



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10690

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Building the resilience of forest biodiversity to the threats of climate change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves

Countries

Tanzania

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Sector

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Forest, Drylands, Biodiversity, Biomes, Temperate Forests, Tropical Dry Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Species, Invasive Alien Species, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Private Sector, SMEs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Targeted Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Significant Objective 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Principal Objective 2

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

2/10/2022

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2028

Duration

72In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

459,516.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-2-7	Biodiversity	GET	4,837,010.00	27,686,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,837,010.00	27,686,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

The improved governance, operations and financial management of NFRs enhances the resilience of their forest biodiversity to the threats of climate change.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Manage climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity	Technical Assistance	<p><i>1.1 The improved planning and operational management capacity in NFRs enables a more proactive response to climate change</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Number of project-supported NFRs with a basic planning and management functionality in place: by End of Project (EOP) the number of NFRs with: demarcated reserve boundaries = 9; approved management plan under implementation = 9; adequate full-time staff complement = 7; fully equipped and trained forest rangers = 9; functional communications, infrastructure and services = 7; JMA/s with adjacent villages under implementation = 9; and secure, reliable sources of additional funding = 4.</p> <p>(ii) Number of operational staff</p>	<p>1.1.1. Forest management plans (FMPs) that incorporate measures to reduce climate-induced risks to biodiversity, and enhance climate resilience, are prepared for NFRs</p> <p>1.1.2. A basic operational staff complement is established, adequately equipped and deployed in the NFRs</p> <p>1.1.3 Proactive management measures to reduce the climate-induced threats of encroachment, fire, invasive species and habitat degradation are implemented in each NFR</p> <p>1.2.1 Environmentally-friendly activities that contribute to improving forest conservation</p>	GET	2,426,700.00	11,060,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Develop income-generating activities to finance threat-reduction measures	Investment	<p><i>2.1 The enabling conditions for implementing income-generating activities in NFRs are in place</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Number of NFRs with approved Conservation Investment Plans (CIPs), detailed implementation plans for income generating activities, and adequate visitor infrastructure and services: by EOP the number of NFRs with: CIPs = 9; implementation plans for IGAs = 4; adequate visitor infrastructure = 3; and adequate visitor services = 3.</p> <p><i>2.2 Alternative income-generating mechanisms are implemented, and their cost-effectiveness evaluated, in selected NFRs</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Income (in</p>	<p>2.1.1 Conservation Investment Plans (CIPs) are prepared for nine NFRs, and implementation plans developed for a sub-set of viable income generating activities in selected NFRs</p> <p>2.1.2. The basic infrastructure and bulk services required to support the implementation of a sub-set of viable income-generating activities in selected NFRs is put in place</p> <p>2.2.1 A sub-set of viable income-generating activities are developed and operationalized in selected NFRs</p>	GET	1,764,642.00	11,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation and gender mainstreaming	Technical Assistance	<p><i>3.1 Improved knowledge on the management of climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity guides the future climate proofing of the national network of NFRs</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Number of TFS and VPO staff (disaggregated by gender) trained and capacitated to mainstream climate change knowledge into forest reserve planning and management, and/or to create the enabling conditions for forest carbon credit market development: by EOP 15 VPO (F=6; M=9) staff and 17 TFS</p> <p>(F=7; M=10) staff are trained and capacitated</p> <p>(ii) Number of NFRs collecting and maintaining daily weather data: by EOP 5 NFRs are collecting and maintaining weather data</p>	<p>3.1.1 The climate knowledge required to guide decisions and actions that enhance the climate-resilience of the network of NFRs is developed</p> <p>3.1.2 A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained</p>	GET	415,334.00	3,840,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	4,606,676.00	25,900,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET		230,334.00		1,786,000.00	
			Sub Total(\$)	230,334.00	1,786,000.00	
			Total Project Cost(\$)	4,837,010.00	27,686,000.00	

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5,600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Tanzania Community Forest Conservation Group (MJUMITA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Vice Presidents Office (VPO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,100,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Vice Presidents Office (VPO)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	886,000.00
Recipient Country Government	President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Recipient Country Government	President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Agriculture	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				27,686,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The grant co-financing from project partners represents parallel investments (the details of these parallel investments are further described in 'the baseline scenario' in Part III Strategy of the UNDP PRODOC) and not cash that will be managed through the project. The urgency of allocating state financial and monetary stimulus support to the Tanzanian economy in response to the outbreak of Covid-19 has made it difficult at this stage to secure firm cash co-financing commitments to the project, and the Tanzanian government is understandably hesitant to significantly increase the amounts for state investments mobilised, in the light of more pressing socio-economic priorities in the country. The investment mobilized from UNDP (\$1,000,000) represents the core annual budget allocations to the project in support of community-based project activities (under Component 1), the mainstreaming of climate and gender in NFRs (under Component 1 and 3), and the monitoring of the project's social and environmental safeguards (under Component 3). The contribution from UNDP will also partially cover some of the project management costs. The investment mobilized from the TFS Agency (\$13,600,000) represents the annual OPEX, HR and CAPEX budget allocations for the planning, management and expansion of the national network of NFRs over the 6-year time frame of project implementation. The VPO investment mobilised (\$3,986,000) has been identified through the medium-term budgetary commitments to the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, the Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Program 2015 - 2025 and the project Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Tanzania's Planning Processes. The investment mobilized through the TaFF (\$5,000,000) represents the average annual grant allocation to NFRs, projected over the 6-year time frame of the project. The investment mobilized from the EAMCEF (\$2,000,000) reflects the average annual grant funding for projects related to the improvement of rural livelihoods, recurrent costs of operational management, strengthening climate resilience and applied research in and around NFRs in the Eastern Arc Mountains projected over the six year time frame of the project. The MJUMITA investments mobilized (\$500,000) represent livelihood development assistance to

communities living around NFRs and technical support to the preparation of NFR management plans (e.g. preparing the GMP for Magombera NFR). The investment mobilized from TNC (\$600,000) reflects the investments in complementary community-led activities being undertaken by TNC (and other partners) under the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative (NTRI), including: helping hunter-gatherer and pastoralist communities in the northern rangelands secure rights to their land by obtaining Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO); generating income from carbon offsets to incentivise forest conservation; negotiating easements for access to grazing; and implementing non-destructive HWC mitigation measures. Some of the cofinancing anticipated at PIF could not be realized, either due to the projects (from which the cofinance would derive), having ended (as in the case with the support envisaged from the German Government), or not coming to fruition (as in the case of the envisaged support from WWF ROA, due to a decision to submit the relevant project proposal only under the GEF 8 replenishment cycle, rather than GEF 7), or due to changed spatial priorities (as in the case of the World Bank-supported REGROW project). To offset these losses, the Govt of Tanzania and the UNDP TZ Country Office sought other sources of cofinance and were successful in securing a commitment of \$600,000 from The Nature Conservancy -TZ (see Prodoc, Annex 14). Whilst this does not completely offset the reduction in cofinance that was anticipated at PIF, it is further envisaged, with preliminary meetings already held in late February 2022, that a new source of cofinance secured by WWF Tanzania working in association with WWF Denmark and a private sector company, will be realized early during implementation, through investments in a forest carbon project in Uzigua NFR. This will contribute significantly not only to restoring cofinance levels to what was anticipated at PIF, but to increasing the total cofinance contributions, and will be reported in the first PIR. While it was anticipated that the project would also secure private sector financing? particularly from the nature-based tourism sector - the economic impacts of Covid-19 in Tanzania have made it difficult to secure a firm co-financing commitment at this stage. The project will however continue to engage the private sector during the project implementation phase (see Section 4 below) in developing collaborative working partnerships with the private sector.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,837,010	459,516	5,296,526.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					4,837,010.00	459,516.00	5,296,526.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	14,250	164,250.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
219,209.00	219,244.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
219,209.00	219,244.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Essimigor FR	555624079	Habitat/Species Management Area	6,070.00						

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Essimigor FR	5556 2407 9	Habitat/Species Management Area		6,070.00			38.00		
Hassama Hills FR	3014 22	Habitat/Species Management Area	4,856.00						
Hassama Hills FR	3014 22	Habitat/Species Management Area		4,856.00			36.00		
Mount Hanang NFR	5556 9752 5	Strict Nature Reserve	5,836.00	5,871.00			41.00		
Mwambesi NFR	5556 9752 2	Strict Nature Reserve	112,901.00	112,901.00			37.00		
Nou FR	3014 25	Habitat/Species Management Area	28,936.00	28,936.00			36.00		
Pindiro NFR	5556 9752 3	Strict Nature Reserve	12,249.00	12,249.00			43.00		
Pugu-Kazimzumbwi NFR	5556 2384 1 3015 71	Strict Nature Reserve	8,965.00	8,965.00			45.00		

Name of the Protected Area	WD PA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Rondo NFR	555697524	Strict Nature Reserve	11,742.00	11,742.00			57.00		
Uzigua NFR	301527	Strict Nature Reserve	27,654.00	27,654.00			46.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9000.00	9500.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9,000.00	9,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	500.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HC VF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	1142870	8394689	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	1,142,870	8,394,689		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2022	2022		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	4,200	6,368		
Male	4,800	8,950		
Total	9000	15318	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

For core indicator 1: The targeted protected areas for this project include seven existing NFRs gazetted as Strict Nature Reserves (IUCN Category Ia) - Mt. Hanang (5,871 ha) in the Manyara Region, Pindirola (12,249 ha) and Rondo (11,742 ha) in the Lindi Region, Pugu/Kazimzumbwi (8,965 ha) in the Pwani Region, Uzigua (27,654 ha) in the Pwani and Tanga region, Mwambesi (112,901 ha) in the Ruvuma Region, and Essimngor (6,070 ha) in the Arusha Region; and two national Forest Reserve (FR) that are currently established as Species/Habitat Management Areas (IUCN Category IV), but are in the process of being upgraded to Strict Nature Reserves (IUCN Category Ia) - Nou (28,936 ha) in the Manyara Region and Hassama Hills (4,856 ha) in the Arusha Region. Since all of the reserves in which the project will work are already established as protected areas, the project will

contribute to improving management effectiveness and sustainable use over a total of 219,244 ha, under Core Indicator 1.2. For core indicator 4: The identification of prospective areas for project support were discussed with the NFR-adjacent communities during village consultations, and verified in the field, during the PPG phase. The selection of the areas in the NFR-adjacent villages (i.e. village land that directly abuts the reserve boundary) are spatially focused on the land designated for use as plantations, woodlots, forest reserves and crop farming within these villages. In these areas, the project will then contribute to the reforestation activities already being undertaken by NFR-adjacent villages (with government, donor agency and NGO support). It will further assist these communities in establishing and protecting their Village Land Forest Reserves, regulating sustainable harvesting in their Community Forest Reserves and accelerating the ongoing transition of small-scale crop farmers to GAP and CSA farming practices. The project will also facilitate the integration of NFRs into wider landscape-scale conservation initiatives that could further improve the connectivity between NFRs and adjacent forest habitats. For core indicator 6: The project has been developed to enhance carbon sinks through improved conservation of intact forests. Using the FAO EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool: EXACT (see Annex 13 of the UNDP PRODOC), a target for emissions mitigated has been calculated at 1,064,616 tons of carbon, based on the following reasoning: - The estimated area of forest loss from wildfires, IAS, encroachment for agricultural use and wood cutting in the baseline scenario (?sustained deforestation pressure as a direct and indirect consequence of the effects of climate change?) is on average 12% annually (i.e. with no management intervention). - With the project?s focus on integrated fire management, removal of IAS and other activities to enhance forest health and connectivity (thereby reducing vulnerability through edge-effects and human land-use pressures), the aim is to reduce the extent of forest cover impacted in the targeted reserves by 7% - from the current average of 12% (representing 26, 305ha) to 5% (representing 10,960 ha) - and the fire interval from an average of 4 to 10 years. - The targeted nature forest reserves span both warm-temperate and tropical-moist climatic zones and contain a mix of dry and moist forest types; however, five of the targeted nature reserves include a larger proportion of dry, lowland forest types occurring in mosaics with closed-to-open canopy woodlands and closed-canopy montane forest - for this reason the EXACT default biomass values for dry forest (Forest Type 2) were used, in which tons of C per hectare is set at 164.7t/ha. - These lowland forest types, especially in the Pwani, Lindi, Ruvuma and Mtwara Regions (where five of the project-targeted reserves occur) are relatively more fire prone - Lindi Region (which hosts the Pindiuro and Rondo NFRs) has one of the highest annual concentrations of fire events and the second highest extent of tree cover in the country) . - The carbon estimates have been made for a 20-year accounting period (6 years implementation, 14 years capitalization), and the anticipated start year for GHG benefit-accounting is 2022. It should be noted that current data on the extent and number of fires in each NFR is scant and the figures used in these calculations represent best-estimates based on a fire baseline that was worked out by FAO, *ibid.*, in 2013). Further, due to the current paucity of accurate baseline data for the targeted NFRs (relating to extent

of coverage of different forest types, actual biomass, and other relevant parameters), the target for this indicator remains a broad estimate. For core indicator 11: The estimate of direct beneficiaries includes the projected monetary benefits to NFR-adjacent village households living around the NFRs (with number of households ranging widely from 50 - 1,000 households for each of the nine NFRs) accruing from: (i) the income-sharing arrangement (as per the JMA) with the NFR; (ii) employment opportunities in the management and maintenance of commercial enterprises in NFR; (iii) employment opportunities as forest rangers and village-based forest guards; (iv) short-term contractual work opportunities in labour-intensive conservation management activities; and (v) short-term contractual work opportunities in labour-intensive construction/maintenance of reserve infrastructure and services. In addition, this estimate includes the projected non-monetary benefits from: (a) access to skills training and development programs (commercial tourism and recreational services, conservation management, financial management, monitoring and enforcement) by reserve staff and communities living in the NFR-adjacent villages; (b) improved rights (access, income-distribution, customary, sustainable harvesting) of reserve-adjacent villages concluding MOU's with NFRs; and (c) more meaningful participation of reserve-adjacent villages in the decision-making processes of NFRs. At least 50% of employed staff will be women, with at least 50% of casual labour including women labourers. At least 50% of women will be represented in cooperative governance structures supported by the project. Project training and skills development support will target at least 50% of women beneficiaries. The development of income-generating activities and access to forest resources will target and equitable distribution between male and female beneficiaries. The project will contribute to implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets) for the 2011-2020 period, as follows: Targets 5, 6 and 7 under Strategic Goal B (?Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use?); Targets 11 and 12 under Strategic Goal C (?Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity?); and Targets 14 and 15 under Strategic Goal D (?Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services?). The project will also contribute to achievement of targets under Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 10, 13 and 15.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description):

Section II Development Challenge (?Project context?, ?Problems and root causes?, and ?Barriers to addressing these problems?) of the UNDP Project Document (PRODOC) has been updated but remains fully aligned with the description in the original Concept Note. The development challenge is briefly summarised below.

A Nature Forest Reserve (NFR) is a national Forest Reserve (FR) managed for biodiversity conservation and offers the highest level of protection (consistent with IUCN Category Ia: Strict Nature Reserves) for natural forests under the Forest Act. NFRs are state-owned and are managed by the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS).

Over the last few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of gazetted NFRs (from 5 in 2013 to 20 in 2021), substantial improvements in the representivity of the network of NFRs (covering an area of 186,883 ha in 2013 to 898,494 ha in 2021), and advances in the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the individual NFRs (from an average METT score of 57% and an average financial sustainability score of 47% in 2015 to an average score of 71% and 50% respectively in 2020).

Despite this substantive progress, there are however a number of NFRs that still have limited *in situ* operational capacity, and whose forest habitats and species are increasingly coming under threat from the direct and indirect consequence of the effects of climate change on forest biodiversity (including severe, recurring droughts; increasing infestation by invasive alien species; and decreasing intervals and cumulative impact of wildfires) and on adjacent communities (including frequent flooding; increased incidence of wildfires; and more prolonged droughts).

There is a need to strengthen the planning and management of these ?low-capacity, climate-vulnerable NFRs? to enable them to more effectively protect forests from external threats, better absorb the compounding effects of climate change, enhance their ecological connectivity, and improve delivery of ecosystem services to forest-adjacent communities.

The two main barriers to responding to the deforestation and land degradation threats, that are being exacerbated by climate-change, to the low-capacity climate-vulnerable NFRs are: (i) management deficiencies in the planning and operational management of these NFRs; and (ii) insufficient funding allocated for improving the management of these NFRs.

To ensure that the design of the project also takes the impacts of COVID-19 into proper account, an analysis of the impacts and risks associated with the pandemic (and outbreaks of other diseases) , and

contributions the project can make to green recovery, was also undertaken during the PPG phase (see Annex 19 of the UNDP PRODOC).

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:

Section III: Strategy (?Baseline scenario and projects?) of the UNDP PRODOC has been updated but remains fully aligned with the description in the original Concept Note.

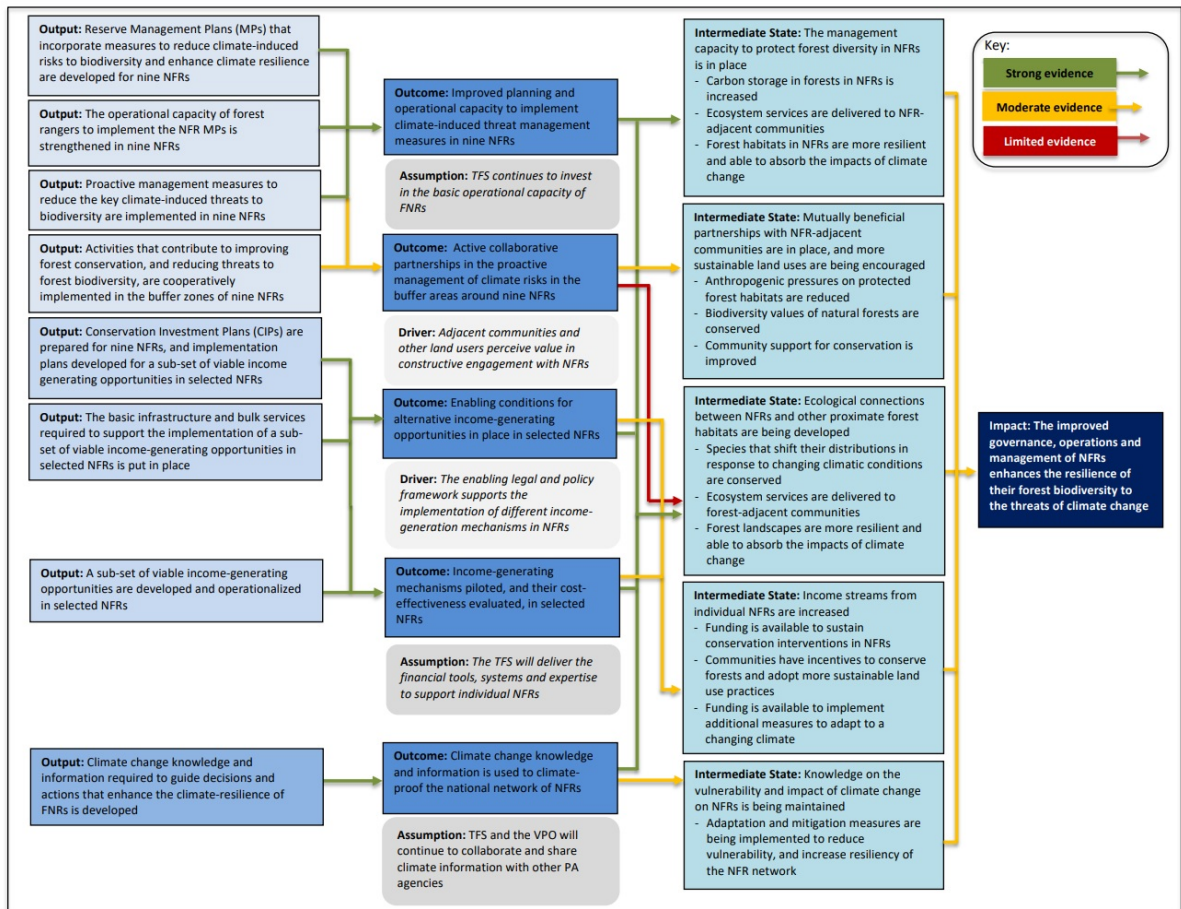
Whilst some of the baseline projects have experienced temporary slowdowns mediated through COVID-19 impacts, the indications at time of submission of the CEO ER is that there will be no disruption to the anticipated baseline investments to which the GEF investment will be incremental.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project:

Section III: Strategy (?Theory of change and alternative scenario?) and *Section IV: Results and Partnerships* (?Expected results?) of the UNDP PRODOC are fully aligned with the project strategy, project components and project outcomes, as described in the original Concept Note. The alternative scenario, and minor changes to the original PIF design (including responses to the COVID-19 pandemic), are briefly described below.

The project's Theory of Change is further elaborated in *Section III: Strategy* (?Theory of change and alternative scenario?) of the UNDP PRODOC and presented below, for reference. The figure below summarizes the process of change by outlining the causal linkages in the project, i.e., its shorter-term, intermediate, and longer-term outcomes, and the assumptions on which these causal linkages depend. The identified changes are mapped ? as ?outcomes pathways? ? showing each outcome in logical

relationship to all the others, as well as chronological flow.



In the alternative scenario for this project, it is envisaged that more effectively managed NFRs, and better connected NFR networks, will improve the resilience of their forest habitats to the risks and hazards associated with climate change.

To realise this alternative scenario, this project seeks to strengthen the local operational capacities of nine climate-vulnerable, low-capacity NFRs to: (i) implement management measures that will reduce the impacts of emerging threats to biodiversity as a result of climate change; and (ii) to test alternative income-generating activities that could help finance the continued implementation of these threat reduction measures in the targeted NFRs beyond the term of the GEF investment.

Project sites:

The nine climate-vulnerable, low-capacity NFRs (and their forest-adjacent communities) include: seven existing NFRs - Mt. Hanang (5,871 ha) in the Manyara Region, Pindirola (12,249 ha) and Rondo (11,742 ha) in the Lindi Region, Pugu/Kazimzumbwi (8,965 ha) in the Pwani Region, Uzigua (27,654 ha) in the Pwani and Tanga region, Mwambesi (112,901 ha) in the Ruvuma Region, and Essimigor (6,070 ha) in the Arusha Region; and two national Forest Reserves (FRs) that are currently in the

process of being upgraded to NFRs - Nou (28,936 ha) in the Manyara Region and Hassama Hills (4,856 ha) in the Arusha Region.

Criteria for selection of the climate-vulnerable, low-capacity forest reserves targeted for this project included: (i) a national key biodiversity area (see <http://bimt.costech.or.tz>); (ii) high vulnerability to climate-induced risks (fire, drought, flooding, increase in pressure from illegal activities due to loss of productivity in adjacent areas, forest fragmentation, spread of pest and invasive species, etc.) impacting on forest biodiversity; (iii) limited/no operational capacity or funding to effectively manage these climate-induced threats; (iv) prospective, but undeveloped, activities to test income-generation mechanisms to finance ongoing threat management measures; and (v) functional working relationships with neighbours and local villages.

Whilst the project objective (impact goal) and components remain largely unchanged from the original Concept, the project outputs and activities have however been slightly revised in line with current priorities and realities in the operational environment. The table below summarizes the **minor** adjustments made to the project outputs within each component, in response to stakeholder consultations and feasibility assessments undertaken during the PPG phase.

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
Component 1	<i>1.1.1 Reserve Management Plans that incorporate measures to reduce climate-induced risks to biodiversity, and enhance climate resilience, are prepared for NFRs</i>		No change
	<i>1.2.1 Basic operational staff management capacity is established in each NFR</i>	1.1.2 A basic operational staff complement is established, adequately equipped and deployed in NFRs	The output numbering is changed to match the Outcome number (Outcome 1.1). The output is slightly revised to be more descriptive of the suite of activities under the output. The activities under this output remain fully consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
	<i>1.1.2 Proactive management measures to reduce the climate-induced threats of fire, invasive species and habitat degradation to biodiversity are implemented in each NFR</i>	1.1.3 Proactive management measures to reduce the climate-induced threats of encroachment, fire, invasive species and habitat degradation are implemented in each NFR	The output numbering is changed to match the Outcome number (Outcome 1.1). The output description is slightly revised to include the threat of encroachment. Activities have been included to address issues of climate-induced encroachment (mostly related to the need for grazing land for livestock and arable land for crop farming). The remaining activities under this output remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
	<i>1.1.2 Environmentally friendly activities that contribute to improving forest conservation and reducing threats to forest biodiversity are collaboratively implemented in the buffer zones of the NFRs</i>	1.2.1 Environmentally friendly activities that contribute to improving forest conservation and reducing threats to forest biodiversity are collaboratively implemented in the buffer zones of the NFRs	The output numbering is changed to match the Outcome number (Outcome 1.2). The activities under this output remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
Component 2	<i>2.1.1 Basic Investment Plans, and linked short-term roll-out action plan for testing a revenue-generating opportunity, developed in all newly established NFRs</i>	2.1.1 Conservation Investment Plans (CIPs) are prepared for nine NFRs, and implementation plans developed for a sub-set of viable income generating activities in selected NFR	The formulation of the output description is changed to align with the terminology used for TFS-managed NFRs. The activities under this output however remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
	<i>2.1.2 The basic infrastructure and bulk services required to support income-generating opportunities is developed in selected NFRs</i>	2.1.2 The basic infrastructure and bulk services required to support the implementation of a sub-set of viable income-generating activities in selected NFRs is put in place	The output remains similar to the original formulation. While the activities under this output remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN), they are now more detailed.

