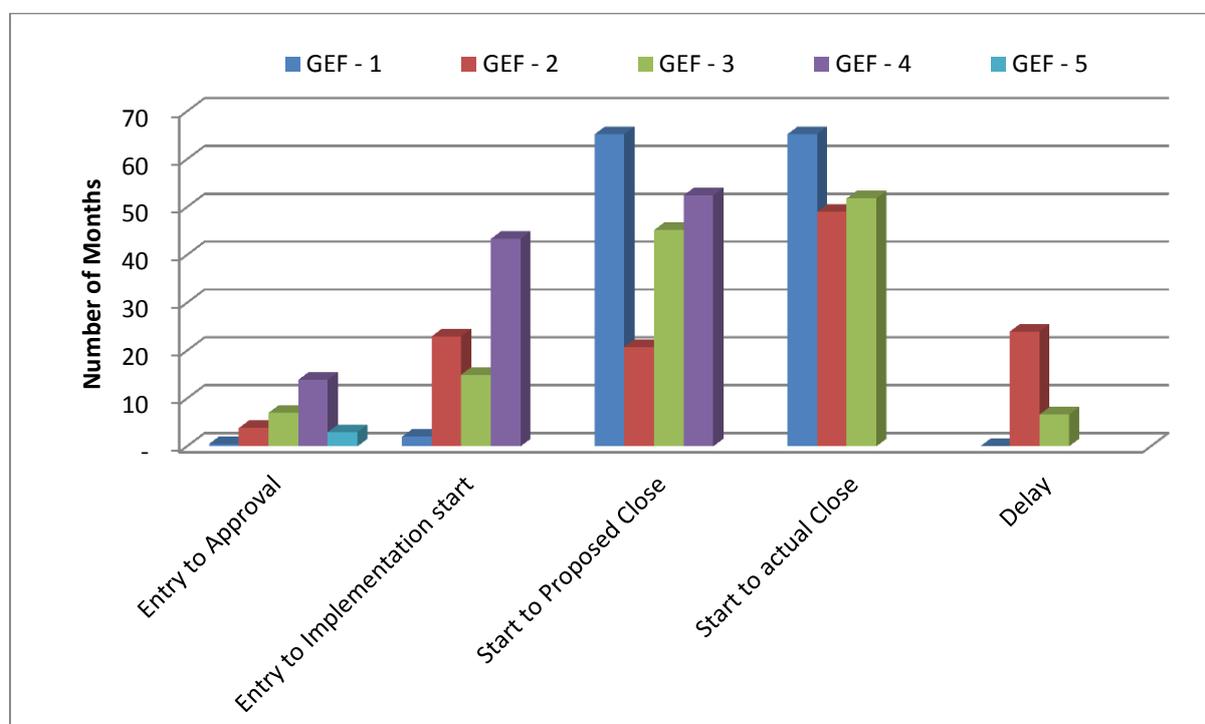
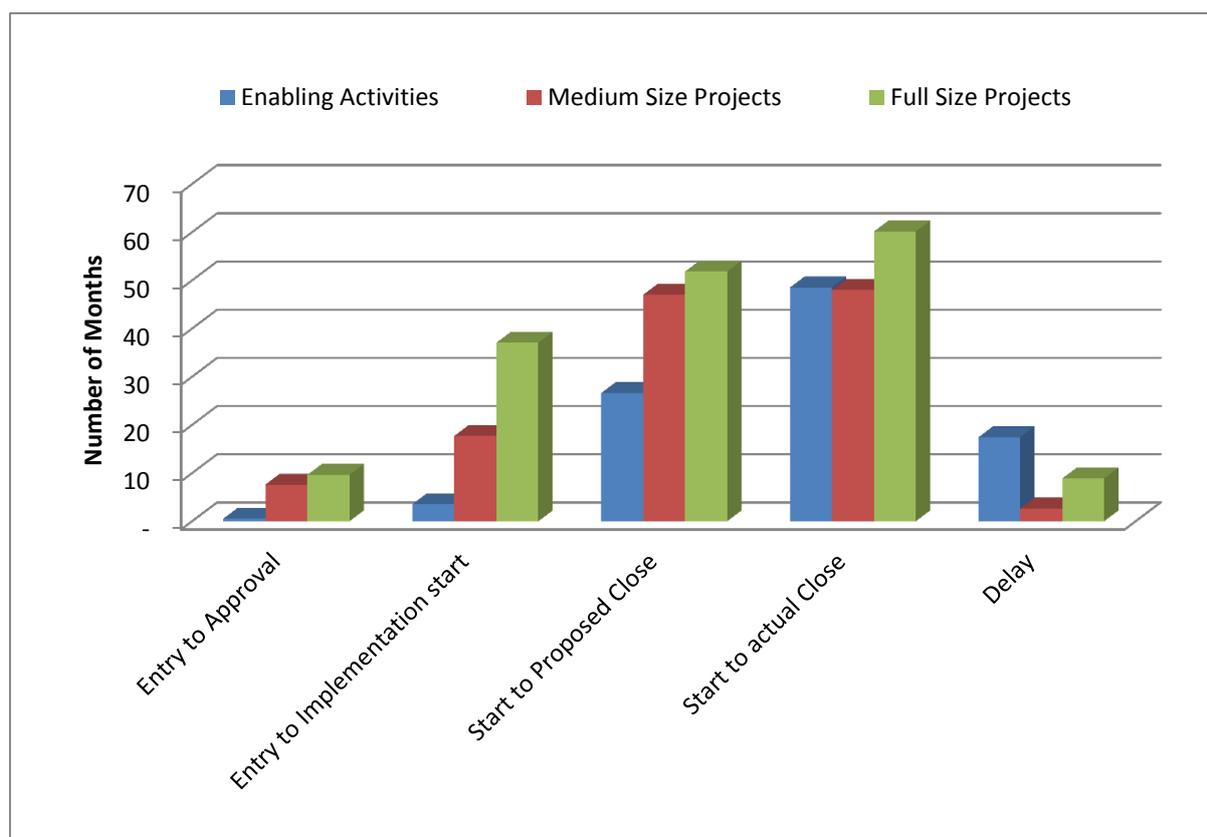


Figure 7.5: Duration of Project Stages by Project Type Tanzania (n = 28 projects)



7.2 Coordination and Synergies

236. There have been synergies for GEF project programming and implementation among GEF Implementing Agencies, national institutions, GEF projects and other donor-supported projects and activities. However, these synergies have not been fully effective.

237. Synergies have been developed between GEF projects, other national institutions and other donor-supported projects. For example, GEF National Steering Committee members⁵⁴ are selected from across the public sector, Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, Academia and other international partners. In this way there is a good communication and synergy across related activities in the environmental sector. This mix of capacities of key actors helps GEF projects to produce results. For example, the *Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market* project (ID 1196) was able to draw on a body of technical expertise in support of its lobbying for the waiving of tariffs on Solar PV equipment, which were seen as posing a critical barrier to the expansion of the market for this environmentally sustainable technology. Similarly, those steering the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP, ID 2101) successfully lobbied for its approaches to be replicated in other areas.

⁵⁴ The GEF National Steering Committee is a high level body incorporating (25) Government, Non-Government, the Private Sector and international development partners, which has overall responsibility for approving activities, which the country will propose for GEF funding and for monitoring progress of activities.

238. One area in which several stakeholders expressed dissatisfaction concerns the possibility of establishing synergies among different stakeholders, where there is a perceived lack of transparency on the part of Implementing Agencies in sharing financial information with Executing Agencies. This needs to be resolved in future projects if the possibilities for synergies are to be maximized.
239. The possibility of developing a fully coordinated and synergistic national portfolio is undermined by the relatively weak position of the Focal Point in the GEF system. Some of the symptoms of this are:
- GEF processes are long and complex and Agency offices have more access to and understanding of them than the Focal Point Office can attain
 - The GEF has an established and close relationship with Agencies, which allows little room for national Governments
 - Since the GEF has no country offices, this role is largely played by Agencies
 - The partner and institutional role offered to Governments is minimal
 - The FP Office has almost no engagement with projects once they are started. Its main engagement with IAs is during the project preparation and endorsement stages. After this, there is little transparency and the Agencies conduct their own project management and M&E, without contact with the FP Office
 - Management of projects involving several countries is difficult and there is no lead Focal Point held responsible
240. The co-financing available from the Tanzania national budget for either Medium or Full Size GEF Projects has so far been slight. There has also been no major coordination between national budget procedures and the preparation and funding of GEF project proposals. Therefore, the national budgetary procedures have had little effect on GEF project funding, which has been largely dependent on Implementing Agencies (rather than Government) for co-financing. However, national budget disbursement processes have affected completed and on-going projects in which the Government has committed to a substantial in kind contribution; such as MACEMP, Kihansi Catchment Conservation and Management Project, Mnazi Bay Conservation Project, Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests and Mini-Grids Based on Small Hydropower Sources to Augment Rural Electrification.
241. Evidence from available Terminal Evaluations (TEs) has not highlighted coordination (or lack thereof) with national budget procedures as a major issue. Rather, the overall picture is that Government has broadly managed to keep pace with its in-kind commitments in terms of staff salaries and other routine requirements, but has been less effective in finding potential additional or future sources of Government funding to ensure sustainability of the many new -profiled institutions, which have been developed during project implementation.
242. The CPE discovered one measure, which many national stakeholders feel could promote greater efficiency and coordination across the portfolio. National institutions perceive that the capacity, which has been developed with GEF support, could now be used to enable the country to directly implement some GEF activities without an Implementing Agency. A number of national institutions in the environmental field believe that there is now sufficient technical capacity for them

to independently receive and utilize GEF funds. According to their perception, disbursement could now bypass the implementing agencies and go directly to national executing agencies as a means of increasing country ownership. Progress has indeed been made in several projects, resulting in improved technical reporting, for example in national communications to international conventions. However, there are still some questions surrounding the national level of project management skills, which may limit the capacity to deliver.