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
	<i>2.2.1 A suite of 4-5 income-generating opportunities are operationalised in selected NFRs, managed under different implementation modalities, and their cost-effectiveness monitored.</i>	2.2.1 A sub-set of viable income-generating activities are developed and operationalized in selected NFRs	The output remains similar to the original formulation. While the activities under this output remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN), they are now more detailed.
Component 3	<i>3.1.1 Climate knowledge and information required to guide decisions and actions that will enhance the resilience of the NFR network is developed.</i>	3.1.1 The climate knowledge required to guide decisions and actions that enhance the climate-resilience of the network of NFRs is developed	The output remains similar to the original formulation. While the activities under this output remain fully consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN), an additional set of activities have been included to support the implementation of the <i>REDD+ Readiness Initiative</i> (at the request of the VPO). The focus for these project activities is on strengthening the capacities of the REDD+ Coordination Team to develop the enabling framework for the implementation of the joint forest carbon project envisaged under Output 2.2.1 above.
	<i>3.1.2 Project-based monitoring and evaluation system ? that also incorporates gender mainstreaming, social safeguards and socio-economic development ? is developed and maintained.</i>	3.1.1 A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained	The output remains similar to the original formulation, albeit simplified. The activities under this output however remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).

Section IV: Results and Partnerships (?Expected results?) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the proposed project activities under each of these outputs, and the implementation arrangements for these activities, in more detail. The suite of activities proposed under each output remains fully consistent with those originally detailed in the Concept Note. The project Outcome indicators and targets are presented in *Part V Project Results Framework* of the UNDP PRODOC and in Annex A below.

Focusing on these nine climate vulnerable, low-capacity NFRs and their forest-adjacent villages, the project will contribute to:

- (i) Improving knowledge on the vulnerability of NFRs to changing weather and climate, and developing measures to reduce this vulnerability and increase resilience.
- (ii) Enhancing the planning and operational capacity of NFRs to develop and implement adaptation and mitigation measures in response to the emerging climate-induced threats to biodiversity.
- (iii) Strengthening the financial capacity of individual NFRs to develop more sustainable revenue streams to finance the ongoing implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation measures in these reserves.
- (iv) Building collaborative partnerships with neighbouring communities and other landowners in the joint planning and management of climate-related risks in the buffer areas of NFRs.
- (v) Improving the ecological connectivity between NFRs and other natural habitats to further enhance the climate resilience of forest landscapes.

The project design has been premised on the leveraging of working partnerships with government agencies, at the national and regional levels, local government units at the district and village levels, community-based organisations, non-government organisations and private sector businesses in the implementation of all project outputs and activities.

The project is focused on improving the capacities of, and cooperation and collaboration between, these project partners across the target NFRs beyond the project term.

The project partner initiatives being undertaken to address the project's development challenge, and the contribution of this work to achieving the project results, are summarised in Table 4 under *Section IV: Results and Partnerships* (?Partnerships?) of the UNDP PRODOC.

This project presents several opportunities for contributing to green recovery from the more immediate impacts of COVID-19 and building longer-term resilience in the face of future outbreaks of the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus, or other diseases and pandemics. These opportunities include: (i) Protection and restoration of forest ecosystems, including through promoting sustainable use of forest resources and limiting forest fragmentation and degradation through inappropriate land uses; (ii) Promoting NRM practices that generate GEBs and resilience to climate change, with ancillary benefits for forest adjacent communities; and (iii) Innovating climate change mitigation and enhancing carbon to strengthen green recovery and promote long-term resilience to shocks and disturbances. Annex 19 of the UNDP PRODOC describes how the project will contribute to realising these opportunities.

1) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies:

The alignment of the project with the GEF focal area strategies is described in *Section III: Strategy* (?Programmatic alignment?) of the UNDP PRODOC.

The project is aligned with Objective 2 of the GEF-7 BD strategy ?Address the direct drivers of biodiversity loss to protect habitats and species? through the main entry point ?Improving Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of the Global Protected Area Estate?. It will contribute to achieving the GEF-7 BD Outcome ?Terrestrial habitat under improved conservation and sustainable use? by improving the management effectiveness of the network of Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) in Tanzania. The project will specifically seek to strengthen the following elements of the NFR network: (i) the planning and operational capacity of individual NFRs to develop and implement adaptive and mitigation measures in response to the emerging climate-induced threats to biodiversity; (ii) the financial capacity of individual NFRs to develop sustainable revenue streams to finance the ongoing implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures; and (iii) the ecological connectivity between NFRs and other natural habitats to enhance the climate resilience of forest landscapes. It will also deliver climate-related co-benefits.

2) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF, and co-financing:

Section III: Strategy (?Programmatic alignment?) and *Section IV: Results and Partnerships* (?Partnerships, incremental cost-reasoning and contributions from the baseline?) of the UNDP PRODOC has been updated but remains fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The project incremental cost-reasoning is summarized in the table below.

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
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Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NFR category of PA offers the highest level of protection for natural forests under the Forest Act; - An ecologically representative network of 20 NFRs, covering an area of 898,494 ha, has been established under the management authority of TFS; - The TFS are currently expanding the existing NFR network to incorporate a number of key National Forests (NFs) that are designated as KBAs; - Some existing NFRs, and all the proposed FRs for upgrading to NFRs, however still have very limited operational capacities and are at risk of sustained deforestation pressure as a direct and indirect consequence of climate change (= the 'low-capacity, climate-vulnerable NFRs?'); - In the absence of regular reserve patrols and maintenance of reserve boundaries in these low-capacity climate-vulnerable NFRs, encroachments and illegal harvesting of wood, plant material and bushmeat is continuing unabated; - The risk of wildfires spreading from adjacent farmlands into forests in these low-capacity, climate-vulnerable NFRs is also increasing; - The extent of degraded forest and riparian habitats in these low-capacity climate-vulnerable NFRs is growing; - The spread of IAS in these low-capacity climate-vulnerable NFRs is not being contained; - The operational budgets in these low-capacity climate-vulnerable NFRs are not adequate to fund ongoing measures to effectively manage the threats to their biodiversity; and - There is no capacity to develop and manage small-scale, low impact commercial ventures that could generate revenue streams to finance the threat management measures in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of climate-resilient management plans for NFRs provides the strategic planning framework for implementing practical, cost-effective adaptation measures in NFRs that reduce their vulnerability to climate change; - The collaborative implementation of environmentally friendly activities in the buffer areas of NFRs contributes to improving the conservation and connectivity of forest habitats and reduces climate-induced risks to the reserve biodiversity; - The strengthening of the basic operational capacities of NFR staff enables the deployment of forest rangers and forest guards to monitor and manage illegal activities in the reserve; - The implementation of integrated wildfire management, IAS control and habitat restoration measures in NFRs contributes to the improved conservation of their biodiversity; - The development of an Investment Plan for NFRs provides the strategic framework for their long-term financial sustainability; - The identification of feasible income-generating activities to test, and the preparation of roll-out action plans for each opportunity, guides the testing of revenue generating activities to be undertaken in selected NFRs; - The development of the enabling environment required to operationalize the revenue-generating activity (infrastructure, services, training, policies, etc.) in selected NFRs provides the foundation for its <i>in situ</i> development and operationalization; - The operationalization and maintenance of the revenue-generating activities in selected NFRs provides information on their efficacy for scaling up/replication across the NFR network; and - The generation of tailored climate knowledge and information is used to guide decisions and actions on climate-proofing the NFR network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase in the management effectiveness (as measured by METT) of nine NFRs, covering an area of 219,244 ha; - An improvement in the ecological integrity of the forest habitats in nine NFRs (as measured by the Forest Health Monitoring Index) - An increase in the extent of physical connectivity (as a percentage of the reserve boundary) of nine NFRs to intact adjacent natural habitats; - An increase in benefits (employment, income, training, access to natural resources) for households located in NFR-adjacent villages as a result of the implementation of formalized JMAs between NFRs and village governments; - An increase in the funding available from profitable commercial activities occurring in 4-5 NFRs for biodiversity conservation efforts (US\$/annum); - The number of NFRs where viable project-supported income-generating activities are replicated and/or scaled up; - An increase in the number of VPO and TFS staff capacitated to mainstream climate change knowledge into forest planning and management and the development of forest carbon projects; - At least 1,064,616t of GHG emission mitigated; and - At least 9,000 direct project beneficiaries (of which 4,200 are women).

In summary: (i) the GEF will allocate USD 2,426,700 for strengthening the planning and operational management capacities of selected NFRs to plan for, and implement measures to respond to, climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity (Component 1 of the project), with counterpart UNDP-TRAC funding of USD 221,000 and co-financing of USD 10,839,000; (ii) the GEF will allocate USD 1,764,642 for the development of income generating activities in selected NFRs to help finance climate-induced threat reduction measures in NFRs (Component 2), with counterpart UNDP-TRAC funding of USD 64,000 and co-financing of USD 10,936,000; (iii) the GEF will allocate USD 415,334 for improving the monitoring, evaluation and management of information on climate proofing forest biodiversity (Component 3), with counterpart UNDP-TRAC funding of USD 460,000 and co-financing of USD 3,380,000 and (iv) the GEF will allocate USD 230,334 to project management costs, with counterpart UNDP-TRAC funding of USD 255,000 and co-financing of USD 1,531,000.

1) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

Section III: Strategy (?Contribution to Global Environmental Benefits?) of the UNDP PRODOC is fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The global environmental benefits are briefly summarized below.

The GEF investment will make a significant contribution to reducing threats to forest biodiversity in Tanzania and improving its conservation security and climate resilience. All 9 NFR sites targeted by the project (covering an area of 219,244 ha) are identified as national key biodiversity areas (KBAs). The project will secure and enhance the protection of viable populations of at least 158 locally endemic species (including the highest concentration of single-site endemic plant taxa in coastal forests and more than 81 threatened plant and animal species) located within some of the most biodiverse forest blocks in the country. These include iconic species such as the Mount Hanang mole-rat, the critically endangered Rondo dwarf galago, the endangered and locally-endemic *Baphia puguensis* and the African elephant.

The project will further enhance carbon sinks through improved conservation of intact forests, and will contribute to meeting the country's NDC targets by mitigating at least 1,064,616t of GHG emissions (See Annex 15 of the UNDP PRODOC).

The project will deliver social and economic benefits to at least 9,000 individuals (of whom at least 4,200 are women) who will be engaged in project activities (including training capacity development,

tourism enterprises, reserve management, enforcement, education and awareness-raising). The project will specifically target beneficiaries from the rural communities living adjacent to the NFRs, and whose activities for upliftment and prosperity are otherwise limited.

The project will also contribute to Tanzania's commitment to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded and deforested land, as part of the African Forest Landscape Restoration (AFR100) Initiative under the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 100 million hectares in Africa and 350 million hectares globally by 2030.

This project presents several opportunities for contributing to green recovery from the more immediate impacts of COVID-19 and building longer-term resilience in the face of future outbreaks of the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus, or other diseases and pandemics. These opportunities, and the project activities through which they can be developed, are summarized in Annex 19 (Covid-19 analysis and action plan framework) of the PRODOC.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

Section IV: Results and Partnerships (?Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up?) of the UNDP PRODOC is fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The project's innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up is summarized below.

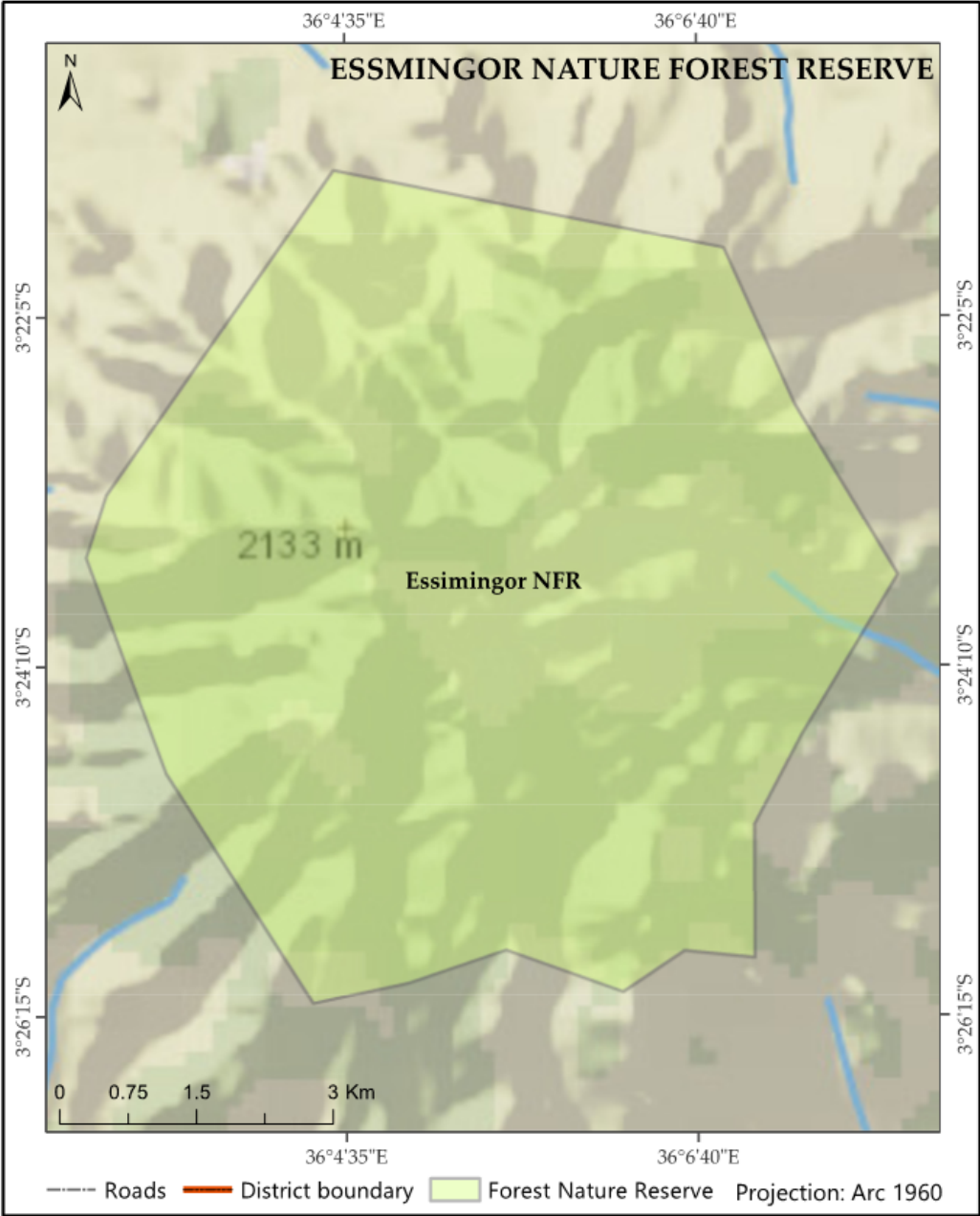
Innovation: The project will contribute to the ongoing development and testing of novel planning and operational management measures to integrate protected area sites and systems into national and local efforts to address climate change in Tanzania. The project will also introduce local planning and management approaches in NFRs which incorporate climate change vulnerabilities (even if the models being applied are not new in themselves). The project will also provide an opportunity to test innovative, alternative revenue-generating activities in NFRs, and for forest-adjacent communities, where these are relatively simple and easy to operationalize and likely to generate quick returns on investment. The opportunities for innovation include aligning efforts across sectors such as forest conservation, agriculture and health, in order to build the resilience of forest-adjacent communities - and the ecosystems on which they depend - to socio-economic shocks and disturbances, such as those caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

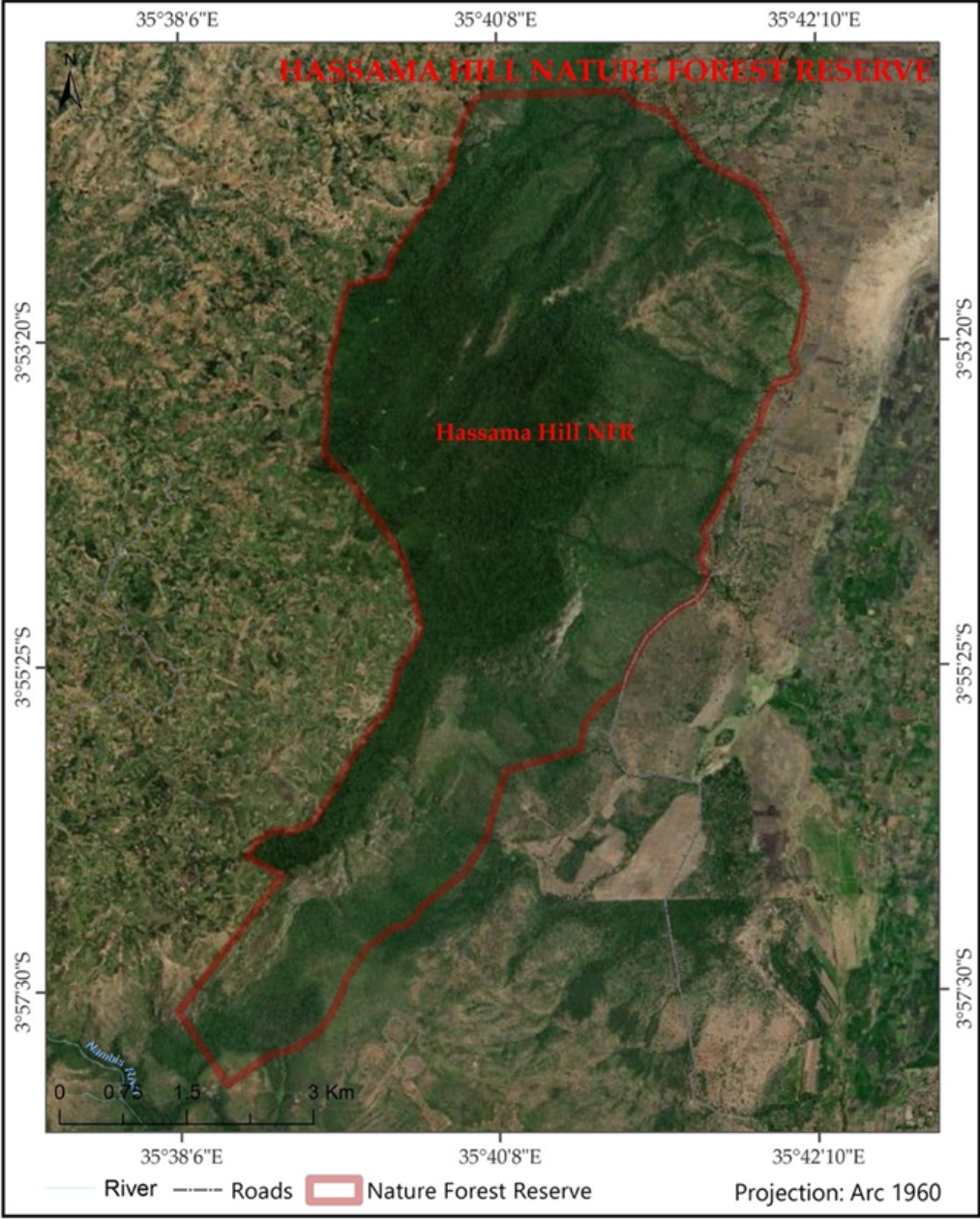
Sustainability: The sustainability of the project is anchored in the robust policy framework which entrenches long-term institutional ownership of the project outcomes at national, provincial and local levels. Project outputs will feed into well-established and developing programmes of action for forest conservation and management of the national network of NFRs. Environmental sustainability will be directly promoted in the project by improving the effectiveness of conservation efforts in protecting the indigenous species, habitats and ecological processes across Tanzania's sub-network of NFRs. Environmental sustainability will be indirectly promoted by the project through increasing the financial resources available for the conservation management of NFRs beyond the term of the project. Institutional sustainability will be achieved by strengthening the planning and operational management capacities in the project-targeted NFRs. Financial sustainability will be achieved by supporting the development and testing of mechanisms to increase and diversify financial flows to NFRs. Improved revenue streams will then enable the implementation of more effective mitigation measures to reduce the threats to native biodiversity from the effects of climate change. The sustainability of project investments in infrastructure development and bulk services will be secured by ring-fencing a proportion of the income from the commercial use of NFRs for re-investment back into the ongoing maintenance of these facilities and services. Social sustainability will be enhanced by the project through the direct involvement of the private sector, local communities and NGOs in the ongoing conservation of, provision of services in, and sustainable resource use from the project-targeted NFRs - notably through partnerships, co-management and co-operative governance arrangements.

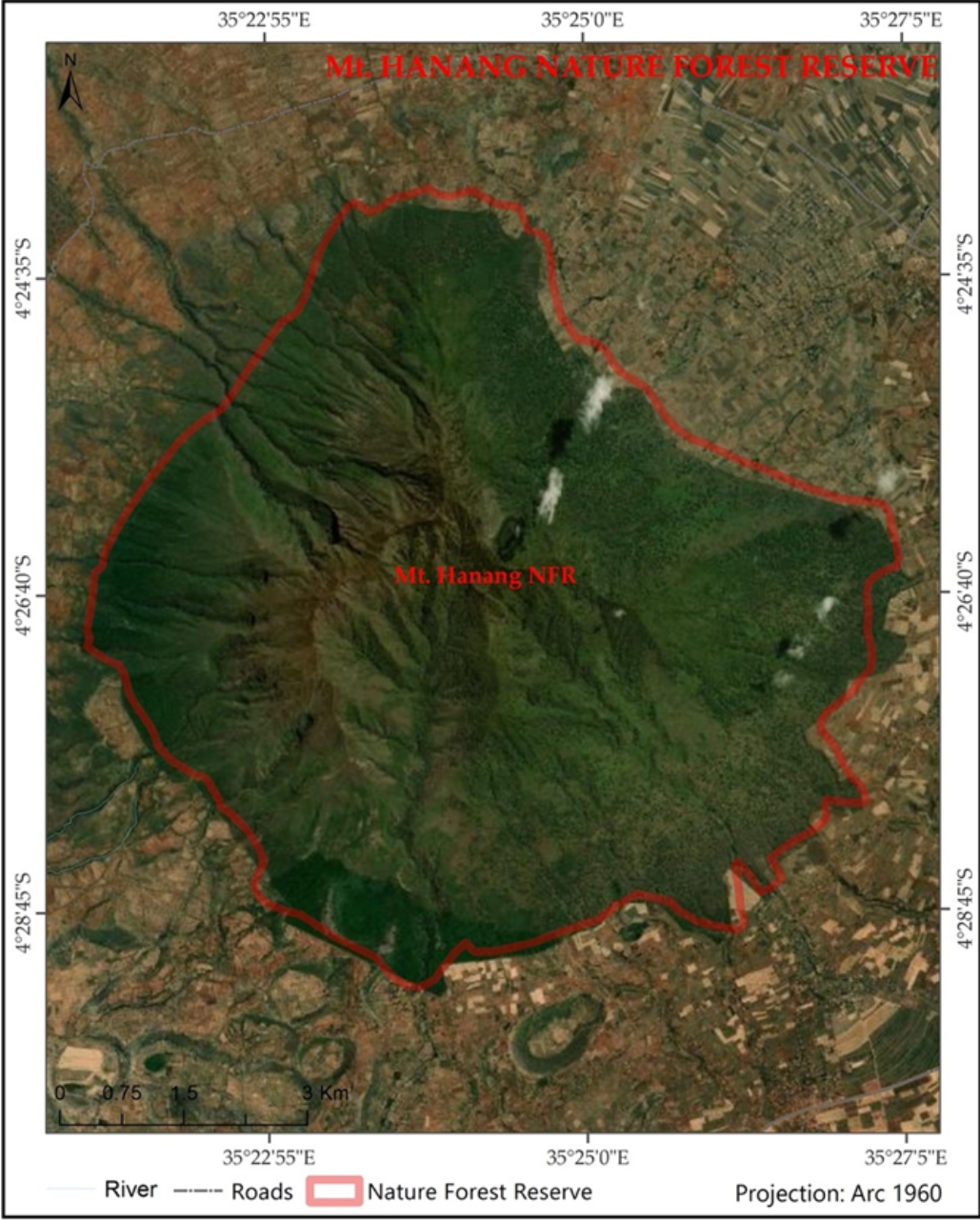
Scaling up: Replication will be achieved through the direct replication of selected project elements and practices and methods, as well as the scaling up of experiences across the NFR network. At the scale of individual project-targeted NFRs, the project will specifically seek to replicate or scale up the following outputs in other NFRs or across the network of NFRs: development of climate-resilient Forest management plans; operational management measures to mitigate the climate-induced threats of fire, IAS and habitat degradation; collaborative implementation of environmentally friendly activities in NFR buffer areas and viable income-generating activities. At the scale of the NFR network, the project will contribute to the national and global evidence base on: (i) implementation guidelines on climate adaptation and mitigation measures that reduce the vulnerability of PAs to climate-induced threats to biodiversity; and (ii) mechanisms to align decision-support system to incorporate impacts and effect of different climate change scenarios on PAs and PA systems.

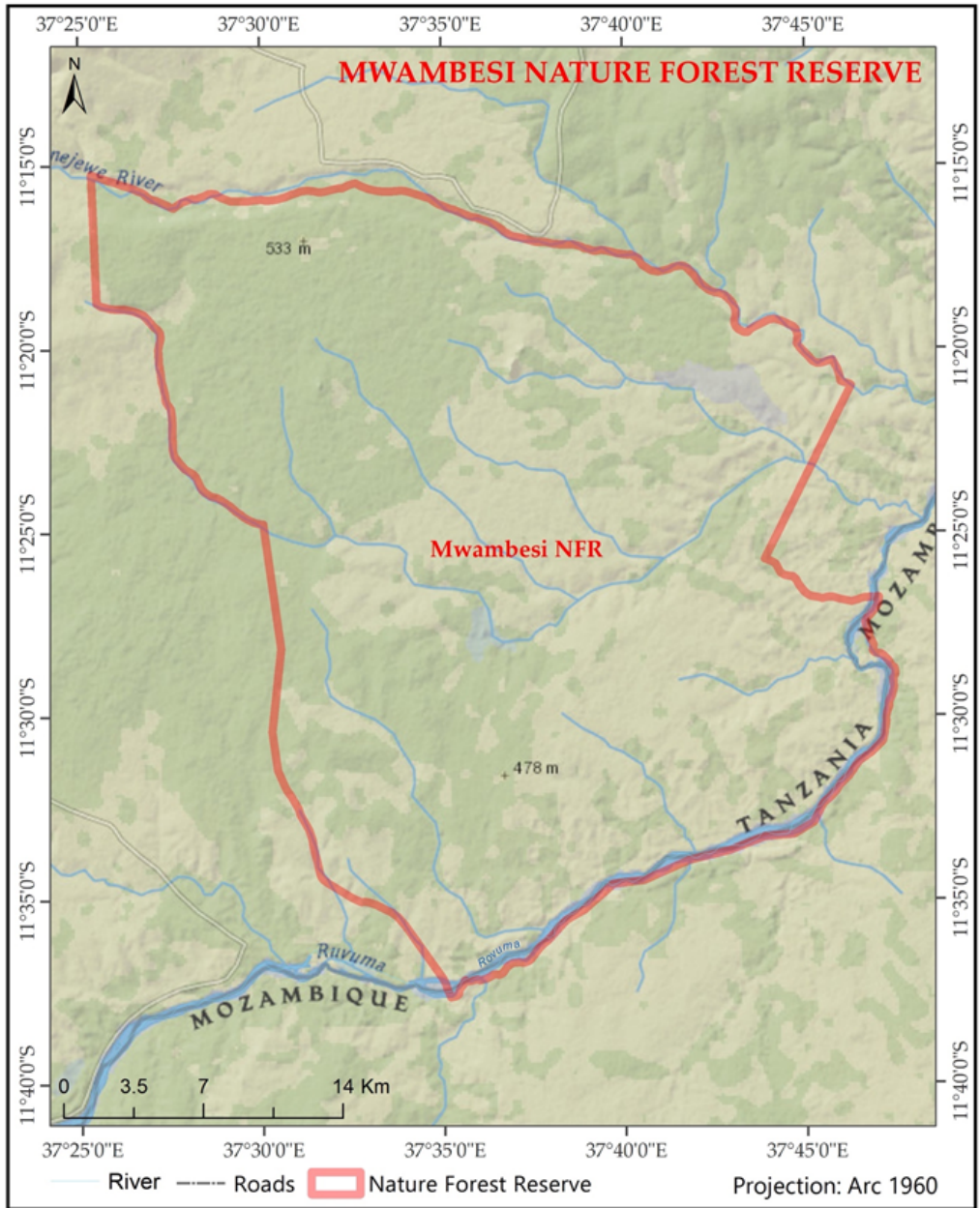
1b. Project Map and Coordinates

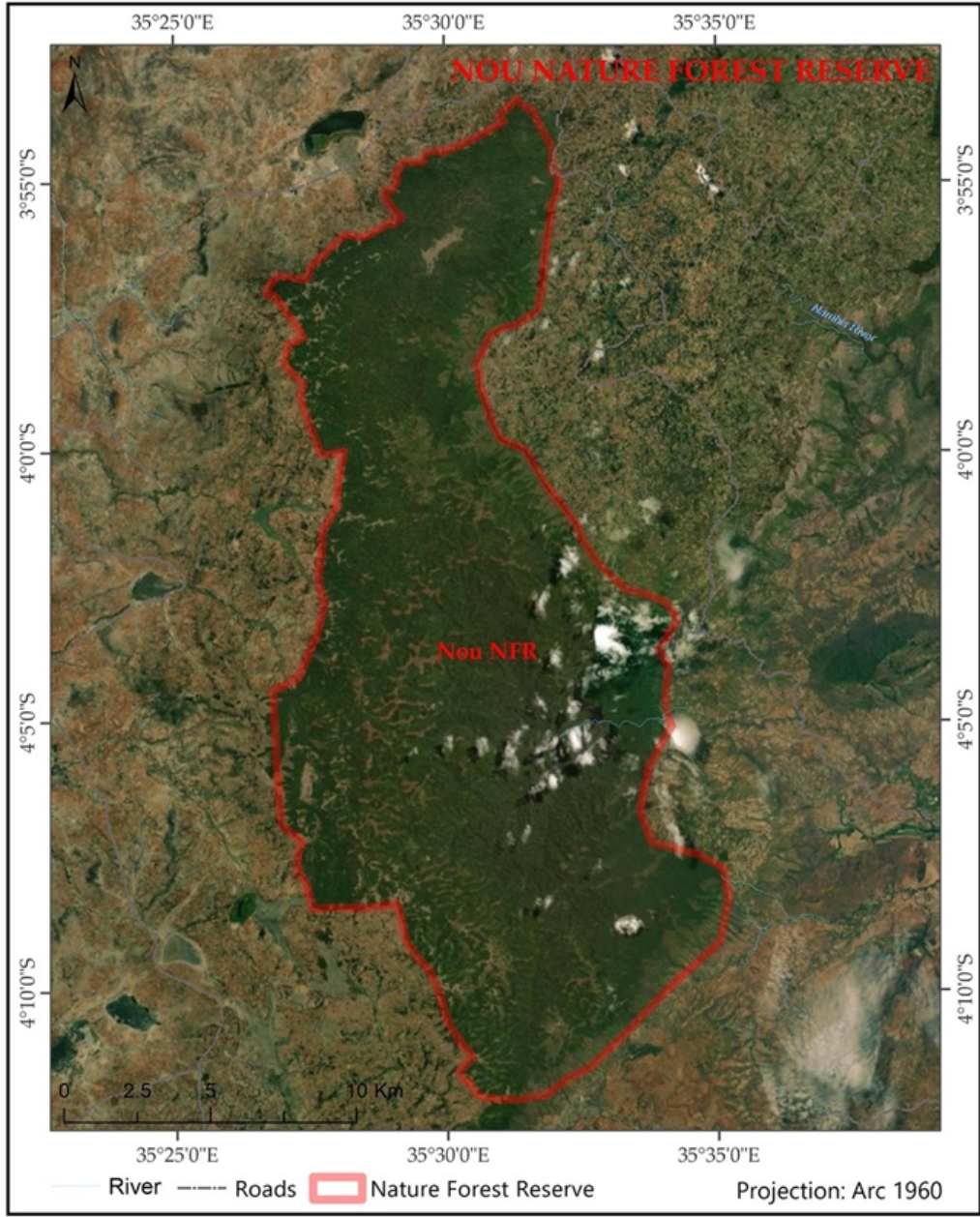
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

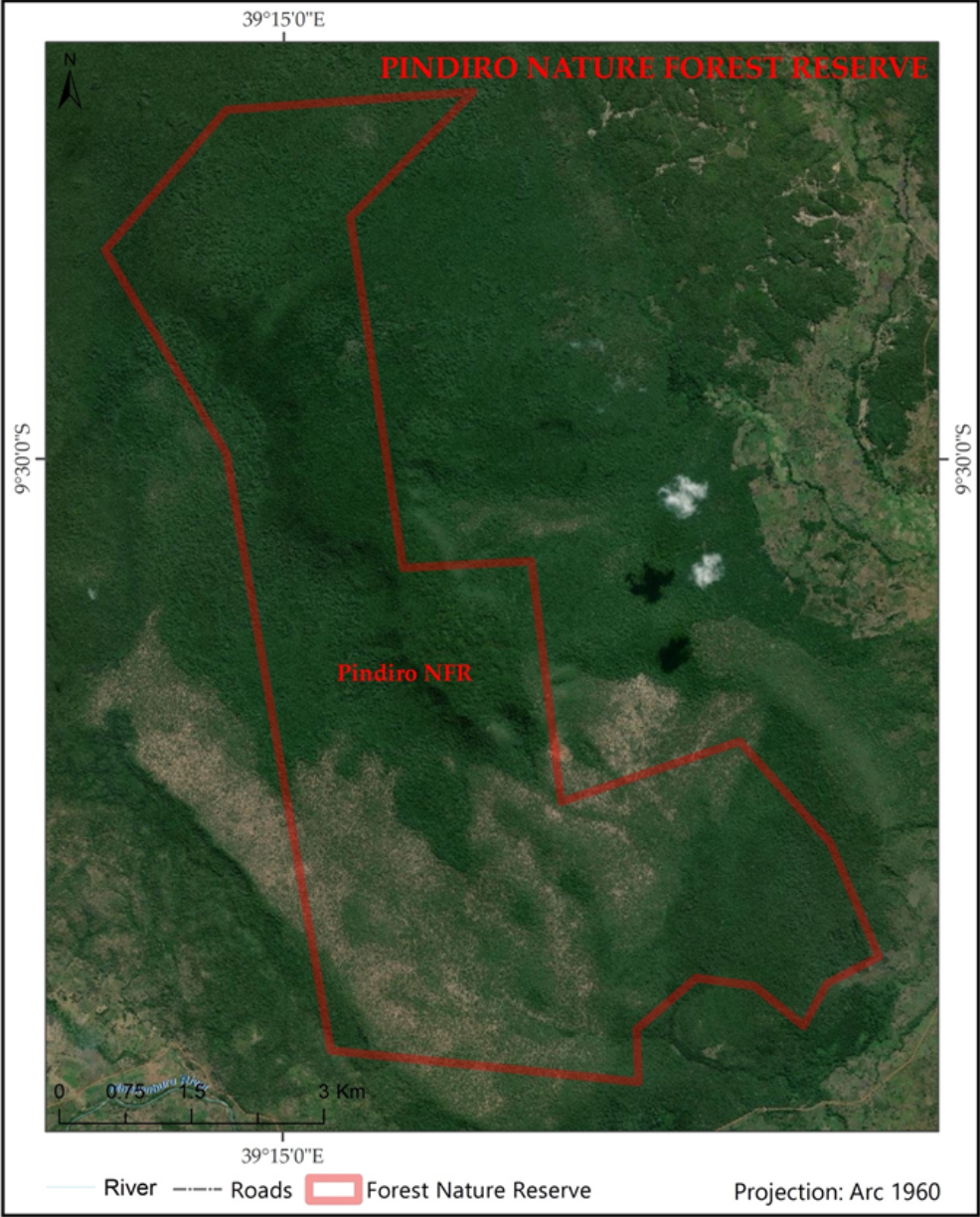


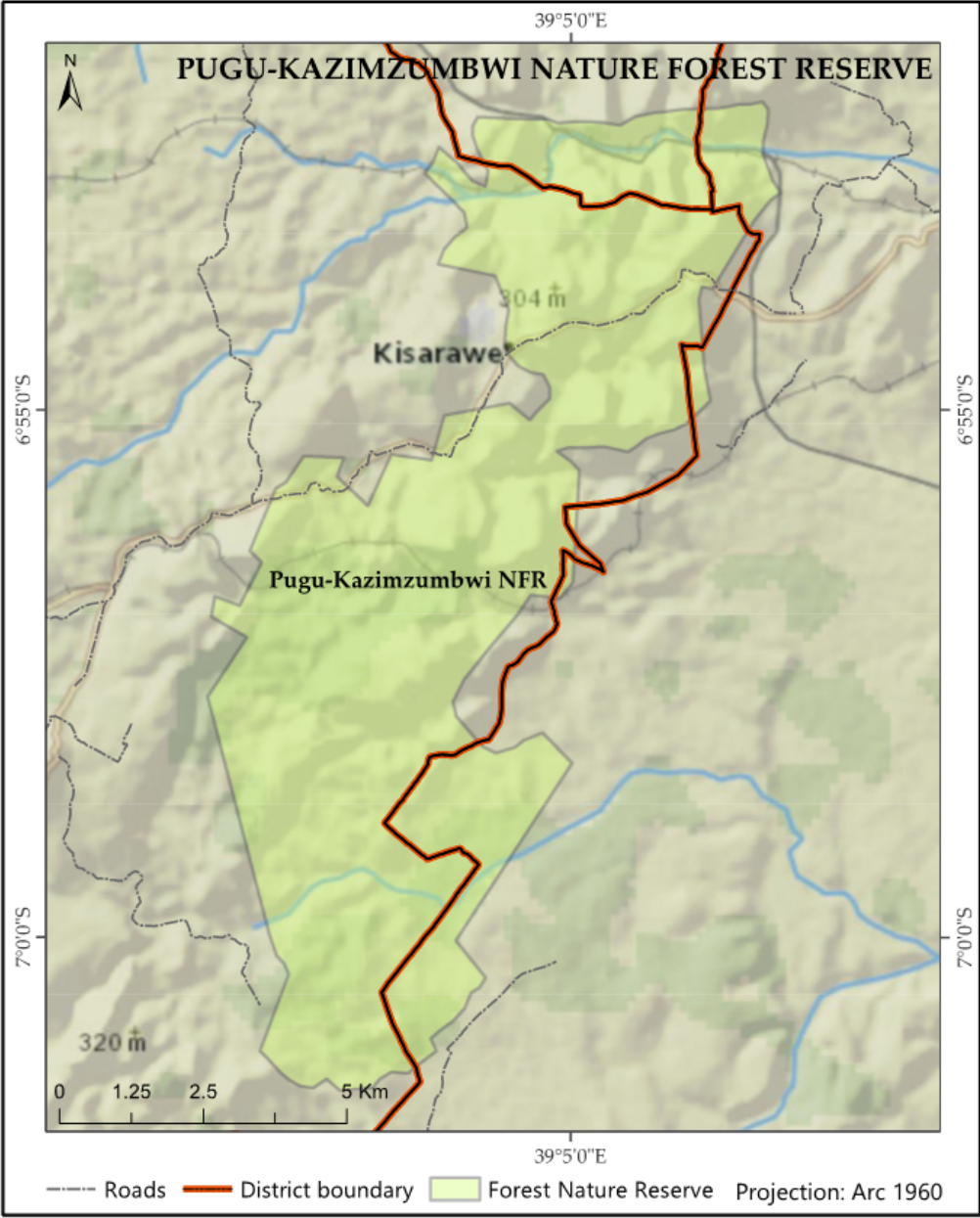


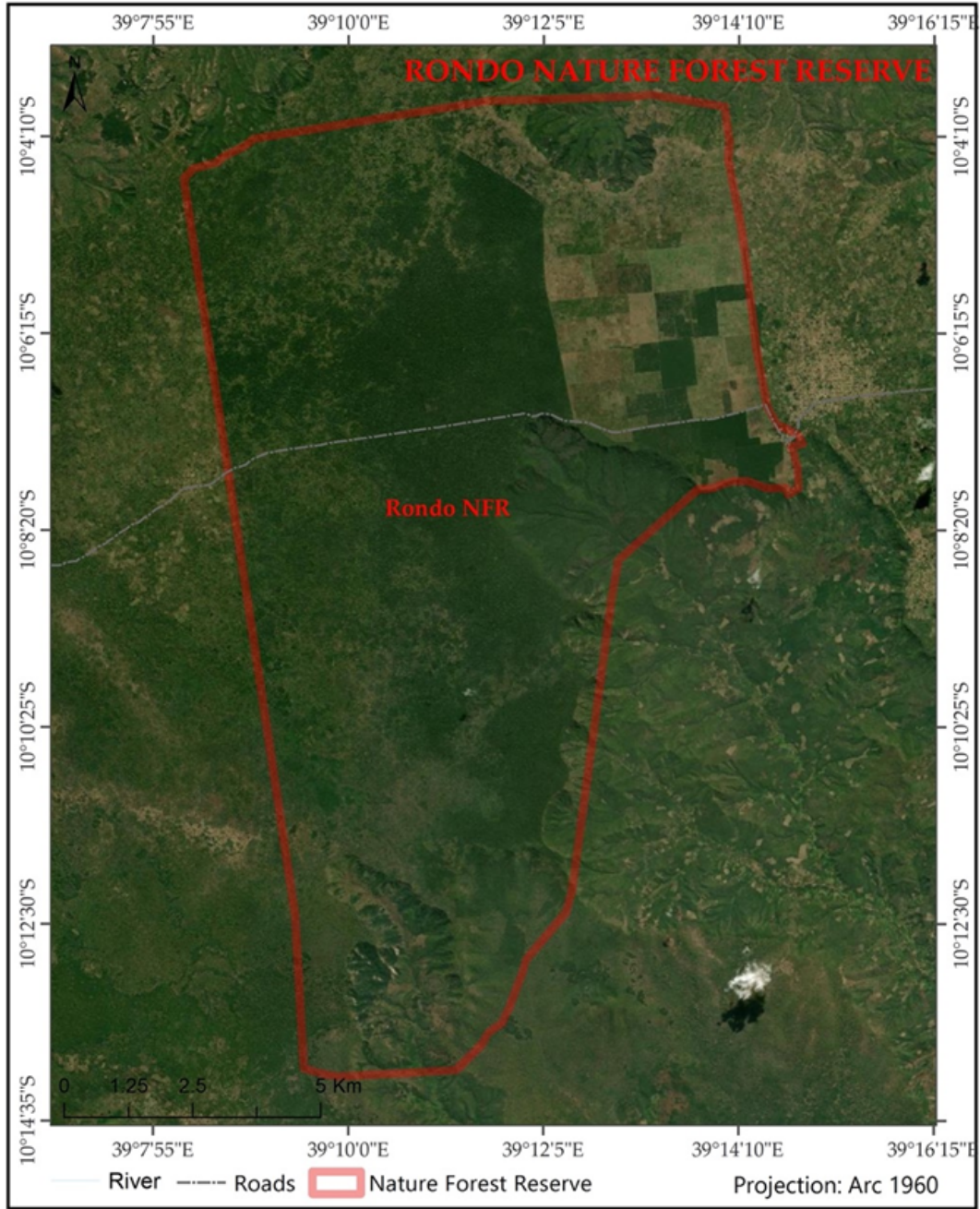














Protected Area	Latitude	Longitude
Essimigor NFR	03° 24' 10" S	36° 4' 35" E
Hassama Hill NFR	03° 53' 23" S	35° 40' 08" E
Mount Hanang NFR	04° 26' 06" S	35° 24' 00" E
Mwambesi NFR	11° 25' 00" S	37° 45' 00" E
Nou NFR	04° 05' 00" S	35° 30' 00" E
Pindiro	09° 31' 59" S	39° 16' 00" E
Pugu-Kazimzumbwi	06° 58' 00" S	39° 02' 59" E
Rondo	10° 09' 00" S	39° 15' 00" E
Uzigua	06° 20' 00" S	35° 21' 00" E

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please find Annex 9 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan attached.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

A comprehensive stakeholder analysis and engagement process was undertaken during the PPG phase (see Annex 9 of the PRODOC for an overview). Annex 21.4 of the PRODOC further details the site-based community consultations that were conducted during the PPG phase.

Based on the outcomes of these PPG-phase stakeholder analysis and consultations, a stakeholder engagement plan that ensures inclusivity during project implementation and participation of the full spectrum of role players in the implementation of management measures to reduce the impacts of emerging threats to biodiversity as a result of climate change has been developed and is appended as Annex 9 (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) of the UNDP PRODOC.

During the implementation phase, the project will continue to bring together stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector to ensure participatory planning, decision-making, monitoring and knowledge-sharing. The project engagement processes will seek to build on the existing institutional frameworks and processes that already have legitimacy and credibility and that take local customary norms into due consideration. Community engagements will apply the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (where relevant), as described in the project's SESP Report (see Annex 6 of the PRODOC) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (see Annex 10 of the PRODOC)

The project's design incorporates several approaches to ensure ongoing and effective involvement and participation of affected stakeholders in the implementation of each of the outputs. Several stakeholder engagement approaches will be employed to enable the participation of, and/or communications with,

project stakeholders. This includes inter alia: the project launch; project inception meeting; Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings; FPIC consultations; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.

A description of the key stakeholder groups, and the mechanisms for their engagement in project implementation, are briefly summarised in the table below.

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Key roles and responsibilities (particularly in respect of climate proofing NFRs)</i>	<i>Mechanisms for stakeholder engagement during project implementation</i>
National, regional and local government institutions		
Vice President's Office (VPO) Division of Environment (DoE)	<p>The VPO (DoE) is responsible for the coordination of all national and international matters related to climate change adaptation and mitigation and to environmental protection and management. It is also responsible for national reporting to the relevant international conventions.</p> <p>The VPO (DoE) will ensure the alignment and integration of the project activities with national environmental and climate change strategies and plans. The VPO will have the responsibility for coordinating and overseeing project implementation.</p>	Project launch, project inception meeting; PSC meetings; bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.