243. It was reported to the CPE team that national institutions, which wished to register to become accredited GEF partners were discouraged by the US\$25,000 application fee, so that none are registered. This is an area, which the national stakeholders felt should be an important issue on the GEF Council agenda, since according to their experience and perceptions, the ownership, coordination and efficiency on the Tanzania programme is being limited by the challenges facing potentially qualified national institutions, which wish to play a more active role in the GEF programme.

7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation for Project Adaptive Management

244. There have been weaknesses in the Monitoring and Evaluation Systems of a number of GEF projects, whilst others are reported to have been satisfactory. Although a number of TEs does not address the role played by M&E in project development and management, several do. The ICR for the Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests Project notes that M&E was weak from the outset and failed to prevent the project from rapidly slipping into a set of “unsatisfactory” ratings from World Bank Supervision Missions. Even though the project had a “problem” status for 30 months, no steps were taken to revise its Global Environment Objective, which would have indicated effective adaptive management.
245. The Jozani-Chwaka Bay Conservation project was financed by several international stakeholders, resulting in an M&E system, which was rated by its TE as “Top Heavy” and confusing, as each stakeholder insisted on its own monitoring requirements being met, including for Mid Term Reviews (MTR). In view of the number of MTRs already completed, the project’s own MTR was not given due attention or resources and therefore missed the opportunity to recommend necessary changes to the strategic direction of the project. In another example, the TE of the Mnazi Bay Project noted that project managers received and accepted a substantial set of recommendations from its MTR, but then ignored them all in implementation. The TE also reports that “lack of a coherent M&E framework resulted in a diminished project capacity for adaptive management”. Furthermore, it notes that the Logframe, intended to be an important part of the M&E system, was “untouched” throughout the project.
246. One project in which M&E did play an active role is the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor. Here, the M&E Plan was implemented and the MTR gave substantial advice on changing directions, which were largely followed. Baseline data were somewhat belatedly gathered and the project revised its objectives to a less ambitious level. An important suggestion of the MTE was that the project should engage with the SGP to promote Income generating Activities to a broader range of villages. This was done, leading to improved income from such activities as fish farming and bee keeping, which in turn improved the acceptability of heightened wildlife management.

247. Some projects have made substantial efforts to strengthen M&E capacity, both during implementation and for the future. An example is the Pangani Basin Water Management Project, as illustrated by Box 5.
248. Despite such efforts in specific projects, it is clear that M&E systems are not yet uniformly regarded as an important asset to the management and development of projects and that more emphasis needs to be placed on them by project managers and supervisors.

Box 5: Strengthening M&E in the Pangani Basin Water Management Project

The Project fielded an M&E consultancy which described the background: “the challenge in articulating M&E components such as the indicator matrix is for instance that most of the water users and their organizations have inadequate knowledge of M&E specific skills. They should be further trained on all the skills areas depending on their intended role. Issues such as determining impact, outcome, outputs, targets, indicators that are keys to the process are a problem. This situation calls for a strategy for M&E beyond merely providing templates to apply M&E but also to determine the skills required and to train on these”. The M&E study was undertaken in 2010 and the joint PSC decided to - at this late stage of the Project - to focus on the PBWB’s (Pangani Basin Water Board) monitoring of future work plans.

The following areas were identified where skill building was deemed necessary and should be part of the M&E capacity building plan: Basic skills such IWRM and Climate Change, M&E specific skills, professional skills such as creating knowledge narratives on impact, and cross cutting issues such as gender. The M&E study recommended at the onset that the skills building shall be part of the process of M&E system implementation in the future as an initial stage setting even before training on applications of the templates on M&E system.

The TE team observes as a great achievement that this process has now started for the PBWB and now an indicator matrix is integrated in the PBWB’s action plan for Financial Year (FY) 2010/11.

Source: Terminal Evaluation of the Pangani Basin Water Management Project: Final Report Government of Tanzania - UNDP/GEF – EU – IUCN. April 2012.

8 ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Country Response (Forthcoming)

ANNEX B: Quality Assurance Statement

GEF COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION REPORT FOR TANZANIA (1992-2012)

STATEMENT FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE

This statement presents my views on the final report on the GEF Tanzania Country Portfolio Evaluation report which covers a period between 1992 and 2012. It highlights some major areas of observations and the results thereof as follow:

- As member of the Quality Assurance Panel (QAP) I was involve in the process right from the drafting of the Terms of Reference for the QAP. Indeed, all suggestions were incorporated in the final terms of reference and affectively engaged the QAP member in the process of seeing the final output of the evaluation.
- One of the most interesting observations is the use of multiple methods with triangulation, making the methodology so robust to warrant the result achieved, with evidences and without contention. The most effective method however, is the involvement of stakeholders and incorporation of their ideas and observations.
- The final report has incorporated all recommendation, making the report excellent, in my views. This is evident as can be seen in the Conclusions and Recommendations of the report.

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. Bakari S. Asseid,
Deputy Principal Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources,
Zanzibar.

ANNEX C: Country-Specific Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference GEF Country Portfolio Evaluation: Tanzania (1992-2012)

Approved by GEF Evaluation Office Director on March 26, 2013

Background and Introduction

1. Country Portfolio Evaluations (CPEs) are one of the main evaluation streams of work of the GEF Evaluation Office.⁵⁵ By capturing aggregate portfolio results and performance of the GEF at the country level they provide useful information for both the GEF Council and the countries. CPEs relevance and utility will increase in GEF-5 with the increased emphasis on country ownership and country driven portfolio development.
2. GEF eligible countries are chosen for portfolio evaluations, based on a selection process and a set of criteria including the size, diversity and maturity of their portfolio of projects.⁵⁶ Among several considerations, Tanzania was selected based on its diverse portfolio in almost all GEF focal areas (biodiversity, climate change, persistent organic pollutants, land degradation and multifocal area) and because it has many completed/closed projects with significant emphasis on biodiversity and climate change, giving broader scope for review of sustainability and progress to impact. Furthermore, Tanzania includes several ongoing projects as well as those that are on the verge of implementation.
3. The Republic of Tanzania was formed in 1964 through the merger of Tanganyika and the archipelago of Zanzibar, made up of two main islands and several smaller ones. Centrally placed in East Africa, Tanzania, has eight neighboring countries and 1400 kilometers of Indian Ocean coastline. It is a member of the East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). As a semi-autonomous part of Tanzania, Zanzibar has its own government, known as the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, with a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President and cabinet.
4. Tanzania is divided into thirty regions: five on the semi-autonomous islands of Zanzibar and twenty-five on the mainland, the former Tanganyika. The population of the country is 44.9 million (2012 national census). Out of these, approximately 43 million reside in mainland Tanzania and 1.3 million in Zanzibar.
5. The Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.466 giving the country a rank of 152 out of 187 countries, which, although below the World's average, is above the regional average⁵⁷. Over the past two decades, economic reforms have improved the economic status of the country. The economic growth rate in 2011 has been estimated to be 6.4% in real terms, higher than the target of 6.0%, but lower than the 7.0% recorded in 2010. According to a World Bank study the living conditions in rural areas of Tanzania have not improved because many households have not been included in the economic growth patterns.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ A complete list of countries having undergone CPEs can be found on the Office's website (www.gefeo.org).

⁵⁶ http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/CPE_final_country_selection_note-0910_0.pdf, Website access: 7th November, 2012.

⁵⁷ <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TZA.html>, Website access: 16th November, 2012.

⁵⁸ <http://www->

6. The economy is based primarily on agriculture, which accounts for more than half of the GDP (\$23.71 billion in 2011) provides 75% (approximately) of exports, and employs approximately 75% of the workforce. Tourism accounts for around 16% of the GDP and nearly 25% of total export earnings. Topography and climate, though, limit cultivated crops to only 4% of the land area. The nation has many resources including minerals, natural gas, and tourism.

7. The country's landscape spans from east coast shores to a mountainous northeast, which is dominated by Africa's highest peak, Mount Kilimanjaro. Tanzania borders with Lake Victoria in the north and Lake Tanganyika to the west. The center of the country consists of a large plateau with plains and some arable land. About a third of Tanzania is covered by forests and woodland, on the plains, populations of African wildlife thrive in well-known areas, such as the Serengeti, which remain mostly unspoilt. In the marine realm, the country's mangrove forests have several ecosystem functions including as nursery areas for fish and prawns. There are also extensive sea grass areas, an important food and habitat. Coral reefs are located along about two thirds of Tanzania's coastline⁵⁹.