<p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)</p>	<p>The MNRT has responsibility for overseeing the management of all natural, cultural and tourism resources in the country.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; and information sharing sessions.</p>
<p>Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD)</p>	<p>The FBD is directly responsible for the development of forest policy, laws and regulations and supervising their implementation in the forestry sectors.</p> <p>The MNRT will, through the FBD, develop the enabling policies and regulations in support of the effective planning and management of NFRs</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; and information sharing sessions.</p>
<p>Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)</p>	<p>TFS is an executive agency mandated with the management of national forest reserves (natural and plantations), bee reserves and forest and bee resources on general lands.</p> <p>The TFS will host the Project Management Unit and be directly responsible for the implementation of the project. It will take the lead role in ensuring ongoing communications with all government agencies and other partners in respect of project implementation.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; PSC meetings; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.</p>
<p>Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB)</p>	<p>TTB is a government organisation responsible for the promotion and development of the tourism industry.</p> <p>The TTB will assist the project in the marketing and promotion of the tourism products and services in FNRs.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; PSC meetings; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.</p>
<p>Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA)</p>	<p>TANAPA is a parastatal organisation responsible for the planning and management of Tanzania's 22 National Parks.</p> <p>TANAPA will facilitate the development of linkages between NFRs and proximate national parks.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; and information sharing sessions.</p>
		<p>Bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; informal dialogues; and information sharing</p>

<p>Ministry of Finance and Planning (MFP)</p>	<p>The MFEA is the central executive authority responsible for national financial policy and the management of state finances. The MFEA prepares, administers and monitors the state budget.</p> <p>The MFEA will be responsible for ensuring the ongoing allocation of funds in the state budget for TFS (and thus FNRs). The MFEA will also approve any state budget funds to be allocated as co-financing for the project.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings; formal correspondence; and information sharing sessions.</p>
<p>President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)</p> <p>Regional authorities (Regional Administrative Secretariats, RAS)</p>	<p>The PO-RALG is responsible for improving the coordination between MDAs, Regional Administrations and Local Government Authorities. They are also responsible for monitoring and improving the institutional capacity and management systems of local government to deliver better quality services.</p> <p>The PMORALG will facilitate improved linkages between, and alignment with, the project activities and relevant local government initiatives and programmes. PMORALG may also fund, through the Regional Authorities, complementary community development projects around FNRs</p> <p>The regional authorities provide technical advice and support, and exercise supervision, to the District Councils.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; PSC meetings; bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; and information sharing sessions.</p>
<p>District Councils</p> <p>Ward Development Council (WDC)</p>	<p>District Councils are responsible for delivering a range of social, economic and ecological services within their territories of jurisdiction.</p> <p>District Councils will maintain and upgrade district roads and facilitate access to water, electricity and waste management services.</p> <p>The WDC is responsible for developing general development plans for the ward. Further, the WDC must manage disasters and environmental related activities within its ward.</p> <p>District/ Ward community development staff may provide arbitration and conflict resolution services, where conflicts may arise between communities and NFRs.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; information sharing sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.</p>
<p>Village Government</p>		

<p>Village Authorities</p> <p>Village Assembly (Village Council)</p> <p>Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC)</p>	<p>The Village Councils are responsible for planning and coordinating development activities; rendering assistance and advice to the villagers engaged in agriculture, forestry, horticultural, industrial or any other activity; and for encouraging village residents to undertake and participate in communal enterprises.</p> <p>Any proposed by-laws must be adopted by the village assembly before being submitted to the District Council for approval.</p> <p>Village Councils will provide a democratic institutional vehicle for the project to secure the support, involvement and beneficiation of local communities in project-related activities.</p> <p>The VNRC are responsible for overseeing the protection, conservation and lawful utilization of community forest resources. They will assist in the development and enforcement of any by-laws necessary for the protection of community forests.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; PSC meetings; FPIC consultations; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.</p>
Development partners and conservation funds		
<p>Multilateral organizations (e.g., UNDP, EU, GIZ, World Bank)</p> <p>Development Partners Group (DPG)</p>	<p>Multilateral organisations will play a critical role in providing technical, financial and material assistance (through the MNRT, TFS, TFF, PMORALG and NGOs) in support of the planning, development and operationalization of NFRs.</p> <p>The DPG will provide the institutional framework (through the JAST) for coordinating and aligning project activities with other complementary donor-funded initiatives, projects and programmes across Tanzania.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; PSC meetings; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; information sharing sessions; conferences/symposia; and multi-media communications.</p>
<p>Eastern Arc Mountains Endowment Fund (EAMCEF)</p>	<p>The EAMCEF provides targeted funding, technical and material support to the NFRs, and surrounding communities, within the Eastern Arc region in support of project activities.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; and information sharing sessions.</p>

<p>Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)</p>	<p>The TaFF provides financial assistance to various stakeholders in <i>inter alia</i>: forest resource conservation and management; community-based forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods; and applied and adaptive research on management of forest resource.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; and information sharing sessions.</p>
<p>Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBO?s)</p>		
<p>NGOs (e.g. TFCG, WWF, WCS, CARE, AWF, CEPF, IUCN, MJUMITA TNRF)</p> <p>CBOs (e.g. TATO, TTGA, TCT, TAHOA, TO, HAT)</p>	<p>NGOs and CBOs will support project activities through the ongoing implementation of complementary conservation, training, awareness-raising and education programmes in the villages abutting the NFRs.</p> <p>NGOs and CBOs may also be contracted, on a competitive bid basis, to implement specific community-development, tourism development or conservation management project activities.</p> <p>The project may also enter into partnership agreements with existing NGO- or CBO-funded initiatives in, or linked to, the management of NFRs.</p>	<p>Project launch, project inception meeting; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.</p>
<p>Academic and training institutions</p>		
<p>Academic and training institutions (e.g., Sokoine University, TAFORI, TAWIRI, FITI, FTI, T, CAWM, NCT and Pasiansi WTI)</p>	<p>Academic institutions will provide technical and professional support to, as well as supply and maintain key datasets for, the project. They may also be contracted, on a competitive bid basis, to implement specific research, technical and training/skills development project activities.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.</p>
<p>Private sector</p>		
<p>Private sector</p> <p>Tourism operators, tourism enterprises, recreational businesses, companies buying carbon credits, philanthropists, etc.</p>	<p>The private sector will be an important project partner in the ongoing conservation and tourism development of individual NFRs. It is envisaged that the private sector may also procure forest carbon credits through carbon markets.</p>	<p>Bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.</p>

Reserve-adjacent communities and households		
Local communities Forest-dependent communities households and individuals	Direct project beneficiaries	FPIC consultations; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.

It is recognized that the ongoing presence of COVID-19 around the NFRs, or a resurgence in infections (with re-introduction of travel and/or other restrictions), may impose constraints on the intended stakeholder engagement activities, especially in vulnerable communities. At inception, the project will develop a project-specific Disease Risk Dashboard to track incidence of disease outbreaks, a set of protocols for ensuring bio-secure engagement processes, and risk thresholds at which the project will adapt its operations and stakeholder engagement processes to minimise risks of infection. Measures will include use of protective personal equipment, hand hygiene, strict social distancing, vaccinations and ensuring that appropriate communications infrastructure and technology is available to all stakeholders to enable virtual consultations and remote working conditions (See Annex 19 of the UNDP PRODOC for a more detailed description).

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

To ensure that the project design and activities fully incorporate and reflect the views of women and provide opportunities for women and girls to benefit from their involvement, a Gender Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Annex 11 of the UNDP PRODOC presents a detailed overview of the challenges, strengths and opportunities for enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment around the NFRs.

Based on this gender analysis, a comprehensive Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed, and is included in Annex 11 of the UNDP PRODOC. The GAP includes a detailed framework of activities for addressing gender equality and women's empowerment, with indicators and targets for each output. A suite of different tools for gender mainstreaming - such as, gender assessment, gender specific data collection and analysis, and gender checklist - will be used for monitoring the gender targets for the project outputs and activities.

The gender action plan recommends gender mainstreaming actions such as:

? Ensuring that the Forest Management Plans (Output 1.1.1) and Conservation Investment Plans (Output 2.1.1) for NFRs include strategies and activities that will enable and finance the equitable involvement of men and women in the implementation of the plans.

? Actively encouraging the equitable use of women labour and supervisors from reserve-adjacent villages in project-supported construction, maintenance and conservation works undertaken in NFRs (Outputs 1.1.3, 2.1.2, and 2.2.1).

? Optimising opportunities for the employment, training and equipping of women as forest guards and forest rangers (Output 1.1.2).

? Ensuring that women-owned and/or managed businesses participate equitably in the development of income-generating activities in and around NFRs (Output 2.2.1).

? Ensuring that the reach of project-funded training and capacity development programs will include women and women-headed households from reserve-adjacent villages (cross-cutting).

? Advocating for an increase in the number of women involved in the collection of baseline and end-of-project socio-economic, bio-physical and land use data (Output 3.1.2).

? Collaborating with the project-contracted businesses to continually develop and implement mechanisms which may further strengthen the capacities of women and women-headed households in reserve-adjacent villages (Cross-cutting under Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.2 and 2.2.1).

? Ensuring that the interests of women and women-headed households in reserve-adjacent villages are adequately represented on reserve management committees and are actively involved in the development and implementation of JMAs (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.2.1)

? Contributing to building the resilience of women-headed households in the NFR-adjacent villages to the impacts of climate change (cross-cutting)

? Wherever possible, procuring professional, technical and management services from suitably qualified and experienced female national consultants and women-owned businesses (Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.2 and 2.2.1)

? Ensuring that women-owned and/or managed businesses participate equitably in the procurement of project-funded equipment, technical services and infrastructure (Outputs 1.1.3, 2.1.2 and 2.2.1).

Section V: Results Framework of the UNDP PRODOC also includes gender-disaggregated targets and indicators, with a dedicated budget allocated under Component 3 (Output 3.1.2) to ensure that they are effectively monitored.

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will ensure that the service level agreement concluded with each of the individual responsible project partner institutions (see *Section IV: Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements* of the UNEP PRODOC) incorporates the implementation of elements (as relevant to the project outputs and activities) of the Gender Action Plan.

The project will also contract the services of a Gender Officer to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Gender Action Plan throughout the project implementation phase.

A suite of different tools for gender mainstreaming - such as, gender assessment, gender specific data collection and analysis, and gender checklist ? will be used for monitoring the gender targets for the project outputs and activities.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Where the private sector owns or manages land immediately adjacent to the NFRs, the project will seek to collaboratively work with these private land owners and/or land managers to protect critical areas of biodiversity importance, improve water quality in catchment areas, stabilize river courses, conserve intact habitats for wildlife movement, and reduce the spread of IAS and wildfires.

The project will also help broker business links between NFRs and their local and regional private tourism operators and tourism associations in order to incorporate tourist visits to, and overnight stays in, NFRs into their tourism packages and routes.

The private sector recreational and tourism industry will be a key participant in the development and operationalization of the revenue-generating activities to be tested in the NFRs through the Public-Private Partnership modality. This engagement with the private sector may take the form of a lease agreement, a concession contract, a service level agreement, delegated management contract agreement, or a joint venture with a private sector partner.

Finally, the project will also work with the private sector to identify and develop mutually beneficial arrangements for the non-destructive use of the NFR. This may include the telecommunications industry (e.g. cellular tower installation in return for a monthly lease income), private power suppliers (e.g. income-sharing from hydropower, wind or solar generation facility), large industry (e.g. voluntary biodiversity offset income for industrial development near reserve), suppliers of climate monitoring infrastructure (e.g. provision of sample site in return for data supply) and the honey industry (e.g. bee hive locations in reserve in return for lease income).

Due diligence or risk-screening of private sector partners will be done, using UNDP's due diligence on private sector engagement, prior to any formal engagement with prospective private sector partners to avoid reputational or 'greenwashing' risk.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

A full spectrum of risk analyses – including a risk description, a risk rating and description of risk mitigation measures - were undertaken during the PPG phase, including assessments of the: (i) overall risks to successful project implementation (please refer to Annex 7 of the UNDP PRODOC); (ii) social and environmental safeguards risks (please refer to *Section IV: Results and Partnerships*, 'Risks' and Annex 6 of the UNDP PRODOC). (iii) COVID-19-related risks (please refer to Annex 19 of the UNDP PRODOC); and (iv) climate risks (please refer to Annex 20 of the UNDP PRODOC).

A summary of the Overall Project risks to implementation of the project is summarised in the Table below (see *Section IV: Results and Partnerships*, 'Risks' in the UNDP PRODOC).

Risk description	Risk assessment[1] ¹ (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk mitigation measures
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Risk description	Risk assessment[1] ¹ (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>1. Local communities living in and around the reserves conflict with TFS over restrictions on their access to, and use of, land and natural resource use in NFRs leading to increased pressure on forest ecosystems</p>	<p>Moderate (I=4; P=3)</p>	<p>Significant efforts have already been made (and are being sustained) ? particularly by the MNRT, the TFS and a number of NGOs, with the active support of development partners and trusts ? to raise awareness levels in local communities on the need to actively conserve and protect the biodiversity represented in the network of NFRs. The fact that the forests of the NFRs are still largely intact, is testament to the efficacy of these awareness-raising initiatives.</p> <p>In each NFR, the developing relationships with communities will ? with project support (under Output 1.2.1) - be formalized through the conclusion of a JMA between each affected village government and the NFR. This JMA will describe <i>inter alia</i>: (a) the transitional access and use arrangements provided for village households; (b) the respective roles and responsibilities of the village government and the reserve management in the future conservation and use of the reserve; (c) the distribution of benefits to the village deriving from the current and future conservation and use of the reserve; and (d) the nature and extent of involvement of the village community in the cooperative governance of the reserve.</p> <p>The project will then support the implementation of these JMAs in each of the nine targeted NFRs, with a strong focus on optimizing income-sharing, entrepreneurial, employment and training activities for reserve-adjacent villages from: (i) monitoring and enforcement activities (Output 1.1.2); (ii) construction works (Output 1.1.2 and Output 2.1.2); (iii) conservation management (Output 1.1.3); (iv) recreational and tourism development (Output 2.1.2, Output 2.2.1); (v) other commercial activities (Output 2.2.1); and (vi) forest carbon trading (Output 2.2.1 and Output 3.1.1).</p> <p>The project will also facilitate the establishment of a (or strengthen the functioning of an existing) joint co-management structure in the targeted NFRs (under Output 1.2,1) that can <i>inter alia</i>: facilitate broader community and local government participation in the reserve management decision-making; agree on reserve-wide regulations required to control community access to the reserve?s natural resources; collectively enforce tenure and natural resource use agreements between the community and reserve management; and provide an accessible and transparent dispute-resolution mechanism.</p>

Risk description	Risk assessment[1] (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>2. The project may have significant, cumulative negative environmental and social risks and/or impacts (For details see the Social and Environmental Safeguard Screening Report in Annex 6).</p>	<p>Moderate (I=3; P=2)</p>	<p>During the project development process, an assessment of social and environmental safeguard risks was carried out, and mitigation or management measures were identified, as reflected in the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) Report (see Annex 6 to the PRODOC) and the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF, appended as Annex 10 to the PRODOC). The ESMF includes a locally appropriate equivalent[2] of an Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF), a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the results of the preliminary consultations to obtain the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples who may be impacted by restrictions on access to natural resources harvesting in the project-supported NFRs. The ESMF further details the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for its implementation and includes a detailed budget and monitoring and evaluation plan. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan (see Annex 9) and a gender action plan (see Annex 11) have also been prepared.</p> <p>All of the risks flagged in the project's approved SESP and ESMF will be further assessed during the first six months of project implementation. This will then guide ongoing consultations (including FPIC consultations) with affected forest-adjacent communities.</p> <p>The project will undertake social and environmental assessments, as needed, and develop targeted management responses to risks and threats. These assessments and management responses will collectively form the framework for implementation and monitoring through the project with quarterly reports and annual project implementation reports (PIRs), including evaluations for the mid-term review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE).</p>

Risk description	Risk assessment[1] (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>3. The Government and TFS do not commit adequate funding for, and equipping of, dedicated NFR staff in the climate vulnerable, low-capacity reserves</p>	<p>Moderate (I=3; P=2)</p>	<p>Government ownership of and support for this project is strong and the VPO-Environment Division and TFS have a well-established track record of meeting financial commitments to donor-supported projects. The TFS and the state treasury have continued with core investments in NFRs and the conservation of natural forest habitats in these reserves, despite the COVID-19 crisis. There is thus a strong baseline of secure investments in the NFR system by the state, supplemented by investments from Trusts (such as the EAMCEF), NGOs, international partners and the Tanzania Forest Fund.</p> <p>The project outputs have been identified, and project activities developed, in close collaboration with the TFS in order to incrementally build on the existing foundation of financial resources and institutional capacities.</p> <p>Careful attention has been paid in project design to improving the long-term financial sustainability of the NFRs so that sufficient funding remains available for their ongoing conservation management.</p> <p>The Project will ? under Component 2 - provide assistance to the TFS on generating additional financing for the management and development of NFRs, and conserving their forest habitats. The project will also work actively to reduce the reliance of NFRs on public funds by improving income streams from existing user fee systems, unlocking viable income-generating activities, and developing financial mechanisms to retain these income streams.</p> <p>The project will specifically support the planning, development and operationalisation of four income-generating activities in selected NFRs under Output 2.1.2 and Output 2.2.1. The project will also support securing the conservation status of the NFRs (entry points, boundary demarcation, enforcement), developing a basic operational capacity (staffing, training, equipment, vehicles) for NFRs and constructing/upgrading basic infrastructure (roads, footpaths, signage, offices, ranger outposts) in NFRs. Further, the project will invest in improving the working relationships with households and village governments located adjacent to FNRs.</p>

Risk description	Risk assessment[1] ¹ (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>4. The effects of climate change further exacerbates deforestation pressures in NFRs and the increasing fragmentation of natural forests in FNRs, leading to an increase in the vulnerability of rare, threatened and endemic forest species</p>	<p>Moderate (I=3; P=2)</p>	<p>The design of the whole project centres on mainstreaming climate resilience and emissions-avoidance into forest protection and sustainable use. It will work to enhance carbon sinks through improved conservation of intact forests and avoiding forest loss, fragmentation and degradation through improved land-use planning, enhanced capacity for management of climate-linked risks and regulating sustainable use of forest resources.</p> <p>Under Outcome 3, the project will model possible future climate conditions for the NFR network and conduct comprehensive climate risk, vulnerability and impact assessments to determine the current and future levels of resiliency of the NFR network to climate change. It will also contribute to (i) identifying key adaptation and/or mitigation measures that may be required to safeguard NFRs against the undesired effects of climate change; (ii) developing strategic responses to mitigate or adapt to any fragmentation effects and/or species loss in the NFR system; and (iii) formulating technical guidelines to guide the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures in individual NFRs.</p> <p>Under Outcome 1, the project will then facilitate the preparation of climate-smart Forest management plans for NFRs (Output 1.1.1) and implement proactive management measures (Output 1.2.2) ? such as integrated fire management, IAS control programmes; stabilization of river banks, and forest restoration programmes - to reduce climate-induced risks to biodiversity in the reserve and enhance the climate resilience of the reserve infrastructure.</p> <p>Under Output 1.1.2, the project will further support the planning implementation of activities that will help improve the physical connectivity of biologically isolated NFRs to intact proximate natural habitats, thus limiting their vulnerability.</p> <p>Where the project supports the development of infrastructure in NFRs, it will strive to use low-carbon technologies (e.g. solar panels) wherever possible.</p>

Risk description	Risk assessment[1] (I = impact; P = probability)	Risk mitigation measures
<p>Ongoing impacts of COVID-19, or future outbreaks (with reintroduction of disease-transmission restrictions) may cause delays in and disruptions to implementation because of COVID-19 related health/safety issues, quarantine actions, travel restrictions, or logistical concerns (such as supply-chain interruptions)</p>	<p>Moderate (I=3; P=2)</p>	<p>The project activities will primarily be implemented by site-based TFS NFR staff, in cooperation with neighbouring local communities and landowners, thus limiting the need for travel, and the impacts local restrictions of movement may present to project implementation.</p> <p>Wherever possible, procurement will target expertise that is available in-country to reduce the potential disruptions caused by travel restrictions. Where external expertise is required or preferable, the project will seek first to source suitable experts regionally (since regional travel arrangements are expected to normalize sooner). If experts from beyond the region are required, budget provision will be made to ensure effective remote-working arrangements, and international experts will be supported by a local service provider to assist with field-based work, with cost-efficiencies achieved through savings made on long-haul international travel.</p> <p>The project budget has been crafted to accommodate potential price escalations, and achieve maximum efficiency in sourcing of materials and services, drawing on local and regional options where possible, to avoid delays in supply.</p> <p>Should there be future outbreaks, the project will ensure that safe transportation systems are in place and institute appropriate measures such as social distancing, use of PPE and hand hygiene to limit risks of transmission.</p> <p>In the light of the continually changing environment, the project will actively promote an adaptive management approach through rapid risk assessments, and continuous project adjustments to the changing risks associated with the pandemic.</p> <p>The project will maintain a simple COVID-19 risk dashboard to monitor COVID-19-related risks, set risk thresholds, and specify mitigation/avoidance measures to be followed. The risk dashboard will be updated monthly and used to inform ongoing adaptive management during the implementation phase.</p>

The project carries an overall *substantial* risk rating for Social and Environmental risks (see SESP, Annex 6) since it includes one individual risk (Risk 3) rated in the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) as Substantial (out of a total of 13 risks), related to Standard 6. Whilst the likelihood of this risks occurring is rated as Moderate (score = 3), and their impacts would mostly be of limited geographic scope and reversible, their significance has been rated as extensive (score=4), since they may affect the rights, lands, and resources of NFR-adjacent communities. There is also a moderate risk (Risk 4) that the project outputs may result in economic displacement (Standard 5) at some project sites.

In addition to the SESP, the following has been prepared during the PPG phase: (i) an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that includes a Planning Framework for NFR-adjacent Communities (see Annex 10); (ii) a Stakeholder Engagement Plan that incorporates Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) consultations with NFR-adjacent communities (see Annex 9 and Annex 21.5); and (iii) a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see Annex 11).

Further assessment of risks during implementation will be done through a scoped Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA), as outlined in the ESMF (see Annex 10). The ESIA will be conducted by a suitably qualified third party and will be developed within the first 6 months of implementation. The scoped assessment of risks will identify the SESA principles to be incorporated into the development of Joint Management Agreements (JMAs), Forest Management Plans (FMPs), Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and Conservation Investment Plans (CIPs) and will set out guidelines for specific risk assessment to be included in the development of any other plans (e.g., the Recreation and Tourism Master Plan for one selected NFR, and feasibility studies associated with income generating activities). The ESIA will feed into the development of targeted risk management plans, which will be incorporated, wherever possible, into other plans and agreements (that have local legitimacy and credibility), training programmes and other activities developed under the project, as described above and in the ESMF. In addition, the ESIA will determine the EIA and HIA requirements (under Tanzanian law) for the development of tourism infrastructure, as envisaged under Component 2.

To manage the identified social and environmental risks during implementation, a set of targeted environmental and social risk management plans will be developed as specified in the SESP Report (see Annex 6 of the UNDP PRODOC), including: (i) a Process Framework, to guide consultations around access to and use of resources to support local livelihoods, with risk management measures to be incorporated into JMAs; (ii) targeted Management Plans, which will be operationalized through the JMAs, FMPs, VLUPs and the design of other activities and (iii) a local Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operationalized through JMAs.

The key risks presented by the COVID-19 Pandemic to implementation of this project, and achievement of its intended outcomes, are elaborated in Annex 19 (*Covid-19 Analysis and Action Plan Framework*) of the PRODOC. These risks include: (i) risks to community health and safe working conditions; (ii) risks to implementation (due to restrictions of engagement, availability of technical capacity and a downturn in tourism); and (iii) financial and other risks in the enabling environment. Annex 19 describes, in more detail, the project's planned measures to help mitigate these risks. Due to the fluid situation around the pandemic, these risks will however be continuously assessed by the PMU during the pandemic, and specific recommendations for implementation reviewed and approved by the Project Steering Committee.

This project also presents several opportunities for contributing to green recovery from the more immediate impacts of COVID-19 and building longer-term resilience in the face of future outbreaks of the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus, or other diseases and pandemics. These opportunities, and the project activities through which they can be developed, are described in Annex 19 of the PRODOC.

The key risk posed by Climate Change to the implementation of this project, and achievement of its intended outcomes, is that the effects of climate change could further exacerbate deforestation pressures in NFRs and increase the fragmentation of natural forests in and around NFRs. Applying the GEF STAP Guidelines for Climate Risk Screening, the risk rating is *Moderate*. To mitigate the impact that the identified climate risks may have on achievement of the project objective, and delivery of broader global environmental benefits, this project will implement management solutions that: (i) improve the management of the existing NFRs to better enable them to absorb the impact of climate change; (ii) maintain ecological connectivity in habitats that are predicted not to change and expand under future climate change by preserving indigenous forests and, where possible, protect the remaining forest areas from other anthropogenic disturbances; and (iii) prioritize ecological connectivity in forest planning and management. The description of the planned mitigation measures to address this risk is further elaborated in Annex 20 (Climate Risk Screening) of the UNDP PRODOC.

The Project Manager (PM) will monitor risks and report quarterly on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, or when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated as 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

[1] Rated on a scale of 1-5, where 5 = critical and 1 = very low.

[2] It should be noted that the definition of indigenous peoples used in UNDP's SES Policy is not applied in Tanzania, but communities who fit the criteria for this definition are present in some parts of the project domain. The project will thus carry out all the required risk assessments and develop appropriate management plans in full compliance with Standard 6 in the UNDP SES Policy.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Section VII: Governance and Management Arrangements of the UNDP PRODOC details the governance and implementation arrangements for the project. These may be summarized as follows:

As the GEF Agency for this project, UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. UNDP is

responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Steering Committee and attends Project Steering Committee meetings as a non-voting member.