8. The six major environmental threats identified by its Government are land degradation; lack of accessible, good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants; environmental pollution; loss of wildlife habitat and biodiversity; deterioration of aquatic systems and deforestation.⁶⁰ This results in reduction of soil productivity, lack of availability of good quality water for washing, cooking, drinking and bathing and threats to national heritage and tourism. All these factors have also been associated with increase in poverty in the country. The reasons for the above have been identified as inadequate land and water management at various management levels, inadequate financial and human resources, the inequitable terms of international trade, vulnerable nature of some local environment, rapid growth of rural and urban population and inadequate institutional coordination. Apart from these, other factors include inadequate monitoring and information systems, inadequate capacity to implement programs, inadequate involvement of major stakeholders (local communities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector) and inadequate integration of conservation measures in planning and development of programs.⁶¹

9. GEF has been active in Tanzania since 1992 with 29 national projects. The portfolio⁶² includes 11 climate change projects, 12 projects in biodiversity, 3 multi focal area projects, 2 in POPs and 1 in land degradation (Table 1). The total GEF grant is approximately \$79 million with \$366 million of co-financing. The Tanzania projects are evenly spread within the GEF project cycle with 14 projects completed, 9 projects under implementation and 6 pending (these include CEO, Council and Agency approved).

10. The portfolio in Tanzania is split as follows: UNDP has been a main channel for support with 13 projects totaling over \$29 million in GEF budget; World Bank has implemented \$36 million in GEF support through 6 projects; UNIDO has 5 projects with a total GEF budget of \$9.3 million and UNEP also with 5 projects having GEF budget of \$4.7 million. Respective co-financing amounts by focal area are indicated in Table 1.

wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/10/24/000386194_20121024053815/Rendered/PDF/733460WP0P133400Box371944B00PUBLIC0.pdf, Website access: 4th December 2012

⁵⁹http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/tanzania/about_tanzania/. Website access: Dec 12, 2012

⁶⁰<http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/nationalenvironmentalpolicy.pdf>, Website access: 15th November, 2012.

⁶¹<http://www.tzonline.org/pdf/nationalenvironmentalpolicy.pdf>, Website access: 15th November, 2012.

⁶²Portfolio analysis will be finalized in the preparatory stages of the evaluation in consultation with Agencies.

Table 1: GEF Support to National Projects by Focal Area and GEF Agency

Focal Area	Agency	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-financing Amount (\$)	Total Amount (\$)	Number of Projects
Climate Change	UNIDO	8,627,000	36,233,500	44,860,500	2
	UNDP	7,250,000	26,098,946	33,348,946	3
	UNEP	3,910,300	67,878,498	71,788,798	4
	World Bank	6,500,000	53,100,000	59,600,000	1
	Subtotal	26,287,300	183,310,944	209,598,244	10
Biodiversity	UNDP	16,222,874	40,583,017	56,805,891	7
	UNEP	777,300	614,300	1,391,600	1
	World Bank/UNDP	12,000,000	33,300,000	45,300,000	1
	World Bank	7,310,554	19,966,000	27,276,554	3
	Subtotal	36,310,728	94,463,317	130,774,045	12
Multi Focal Area	UNDP	2,945,000	13,786,266	16,731,266	2
	World Bank	10,000,000	52,750,000	62,750,000	1
	Subtotal	18,926,805	84,836,266	103,763,071	3
POPs	UNIDO	708,000	210,000	918,000	2
	Subtotal	708,000	210,000	918,000	2
Land Degradation	UNDP	2,630,000	21,646,000	24,276,000	1
	Subtotal	2,630,000	21,646,000	24,276,000	1
TOTAL		78,881,028	366,166,527	445,045,555	29

Objectives of the evaluation

11. The purpose of the Tanzania CPEs is to provide the GEF Council with an assessment of results and performance of the GEF supported activities in the country, and of how the GEF supported activities fit into the national strategies and priorities as well as within the global environmental mandate of the GEF. Based on this overall purpose, the Tanzania CPE will have the following specific objectives:

1. Evaluate the **effectiveness and results** of GEF support in a country, with attention to the **sustainability** of achievements at the project level and **progress toward impact** on global environmental benefits.⁶³
2. Evaluate the **relevance** and **efficiency**⁶⁴ of GEF support in Tanzania from several points of view: national environmental frameworks and decision-making processes,

⁶³From the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, 2010: **Effectiveness**: the extent to which the GEF activity's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance; **Results**: in GEF terms, results include direct project outputs, short- to medium-term outcomes, and progress toward longer term impact including global environmental benefits, replication effects, and other local effects; **Sustainability**: the likely ability of an intervention to continue to deliver benefits for an extended period of time after completion; projects need to be environmentally as well as financially and socially sustainable.

⁶⁴**Relevance**: the extent to which the activity is suited to local and national environmental priorities and policies and to global environmental benefits to which the GEF is dedicated; **Efficiency**: the extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible.

the GEF mandate of achieving of global environmental benefits, and GEF policies and procedures.

3. Provide **feedback** and **knowledge** sharing to (1) the GEF Council in its decision making process, (2) Tanzania on its collaboration/participation in the GEF, and (3) the different agencies and organizations involved in the preparation and implementation of GEF support.

12. The Tanzania CPE will also be used to provide information and evidence to other evaluations being conducted by the Office; for example the Biodiversity Impact Evaluation, Mid-Term Review of the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise and overall the second report of the Fifth Overall Performance Study (OPS5) to the GEF Replenishment Committee.

13. The Tanzania CPE will analyze the performance of individual projects as part of the overall GEF portfolio, but without rating such projects. CPEs are conducted to bring to the attention of Council different experiences and lessons on how the GEF is implemented at the national level from a wide variety of countries. CPEs do not aim at evaluating the performance of GEF agencies, national entities (agencies/departments, national governments or involved civil society organizations), or individual projects.

Key Evaluation Questions

14. GEF CPEs are guided by a set of key questions that should be answered based on the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the evaluative information and perceptions collected during the evaluation exercise. The Tanzania CPE will be guided by the following key questions:

Effectiveness, results and sustainability

- a) Is GEF support effective in producing results at the project level, aggregate level (portfolio and program) by focal area, and at the country level; and are project level results sustainable?
- b) Is the GEF support to Tanzania effective in creating individual capacity and strengthening institutions at national, regional and local levels?
- c) Is GEF support effective in producing results related to the dissemination of lessons learned in GEF projects and with partners, and if so, how are such lessons shared in-country?
- d) Has GEF support led to progress toward impact over an extended period of time after completion?
- e) Is GEF support effective in replicating/up-scaling the successful results it has demonstrated in its projects?
- f) Is the GEF support effective in linking environmental conservation measures with compatible sustainable livelihood and development activities for achieving global environmental benefits?
- g) Has the GEF support to Tanzania facilitated the channeling of additional resources for preventing land degradation efforts for achieving global environmental benefits?

Relevance

- a) Is GEF support relevant to the Tanzania sustainable development agenda and environmental priorities, to the country's development needs and challenges, and to national GEF focal area action plans?
- b) Is GEF support relevant to the objectives linked to the different global environmental benefits in the climate change, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, and chemicals focal areas?

- c) Are GEF and its Agencies supporting environmental and sustainable development prioritization, country ownership and decision-making process in Tanzania, and if so, how has this evolved over time?
- d) To what extent have GEF- supported activities also received support from the country and/or from other donors?
- e) Are there tradeoffs between the relevance of GEF support to Tanzania's national priorities versus the relevance to global environmental benefits?

Efficiency

- a) How much time, effort and financial resources (including co-financing) does it take to formulate and implement projects, by type of GEF support modality?
- b) What are the roles, types of engagement and coordination among different stakeholders in project implementation?
- c) Are there synergies among GEF agencies, Tanzania national institutions and other donors in support of GEF programming and implementation?
- d) What role does Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) play in project adaptive management and overall efficiency? Are results based on defined tracking tools and monitoring and evaluation data?
- e) Is the necessary capacity available, created and remaining within national institutions to more independently receive GEF support?
- f) How do the national budget procedures affect GEF project proposals preparation and funding?

15. Each of these questions is complemented by indicators, potential sources of information and methods in an evaluation matrix, which is presented in Annex 1.

Scope and Limitations

16. The Tanzania CPEs will cover all types of GEF supported activities in the country at all stages of the project cycle (pipeline, on-going and completed) and implemented by all active GEF Agencies in all active focal areas, including applicable GEF corporate activities such as the Small Grants Programme (SGP) and a selection of regional and global programs that are of special relevance to these countries. However, the main focus of the evaluation will be the projects implemented within the country boundaries, i.e. the national projects, be these full-size, medium-size or enabling activities.⁶⁵The stage of the project will determine the expected CPE focus (see Table 2).

Table 2. Focus of evaluation according to stage of project

Project Status	Focus		On a exploratory basis	
	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Results/Benefits
Completed	Full	Full	Full	Full
On-going	Full	Partially	Likelihood	Likelihood
Pipeline	Expected	Processes	Not applicable	Not applicable

⁶⁵ The review of selected regional projects will feed in the aggregate assessment of the national GEF portfolio described above.