The Executing Agency (or Implementing Partner in UNDP terminology) for this project is the Environment Division of the Vice President's Office (VPO), which carries the government mandate, and has the authority and technical capacity to provide leadership on all matters relating to climate change and REDD+. The VPO, which will remain responsible and accountable for ensuring the project resources are spent in accordance with the approved budget and for delivery of the intended project results, will delegate responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of the project activities to the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) Agency, which carries the mandate for conservation and management of forests and forest nature reserves and implementation of the country's Participatory Forest Management Programme. The Director of Resources Management in TFS will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) and will provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation in TFS. The NPD will chair a small Technical Working Group (TWG), with representation from the VPO (Division of Environment) and TFS (Natural Forests Unit staff), to provide technical guidance and backstopping support to the role of the NPD.

The VPO-DoE, through the GEF OFP, has requested UNDP to provide execution-support services as described in Annexes 2 and 5 to the PRODOC for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has provided prior approval for UNDP to provide such execution support services, with the cost for delivering these services (USD 37,677) borne by the UNDP co-finance to the project. The execution support services have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA), and include procurement of international consultants and internationally-sourced equipment, and selected Direct Payments to service providers contracted by the Government. The LOA is attached to the UNDP PRODOC as Annex 5.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution-support services will be delivered independently from the oversight and quality assurance services. The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP is described in *Section VII: Governance and Management Arrangements* (Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism?) of the UNDP PRODOC. Oversight services shall be delivered by staff of the UNDP Country Office's Programmes section (with a reporting line to the Resident Representative) and execution-support functions will be delivered by staff of the Operations section, with oversight by the Deputy Resident Representative. The provision of execution-support notwithstanding, and subject to approvals by the project Steering Committee, decision-making authority over use of the GEF funds and the project activities shall rest with the Government, not UNDP.

TFS will work in close cooperation with the VPO (REDD+ Readiness Team) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). TFS will also coordinate all activities at the local NFR-level with the President's Office, Regional and Local Government (PO-RALG) through direct engagement with the relevant district and regional government offices.

The day-to-day administration and management of the project will be carried out by a full-time Project Manager (PM), with the support of a full-time Project Financial and Administrative Officer (PFAO), both of whom will be contracted by TFS. The project will also retain the technical services of a part-time Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) to update, implement and report on the performance of the

project's Social and Environmental Safeguards instruments (including the Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Action Plans and the Environmental and Social Management Framework). Collectively the PM, PFAO and SESO will form the core of a Project Management Unit (PMU). The PM is the most senior representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the steering committee for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. The terms of reference for the PM, PFAO and SESO are detailed in Annex 8 of the UNDP PRODOC. The PM and PFAO will be allocated office space in the premises of the TFS and will report to the National Project Director (NPD) who shall be the Director of Natural Resources Management in the TFS.

The PMU will also be technically supported by contracted national experts, national institutions, NGO's, CBO's, international consultants and companies. Except where UNDP will facilitate procurement (See Annexes 2 and 5), the recruitment of specialist support services and the procurement of any equipment and materials for the project will be done by the PMU, in consultation with the NPD, and in accordance with relevant TFS recruitment and procurement rules and procedures. The terms of reference of the key individual national and international experts and consultants to be contracted by the project are also detailed in Annex 8 of the UNDP PRODOC.

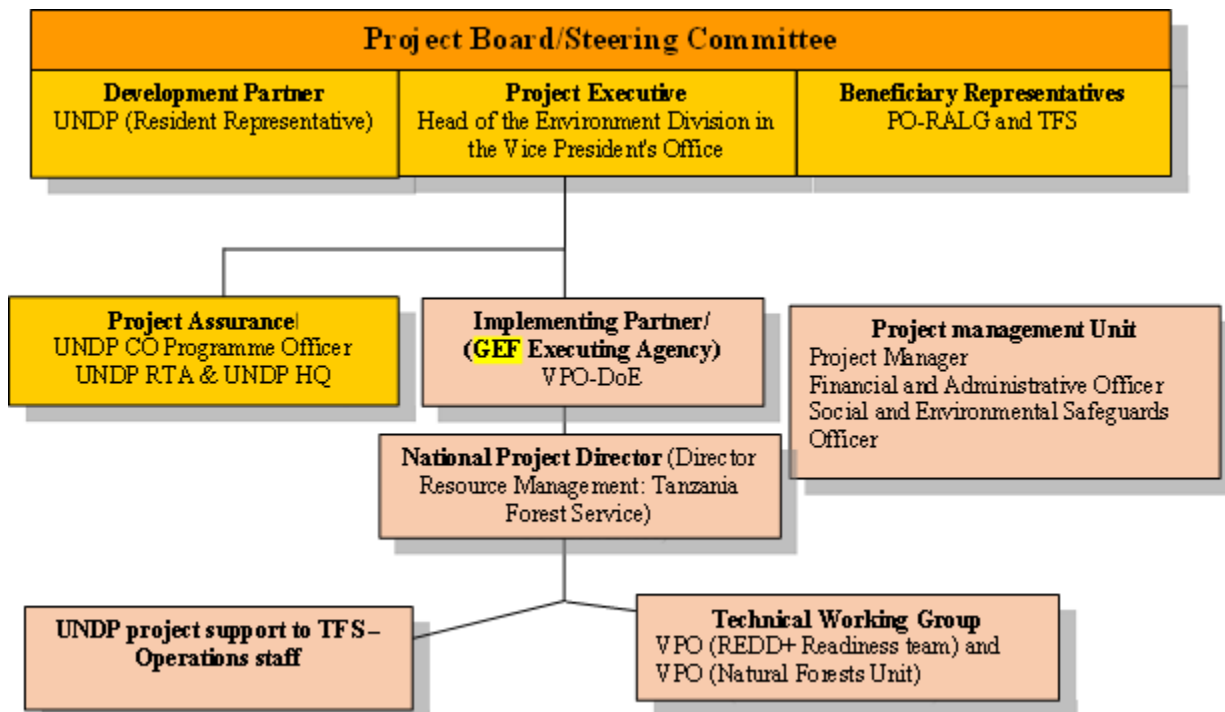
The project will be governed by a multi-stakeholder committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Steering Committee is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project steering committee are as follows:

- (i) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner. This is the primary function of the project steering committee and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Steering Committee reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- (ii) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner.

Section VII: Governance and Management Arrangements of the UNDP PRODOC provides a detailed description of specific roles and responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee (under the sub-categories: consensus decision-making, oversight, risk management and coordination); rules governing its composition and criteria for membership.

The project organisation structure is summarised in the figure below:



7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Section II: Development Challenge (?Alignment of national priorities?) of the UNDP PRODOC has been updated but remains fully aligned with the description in the original Concept Note).

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project's strategy for public awareness, communications and knowledge management activities is embedded within the overall project design and in the development of all the proposed project outputs and activities.

Under Components 1 and 2, the lessons learnt from the implementation of project activities in each NFR will be carefully recorded and collated. The project will also document all the tools and templates (and any other materials) developed during implementation of the outputs and activities in the project targeted NFRs. The project will make explicit provision for field-based monitoring of the collective efficacy of the project activities in reducing forest degradation and deforestation, and improving livelihoods, in each of the project-targeted NFRs. The project will then support the hosting of the tools, templates, experiences and monitoring information collected from each NFR in the National Forest Information Management System (NFIMS). Important information contained in the NFIMS will in turn be made accessible to a range of different stakeholder groups to support better future decision-making processes in the scaling up of: (i) adaptation and mitigation measures; and (ii) forest-based revenue-generating mechanisms in NFRs.

The project has a dedicated knowledge management component (Component 3), with a dedicated budget of USD 499,334 (USD 282,334 from GEF funds and USD 217,000 from UNDP TRAC funding). Under this component, the project will develop, collate and maintain all the relevant climate knowledge required to guide decisions and actions that could enhance the climate-resilience across the entire national network of NFRs. GEF funding support under Component 3 will specifically be focused on: (i) modelling possible future climate conditions for the NFR network; (ii) assessing the vulnerability of the NFR network to climate change; (iii) identifying practical, cost-effective adaptation and mitigation actions that could reduce the climate vulnerability of the NFR network; and (v) integrating these adaptation and mitigation measures into the NFR planning and decision-support processes; and (vi) building the capacity to monitor forest carbon stocks in NFRs. The project will support the training and skills development of a designated staff member in TFS to maintain all climate knowledge collected under this project. This climate knowledge will be uploaded to the: (i) climate knowledge platform (comprising a resource centre, information repository, research database and report archive) developed and maintained by the REDD+ Coordination Team in the VPO (under the Norwegian government-funded REDD+ readiness project); and (ii) the NCMC information management systems (national carbon accounting system and MRV system) at Sekoine University of Agriculture (SUA) in Morogoro.

The project will further maintain a project-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, that also incorporates gender mainstreaming, social safeguards, Covid-19 risks and socio-economic development.

At the regional level, the project will facilitate the sharing of information, experiences and expertise developed by TFS on NFRs with counterpart East African Community (EAC) forest conservation organisations.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies.

Inception workshop and report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- ? Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- ? Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- ? Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- ? Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- ? Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- ? Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- ? Plan and schedule Project Steering Committee meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- ? Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual PIR, covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year), will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Steering Committee. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core indicators: The GEF core indicators included in *Section VI Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the UNDP PRODOC will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. The project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data will be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems. The project's Monitoring Plan is presented in Table 8 in SECTION V of the PRODOC. The Budget for the M&E Plan is presented in the table below.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by July 2025. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the PRODOC and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date). The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/NCE-VF Directorate. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by February 2028. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report: The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Steering Committee during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and activities for scaling up.

The M&E plan and budget (see below) for the project is summarised in the table below.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Total indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	14,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	24,000	Annually, and at project mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	0	Annually, typically between June-August
Monitoring of: (i) Gender Action Plan (ii) Environmental and Social Safeguards	28,000	On-going
Supervision missions	0	Annually
Learning missions	0	As needed
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	46,000	December, 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	49,000	September, 2028
TOTAL indicative COST (Please note that out of the total, \$28,000 is from UNDP's co-finance contribution)	161,000	

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed ? including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

The project beneficiaries fall into the following broad categories: (i) professional and technical TFS staff responsible for the planning, operational management and financial planning of the project-supported NFRs (Outputs 1.1.1- 1.1.3, 2.1.1 ? 2.1.2, 2.2.1 and 3.1.1); (ii) professional and technical VPO and TFS staff responsible for the planning and management of national REDD+ readiness activities, and the development of a forest carbon market for FRs (Output 3.1.1); (iii) village-based game forest guards in reserve-adjacent villages (Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 1.2.1); (iv) village councils and VNRCs in reserve-adjacent villages (Outputs 1.2.1 and 2.2.1); (v) contractual labour, artisans, supervisors, technicians and professionals for construction, maintenance and conservation works (Outputs 1.1.1 - 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 2.1.1 ? 2.1.2, 2.2.1 and 3.1.1); (vi) reserve management committee members (Output 1.2.1); (x) households obtaining livelihood-based technical and financial support (Output 1.2.1); (vii) livestock and crop farmers in NFR-adjacent villages (Output 1.2.1); (viii) other households in NFR-adjacent villages benefiting from the implementation of JMAs (Outputs 1.2.1 and 2.2.1); and (ix) PMU, and supporting, staff.

The project will target the delivery of the following suite of benefits to these prospective beneficiaries:

- Creating contractual (temporary) and permanent job opportunities
- Providing training, mentoring and skills development support
- Procuring PPE, technical equipment, services, materials and infrastructure to assist project staff, TFS staff, VPO staff and NFR-adjacent communities in fulfilling their responsibilities in the project
- Procuring technical and professional expertise to assist TFS and VPO in fulfilling their legally mandated responsibilities
- Sharing of information and raising of awareness
- Diversifying and increasing income streams to supplement the NFR budgets
- Diversifying income streams from environmentally friendly enterprises, and improving farming practices, in NFR-adjacent communities to help strengthen community resilience to episodic events such as flooding and disease outbreaks
- Developing entrepreneurial opportunities (e.g. training, seed capital funding, equipment, technical backstopping) for small community-based businesses or micro enterprises in NFR-adjacent villages
- Assisting NFR-adjacent communities to access micro-finance or small loans for sustainable biodiversity-friendly livelihoods
- Improving the safety and health of deployed monitoring and NFR and village-based forest guard staff (e.g. insurance, rations, safety equipment)
- Helping NFR-adjacent villages to leverage training, funding, technical assistance and/or investment support from private and public sector projects and programmes

- Developing collaborative, cooperative and mutually beneficial working partnerships between the community and the public and private sectors
- Improving income streams from the sustainable management and use of NFR-adjacent village land
- Restoring or improving the delivery of key ecosystem services to NFR-adjacent villages
- Facilitating participation in national, regional, continental and global forums, meeting, workshops and symposia

It is anticipated that the project will deliver direct socio-economic benefits to at least 15,318 beneficiaries, of whom 6,368 are women.

During the project implementation phase, a *Process Framework* will be prepared to guide the engagement and participatory process to be followed to ensure that NFR-adjacent village communities participate in the planning, management and development of each affected NFR. The Process Framework will also clearly define: (i) the eligibility criteria of persons or groups for project-supported livelihood development assistance; and (ii) the methods and procedures by which the beneficiary communities will identify and choose the most appropriate type of 'livelihood development' support to be delivered by the project. The preparation of the Process Framework will specifically incorporate gender concerns to optimize livelihood development opportunities for women, and will give specific attention to the needs of other vulnerable groups.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approva I	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	High or Substantial		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Please find SESP and ESMF documents attached.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Annex 6_SESP_PIMS 6544_Tanzania NFRs_ Feb 7	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Annex 10.1_Activities requiring FPIC and ESIA's_PIMS 6544_Tanzania NFRs_	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Annex 10_ESMF_PIMS 6544_Tanzania NFRs_ 070222	CEO Endorsement ESS	

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS 6544 Tanzania_FNR_PIF_pre-SESP	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a and 15.b)

This project will contribute to the following country outcome: CPD (2016-2021)/ UNDAP II (2016-2021); Outcome 2: *Improved environment, natural resources, climate change governance, energy access and disaster risk management*; CPD OUTPUT 1: *Relevant ministries and districts are able to formulate, implement and enforce environmental and natural resources management policies, strategies and regulations*

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</p> <p><i>The improved governance, operations and financial management of NFRs enhances the resilience of their forest biodiversity to</i></p>	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u></p> <p>Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender</p> <p>(GEF Core Indicator 11)</p>	0	10,677 (M = 6,500; F = 4,177)	15,318 (M = 8,950; F = 6,368)

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<i>the threats of climate change</i>	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 2:</u></p> <p>Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha and METT score)</p> <p>(GEF Core Indicator 1)</p>	<p>0 ha</p> <p>Mt Hanang = 41</p> <p>Essimingor = 38</p> <p>Hassama Hills = 36</p> <p>Mwambesi = 37</p> <p>Nou = 36</p> <p>Pindirol = 43</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = 45</p> <p>Rondo = 57</p> <p>Uzigua = 46</p>	<p>185,452 ha</p> <p>Mt Hanang = 64</p> <p>Essimingor = 64</p> <p>Hassama Hills = 67</p> <p>Mwambesi = 69</p> <p>Nou = 64</p> <p>Pindirol = 67</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = 69</p> <p>Rondo = 72</p> <p>Uzigua = 62</p>	<p>219,244 ha</p> <p>Mt Hanang = 81</p> <p>Essimingor = 83</p> <p>Hasasma Hills = 78</p> <p>Mwambesi = 80</p> <p>Nou = 76</p> <p>Pindirol = 81</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = 77</p> <p>Rondo = 80</p> <p>Uzigua = 72</p>
	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 3:</u></p> <p>Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)</p> <p>(GEF Core Indicator 4)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>3,758 ha</p>	<p>9,500 ha</p>
	<p><u>Mandatory Indicator 4:</u></p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated, in metric tons of CO₂eq.</p> <p>(GEF Core Indicator 6)</p>	<p>7,330,073 t</p>	<p>7,862,381 t</p>	<p>8,394,689 t</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	<p>Objective indicator 5:</p> <p>Improvement (as a % of the baseline) in forest health indices (tree mortality, tree growth, forest crown cover, invasive alien plant cover) in permanent plots (25m x 25m)</p>	<p>Mt Hanang = 0</p> <p>Essimingor = 0</p> <p>Hassama Hills = 0</p> <p>Mwambesi = 0</p> <p>Nou = 0</p> <p>Pindiro = 0</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = 0</p> <p>Rondo = 0</p> <p>Uzigua = 0</p>	<p>Mt Hanang = >10%</p> <p>Essimingor = >10%</p> <p>Hassama Hills = >5%</p> <p>Mwambesi = >10%</p> <p>Nou = >15%</p> <p>Pindiro = >15%</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = >20%</p> <p>Rondo = >15%</p> <p>Uzigua = >5%</p>	<p>Mt Hanang = >15%</p> <p>Essimingor = >15%</p> <p>Hassama Hills = >10%</p> <p>Mwambesi = >15%</p> <p>Nou = >20%</p> <p>Pindiro = >20%</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = >30%</p> <p>Rondo = >20%</p> <p>Uzigua = >10%</p>
PROJECT COMPONENT 1	<i>Manage climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity</i>			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<p>PROJECT OUTCOME 1.1:</p> <p><i>The improved planning and operational management capacity in NFRs enables a more proactive response to climate change</i></p>	<p><u>Outcome 1.1, Indicator 6:</u></p> <p>Number of project-supported NFRs with a basic planning and management functionality in place</p>	<p>Demarcated reserve boundaries = 0</p> <p>Approved management plan under implementation = 0</p> <p>Adequate full-time staff complement = 0</p> <p>Fully equipped and trained forest rangers = 0</p> <p>Functional communications, infrastructure and services = 0</p> <p>JMA with adjacent villages under implementation = 0</p> <p>Secure, reliable sources of additional funding = 0</p>	<p>Demarcated reserve boundaries = 7</p> <p>Approved management plan under implementation = 7</p> <p>Adequate full-time staff complement = 5</p> <p>Fully equipped and trained forest rangers = 5</p> <p>Functional communications, infrastructure and services = 4</p> <p>JMA with adjacent villages under implementation = 5</p> <p>Secure, reliable sources of additional funding = 2</p>	<p>Demarcated reserve boundaries = 9</p> <p>Approved management plan under implementation = 9</p> <p>Adequate full-time staff complement = 7</p> <p>Fully equipped and trained forest rangers = 9</p> <p>Functional communications, infrastructure and services = 7</p> <p>JMA with adjacent villages under implementation = 9</p> <p>Secure, reliable sources of additional funding = 4</p>
	<p><u>Outcome 1.1, Indicator 7:</u></p> <p>Number of operational staff that are adequately trained, equipped and deployed in NFRs to manage and reduce the climate-induced threats of encroachment, fire, invasive plants and habitat degradation</p>	<p>Mt Hanang = 1</p> <p>Essimingor = 0</p> <p>Hassama Hills = 0</p> <p>Mwambesi = 0</p> <p>Nou = 0</p> <p>Pindirol = 0</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = 4</p> <p>Rondo = 9</p> <p>Uzigua = 0</p>	<p>Mt Hanang = 5</p> <p>Essimingor = 5</p> <p>Hassama Hills = 7</p> <p>Mwambesi = 6</p> <p>Nou = 4</p> <p>Pindirol = 4</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = 5</p> <p>Rondo = 10</p> <p>Uzigua = 4</p>	<p>Mt Hanang = 8</p> <p>Essimingor = 8</p> <p>Hassama Hills = 12</p> <p>Mwambesi = 10</p> <p>Nou = 6</p> <p>Pindirol = 6</p> <p>Pugu-Kazimzumwi = 10</p> <p>Rondo = 10</p> <p>Uzigua = 8</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 1.1	<p><u>Output 1.1.1:</u> Forest management plans (FMPs) that incorporate measures to reduce climate-induced risks to biodiversity, and enhance climate resilience, are prepared for NFRs</p> <p><u>Output 1.1.2:</u> A basic operational staff complement is established, adequately equipped and deployed in the NFRs</p> <p><u>Output 1.1.3:</u> Proactive management measures to reduce the climate-induced threats of encroachment, fire, invasive species (IAS) and habitat degradation are implemented in each NFR</p>			
<p>PROJECT OUTCOME 1.2:</p> <p><i>Enhanced collaboration in the management of buffer areas around NFRs contributes to mitigating and adapting to climate-induced threats to forest</i></p>	<p><u>Outcome 1.2, Indicator 8:</u></p> <p>Total number of plans, agreements and initiatives (by type) that are collaboratively developed, and their implementation, supported, by the project in the reserve adjacent buffer areas</p>	<p>VLUPs = 0</p> <p>Community Forest Management Plans = 0</p> <p>JMAs = 0</p> <p>Landscape-scale conservation/tourism initiatives = 0</p>	<p>VLUPs = 17</p> <p>Community Forest Management Plans = 5</p> <p>JMAs = 32</p> <p>Landscape conservation/tourism initiatives = 3</p>	<p>VLUPs = 33</p> <p>Forest Management Plans = 7</p> <p>JMAs = 44</p> <p>Landscape conservation/tourism initiatives = 5</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<i>biodiversity</i>	<p><u>Outcome 1.2, Indicator 9:</u></p> <p>Total number of households (disaggregated by women-headed households) in reserve-adjacent villages directly benefiting (by type of benefit) from project support to the management of village/community forests, forest-based livelihood development, sustainable crop farming, and tourism and recreational activities</p>	<p>Employment = 0</p> <p>Income-generating activities = 0</p> <p>Training and skills = 0</p> <p>Access to forest resources = 0</p>	<p>Employment = 700 (105)</p> <p>Income -generating activities = 1,036 (155)</p> <p>Training and skills = 2,490 (373)</p> <p>Access to forest resources = 1,110 (166)</p>	<p>Employment = 925 (139)</p> <p>Income-generating activities = 1,850 (277)</p> <p>Training and skills = 3,034 (455)</p> <p>Access to forest resources = 1,850 (277)</p>
OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 1.2:	<u>Output 1.2.1:</u> Environmentally-friendly activities that contribute to improving forest conservation and reducing threats to forest biodiversity are collaboratively implemented in the buffer zones of the NFRs			
PROJECT COMPONENT 2	<i>Develop income-generating activities to finance threat-reduction measures</i>			
<p>OUTCOME 2.1:</p> <p><i>The enabling conditions for implementing income-generating activities in NFRs are in place</i></p>	<p><u>Outcome 2.1, Indicator 10:</u></p> <p>Number of NFRs with approved Conservation Investment Plans (CIPs), detailed implementation plans for income generating activities (IGAs), and adequate visitor infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>CIPs = 1</p> <p>Implementation plans for IGAs = 0</p> <p>Visitor infrastructure = 0</p> <p>Visitor services = 0</p>	<p>CIPs = 7</p> <p>Implementation plans for IGAs = 4</p> <p>Visitor infrastructure = 1</p> <p>Visitor services = 1</p>	<p>CIPs = 9</p> <p>Implementation plans for IGAs = 4</p> <p>Visitor infrastructure = 3</p> <p>Visitor services = 3</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
OUTPUTS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 2.1	<p>Output 2.1.1: Conservation Investment Plans (CIPs) are prepared for nine NFRs, and implementation plans developed for a sub-set of viable income generating activities in selected NFRs</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: The basic infrastructure and bulk services required to support the implementation of a sub-set of viable income-generating activities in selected NFRs is put in place</p>			
OUTCOME 2.2: <i>Alternative income generating activities are implemented, and their cost effectiveness evaluated, in selected NFRs</i>	<u>Outcome 2.2, Indicator 11:</u> Income (in USD/annum) from four income generating activities operationalised in four targeted NFRs	User fee income = USD15,228 Concession income = USD 0 Carbon credit income = USD 0 Package tour operator income = USD 0	User fee income = >USD 35,000 Concession income = USD 0 Carbon credit income = USD 0 Package tour operator income = >USD 5,000	User fee income = >USD 50,000 Concession income = >USD 35,000 Carbon credit income = >USD 40,000 Package tour operator income = >USD 20,000
	<u>Outcome 2.2, Indicator 12:</u> Total number of households in reserve-adjacent villages directly benefiting (by type of benefit) from the operationalisation of four income generating activities in NFRs with at least 50% of beneficiaries being women Headed	HH benefiting from Employment opportunities =0 HH benefiting from Income generating activities = 0 HH benefiting from Training and skills development activities = 0	HH benefiting from Employment opportunities = >300 HH benefiting from Income generating activities = > 8 HH benefiting from Training and skills development activities = >70 50% of beneficiaries being women Headed	HH benefiting from Employment opportunities = >380 HH benefiting from Income generating activities = >12 HH benefiting from Training and skills development activities = >90 50% of beneficiaries being women Headed