17. The GEF does not establish country programs that specify expected achievements through programmatic objectives, indicators, and targets. However, since 2010 the GEF has started supporting countries in undertaking national portfolio formulation exercises on a voluntary basis. These exercises serve as a priority setting tool for countries and as a guide for GEF Agencies as they assist recipient countries. These country programming efforts are rather recent, which limits their usefulness in country portfolio evaluations that look back up to the start of GEF operations, i.e. sometimes 20 years back. This is why generally CPEs entail some degree of retrofitting of frameworks to be able to judge the relevance of the aggregated results of a diverse portfolio of projects. Accordingly, the CPE evaluation framework described here will be adapted along with the other relevant national and GEF Agencies' strategies, country programs and/or planning frameworks as a basis for assessing the aggregate results, efficiency and relevance of the GEF portfolio in Tanzania.

18. GEF support is provided through partnerships with many institutions operating at many levels, from local to national and international level. It is therefore challenging to consider GEF support separately. The Tanzania CPE will not attempt to provide a direct attribution of development results to the GEF, but address the contribution of the GEF support to the overall achievements, i.e. to establish a credible link between what GEF supported activities and its implications. The evaluation will address how GEF support has contributed to overall achievements in partnership with others, through analysis on roles and coordination, synergies and complementarities and knowledge sharing.

19. The assessment of results will be focused, where possible, at the level of outcomes and impacts rather than outputs. Project-level results will be measured against the overall expected impact and outcomes from each project. Special attention will be paid to the identification of factors affecting the level of outcome achievements and progress to impact, as well as to the risks that may prevent further progress to long term impacts. Outcomes at the focal area level will be primarily assessed in relation to catalytic and replication effects, institutional sustainability and capacity building, and awareness.

20. Progress towards impact of a representative sample of mature enough projects⁶⁶ (i.e. completed at least since 2 years) will be looked at through field Reviews of Outcome to Impact (ROtI) studies. Expected impacts at the focal area level will be assessed in the context of GEF objectives and indicators of global environmental benefits.

21. The inclusion of regional and global projects increases the complexity of this type of evaluations since these projects are developed and approved under different context (i.e. regional or global policies and strategies) than national countries. However, a representative number of regional and global projects will be included based on criteria such as the relevance of the regional project for the country, the implementation unit being located in the country, among others.

22. Within the national portfolio, 14 projects are completed (3 full-size projects, 5 medium-size projects and 6 enabling activities); 9 projects are under implementation (8 are full-size projects and 1 medium size) and 7 pending (includes CEO, Council and Agency approved – 6 full-size and 1 enabling activity). The context in which these projects were developed, approved and are being implemented constitutes another focus of the evaluation. This includes a historic assessment of the national sustainable development and environmental policies, strategies and priorities, legal environment in which these policies are implemented and enforced, GEF Agencies country strategies and programs and the GEF policies, principles, programs and strategies.

⁶⁶ It is expected that at least 3 ROtI would be conducted. Opportunities to conduct more will be sought in consort with other evaluations taking place in the Evaluation Office.

Methodology

23. The Tanzania country portfolio evaluation will be conducted by staff of the GEF Evaluation Office and staff and consultants from the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF). The team includes technical expertise on the national environmental and sustainable development strategies, evaluation methodologies, and GEF.
24. ESRF staff qualifies under the GEF Evaluation Office Ethical Guidelines, and have signed a declaration of interest to indicate no recent (last 3-5 years) relationship with GEF support in the country. The Operational Focal Point in the country will act as resource person in facilitating the CPE process by identifying interviewees and source documents, organizing interviews, meetings and field visits.
25. The methodology includes a series of components using a combination of qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods and tools. The expected sources of information include:
- Project level: project documents, project implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, reports from monitoring visits, and any other technical documents produced by projects;
 - Country level: national sustainable development agendas, environmental priorities and strategies, GEF-wide, focal area strategies and action plans, global and national environmental indicators;
 - Agency levels: country assistance strategies and frameworks and their evaluations and reviews;
 - Evaluative evidence at country level from other evaluations implemented either by the Office, by the independent evaluation offices of GEF Agencies, or by other national or international evaluation departments;
 - Interviews with GEF stakeholders, including the GEF Operational Focal Point and all other relevant government departments, bilateral and multilateral donors, civil society organizations and academia (including both local and international NGOs with a presence in the country), GEF Agencies, SGP and the national UN conventions' Focal Points;
 - Interviews with GEF beneficiaries and supported institutions, municipal governments and associations, and local communities and authorities;
 - Surveys with GEF stakeholders in the country;
 - Field visits to selected project sites, using methods and tools developed by the Office such as the or the Review of Outcomes to Impact (ROtI) Handbook;
 - Information from national consultation workshops.
26. The quantitative analysis will use indicators to assess the relevance and efficiency of GEF support using projects as the unit of analysis (that is, linkages with national priorities, time and cost of preparing and implementing projects, etc.) and to measure GEF results (that is, progress towards achieving global environmental impacts) and performance of projects (such as implementation and completion ratings). Available statistics and scientific sources, especially for national environmental indicators, will also be used.
27. The Evaluation Team will use standard tools and protocols for the CPEs and adapt these to the national and regional context. These tools include a project review protocol to conduct the desk and field reviews of GEF projects and interview guides to conduct interviews with different stakeholders.
28. The Tanzania CPE will include visits to project sites. The criteria for selecting the sites will be finalized during the implementation of the evaluation, with emphasis placed on both

ongoing and completed projects. The evaluation team will decide on specific sites to visit based on the initial review of documentation and balancing needs of representation as well as cost-effectiveness of conducting the field visits.

29. Quality assurance will be performed at key stages of the process by a Quality Assurance Panel composed by three independent national experts⁶⁷. The expertise provided covers the relevant scientific and technical aspects of the peer review function related to the GEF focal areas as well as to evaluation.

a) The Evaluation Team will also present a separate analysis of the Zanzibar GEF portfolio, i.e. those GEF supported projects implemented in Zanzibar. While these projects will remain within the broader Tanzania portfolio for analysis; the separate analysis will benefit from, and benefit, the GEF Evaluation Office's experience with evaluation of GEF programming in small island development states such as those recently undertaken in the Caribbean, Cuba, East Timor and the ongoing Vanuatu and SPREP Portfolio Evaluation. The Zanzibar analysis will present the portfolio distribution and discussion of its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and results.

Process and Outputs

30. These country-specific TOR have been prepared based on two GEF Evaluation Office visits to Tanzania in September and November 2012. The first mission was conducted with the purpose of assessing institutional and human capacity for joint management, quality assurance and national conduct of the evaluation. The 2nd mission was for scoping the evaluation and identifying key issues to be included in the analysis. The scoping mission was also an opportunity to officially launch the evaluation and introduce the selected consultants to GEF national stakeholders. These TOR conclude the preparatory phase, and set the scene for the evaluation phase, during which the Evaluation Team will collect information and review literature to extract existing reliable evaluative evidence and prepare specific inputs to the CPE, including:

- the **GEF Portfolio Database** which describes all GEF support activities within the country, basic information (GEF Agency, focal area, implementation status), their implementation status, project cycle information, GEF and co-financing financial information, major objectives and expected (or actual) results, key partners per project, etc.
- **Country Environmental Legal Framework** which provides an historical perspective of the context in which the GEF projects have been developed and implemented in Tanzania. This document will be based on information on national environmental legislation, environmental policies of the government administration (plans, strategies and similar), and the international agreements signed by The Tanzania presented and analyzed through time so to be able to connect with particular GEF support.
- **Global Environmental Benefits Assessment** which provides an assessment of the country's contribution to the GEF mandate and its focal areas based on appropriate indicators, such as those used in the System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) (biodiversity, climate change and land degradation) and others used in projects documents.

⁶⁷The following individuals comprise the Quality Assurance Panel: Prof Amos Enock Majule, Director - Institute for Resource Assessment, University of Dar-es-Salaam; Dr. Bakari Asseid - Deputy Principal Secretary (Natural Resources) – Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar and Technical Advisor to the Society for Natural Resources and; Mr. Ekingo Magembe, Head of the Poverty Monitoring Office in Ministry of Finance, unit responsible for implementation of MKUKUTA (Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan) Monitoring Master Plan.