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
OUTPUT TO ACHIEVE OUTCOME 2.2	Output 2.2.1: A sub-set of viable income-generating activities are developed and operationalized in selected NFRs			
PROJECT COMPONENT 3	<i>Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation and gender mainstreaming</i>			
OUTCOME 3.1: <i>Improved knowledge on the management of climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity guides the future climate proofing of the national network of NFRs</i>	<u>Outcome 3.1, indicator 13:</u> Number of TFS and VPO staff (disaggregated by gender) trained and capacitated to mainstream climate change knowledge into forest reserve planning and management, and/or to create the enabling conditions for forest carbon credit market development	VPO = 0 TFS = 0	VPO = 10 (F=5; M=5) TFS = 12 (F=5; M=7)	VPO = 15 (F=6; M=9) TFS = 17 (F=7; M=10)
	<u>Outcome 3.1, Indicator 14:</u> Number of NFRs collecting and maintaining daily weather data	0	2	5
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1.1: The climate knowledge required to guide decisions and actions that enhance the climate-resilience of the network of NFRs is developed			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2020)	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 3.2: <i>Measures to monitor and assess project performance, ensure gender mainstreaming, and mitigate social and environmental risks are developed, implemented, and reported on</i>	<u>Outcome 3.2, Indicator 15:</u> Overall MTE and FE report rating of the project objective and outcomes (HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU)	N/A	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	<u>Output 3.1.2:</u> A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Review comments	Response
STAP REVIEW	

<p>STAP cautions that the section on Private Sector Engagement is slightly worrisome in its dependence on the recreational and tourism industry, given vulnerabilities of this sector exposed by the COVID epidemic.</p>	<p>The caution note is well received. The suite of income generating activities (IGAs) to be supported under the project still incorporates investment by the private sector in international tourism and recreational development in two of the NFRs (in the form of a build-operate-transfer concession in one NFR and a collaborative partnership with established local tourism operators in another NFR). But this is now complemented by project support to the development of other types of IGAs in two other NFRs (in the form of developing facilities and services for local visitors in one NFR and the development of a forest carbon project in one NFR) which could help offset any occasional vulnerabilities of the international tourism sector. Under Output 2.2.1, the project will also further assess the technical and financial feasibility of introducing a range of other non-tourism oriented IGAs in five NFRs - including leveraging CSR investments; developing apiculture and honey enterprises; hosting special events and functions; leasing space for erection of 5G cellular phone towers; and the introduction of a voluntary watershed conservation levy ? which could further contribute to diversifying the income streams from the network of NFRs in Tanzania.</p>
<p>? working with large industry including to develop offsets should be done with extreme caution to ensure that global environmental (and social) benefits that accrue from this project are not negated elsewhere.</p>	<p>The caution is acknowledged. Our practical experience with biodiversity offsets - both voluntary and regulated - is that they are conservation actions (in this case, the conservation of forest biodiversity in NFRs) <u>specifically intended</u> to compensate (financially, or in kind) for the <i>residual, unavoidable impact on biodiversity</i> caused by development projects, to ensure at least a <i>no net loss of biodiversity</i> and, wherever possible, a net gain. So, it is unlikely that there will be no environmental damage elsewhere, as cautioned by STAP, in implementing a biodiversity offset program.</p> <p>There is however limited experience, institutional capacity and legal and policy framework in TFS to enable the planning and operationalisation of a complex financing tool such as biodiversity offsets under this project.</p> <p>So, in response to the comment, the project has now ? as a precautionary measure - removed the intent to <u>test</u> the feasibility of voluntary biodiversity offsets as an alternative IGA to be supported by the project.</p> <p>The viability ? and associated risks ? of biodiversity offsets will however still be assessed during the preparation of the CIPs for each NFR under Output 2.1.1.</p>

<p>STAP is pleased to see a preliminary TOC included in the PIF and agrees with the narrative that more work is needed to flesh out the details, working backwards (with stakeholders) from the objective to develop possible causal pathways, including underlying assumptions, etc.</p>	<p>The revised TOC is now presented in Section II Strategy (?Alternative scenario and Theory of Change?) of the UNDP PRODOC. A diagrammatic summary of the TOC is also presented in Section 1a. 3) above.</p>
<p>(M)ore specific information on NGOs and CBOs and academic institutions and the private sector, including their roles, is needed.</p>	<p>Annex 9 (?Stakeholder Engagement Plan?) of the UNDP PRODOC now profiles the project?s key NGO, CBO, private sector and academic institution partners.</p>
<p>(M)ore information is needed on the data and models that have been used (or will be used) to better understand future climate conditions for each of the project areas and surrounds.</p>	<p>Under Output 3.1.1, the project will contract the services of a climate research institution to model the future climate conditions for the national network of NFRs and conduct vulnerability and impact assessments, identify adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability and prepare technical guidelines for the implementation of these adaptation measures in the project supported NFRs. This climate research institution will use the results from the latest available climate model simulations prepared by the Tanzania Meteorological Authority and regional forecasting agencies, such as IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre.</p>
<p>One of the predetermined mitigation measures includes increasing connectivity of NFRs to intact natural habitats. The project may want to consult with the GEF-funded SPARC program, which included East Africa/Tanzania</p>	<p>The SPARC program is now identified as a key project partner in <i>Section IV: Results and Partnerships</i> (?Partnerships) of the UNDP PRODOC.</p>
<p>GEF SECRETARIAT COMMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION AT CEO ENDORSEMENT</p>	
<p>Provide a comprehensive risk analysis.</p>	<p>A full spectrum of risk analyses ? including a risk description, a risk rating and description of risk mitigation measures - were undertaken during the PPG phase. This includes assessments of the: (i) overall risks to successful project implementation (please refer to Annex 7 of the UNDP PRODOC); (ii) social and environmental safeguards risks (please refer to Annex 6 of the UNDP PRODOC). (iii) COVID-19-related risks (please refer to Annex 19 of the UNDP PRODOC); and (iv) climate risks (please refer to Annex 20 of the UNDP PRODOC). The outcomes of these risk assessments, and the risk mitigation measures identified, are now also summarised in Section 5 above.</p>

<p>Confirm the targets for the core indicators, especially those on carbon, including explanations on the parameters and assumptions selected in EXACT</p>	<p>The project's target contribution to the GEF core indicators are presented in <i>Part V Project Results Framework</i> of the UNDP PRODOC. The calculation of the project's GHG emissions mitigation targets, and the parameters and assumptions selected, are presented in the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) appended in Annex 13.2 of the UNDP PRODOC.</p>
<p>Include the areas under better management for biodiversity in the reasoning and the GEBs.</p>	<p>The extent of the areas targeted by the project for 'better management for biodiversity' is profiled in Annex 21.1 and 21.4 of the UNDP PRODOC. More detailed maps of the administrative boundaries of the project targeted NFR-adjacent villages, and the extent of the areas zoned for community forests, grazing and crops, will however be prepared during project implementation (as part of the support to village land use planning under Output 1.2.1).</p> <p>The reasoning and the GEBs are further described in <i>Part III Strategy</i> ('Incremental cost-reasoning' and 'Contribution to GEBs' in the UNDP PRODOC.</p>
<p>Confirm co-financing</p>	<p>The co-financing commitments are summarised in <i>Part VIII (Financial Planning and Management)</i> of the UNDP PRODOC. Letters confirming co-financing commitments are included in Annex 14 of the UNDP PRODOC.</p>
<p>Detail the mechanisms of dialogue between stakeholders around each NFR</p>	<p>The project will work in nine known NFRs, whose boundaries are formally gazetted and demarcated, and in NFR-adjacent village lands in the buffer zones around the NFRs.</p> <p>These village lands are registered, with predefined boundaries and existing Village governance structures (Village Council, Village Assembly and Village Natural Resource Committees/Forest Management Committees) through which the community involvement in project activities will be ensured.</p> <p>No project activities will take place on village lands without the minuted, prior approval of the Village Assembly, and approval will not be granted if engagement has been inadequate.</p> <p>Full, effective and meaningful participation of NFR-adjacent communities, in line with the <i>community Planning Framework</i> in the ESMF (see Annex 10 of the PRODOC,) will thus be required for all project activities which may have impacts on village land, resources and territories or their ability to observe traditional spiritual and cultural practices.</p> <p>The project will follow the bottom-up, highly participatory community engagement processes that are already prescribed in Tanzanian policy, and the country's Participatory Forest Management Programme, and which are designed specifically to avoid the risks described in the ESMF (see Annex 10 of the PRODOC).</p> <p>The mechanisms of dialogue between stakeholders around each NFR is described in more detail in Annex 9 (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) of the UNDP PRODOC.</p>

<p>Detail the coordination mechanisms with other projects and partners. During the PPG, please, also explore potential synergies with the GEF project currently developed by FAO under the GEF7 Impact Program on Sustainable Drylands Landscapes: "Integrated Landscape Management in Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania"</p>	<p>Part III Strategy (?Baseline scenario?) and Annex 21.1 (?Conservation management profile of the NFR system and project-targeted NFRs)? profiles the baseline support by different projects and partners to forest conservation activities in Tanzania (including the GEF-FAO project).</p> <p><i>Section VII: Governance and Management Arrangements</i> of the UNDP PRODOC details the governance, coordination and implementation arrangements for the project.</p> <p><i>Part IV Results and Partnerships</i> (?Partnerships?) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the nature and type of key partnerships in the implementation of the project outputs and activities.</p> <p><i>Part IV Results and Partnerships</i> (?Knowledge management?) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the mechanisms for the sharing of knowledge, experience and expertise between the project and local, national and regional partners, projects and programmes (including the GEF-FAO project).</p>
<p>Detail the response to fight inequality between male and female</p>	<p>A Gender Action Plan (Annex 11 of the UNDP PRODOC) has been developed to actively promote the role of women and girls in the project activities, and the overall project management systems. The Gender Action Plan will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender-differentiated impacts.</p> <p>The project will employ a specialist Gender Officer (GO) to monitor the impact and effectiveness of project?s gender mainstreaming action plan.</p> <p>Gender disaggregated indicators in the SRF, Monitoring Plan and Gender Action Plan of the UNDP PRODOC provide the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the project?s impact on promoting gender equity and empowerment of women.</p> <p>As per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9 of the UNDP PRODOC), all consultations will be structured to ensure that women?s needs are addressed in all community meetings and platforms involving project activities.</p>
<p>Detail the elements for sustainability</p>	<p>The elements of sustainability are described in <i>Part IV Results and Partnerships</i> (?Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up) of the UNDP PRODOC.</p>
<p>GEF COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS</p>	
<p><i>Tom Bui, Director, Environment, Global Issues and Development Branch (MFM), Global Affairs Canada, Council, Canada (1/11/2021)</i></p>	

<p>? the STAP guideline document points to concerns over specified scientific/technical methodological issues, barriers, or omissions in the project concept which need to be addressed around climate change data and models that will be used, as an example</p>	<p>Thank you for flagging this point, which we have also responded to under the STAP comments, above. Under Output 3.1.1, the project will contract the services of a climate research institution to model the future climate conditions for the national network of NFRs and conduct vulnerability and impact assessments, identify adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability and prepare technical guidelines for the implementation of these adaptation measures in the project-supported NFRs. This climate research institution will use the results from the latest available climate model simulations prepared by the Tanzania Meteorological Authority and regional forecasting agencies, such as IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre.</p>
<p>There may also be too much dependence on tourism and other funds that COVID-19 has proven are unreliable</p>	<p>This is recognized and has been taken into account during development of the Project Document. Please see our response to the STAP comments (above) on the project's approach to testing the feasibility of a range of alternative income-generating mechanisms to further reduce the over-dependency on the international nature-based/wildlife tourism market.</p> <p>The project, however, still recognises that income from tourism enterprise development will remain ? over the longer term - an important, albeit not singular, means of subsidising the recurrent costs of the conservation management of NFRs. TFS, and other stakeholders, have begun re-assessing tourism potential as part of a national tourism recovery programme, and early indications are that there is an increase in domestic tourism to some NFRs, especially Pugu-Kazimzumbwi (a likely option for tourism-related investments in this project) and Magamba, which have good access and relatively close proximity to larger urban centres.</p>
<p><i>Kordula Mehlhart, GEF Council Member, Head of Division on Climate Finance, BMZ, Council, Germany (1/7/2021)</i></p>	
<p>We would appreciate a more coherent, and durable strategy for knowledge-management.</p>	<p><i>Part IV Results and Partnerships</i> (?Partnerships?, ?Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation? and ?Knowledge management?) of the UNDP PRODOC further details the mechanisms for the sharing of knowledge, experience and expertise between the project and local, national and regional partners, projects and programmes. This includes the identification of opportunities for south-south cooperation and, more specifically, the sharing of information, experiences and expertise developed by TFS on managing NFRs with counterpart East African Community (EAC) forest conservation organisations. The project also has a dedicated knowledge management output (Output 3.1.1) under Component 3.</p> <p>The lessons learnt from, and best practices in, the conservation management and financial sustainability of NFR-equivalent areas in Tanzania and other East African countries are summarised in the Technical annexes 21.1 (<i>Conservation management profile of NFRs</i>), 21.2 (<i>Financial profile of NFRs</i>) and 21.3 (<i>Climatological profile of NFRs</i>) of the UNDP PRODOC. This contextual information has in turn been used to further guide the refinement of the project strategy, outputs and activities.</p>

<p>The listed options (for private sector involvement) seem to be rather a laundry list than prioritized alternatives with realistic potential. It would be beneficial to be more concrete and focused.</p>	<p>During the PPG phase, the opportunities for private sector involvement were more explicitly identified. <i>Part IV Results and Partnerships</i> (?Private sector engagement?) and Annex 9 (<i>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</i>) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the approach to private sector engagement that is to be undertaken during the project implementation phase.</p>
<p>We suggest to revise the projects steering structure: GEF should be represented in the ?Investment Board? and (include a) civil society observer in the steering structure ?</p>	<p>Consultation with the GEFSec has confirmed that GEF representatives do not serve on the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of GEF-funded projects ? the interests of the GEF are represented by the GEF Agency Representative who is accountable to the GEF for ensuring that the GEF resources are deployed correctly to deliver the intended results ? this will be the role of the Resident Representative of the UNDP CO in Tanzania.</p> <p>We agree entirely on the importance of including community voices on the project steering structure and provision is made for ?beneficiary representatives? (including civil society and NFR-adjacent communities) to be included in the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p>The project?s governance arrangements - including a description of the roles, responsibilities and composition of the PSC - are detailed in <i>Part VII Governance and Management Arrangements</i> of the UNDP PRODOC.</p>

The 'program' determines high risks regarding community involvement, the legal situation is unclear and needs more clarification. ' (the) feasibility/ general buy-in of communities should be proven before approval of the program?.

Annex 21.5 of the UNDP PRODOC details the site-based community consultations that were conducted during the PPG phase to secure provisional, in-principle approval from communities. A comprehensive profiling of NFR-adjacent communities was also undertaken during the PPG phase (see Annex 21.4 of the UNDP PRODOC for an overview) and a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9 to the Prodoc) ' which includes communities from all NFR-adjacent villages ' has been developed to ensure ongoing consultations during implementation, following the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Further, a full spectrum of risk analyses ' including a risk description, a risk rating and description of risk mitigation measures - were undertaken during the PPG phase, including assessments of: (i) overall risks to successful project implementation (please refer to Annex 7 of the UNDP PRODOC); and (ii) social and environmental safeguards risks that could potentially arise from project activities (please refer to Annex 6 of the UNDP PRODOC). The UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP ' see Risk 1 and Risk 2 of Annex 6) re-rated the risk of inadequate consultation or involvement of NFR-adjacent communities as 'moderate' based on a full contextual analysis and consultations held during the PPG.

The project will follow the bottom-up, highly participatory community engagement processes that are already prescribed in Tanzanian policy, and the country's Participatory Forest Management Programme, and which are designed specifically to avoid the risks of inadequate community engagement. These procedures are also consistent with requirements in UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards Policy for securing Free, Prior and Informed Consent of project-affected communities before activities commence.

The mechanisms for dialogue between the project and NFR-adjacent communities are described in more detail in Annex 9 (Stakeholder Engagement Plan) of the UNDP PRODOC, and are also elaborated in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 10 to the Prodoc).

<p>The rates of deforestation are estimated at 469,000 ha/annum - despite variation according to source this number very likely represents a large overestimation - Global Forest Watch estimates an average of about 150,000 ha per year for tree cover loss (which is usually higher than actual deforestation). This could be revised.</p>	<p>Please note that the figure presented in the project documentation is an <u>average</u> rate/annum calculated by the MNRT over a pre-defined 20 year period of deforestation (during which more rigorous data sets were available under the enabling REDD+ programme).</p> <p>We agree, however, that the estimates for the annual deforestation rate for 2019 are probably considerably lower than this average rate (i.e. approximately 150-200,000 ha/annum).</p> <p>It is plausible that the level of deforestation might have increased as a result of COVID-19 induced lockdowns through 2020 and 2021, but at this stage it is unclear if this is the case or not.</p> <p>Our point underlying the presentation of this deforestation rate is simply that the scale of deforestation ? and the drivers of deforestation ? in the country need to be urgently addressed, notably in the context of a changing climate that is leading to an exacerbation of the anthropogenic pressures on forests.</p>
<p><i>Lies Karen Inglis, Senior Advisor, Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate (GDK), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Council, Norway (1/11/2021)</i></p>	
<p>? the role of local authorities particularly at district level to support income generating activities and their participation in reducing threats to biodiversity is missing.</p>	<p>Agreed. A comprehensive stakeholder consultation process was undertaken during the PPG phase, including with local government representatives. Based on the outcomes of the PPG-phase stakeholder consultations, a stakeholder engagement plan ? that ensures the participation of the full spectrum of role players, including local and district authorities, in the implementation of the project ? has been developed and is appended as Annex 9 (<i>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</i>) to the UNDP PRODOC.</p> <p>A description of the key stakeholder groups (including local and district authorities, which form an important bridge between central government and on-the-ground stakeholders, and play an important role in providing technical extension services to communities), and the mechanisms for their engagement in the project, is also briefly summarised in <i>Part IV Results and Partnerships</i> (?Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation?) of the UNDP PRODOC.</p>
<p>The importance of recognizing and improving local user rights should receive a higher focus in the project. The project plans may however benefit from being more explicit on the need for clarification of tenure and user rights in an around NFRs.</p>	<p>Agreed. Output 1.2.1 has been designed to include activities in NFR-adjacent villages that <i>inter alia</i>: (i) assist communities to acquire Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), where needed; (ii) facilitate the renewal of village land use plans; (iii) support the establishment, conservation, development and sustainable use of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) and Community Forest Reserves (CFRs); (iv) promote the ongoing transition of small crop farmers to climate smart agriculture (CSA) and good agricultural practice (GAP); and (v) conclude and operationalise Joint Management Agreements (JMAs) with village governments.</p>

<p>? we would recommend that the project provide an analysis of the larger context of the different types of forests and management systems of forests in Tanzania. It should be considered to include improving joint forest management, particularly for NFRs. Challenges in land-use planning and resource allocations for the management of NFRs vs community forests could also have been further elaborated on. Lack of regulatory frameworks and/ or need for updating of these that take into account social and environmental rights of communities and safeguards could have been included.</p>	<p>Part II Development Challenge (?Problem statement?) of the UNDP PRODOC summarises the different types of forests and management systems in Tanzania (with reference to more comprehensive reviews that have already been undertaken).Further, during the PPG, a detailed analysis and profile was developed for each NFR, including information on forest types present and key species of biodiversity importance and conservation priority (See Annex 21.1).</p> <p>The project is explicitly promoting the development and supporting the implementation of individual JMAs with the targeted NFR-adjacent villages under Output 1.2.1. It is however beyond the scope of the project to address broader land use planning and resource allocation issues related to FRs, NFRs and community forests. It is also beyond the scope of the project to address strengthening the regulatory framework for safeguarding social and environmental rights of communities beyond at the project sites, although the project will follow all relevant prescriptions in UNDP?s Social and Environmental Standards Policy to ensure that community rights and access to land and natural resources are not adversely impacted in communities adjacent to the targeted NFRs (See SESP Report, Annex 6 to the Prodoc and the ESMF, Annex 10).</p>
<p>The roles of key agencies in the implementation of the project are not well described in the proposal. The implementation arrangements should be elaborated more in detail than is the case in the PIF. There is ample room for conflicts, inefficiencies and lack of clarity of responsibilities in the project implementation as it is presented.</p> <p>The proposal mentions a Technical Working Group, but the mandate and working modalities of the key stakeholders to the project are not described.</p>	<p><i>Section VII: Governance and Management Arrangements</i> of the UNDP PRODOC details the governance, coordination and implementation arrangements for the project. This description includes the roles of the UNDP as the GEF Implementing Agency, the VPO-DoE as the designated Executing Partner and the TFS, to which VPO-DoE will delegate day-to-day operational execution. It also describes the constitution and functioning of a Technical Working Group (with representation from the VPO and TFS) whose primary role will be to ensure effective and efficient coordination and to address any emergent inter-institutional ?conflicts? which may arise. The Prodoc describes specific processes through which such conflicts will be addressed.</p> <p><i>Part IV Results and Partnerships</i> (?Expected results?) of the UNDP PRODOC further describes the roles of the stakeholder institutions ? including VPO and TFS - in the implementation of activities under each project output.</p>

More clarity is required on the VP(O)'s specific role in this project given its limited capacity and mandate under the Environment Act and why UNDP did not opt for Tanzania Forest Services as an executive partner.

TFS is administratively placed under MNRT, whereas VP is the national implementing agency listed in the proposal. These are two different ministries. We recommend more clarity to be made on the planned set-up of the programme management unit and coordination with relevant projects, agencies and organisations.

This project seeks to pilot an integrated approach to protecting forest biodiversity and managing climate change risks. National mandates for these areas of work are currently split between the VPO-DoE (climate change and REDD+), and the Tanzania Forest Service (management and conservation of forests). The Government of Tanzania selected the VPO-DoE as the project's Executing Agency (Implementing Partner in UNDP terminology) since it is the government entity mandated to coordinate and oversee all work related to climate change (including REDD+). The VPO (and not the TFS) has the convening power to bring stakeholders together on matters related to climate change, and thus will play a critical coordinating role in the project, and will provide technical leadership on all aspects related to climate change, especially under Component 3. The TFS has been nominated by the VPO-DoE to take lead responsibility for day to day operational execution of the project, as per their mandate as the government agency responsible for management of forests.

The relative roles and responsibilities and lines of accountability and reporting between the VPO-DoE and the TFS are outlined in the Prodoc and will be more fully elaborated and documented at project inception when the first annual workplan is drawn up. The project's governance and management arrangements - including a description of the roles and responsibilities of the VPO and TFS - are detailed in *Part VII Governance and Management Arrangements* of the UNDP PRODOC. *Part IV Results and Partnerships* (?Partnerships?) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the nature and type of key partnerships in the implementation of the project outputs and activities. *Part IV Results and Partnerships* (?Knowledge management?) of the UNDP PRODOC describes the mechanisms for the sharing of knowledge, experience and expertise between the project and local, national and regional partners, projects and programmes (including the GEF-FAO project).

There are some reservations of seeing UNDP being the programme holders of a forest biodiversity project as biodiversity is not within their core mandate in Tanzania, there would be other UN agencies that would be more relevant as programme holder. It would be pertinent to rather see UNDP focusing in on fewer areas instead of spreading to new areas where they may not have a comparative advantage.

UNDP should be encouraged to take an active part in the donor group on environment and sub-group on forestry in order to ensure that they are actively engaging with relevant actors and issues in this thematic area and to enhance donor coordination.

Regarding UNDP's comparative advantage to support a forest biodiversity project:

The UNDP Tanzania Country Office takes well Denmark's comment on focusing in fewer areas of competency. However, in Tanzania, the GEF and other VF-supported portfolio, particularly related to ecosystems and biodiversity, forms one of the core areas of intervention.

UNDP Tanzania is organized under three thematic areas: Environment, Climate Change and Resilience; Inclusive Growth and Governance, and has comparative advantage in these areas gained through capacities built over years. The Country Office has also built up effective working relationships with an extensive network of institutions and experts, whose capacities it can leverage to provide technical guidance and inputs to projects supported by the CO.

The Environment, Climate Change and Resilience team in the UNDP Country Office in Tanzania has successfully supported implementation of six other GEF-financed projects (GEF IDs 5034, 5463, 3898, 3428, 1170 and 3391) focused on conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of Tanzania's forest biodiversity including in miombo woodlands, coastal forests and montane rainforests of the Eastern Arc Mountains. In addition, UNDP TZ has supported the implementation of several other biodiversity-related GEF-financed projects including two focused on strengthening of Tanzania's protected areas systems which include forested landscapes (GEF IDs 1734 and 3965) and is currently supporting implementation of a child project under the GEF-financed Global Wildlife Programme, which seeks to address the illegal wildlife trade and poaching in the Ruaha-Rungwe protected area system.