- **Review of Outcomes to Impact (ROtI)** Field studies of three projects completed since at least 2 years, selected in consultation with the Evaluation Office staff, which will contribute to strengthen the information gathering and analysis on results.
- The Evaluation Team will also **conduct additional field visits** of other (3-5) ongoing and/or completed national and regional projects, including those from the Small Grants Programme (SGP) Portfolio of projects⁶⁸, selected in consultation with the Evaluation Office staff, which will contribute to strengthen the information gathering and analysis on results.
- Conduct the **evaluation analysis and triangulation** of collected information and evidence from various sources, tools and methods. This will be done during a mission to Tanzania by the Office's Task Manager working with the ESRF team. The aim will be to consolidate evidence gathered thus far, identify missing information and analysis gaps and arrive at preliminary findings. These will be summarized in a concise **Aide Mémoire**, which will be distributed to stakeholders one week prior to the final consultation workshop.⁶⁹ During this mission, additional analysis, meetings, document reviews and/or field work might be undertaken as needed.
- Conduct a **Stakeholder Consultation Workshop** for the Government and national stakeholders, including project staff, donors and GEF Agencies, to present and gather stakeholders' feedback on the GEF Tanzania CPE key preliminary findings, contained in the Aide-Mémoire and circulated prior to the workshop. The workshop will be an opportunity to verify eventual errors of facts or analysis in case these are supported by adequate additional evidence brought to the attention of the Evaluation Team. The workshop will also aim at identifying potential areas of recommendations and verify their concreteness and feasibility;
- Prepare a **Draft GEF Tanzania CPE Report**, which incorporates comments received at the final consultation workshop. The draft report will be sent out for factual error checking as well as errors of analysis to stakeholders;
- Consider the eventual incorporation of comments received to the draft report and prepare the **Final Tanzania CPE Report**. The GEF Evaluation Office will bear full responsibility for the content of the report.

Evaluation Key Milestones

31. The evaluation will be conducted between December 2012 and August 2013. The key milestones of the evaluation are presented here below:

Preparaton	Status
Preparatory work, preliminary data gathering	Completed in September - October 2012
Pre-evaluation mission	Completed in November 2012
Evaluation Work Plan	Completed in January 2013
Evaluation matrix	Completed in January 2013
Quality control/peer review, finalization and disclosure of Tanzania-specific CPE TOR	March 2013
Milestone	Deadline
Launching evaluation phase, literature review, data gathering	February 1, 2013

⁶⁸ Field visits to SGP projects will be undertake when opportunistic in relation to other field work.

⁶⁹ The Aide Mémoire will be circulated to GEF stakeholders with an invitation to the final consultation workshop.

Country Environmental Legal Framework	March 8, 2013
Global Environmental Benefits Assessment	March 8, 2013
Data collection/interviews, GEF portfolio database and project review protocols	March 15, 2013
Finalization of the GEF country portfolio database	March 15, 2013
Three ROtI field studies	April 26, 2013
Consolidation and triangulation of evaluative evidence, additional analysis/gap-filling	Week of May 6, 2013
Preparation of a Aid Mémoire (Report of Preliminary Findings)	May 31, 2013
Presentation of Preliminary Findings in a Consultation workshop	Week of June 3, 2013
Draft CPE report for circulation	July 5, 2013
Delivery of final CPE report	August 9, 2013

Tanzania CPE Report Outline

32. The CPE report will be a concise, stand-alone document organized along the following general table of contents:

CHAPTER 1. Main Conclusions and Recommendations

- Background
- Objectives, Scope and Methodology
- Conclusions
 - Results and effectiveness
 - Relevance
 - Efficiency
- Lessons
- Recommendations

CHAPTER 2. Evaluation Framework

- Background
- Objectives and Scope
- Methodology
- Limitations

CHAPTER 3. Context

- The under analysis: General description
- The Global Environmental Facility: General description
- Environmental resources in key GEF support areas
- The environmental legal framework in Tanzania
- The environmental policy framework in Tanzania

CHAPTER 4. The GEF portfolio in Tanzania

- Defining the GEF Portfolio
- Activities in the GEF Portfolio
- Evolution of GEF Support by Focal Area and by GEF Agency
- Corporate, Regional and Global Programs
- Roles and Responsibilities among Different Stakeholders in Project Implementation
- The GEF Focal Point Mechanism in Tanzania

CHAPTER 5. Results of GEF support to the Tanzania

- Global Environmental Benefits/Impacts
- Catalytic and Replication Effects

Institutional Sustainability and Capacity Building
Results by Focal Area
Knowledge Generation and Learning

- CHAPTER 6. Relevance of the GEF support in The Republic of Tanzania
Relevance of GEF Support to the Country's Sustainable Development Agenda and Environmental Priorities
Relevance of GEF Support to Country's Development Priorities and Challenges
Relevance of GEF Support to National Action Plans within GEF Focal Areas
Relevance of GEF Support to the achievement of Global Environmental Benefits
Relevance of the GEF Portfolio to Other Global and National Institutions

- CHAPTER 5. Efficiency of GEF supported activities in The Republic of Tanzania
Time, Effort, and Financial Resources Required for Project formulation
Coordination and synergies
Monitoring and Evaluation for Project Adaptive Management

ANNEXES

- A. Country Response
- B. Quality Assurance statement
- B. Country-specific Terms of Reference
- C. Evaluation Matrix
- D. Interviewees
- E. Sites Visited
- F. Workshop Participants
- G. GEF Portfolio in Tanzania
- H. Bibliography

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

- 1. Country Environmental Legal Framework
- 2. Global Environmental Benefits Assessment
- 3. ROTI Field Studies

ANNEX D: Evaluation Matrix

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
Effectiveness, results and sustainability			
a) Is GEF support effective in producing results (outcomes and impacts) at the project level, aggregate (portfolio and program) level and country level? Are these results (project level) sustainable?	Overall project outcomes and impacts of GEF support	Project staff and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives, NGOs ROtI studies	Focus groups and individual interviews ROtI methodology
	Existing ratings for project outcomes (self-ratings and independent ratings)	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc)	Desk review, project review protocols
	Changes in global benefit indexes and other global environmental indicators	Evaluative evidence from projects and donors, global environmental benefits assessment	Literature review, meta analysis of evaluation reports, national and global state of environment reports
	Overall project outcomes and impacts of GEF support	Project staff and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives, NGOs ROtI studies	Focus groups and individual interviews ROtI methodology
	Sustainability ratings for projects that are still under implementation re likelihood that objectives will be achieved	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc)	GEF Portfolio aggregate analysis
	Catalytic and replication effect on national and regional programs	Data from overall projects and other donors, , including evaluation studies by other donors ROtI studies	Desk review ROtI methodology
	Use of tracking tools and monitoring and evaluation data?	Project staffs and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives	Focus groups and individual interviews
		Data from overall projects and other donors, including evaluation studies by other donors ROtI studies	Desk review ROtI methodology
		Project staffs and beneficiaries, national	Focus groups and individual

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
		and local government representatives, NGOs	interviews
	Existing ratings for project outcomes (self-ratings and independent ratings)	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc)	Desk review, project review protocols
	Existing ratings for project outcomes (self-ratings and independent ratings)	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc)	Desk review, project review protocols
b) Is GEF support effective in producing results related to the dissemination of lessons learned in GEF projects and with partners? If so, how are such lessons shared in-country?	Dissemination of positive impacts of GEF projects and best practices into national development plans and other channels to mainstream lessons from GEF projects	project staff and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives civil society staffs (NGOs and academia),	Focus groups and individual interviews
	Lessons learned are shared nationally and regionally and models/interventions are in use	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, and so on), ROTI studies, project staffs and beneficiaries, national and local government Representatives, NGOs and academia	Desk review, ROTI methodology, GEF portfolio and pipeline analysis
c) Has GEF support led to progress toward impact over an extended period of time after completion?	Continued existence of the intended change/activity beyond the GEF support	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc.); Project staffs and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives; ROTI studies	Desk review, focus groups and individual interviews, project review protocols, ROTI methodology, GEF portfolio analysis
	Availability of financial and technical resources to carry out the interventions beyond GEF funding		
	Ownership of projects by local institutions or by beneficiary groups who continue to engage with the interventions		

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
d*) Is the GEF support effective in creating individual capacity at national, regional and local levels?	Evidence of individual capacity improvement by credentials and performance	Project related reviews; project staffs and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives; NGOs and academia, ROTI studies, evaluation studies by other donors	Project Review Protocols, focus groups and individual interviews, ROTI methodology
e*) Is the GEF support effective in strengthening institutional capacity at national, regional and local levels?	Evidence of institutional capacity strengthening by institutional creation, performance measures, staffing or budget	Project related reviews; project staffs and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives; ROTI studies, NGO reps	Project Review Protocols, focus groups and individual interviews, ROTI methodology
f) Is the GEF support effective in linking environmental conservation measures with compatible sustainable livelihood and development activities for achieving global environmental benefits?	Incorporation of livelihood needs into project design	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations (TE), TE reviews, etc.);project staffs and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives, NGOs, academia	Desk Project Review Protocols, stakeholder consultations (focus groups and individual interviews)
	Evidence of environmental stress reduction; status improvement	Project-related reviews, ROTI studies, project staff and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives and civil society representatives (NGO and academia), evaluation studies by other donors	Project Review Protocols, ROTI methodology, GEF portfolio analysis, stakeholder consultation
	Evidence of livelihood improvements among communities who are dependent on natural resources		
	% allocated for livelihood support from the total support?	Project related reviews; project staff and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives, NGOs and academia	Project review protocols, focus groups and individual interviews

* For the purposes of analysis, the review of the key question concerning individual capacity and institutional strengthening has been split.

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
g) Is GEF support effective in replicating/up-scaling the successful results it has demonstrated in its projects?	<p>Institutions continue the projects or use lessons to provide services and interventions</p> <p>Evidence of an increase in the use of similar interventions.</p> <p>Catalytic up-scaling & replication effects</p>	Project staff and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives; Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations (TE), TE reviews, etc.); Data from overall projects and other donors; ROTI studies	Desk review; Project Review Protocols, Meta-analysis, ROTI methodology, Focus groups and individual interviews
h) Has GEF support facilitated the channelling of additional resources for preventing land degradation as a means to achieve global environmental benefits?	<p>Evidence of land degradation prevention projects/activities as supported by the Govt/other donors</p> <p>National/regional policies (agriculture, forestry, envmt, etc) to slow the rates of land degradation</p> <p>Active monitoring of land degradation by government/non-government entities</p>	Project staff and beneficiaries, national and local government representatives; Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations (TE), TE reviews, etc.); Data from overall projects and other donors, including evaluation studies; ROTI studies	Desk Review, Project Review Protocols, individual interviews, ROTI, Meta-evaluation
Relevance			
a) Is the GEF support relevant to the national sustainability development agenda and environmental priorities, the national development needs and challenges and national GEF focal area action plans?	GEF support for environmental protection is within Tanzania's development vision and national strategies, including strategies for progress towards the Millennium Development Goals?	<p>Tanzanian relevant sustainable development and environment policies, strategies and action plans</p> <p>Project-related documentation (project document and log frame, implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc.), PMIS, Agencies' project databases, evaluation studies by other donors</p>	Desk review, GEF portfolio analysis by focal area, Agency, modality, and project status (National), selected key person interviews

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
	Level of GEF support compared to other development partners in activities prioritized in national sustainable development and environmental policies and legislations	Available databases (international as WB etc., and national, i.e. GET focal point and its agencies, government authorities and others)	Desk review, GEF portfolio analysis by focal area, Agency, modality and project status (national)
	GEF support has country ownership and is Tanzania based (i.e. project origin, design and implementation)	Government officials, agencies' staff, donors and civil society representatives	Stakeholder consultation (focus groups, individual interviews)
		Country Legal Environmental Framework	Literature review, timelines, etc. Meta-evaluation
	GEF supports development needs (i.e., income generating, capacity building) and reduces challenges	Relevant country level sustainable development and environment policies, strategies and action plans	Desk review, GEF portfolio analysis by focal area, Agency, modality and project status (national)
	The GEF's various types of modalities, projects and instruments are in coherence with country's needs and challenges	Project-related documentation (project document and log frame, implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluations reviews, etc.), PMIS, Agencies' project databases	
		Government officials, agencies' staff, donors and civil society representatives	Stakeholder consultation (focus groups, individual interviews)
		Country Legal Environmental Framework	Literature review, timelines etc.
	GEF support linked to the national environmental action plan (NEAP); national communications to UNFCCC; national POPs; National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA); adaptation to climate change (NAPA), etc.	GEF-supported enabling activities and products (NCSA, NEAP, NAPA, national communications to UN Conventions, etc.)	Desk review
		Small Grant Programme country strategy	
		Government officials, agencies' staff, donors and civil society representatives	Stakeholder consultation (focus groups, individual interviews)

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
b) Are GEF and its Agencies supporting environmental and sustainable development prioritization, country ownership and decision-making process in Tanzania? And if so, how has this evolved over time?	Level of GEF funding compared to other development assistance in the environmental sector and development activities	Available databases (global such as World Bank, ADB, etc, and national, such as Ministry of Finance. planning and economy ,Ministries responsible for Environment etc)	Desk reviews and meta-analysis for evaluating financing information to assess contributions of government, donors, private and civil society organizations
	Co-financing rate (from Government, private sector and/or civil society)		
	GEF support has Tanzanian ownership and is country based (i.e. project design and implementation by in-country national institutions)	Project design and implementation documents, evaluation studies from other donors, Government officials, agencies' staff, donors, and civil society representatives	Desk review, stakeholder consultation (focus group discussions, individual interviews)
	Relevant national policies and strategic documents include set of priorities that reflect the results and outcomes of relevant GEF support	STAR/RAF documents, Project-related documentation Country environmental legal framework	Literature review, timelines, historical causality, etc.
c) Is the GEF support in Tanzania relevant to the objectives linked to the different Global Environmental Benefits in the climate change, biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, and chemicals focal areas?	GEF Project outcomes and impacts are in line with the Global Benefit Index (for biodiversity and climate change) and with other global indicators for greenhouse gases, POPs, land degradation, and international waters	National Conventions action plans and reference/links in the RAF, STAR documents. Global environmental benefits Assessment	Desk review, project field visits, project review protocols Literature review
	GEF support linked to meeting national commitments to conventions	Project-related documentation (project document and LogFrame, implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, and so on), PMIS, Agencies' project databases, Government officials, Agencies' staff, donors and civil society representatives (including NGOs and academia)	GEF portfolio analysis by focal area, Agency, modality, and project status (national) Stakeholder consultation (focus groups, individual interviews)

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
		Global environmental benefits Assessment	Literature review
	GEF activities, country commitment and project counterparts support GEF mandate and focal area programs and strategies (catalytic and replication, etc.)	GEF Instrument, Council decisions, focal area programs and strategies, Project-related documentation (project document and log frame, implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc.), PMIS, Agencies' project databases, evaluation studies from other donors	Desk review; GEF portfolio analysis by focal area, Agency, modality, and project status (national) Meta evaluation
d) To what extent have GEF-supported activities also received support from the country and/or from other donors?	Co-financing amounts National and regional budgets for environmental protection activities Donor support to non-GEF supported environmental activities	GEF Secretariat staff and technical staff from GEF Agencies Global environmental benefits assessment Country environmental legal framework	Individual interviews Literature review Literature review, timelines, historical causality, etc.
	Level of funding from Tanzanian Government for GEF projects and its trajectory over time	National allocations for related projects (Ministry of Finance and economy, Ministry responsible for environment)	Government documents and interviews with officials
e) Are there tradeoffs between the relevance of GEF support to Tanzania's national priorities versus the relevance to Global Environmental Benefits?	Alignment of Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) to national sustainable development priorities (i.e. encouraging economic development/poverty reduction in a sustainable manner)	Comparison of country context/national development strategies and GEB (through country context and GEB assessment) Government officials, agencies' staff, donors and civil society representatives	Desk review Stakeholder consultation (focus groups, individual interviews, national workshop)
	Contribution of GEF projects to support or integrate environment objectives	Project-related documentation, STAR/RAF strategy documents	GEF portfolio analysis

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
	into the larger development agendas.	Government officials, agencies' staff, donors and civil society representatives	Stakeholder consultation (focus groups, individual interviews, national workshop)
		Country Environmental Legal Framework	Literature review, timelines, historical causality, etc.
	Alignment of international projects to meeting local/regional sustainable development priorities and needs	Government officials, agencies' staff, donors and civil society representatives	Stakeholder consultation (focus groups, individual interviews, national workshop)
Efficiency			
	Process indicators: processing timing (according to project cycle steps), preparation and implementation cost by type of modalities etc.	Project-related documentation (project documents and log frames, implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc.), PMIS and Agencies project databases.	
a) How much time, effort and financial resources does it take to formulate and implement projects, by type of GEF support modality in Tanzania?	Financial spending timeline intact with plans Plans are adapted as necessary Financial allocations are used as scheduled		Desk review, GEF portfolio analysis, timelines
	Projects drop-outs from PDF and cancellations	GEF Secretariat and Agencies' staff and	
	GEF vs. co-financing	government officials, GEF focal point National and local government officials,	Individual interviews, field visits, project review protocols
		donors, NGOs, beneficiaries	
b) What role does Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) play in project adaptive management and overall efficiency? Are results based on defined	Use of M&E inputs to guide the project towards achieving results Consideration of lessons learned? Tracking tools used, correctly filled in	Project-related documentation especially progress reports, terminals and terminal evaluation reviews.	Desk reviews, GEF portfolio analysis, interviews with GEF agencies, focal point

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
tracking tools and monitoring and evaluation data?	Project learning provides information for decisions for future projects, programs, policies and portfolios.	Project termination reports, policy makers/government officials, GEF secretariat and agencies staff, project reports	Desk review, interviews with GEF agencies, focal point.
c) What are the roles, types of engagement and coordination among different stakeholders in project implementation?	Types of actors involved and levels of participation	Project-related documentation (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc)	Meta evaluation (review of other donor reports) Desk review and Portfolio Analysis, stakeholder analysis
	Working relationships between partners/ stakeholders	Project-related documentation (implementation/progress reports) Project staff, government officials, beneficiaries	
	Roles and responsibilities of GEF actors defined		
	Capacity gaps defined		
	Coordination and exchange of information/knowledge/lessons between GEF projects		
Existence of a national coordination mechanism for GEF support	GEF Secretariat staff and technical staff from GEF Agencies, and GEF operational focal point staff	Interviews, field visits, institutional analysis	
d) Are there synergies for GEF project programming and implementation among: GEF Agencies, national institutions, GEF projects, and other donor-supported projects and activities?	Acknowledgments among GEF agencies and institutions of each other's projects	Project-related reviews (implementation reports, terminal evaluations, terminal evaluation reviews, etc.), evaluations from other donors	Desk review, interviews, and field visits
	Effective communication and technical support between GEF project agencies and organizations and between national institutions	GEF Agency staff, national executing agencies (NGOs, other) Project staff, national and local government officials, beneficiaries	
e) How do the national budget procedures affect GEF project proposals preparation and funding?	Timing of Project cycles (national budget, and GEF project cycles)	Government documents, Government officials, Project proponents	Document review, Interviews
	Budget allocations and alignment of GEF projects to carry out these activities	Government documents and data and information from officials.	Document review, Interviews

Questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Method
f) Is the necessary capacity available, created and remaining within national institutions to more independently receive GEF support?	<p>Availability of skilled manpower capable of writing and implementing GEF projects</p> <p>Effective communication and technical support between GEF project agencies and organizations and between national institutions</p>	<p>Government documents, Government officials, Project proponents, Evaluation studies from other donors</p> <p>GEF Agency staff, national executing agencies (NGOs, other) Project staff, national and local government officials, beneficiaries</p>	<p>Meta-evaluation</p> <p>Desk review, Interviews</p>

ANNEX E: Interviewees:

Government of Tanzania:

Name	Affiliate Organization	Title / Position
Elia Mndeme	Catchment office	
Ali A. Mwinyi	Department of Forestry	Manager Biodiversity conservation and Development
Sheha Idrissa Hamdan	Department of Forestry	Director, Department of Forestry
Inger Naess	DPG Development Partners	Counselor Environment and Climate Change
Raymond Kilenga	Eastern Arc Mountains Endowment Fund	Programme officer
Pendo A Malabeja and eight other colleagues	ID 1196 Transformation of the rural Photovoltaic PV UNDP	District Executive Director Kwimba District
Mary Majule	Ministry of Agriculture, food security and cooperatives	Environmental Management Unit
Mbogo Futakamba	Ministry of Agriculture, food security and cooperatives	Deputy Permanent Secretary
Moses N. W Mnzava	Ministry of Agriculture, food security and cooperatives	MAFC IRRIGATION
Mshaghuley M Ishika	Ministry of Agriculture, food security and cooperatives	Representing DRD
Zukheri Huddi	Ministry of Agriculture, food security and cooperatives	Farming implement on conservation agriculture
Jacob Mayala	Ministry of Energy	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
Paul Kiwele	Ministry of Energy	
Luciana Mshana	Ministry Of Natural Resources and Tourism	
Estells Mgalla	Ministry of Water	Assistant National Focal point
Sylvester Matemtu	Ministry of Water	Assistant director Water resources (Trans boundary)
Fadhila Hatibu	NEMC – National Environment Management Council	Ag Director, Environment Planning and Research
Rose Sallema Mtui	NEMC – National Environment Management Council	ASCLME and WIOMPH Project Focal Point
Paulo Malaya	Njombe Region	District Executive Director (Njombe)
Eng. Msoffe	Rural Energy Agency (REA)	
Hamdun Mansur	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company	Manager Environment department of research and environment
Emmanuel J Mpeta	Tanzania Meteorological Agency	Director Research and Applied Meteorology
Dr. Nkondola	VPO	Coordinator of GEF Activities in Tanzania
F Kimambo	VPO	GEF Coordinator

Julius Ningu	VPO	National GEF Operational Focal Point
R.S.Muyungi	VPO	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
George Kafumu	VPO – UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Sustainable Land Management
C.M Shayo	VPO – UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Climate change

GEF Agencies:

Name	Affiliate Organization	Title / Position
Jane Kibasa	The World Bank	Senior Environmental Specialist
Gemma Aliti	UNDP	UNDP Program Associate
Getrude Lyatuu	UNDP	Practice Specialist – Environment
Nehemiah Murusuri	UNDP	GEF Small Grants Programme Manager
Stella Zaarh	UNDP	GEF Small Grants Programme
Mohamed F Sessay	UNEP	Senior Programme Manager
Emmanuel G Micheal	UNIDO	National Project Coordinator
Victor I Akim	UNIDO	National Programme Officer

Local Authorities, Civil Society Organizations, Academic Institutions:

Name	Affiliate Organization	Title / Position
Dr. Ndomba	College of Engineering (COET)	
Amoz Majule	Institute of Resource Assessment – Tanzania (IRA)	IRA
Catherine A Masao	Institute of Resource Assessment – Tanzania (IRA)	IRA
F Silangwa	Institute of Resource Assessment – Tanzania (IRA)	IRA
Madaka Tumbo	Institute of Resource Assessment – Tanzania (IRA)	IRA
Mark R Mujwahuzi	Institute of Resource Assessment – Tanzania (IRA)	IRA
John Salehe	African Wildlife Conservation	Director Tanzania
Sixbert S Mwanga	Climate Action network, Tanzania	Country Coordinator
Abdalla Shah	International Union for Conservation of Nature	Head of Tanzania Office
Lilian Masau	Wildlife conservation society of Tanzania	
Rose kiyando	Wildlife conservation society of Tanzania	
Adam S. Kijazi	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	WWF Coordinator and head of PMU
George I.k Jambiya	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	

Leonard Peter Bakuwia	Bangonet	Executive Secretary
Amiri Saidi Sheghembe	Amani Nature Reserve Butter Fly Farming	Project manager
James G Msuya	Amani Nature Reserve Butter Fly Farming	Assistant Project manager and butterfly researcher
Hamisi Sesiwa	Amani Nature Reserve Eastern Arc	
Mwanaidi Kijazi	Amani Nature Reserve Eastern Arc	Manager Amani Nature Reserve
Joseph Mote, Tumaini Chacha Maswi and other CBO members	CBO ON LVEMP I ID 88 TREE PLANTING PROJECT MAGWATA TAMAU BUNDA	Chair Person and Secretary
Emmanuel Susuma	ID 1196 SGP VIFESA Transformation of the rural Photovoltaic PV UNDP	Assistant leader of the Group and water Technician
Malendeand Mwl Madata Shema	ID 1196 Transformation of the rural Photovoltaic PV UNDP	Assistant
Mwl Pendo Gabriel	ID 1196 Transformation of the rural Photovoltaic PV UNDP	Head teacher
Julius Maira and six other colleagues	ID 1196 Transformation of the rural Photovoltaic PV UNDP and LVEMP	Acting District director Magu, Mwanza
Amour B. Omar	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Programme coordinator
Haji Ally Mussa	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Project cashier
Hamza Rijal	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Head of Environmental Education
Sheha Mjaja Juma	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Director- Department of Environment
Sihaba Haji Vuai	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Head of Section Natural Resource Management
Yussuf Kombo	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Coordinator, MACEMP
JECA leaders (Awezu Shaban Ramadhani, Ilayasa Khasim, Mkanga Miraji Haji, Molid Juma Mbwana, Ali Ali Mwinyi)	Jozani Chwaka National Park	Community Based Organisation
Daudi Tetemala, Idd Suleiman and other CBO members	LVEMP I ON ID 88 soil and water conservation project (hifadhi udongo Na maji)	Leader of the group and ward officer
Radhmina R Mbilinyi	LVEMP ID 88	Fisheries Specialist
Helen Rwegasira	LVEMPI ID 88 Mabubi River	Environmental specialist at GEITA
Albert Makalla	MACEMP	Extension Officer

Ally R. Mgeni	MACEMP	Community Conservtion Warden
Arthur Kakuga	MACEMP	Park Accountant
Munzero Kanyangemu	MACEMP	Tourism Warden
Mussa Ally	MACEMP	Park Ranger
Hemedi Masudi	MACEMP- Lindi Municipal Coordination Office	Member-Nachingwea fishing group
Ndulabi Hassan	MACEMP- Lindi Municipal Coordination Office	Chairperson-Nachingwea fishing group
Seif R. Mpunga	MACEMP- Lindi Municipal Coordination Office	Secretary-Nachingwea fishing group
Gidion Zakayo	MACEMP-Community centre	Environmental officer-MACEMP Mafia
Subira Muya	MACEMP-Community centre	Fisheries officer Mafia
Theresia Anthony Masau	Manager Kilombero Nature Reserve	Kilombero Nature Reserve Kilolo
M.M. Andoya	Mini grids	Managing Director, AHEPO CO. LTD
Davis G. Orio	Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park	Research & Monitoring Warden
Local community	Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park	Mngoji Village
Redfred G. Ngowo	Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park	Park Warden
Gisela Ngoo	TATEDO	
Stephen Boniface	TATEDO	Manager Senior Manager
Charles Meshack	TFCG	Director of TFCG
Elisa Pallagyo	TFCG Morogoro	TFCG
Sosthenes Rwamugira	Uluguru Nature Reserve	Manager
Justine Uisso		

ANNEX F: Projects Participating in Field Visits (Sites Visited)