This new forest biodiversity and climate project is part of a phased approach to improving the representivity, and strengthening the management effectiveness, of a network of Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) in Tanzania. It builds on a GEF-5 project: *Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania* project (GEF ID), for which UNDP served as the GEF Agency. In delivering support to the GEF-7 project, the UNDP TZ Environment, Climate Change and Resilience team, will bring the knowledge and experience gained through supporting the GEF 5 project and institutional continuity that will be important in maintaining stakeholder networks built up during the GEF 5 initiative. The UNDP CO will also receive effective backstopping support from a cohort of regional technical advisors and specialists in UNDP's Nature, Climate and Energy team under its Bureau for Policy and Programme Support; this includes specialists in ecosystems and biodiversity, forests, and climate. UNDP was a founding partner of the UN-REDD programme and is also a delivery partner of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

<p>To our knowledge, there are projects listed that have not yet secured financial support and others that have yet to be initiated.</p>	<p>This is well noted - thank you. The financial baselines (including from donor-funded projects) and co-financing commitments were reviewed, revised and updated during the PPG phase. These have been described in Prodoc Section III:Strategy, and IV: Results and Partnerships and in the CEO ER.</p>
<p>The indicated figures for EAMCEF of annual budget of USD 2Mill are higher estimates than what may be realistic.</p>	<p>During the PPG the estimation of EAMCEF baseline and co-financing commitments were reviewed in consultation with EAMCEF. A letter of cofinancing commitment was received from EAMCEF and has been submitted as part of this Prodoc submission package (See Annex 14)</p>
<p>It is important for the proposed project to aim for sustainability by ensuring future Government ownership and budgetary allocations.</p>	<p>It is our belief that government 'ownership' of the <u>intent</u> to expand and strengthen the management effectiveness of the national network of NFRs is already clear and unequivocal. This intent is clearly reflected in, for example, Tanzania's <i>Five-Year Development Plan III (FYDP-III, 2021/22-2025/26)</i>, the <i>National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031)</i> and the <i>Tanzania Forest Service Agency Strategic Plan (2020-2025)</i>.</p> <p>As indicated in the comment, the more fundamental issue is whether this well-meaning intent translates into adequate budgetary allocations from government to support the ongoing planning, administration, management and development of these NFRs.</p> <p>The strategic focus of this project (and the first GEF-5 project) is thus premised on improving the financial sustainability of individual NFRs and the national system of NFRs. While the project support will include motivating for sufficient annual funding allocations from the national fiscus and from TFS to NFRs, it also includes exploring and developing other income-generating opportunities that are compatible with the conservation management goals of NFRs. While the project can 'aim for sustainability', it must be pragmatically recognised that the project is part and parcel of an incremental step-wise process, comprising a suite of other complementary interventions (such as the EAMCEF), to improve the long-term sustainability of NFRs and should not be viewed as a standalone investment.</p> <p>Under Component 2, the project will also develop a Conservation Investment Plan for each of the targeted NFR - these plans will</p>
<p>Although the proposal has included relevant projects, there are some additional initiatives we would like to mention that are relevant to the planned project (listed) ?</p>	<p>Thank you. This information was used to update the baseline description during the PPG phase.</p> <p>The project has now been designed to complement the Norwegian funding support to the VPO National REDD+ Coordination Team under Output 3.1.1.</p>

The total budget seems a bit blown-up, and the contributions in kind and in the form of public investments (e.g. from VPO, MNRT and TFS) seem to include regular budget allocations. These may not be specifically allocated to the work related to the 9 specific NFRs presented as project focus areas. This may indicate a somewhat imprecise listing of partner contributions to the project in section C.

The PIF presented an **indicative** assessment of the co-financing commitments to meet the strict GEF criteria for co-financing. We are not clear what 'blown-up' means in this context.

These preliminary co-financing commitments have however been reviewed, revised and updated (as necessary) during the PPG phase. In some instances, it necessitated a removal of a prospective co-financier while, in others it resulted in the addition of a new co-financing source.

Yes, the government investments in 'regular budget allocations' for the day to day management of the NFRs have been included in the government co-financing commitments, as well as a pro-rated portion of the budgetary allocations to district, regional and national office support to these NFRs.

It is our view that securing precise co-financing over a time-frame that is beyond the MTEF of 3 years is often (if not always) difficult and is by its very nature somewhat imprecise. A serious attempt was made during the PPG phase to improve the type, scale and nature of co-financing commitments but these remain indicative and subject to review. Letters of cofinance commitments, which will be tracked and reported on annually during the PIR, are appended to the Prodoc as Annex 14.

Emily Simmons, Council Member Canada (August 31, 2022)

The project states it will support GE by making sure that 40% of project participants will be women. Is the GEF able to increase this %? Environmental degradation in rural Sub-Saharan areas is affecting women disproportionately. GE should be more streamlined into the main document itself, not just left to an annex. For example, in Par. 56: there is not a single mention of women's role if fixing the problem.

We would like to appreciate the feedback and guidance provided by the Council Member on this important issue which is at the heart of sustainable management of natural resources.

This project is designed to be GEN2 in accordance with the UNDP Gender Marker, meaning that gender equality is fully mainstreamed within the output, monitoring and reporting, and budget. During the project design, deliberate effort was made to undertake detailed gender analysis and prepare an action plan that details interventions to enhance gender equality and women empowerment (Annex 11). The intention of the project is to achieve the maximum possible gender equality considering the existing baseline and national context. In this regard, 40% has been set as the absolute minimum target for gender equality in all activities supported by the project. We agree to change this to 50% and have made the change in the ProDoc. In addition, a dedicated section under paragraphs 172-176 provides a summary of gender analysis which was conducted during the PPG and details how the different outputs are expected to contribute to gender equality. We have further highlighted the importance of women and gender equality in the following paragraphs: 81, 86, 89, 98.

The theory of change under paragraph 56 is underpinned by a socially inclusive multistakeholder collaboration; evidence-driven decision-making and management approaches (based on integrated social, economic and ecological research); implementation of innovative, fit-for-purpose technologies and best-practices that enhance capacity for climate-proofing NFRs; and entrepreneurship and sustainable business models that enable communities to gain greater benefits from the management and development of NFRs through diversified value chains-reflected in paragraph 57. In this regard, the project intends to ensure that gender inclusive and mutually beneficial partnerships with NFR-adjacent communities are developed; the capacity of men and women to generate sustainable income streams from individual NFRs is further developed; and knowledge of men and women on the vulnerability and impact of climate change on NFRs is further developed-to improve management of forests, enhance community livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, and increase resiliency to climate change.

To what extent will project management and delivery involve various Tanzanian levels of government outside of the NFRs? Local governments are notoriously weak in Sub-Saharan Africa but, without their involvement, sustainability is unlikely. This is particularly problematic when dealing with transfers of technology, infrastructure, and land management. Local authorities that have not been integrated early on in the delivery of the goods will seek to recoup their losses later on in the process (and especially after the end of the project). So it is essential to bring them up as soon as possible and monitor rather than do all the work and then hand it all over to them at the end of the project.

The project strategy is anchored on strengthening local governance especially village local governments in management of forests. Joint forest management is led by local governments and Community Forest Management Associations who are the key players and beneficiaries of the project. Within the context of national legal framework, village forest reserves are under the jurisdiction of local governments who lead management planning through the village natural resource committees. These ensure that priority interventions are integrated in the village and local government development plans. In addition, Local Governments are project co-financers demonstrating the level of their involvement, commitment, and integration of proposed interventions in their planning and financing.

Involvement of local government structures is well-covered in the Prodoc and much of Component 1 is about working through village governance and district structures- the whole system of Participatory Forest Management in Tanzania is entirely driven through local government structures. Specific sections of the project document that highlight the role of local governments include paragraphs: 100-105, 144, 198 and the stakeholder engagement plan (table 8 and 10). Under Sustainability section, paragraph 178 highlights the importance of strengthening the planning and operational management capacities in the project targeted NFRs and village governments. The President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) Regional Authorities (Regional Administrative Secretariats, RAS) will be members of the Project Steering Committee representing all local governments and authorities-ensuring high-level oversight for ownership and integration. The village authorities such as Village Assembly (Village Council) and Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRC) will also be represented on the PSC as beneficiaries and collaborating partners.

Basing the response provided, the second question under the Q+A is well addressed but can be further improved. The concern is on: "to what extent the various Tanzanian levels of government outside the NFRs will be involved in management and delivery of the project". In principle, the various levels of government outside the NFRs include the President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities (PO-RALG) which is comprised of Regional, districts and Wards/village Councils where the NFRs are located. **It is clearly stated in the response that PO-RALG is a core member of the PSC, meaning that the Regional, district and ward/village governments (i.e. village assembly and VNRCs) will be represented in planning, management and decision-making processes concerning implementation of the project.** This arrangement should therefore ensure that the needs, interests, concerns and or priorities of these government levels and peoples represented are identified and accommodated including capacity, costs and benefit sharing from this project as guided by the Joint Forest Management regulations which have been described as the models to be adopted by this project.

As appropriately pointed out, the President's Office-Regional Government Authorities is a core member of the PSC. The project will ensure that roles and responsibilities as well as interventions to address their capacity to meaningfully participate and contribute to project objectives are implemented.

The other important layers of the government outside NFR that are not mentioned in the response narrative provided (although may already have been provided in the main document) is the Division of Environment in the Vice President's Office (VPO) and its National Environment Management Council (NEMC). The VPO is the overall custodian of the environment in the country coordinating and overseeing implementation of the Environment Management Act (EMA 2004) and the Environmental Policy (2021) which underpins implementation of the NFRs project. The VPO is also the focal point for the CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity), CCD (Convention to Combat Desertification), NDC/UNFCCC and REDD+ Strategy on which this project will be contributing to.

The Vice President Office (VPO), Division of Environment is the implementing/executing partner with responsibility for coordination of effective delivery of the project.

Paragraph 58: Under the theory of change, Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) and the VPO have a specific role in sharing climate information and knowledge generated from the project with other PA agencies in Tanzania.

Paragraph 68: Under Incremental cost-reasoning and contributions from the baseline; capacity of VPO and TFS staff to mainstream climate change knowledge into forest planning and management and the development of forest carbon projects is highlighted as a key performance area.

Paragraphs 133-136: Output 3.1.1-specifically focuses on the project capacity building support to VPO and Environment Division leveraging on other initiatives such as REDD+.

Under paragraph 168, the VPO (DoE) is highlighted as a key stakeholder who represents government ownership of the project-will ensure the alignment and integration of the project activities with national environmental and climate change strategies and plans. The VPO will have the responsibility for coordinating and overseeing project implementation.

Paragraph 196: Under the governance structure, the VPO is indicated as the Implementing Partner/Executing Agency responsible for executing the project and chair of the PSC. The VPO will delegate responsibility for day-to-day execution of project activities to the TFS Agency.

<p>The NEMC on its part is the government institution under VPO, mandated to ensure enforcement and compliance with EMA 2004. Therefore supports VPO coordination and reporting to the CBD. This means, VPO and NEMC if not already included in the governance structure, should then be considered.</p>	<p>The VPO Environment Division as the implementing partner is responsible for ensuring compliance of the project to social and environmental safeguards in line with the UNDP policies and procedures and the national legislation, particularly EMA 2004. As reflected in the environment and social management framework (annex 10), the conduct of social and environmental assessments will be led by NEMC in line with the National Environmental Impact and Auditing Regulations (2005). In particular, the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) leads screening of proposed project activities to determine whether a full EIA has to be conducted, a preliminary environmental assessment is necessary or if no environmental assessment is required. In this regard, the NEMC is a key stakeholder in implementation of all project activities to ensure compliance with the Environment Management Act 2004, Cap 191.</p>
<p>Thus, with these inclusions or considerations, if already included in the PRODOC, the governance arrangements including through inclusion of the various key government levels outside NFRs can be considered extensive enough for effective management and delivery of the project.</p>	<p>Governance arrangements and implementation of project activities have included the various key government levels outside the NFRs including Presidents Office- Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities; and VPO Department of Environmental as well as the National Environment Management Council.</p>

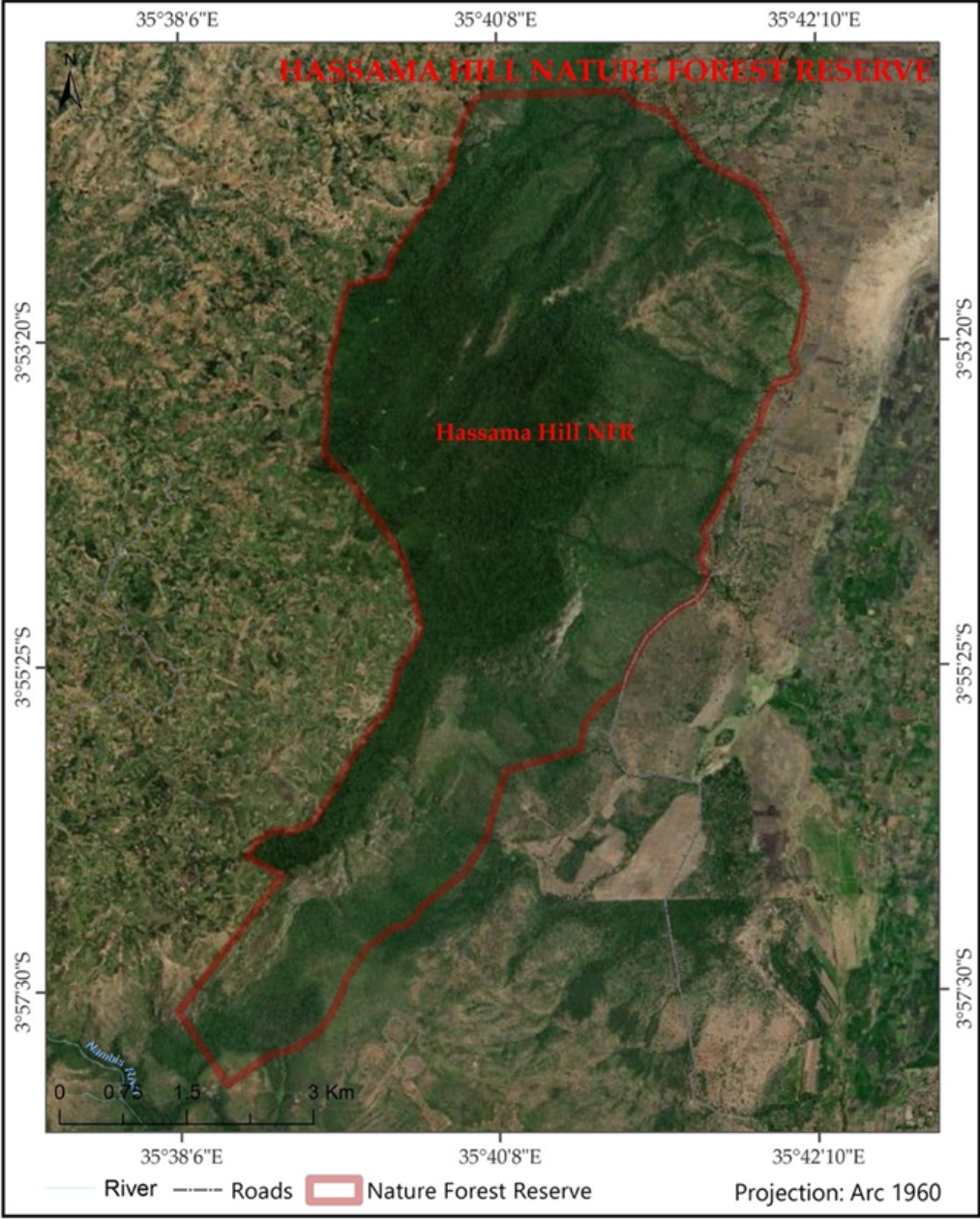
**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

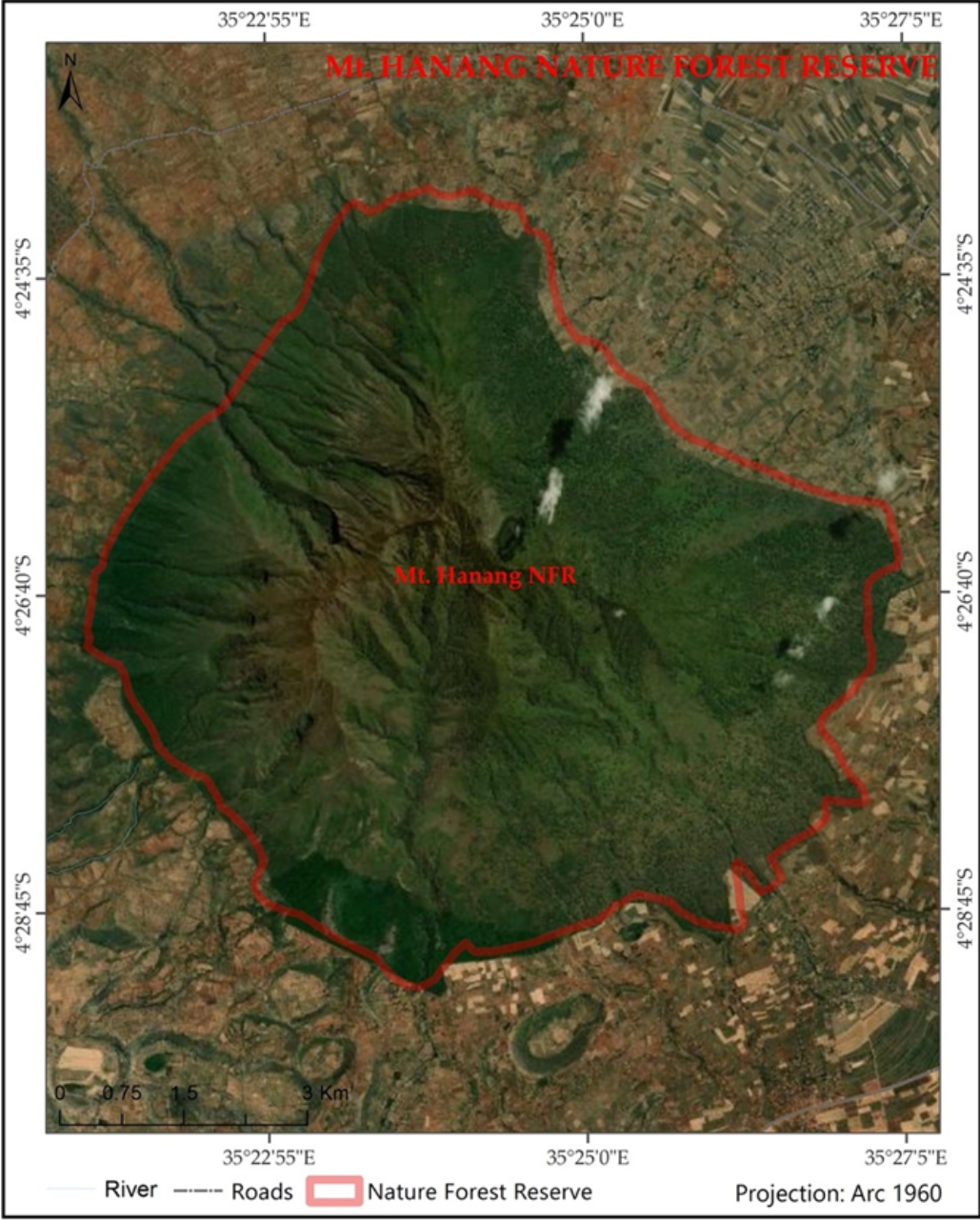
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	Amount Budgeted	Amount Committed	Amount Spent	Amount unused/undisbursed
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews				
Technical Consultants				
1. Forest Protected Areas Specialist (deputy team leader)				
2. Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation Expert	57,000.00	57,000.00	56,416.06	583.94
3. PA Financing Expert				
4. Community Consultation Expert with good knowledge of stakeholder engagement, Gender Mainstreaming and social safeguards				

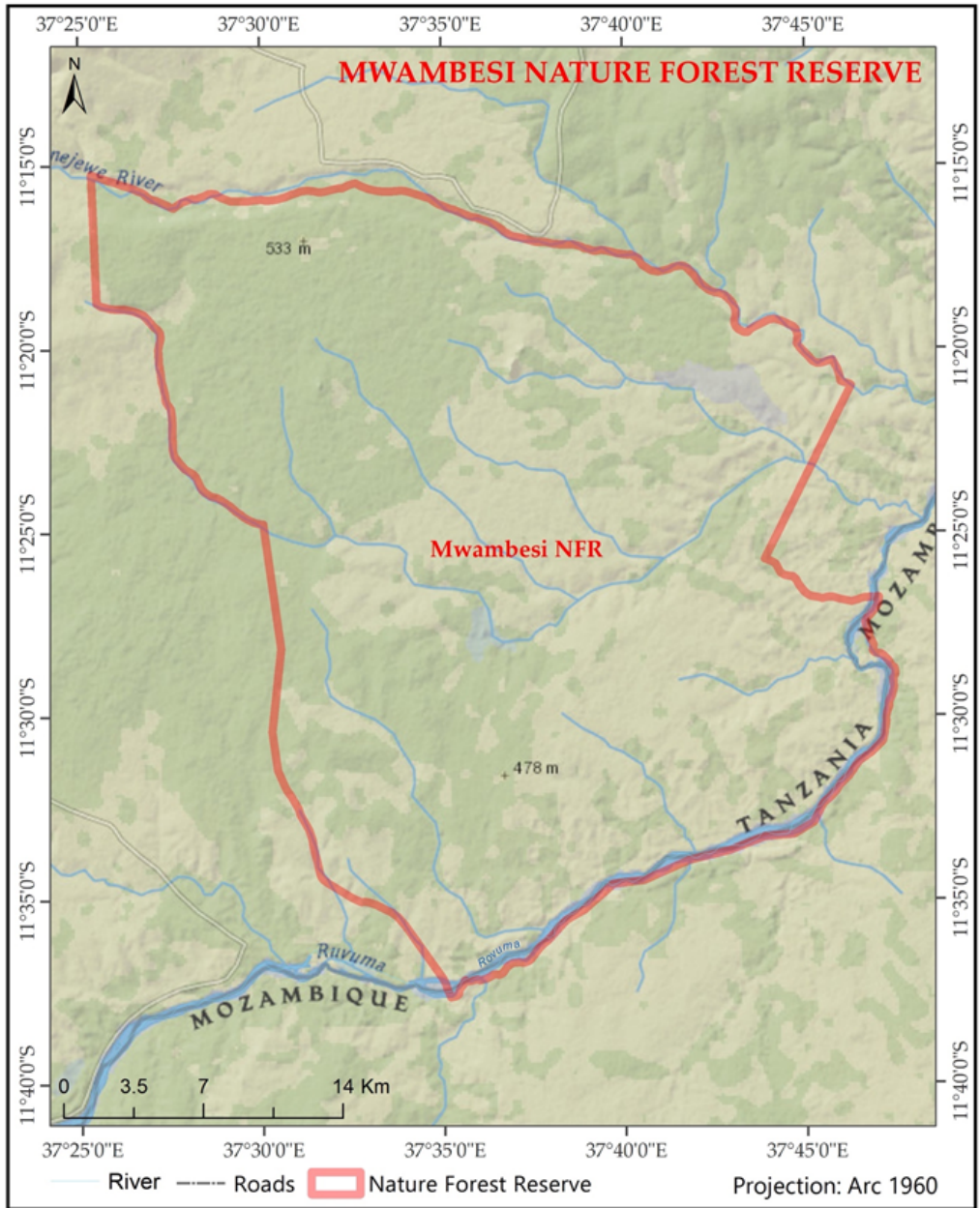
5. Social and Environmental Safeguards Expert - (International consultant)				
Travel	27,000.00	27,000.00	26,138.87	861.13
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes				
1. Project Design Expert with specialization in Biodiversity/ NRM/ Conservation (team leader)	43,000.00	43,000.00	42,924.00	76.00
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report Delivery of final outputs				
Workshops/trainings	23,000.00	23,000.00	22,581.74	418.26
Total	150,000.00	150,000.00	148,060.67	1,939.33