No.	Project name	Symbol	GEF ID and IA	Region	Brief Summary of Project Objective/Activities
1	Mini-Grids Based on Small Hydropower Sources to Augment Rural Electrification;	C, FSP	ID = 4004 IA = UNIDO	Tanzania	This aims to develop micro / mini hydropower based mini-grids in Tanzania to supplement the country effort to increase the access to rural electrification. It will reduce GHG emissions resulting from the use of traditional energy sources in rural Tanzania. Micro / mini hydro power will substitute the GHG intensive diesel generators in areas, where there are no electricity.
2	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP)	MFA, FSP	ID =2101 IA = WB	Coastal areas of Tanzania including Zanzibar	The project aimed at improving sustainable management and use of the Tanzania's exclusive economic zone, territorial seas, and coastal resources through developing an ecologically representative and institutionally and financially sustainable network of marine protected areas; and building Tanzania's capacity to measure and manage transboundary fish stocks.
3	Lake Victoria Environmental Management	Regional, FSP	ID = 88 IA = WB	Lake Victoria, North Western Tanzania	To rehabilitate the lake ecosystem for the benefit of the people who live in the catchment, the national economies of which they are a part, and the global community.
4	Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests	B, FSP	ID = 1170 IA = WB / UNDP	Eastern Tanzania	The primary objective of GEF support is to bring about the long-term sustainable implementation and financing of forest biodiversity conservation and community-based conservation and sustainable development activities in Tanzania's Eastern Arc Mountain forests, which are a global biodiversity hot spot.
6	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	B, MSP	ID = 803 IA =UNDP	Zanzibar	The Project aimed to promote integrated conservation and development activities in the Jozani-Chwaka Conservation Area, the single most important site for the conservation of Zanzibar's globally significant biodiversity. The main thrust

No.	Project name	Symbol	GEF ID and IA	Region	Brief Summary of Project Objective/Activities
					has been upgrading the status of Jozani Forest Reserve to become a National Park.
7	Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market	C,FSP	ID = 1196 IA = UNDP	Around Lake Victoria	The project aims at reducing Tanzania's energy-related CO2 emissions by introducing Photovoltaics (PV) as a substitute for fossil fuel (kerosene and diesel) in rural areas remote from the electricity grid and improving people's livelihoods by improving their access and affordability of modern energy services
8	Management and conservation of Mangrove forest at Bumbwini-Mkokotoni Bay, Zanzibar	SGP	UNDP	Zanzibar	The project aim was to facilitate management and conservation of mangrove forest in Zanzibar
9	Butterfly farming around Amani Nature Reserves	SGP	UNDP	Eastern Arc Mountains	The project aimed at improving conservation of Amani Nature Reserve and community livelihoods through butterfly farming as an alternative income source and reduce dependency of forest products as a source of income.
10	Climate Change Adaptation and Improvement of Livelihoods through establishment of rainwater harvesting dam in Nyashimo, Nassa, Magu District	SGP	UNDP	Around Lake Victoria Basin	The project aims at improving livelihoods through establishment of rainwater harvesting dam in Nyashimo Nassa, Magu District.

Source: CPE Tanzania, 1992-2012

FSP=Full scale project, MSP=Medium scale project, MFA= multifocal area, IA= Implementing agency, FA= Focal Areas, B=Biodiversity, C = Climate Change, UNDP = United Nations Development Program, UNIDO = United Industrial Development Organization, ENEP= United Nations Environment Program.

ANNEX H: National Projects in the GEF Tanzania Portfolio

No.	Name	Focal Area	GEF Phase	Agency	Modality	GEF Grant (US\$)	Cofinancing (US\$)	Total (GEF Grant + Cofinancing)
1.	Development of Mnazi Bay Marine Park	BD	GEF - 2	UNDP	FP	1,495,424	2,073,800	\$ 3,569,224
2.	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	BD	GEF - 2	UNDP	MSP	747,500	845,050	\$ 1,592,550
3.	Add On - Consultations for the Second Report to CBD and CHM	BD	GEF - 2	UNDP	EA	38,950	22,000	\$ 60,950
4.	The Development and Management of the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor	BD	GEF - 3	UNDP	MSP	986,500	1,060,000	\$ 2,046,500
5.	SFM Extending the Coastal Forests Protected Area Subsystem	BD	GEF - 4	UNDP	FP	3,550,000	7,022,167	\$ 10,572,167
6.	Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania: Improving the Effectiveness of National Parks in Addressing Threats to Biodiversity	BD	GEF - 4	UNDP	FP	5,304,500	12,060,000	\$ 17,364,500
7.	Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania	BD	GEF - 5	UNDP	FP	4,100,000	17,500,000	\$ 21,600,000
8.	Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests	BD	GEF - 2	World Bank/UNDP	FP	12,000,000	33,300,000	\$ 45,300,000
9.	Support the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	BD	GEF - 3	UNEP	MSP	777,300	614,300	\$ 1,391,600
10.	Novel Forms of Livestock & Wildlife Integration Adjacent to Protected Areas in Africa	BD	GEF - 3	World Bank	MSP	880,000	1,256,000	\$ 2,136,000
11.	Kihansi Catchment Conservation and Management Project	BD	GEF - 5	World Bank	FP	5,980,554	18,300,000	\$ 24,280,554
12.	Lalkisale Biodiversity Conservation Support Project	BD	GEF - 3	World Bank/IFC	MSP	450,000	410,000	\$ 860,000
	TOTAL BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY					8,087,854	20,580,300	\$ 28,668,154
13.	Mini-Grids Based on Small Hydropower Sources to Augment Rural Electrification	CC	GEF - 4	UNIDO	FP	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 9,778,500	\$ 13,128,500
14.	Promotion of renewable energy (RE) applications in agro-industries	CC	GEF - 5	UNIDO	FP	\$ 5,277,000	\$ 26,455,000	\$ 31,732,000
15.	Transformation of the Rural Photovoltaics (PV) Market	CC	GEF - 3	UNDP	FP	2,250,000	4,734,071	\$ 6,984,071
16.	Mainstreaming Climate Change in Integrated Water Resources Management in Pangani River Basin	CC	GEF - 3	UNDP	MSP	1,000,000	1,574,875	\$ 2,574,875
17.	Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania to Support Climate Resilient	CC	GEF - 5	UNDP	FP	4,000,000	19,790,000	\$ 23,790,000

No.	Name	Focal Area	GEF Phase	Agency	Modality	GEF Grant (US\$)	Cofinancing (US\$)	Total (GEF Grant + Cofinancing)
	Development							
18.	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial Communication Related to the UNFCCC	CC	GEF - 1	UNEP	EA	254,000	50,000	\$ 304,000
19.	National Adaptation Plan (NAPA) for United Republic of Tanzania	CC	GEF - 3	UNEP	EA	200,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000
20.	Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas (Phase II)	CC	GEF - 3	UNEP	EA	100,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000
21.	Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones	CC	GEF - 4	UNEP	FP	3,356,300	67,828,498	\$ 71,184,798
22.	Tanzania Energy Development and Access Project (TEDAP)	CC	GEF - 3	World Bank	FP	6,500,000	53,100,000	\$ 59,600,000
	TOTAL CLIMATE CHANGE					26,287,300	183,310,944	\$ 209,598,244
23.	SIP-Reducing Land Degradation on the Highlands of Kilimanjaro	LD	GEF - 4	UNDP	FP	2,630,000	21,646,000	\$ 24,276,000
	TOTAL LAND DEGRAGATION					2,630,000	21,646,000	\$ 24,276,000
24.	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)	MFA	GEF - 3	UNDP	EA	200,000	19,600	\$ 219,600
25.	Sustainable Management of the Miombo Woodland Resources of Western Tanzania	MFA	GEF - 4	UNDP	FP	2,745,000	13,766,666	\$ 16,511,666
26.	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP)	MFA	GEF - 3	World Bank	FP	10,000,000	52,750,000	\$ 62,750,000
	TOTAL MULTI FOCAL AREAS					12,945,000	66,536,266	\$ 79,481,266
27.	Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the United Republic of Tanzania.	POPs	GEF - 2	UNIDO	EA	\$ 498,000	\$ -	\$ 498,000
28.	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	POPs	GEF - 5	UNIDO	EA	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 420,000
	TOTAL POPS					\$ 708,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 918,000
	GRAND TOTAL					\$ 50,658,154	\$ 292,283,510	\$ 342,941,664

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ANNEX I: Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate change
CELF	Country Environmental Legal Framework Analysis
CITES	Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
DDPS	District Development Plans
DoE	Division of Environment
EA	Enabling Activity
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EMO	Environmental Management Officer
EMSDA	Environmental Management for Sustainable Development Act
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Department
GEBA	Global Environmental Benefits Assessment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
ICPPS	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INC	Initial National Communication
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Programme
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Minerals
MFA	Multi-focal Area
MKUZA	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
MLDF	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBCS	National Biodiversity Country Study
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NEAC	National Environmental Advisory Committee
NEAP	National Environment Action Plan
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister Office Regional Authorities and Local Government
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RGZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
ROtI	Review of Outcomes to Impact
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute

TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
TCRA	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TFS	Tanzania Forestry Service
TOC	Theory of Change
TPRI	Tanzania Pesticides Research Institute
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VPO	Vice President Office
WB	World Bank
WCA	Wildlife Conservation Act
WD	Wildlife Department
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WPT	Wildlife Policy of Tanzania