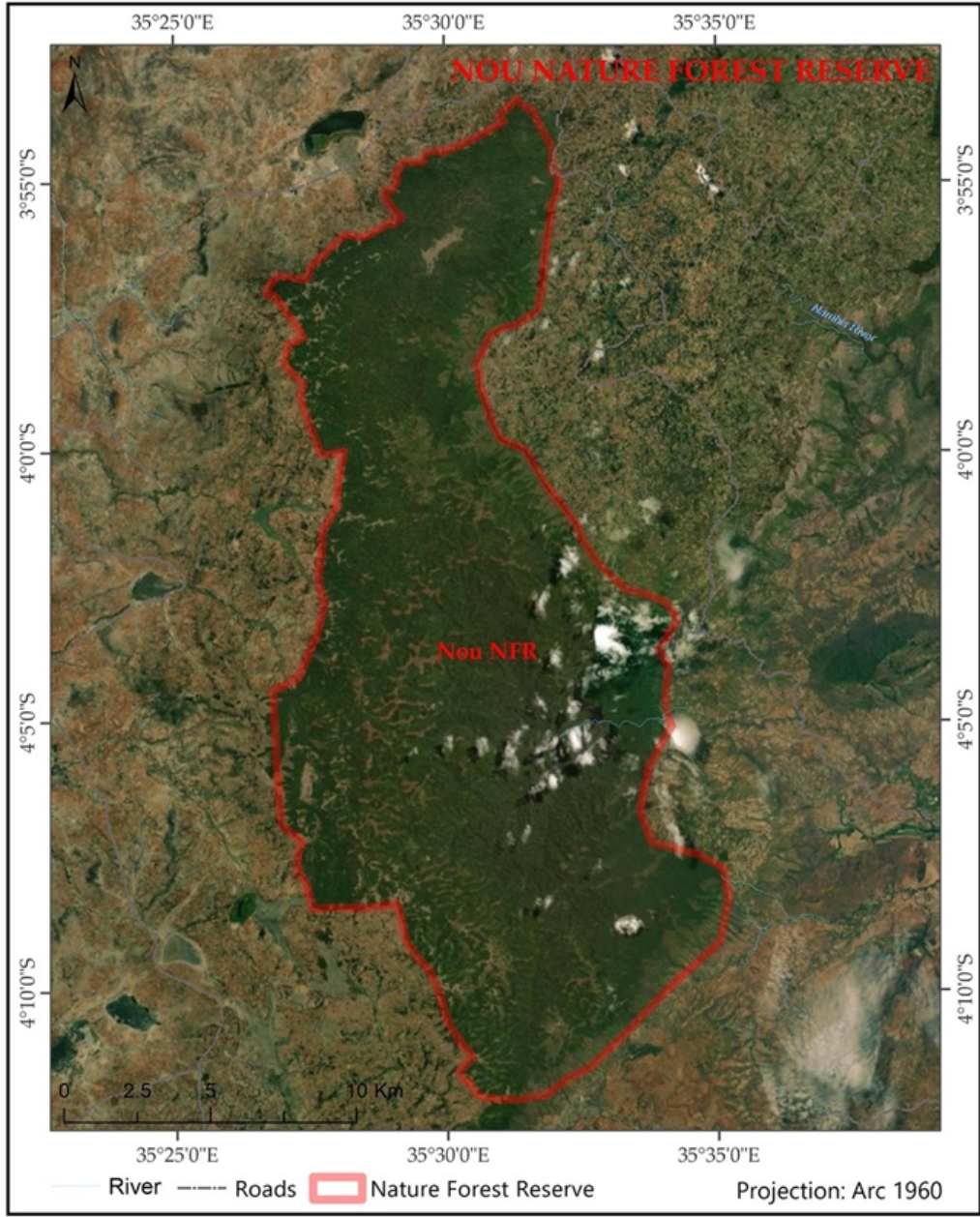
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

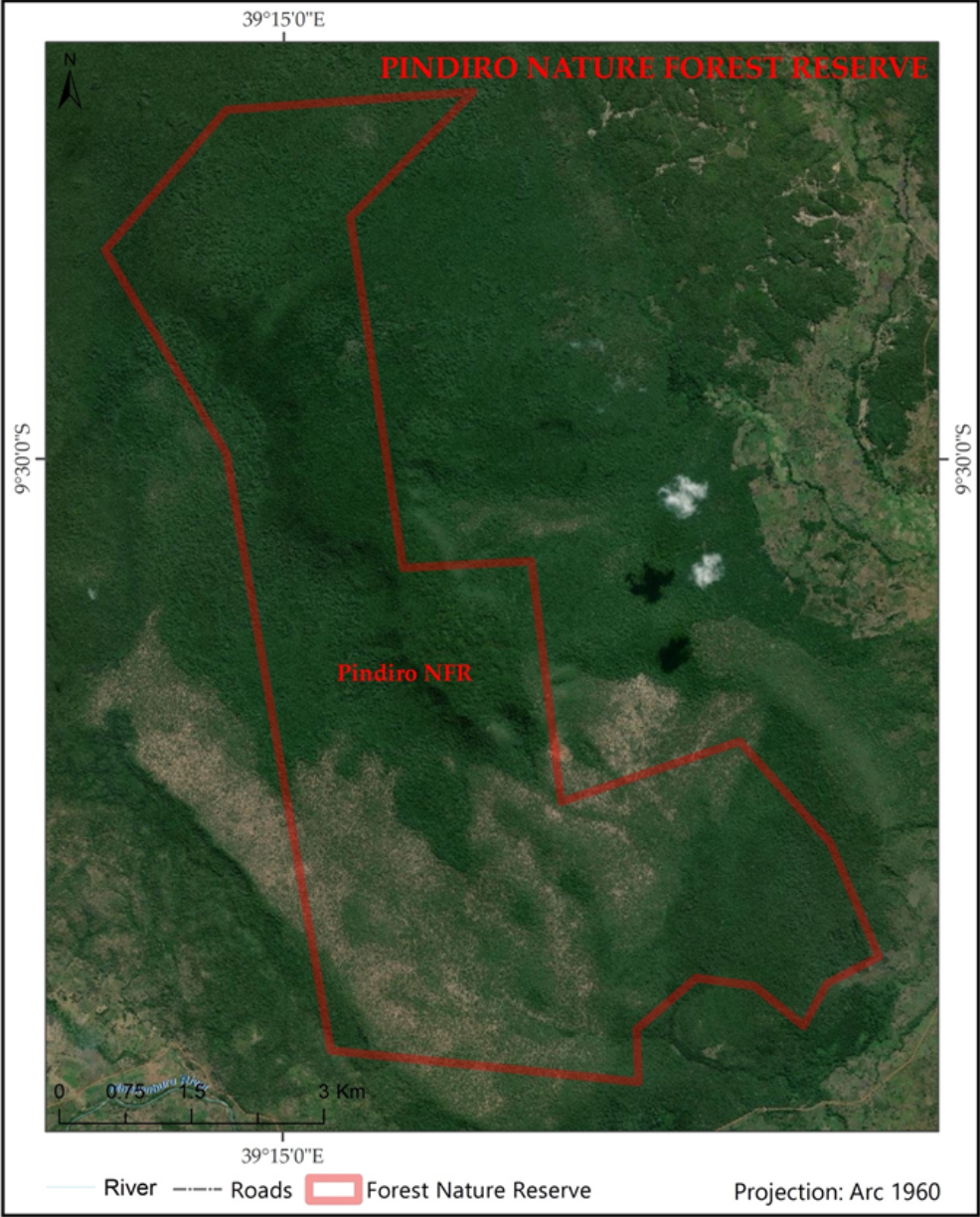
Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

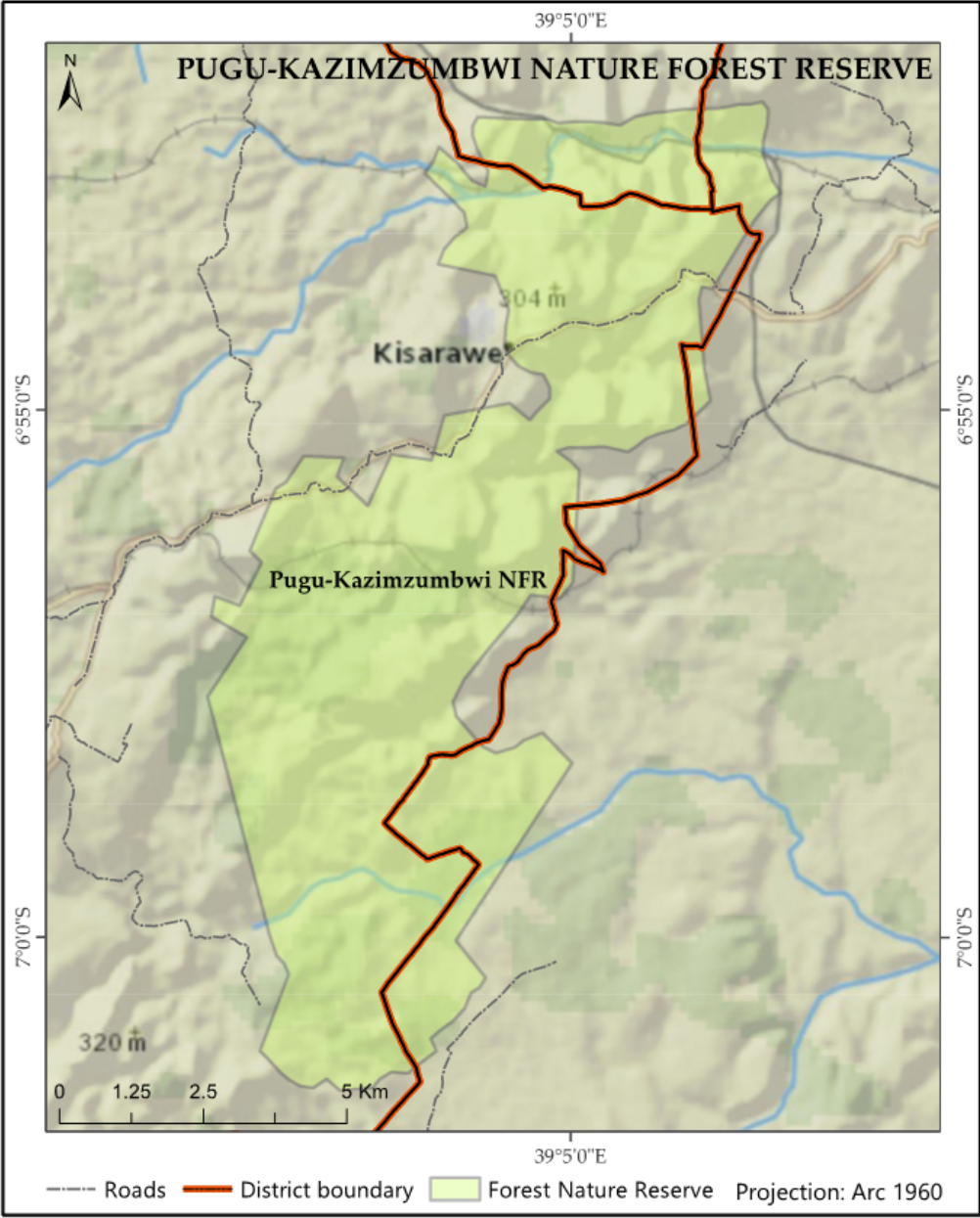


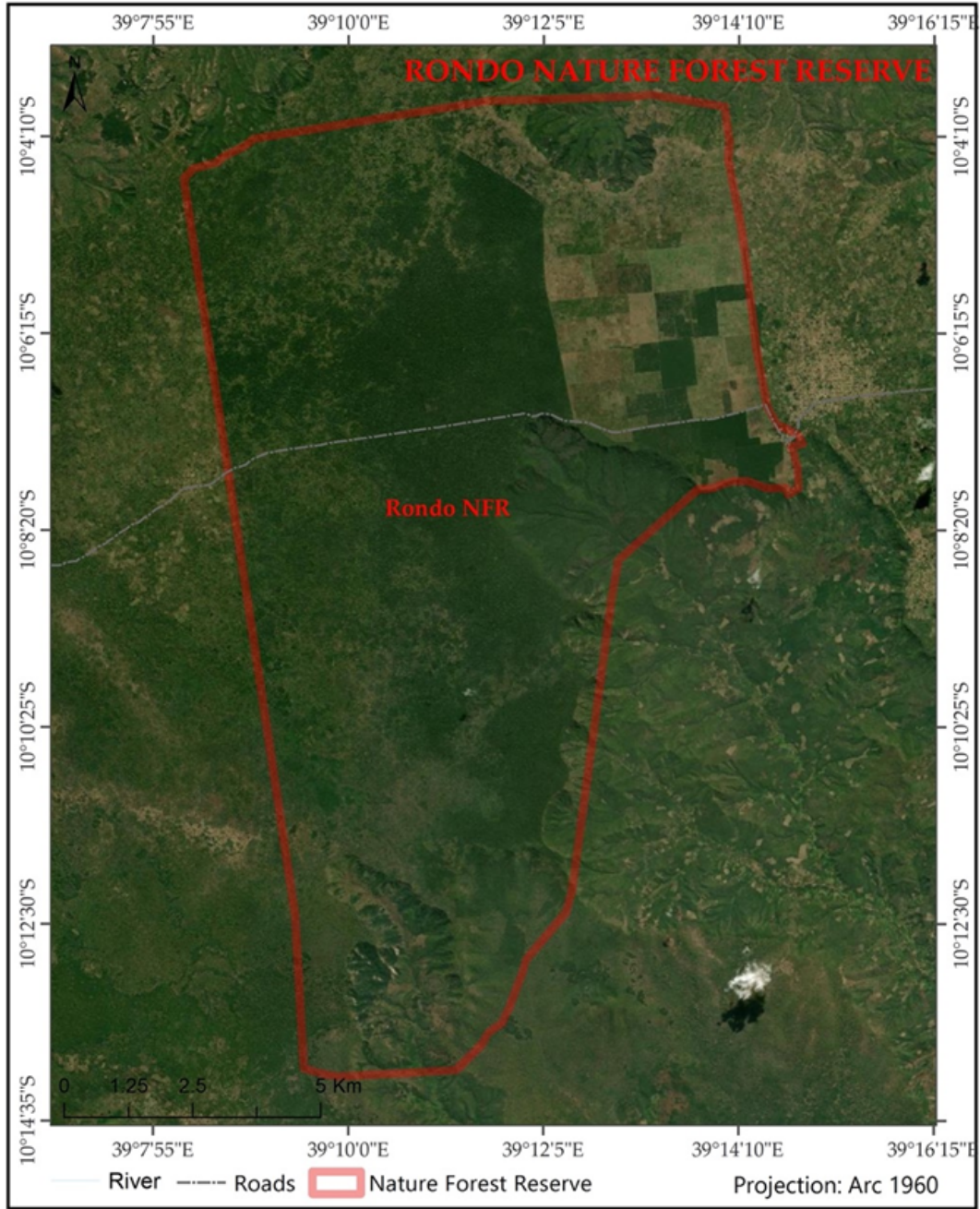


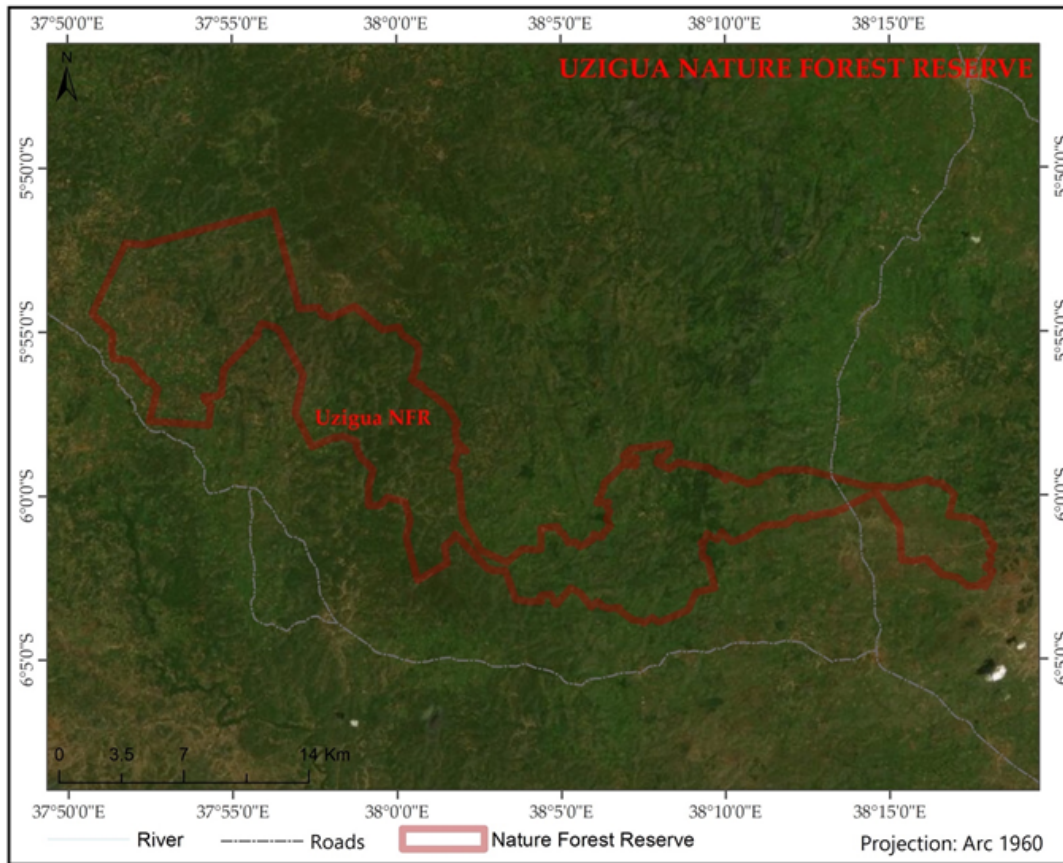












Protected Area	Latitude	Longitude
Essimigor NFR	03° 24' 10" S	36° 4' 35" E
Hassama Hill NFR	03° 53' 23" S	35° 40' 08" E
Mount Hanang NFR	04° 26' 06" S	35° 24' 00" E
Mwambesi NFR	11° 25' 00" S	37° 45' 00" E
Nou NFR	04° 05' 00" S	35° 30' 00" E
Pindiro	09° 31' 59" S	39° 16' 00" E
Pugu-Kazimzumbwi	06° 58' 00" S	39° 02' 59" E
Rondo	10° 09' 00" S	39° 15' 00" E
Uzigua	06° 20' 00" S	35° 21' 00" E

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)
Equipment	Procurement and installation of automated water flow gauges for four NFRs and Automatic Weather Stations for four NFRs (Output 3.1.1).TOTAL: (US\$ 110,000)			110,000	110,000			110,000	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment
Equipment	Procurement of eight 125-250cc motorcycles for at least three NFRs (Output 1.1.2). @\$7,125/motorbikeProcurement of basic furnishing and equipment (battery packs, office equipment, chairs, tables, bedding, etc.) for the ranger outposts constructed/refurbished in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.2). @\$11,000 per each NFRTOTAL: US\$156,000	156,000			156,000			156,000	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment

<p>Equipm ent</p>	<p>Procurement of additional uniforms and basic safety equipment (first aid, GPs, backpack, etc) for forest rangers and other field staff deployed in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.2). (US\$152,000)Procurement of basic safety equipment (boots, overalls, torch, first aid kits, etc.) for any village-based forest guards mandated to patrol in the nine NFRs (Output 1.1.2). (US\$45,000)Procurement of rations for TFS forest rangers and village-based forest guards deployed in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.2). (US\$98,000)Procurement of fuel supplies for the eight motorcycles procured by the project (Output 1.1.2). (US\$22,000) how much per year?Material costs (i.e., stone, cement, concrete beacons) of installing, replacing or repairing reserve boundary markers in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$9,000)Procurement of equipment (slashers, brush cutters, shovels, rakes, etc.) required to demarcate the reserve boundaries in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$22,000)Procurement of basic invasive plant control materials and equipment (slashers, chainsaws, backpack dispensers, chemicals, etc.) for three NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$30,000)Procurement of materials (temporary fencing, seeds, mulch, nursery plants, erosion control netting, etc.) required</p>	<p>392,000</p>			<p>392,000</p>		<p>392,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
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<p>Equipm ent</p>	<p>Procurement of field monitoring (GPS units, sampling frames, tape measure, sampling bags, etc.) equipment and materials for forest carbon monitoring in FRs (Output 3.1.1). (US\$24,334)Laboratory costs for analyses of soil samples for carbon content (Output 3.1.1). (US\$24,000)TOTAL: US\$48,334</p>			<p>48,334</p>	<p>48,334</p>			<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
<p>Equipm ent</p>	<p>Procurement of materials and goods (concrete, stone, livestock proof fencing, stones, signage poles, etc.) required to limit uncontrolled access at hotspot areas in three NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$20,000)Procurement of materials (gravel, drainage pipes, stone, gabions, etc.) required to upgrade, maintain and repair roads and footpaths in three NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$65,000)Procurement of informational, route and directional signage for three NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$45,000)TOTAL: US\$130,000</p>		<p>130,000</p>	<p>130,000</p>			<p>130,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
<p>Equipm ent</p>	<p>Procurement of access control and fee payment system technology in one NFR (Output 2.2.1).TOTAL: US\$ 46,000</p>		<p>46,000</p>	<p>46,000</p>			<p>46,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment and UNDP</p>

Equipm ent	Procurement of information technology equipment (2 laptops@\$2000), software (GIS, climate modelling) and satellite imagery (@\$10/square km) to support forest carbon monitoring (Output 3.1.1) (US\$42,000)TOTAL: US\$42,000			42,000	42,000		42,000	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment and UNDP
Equipm ent	Procurement of software (GIS), imagery (aerial photography) and hardware (laptop, GPS units, etc.) required to map invasive alien plants, degraded areas, fire breaks and fires in targeted NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$12,000)TOAL: US\$12,000	12,000			12,000		12,000	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment and UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual appointment of a Project Manager (PM). (US\$ 120,000 - 75% of total PM salary fee)Contractual appointment of a Project Financial and Administration Officer (PM). (US\$ 110,334 - 100% salary fee)TOTAL: US\$ 230,334				-	230,334	230,334	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment

<p>Contractual services-Company</p>	<p>Contractual appointment of a business consulting company to support TFS in the preparation of CIPs for nine NFRs, and the development of implementation plans to guide the roll out of four financial instruments in four NFRs (Output 2.1.1). (US\$90,000)Contractual appointment of a business consulting company to support TFS in the preparation of a detailed recreational and tourism plan for one NFR (Output 2.1.2). (US\$45,000)Contractual appointment of a civil engineering firms to plan and construct/refurbish/upgrade the visitor entry/control points, parking areas, camping and picnic facilities, ablution facilities, other communal facilities, waste management and disposal facilities, water supply and power supply in one of the three selected NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$525,000)Contractual appointment of a civil engineering firms to plan and construct/refurbish/upgrade the visitor entry/control point/s, visitor parking areas, visitor information center, waste management and disposal facilities, water supply and power supply in one NFR (Output 2.1.2). (US\$245,000)Contractual appointment of a civil engineering firms to plan and construct/refurbish/upgrade the water supply power supply</p>	<p>1,205,000</p>	<p>1,205,000</p>		<p>1,205,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment and UNDP</p>
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Contractual services-Company	Contractual appointment of a climate research institute (or NGO) to support TFS in modelling climate scenarios, conduct NFR system vulnerability and impact assessments, identify adaptation measures for NFRs, and prepare technical guidelines for the implementation of adaptation measures (Output 3.1.1).TOTAL: (US\$82,000)			82,000	82,000		82,000	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment
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<p>Contractual services-Company</p>	<p>Contractual appointment of a climate research institute (or NGO) to support TFS in the assessment of climate risks, impacts and vulnerabilities in the nine NFRs (Output 1.1.1). (US\$76,000)Contractual appointment of local or regional civil engineering firms to plan, construct/refurbish and install basic services for ranger outposts in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.2). (US\$920,000)Contractual appointment of a radio communications company to supply and install/upgrade radio communications infrastructure and equipment (repeaters, base stations, routers, radios, etc.) in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.2). (US\$190,000)Contractual appointment of local NGO/CBOs to provide backstopping support to village governments in the management of community forests and natural resource-based livelihoods development around nine NFRs (Output 1.2.1). (US\$130,000)TOTAL : US\$1,316,000</p>	<p>1,316,000</p>			<p>1,316,000</p>		<p>1,316,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment and UNDP</p>
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International Consultants	Contractual appointment of an international mid-term evaluation consultant (M&E). (US\$28,000)Contractual appointment of an international final evaluation consultant (M&E). (US\$30,000)TOTAL: US\$ 58,000				-	58,000		58,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Contractual appointment of a local mid-term evaluation consultant (M&E). (US\$18,000)Contractual appointment of a local final evaluation consultant (M&E). (US\$19,000)TOTAL: US\$37,000				-	37,000		37,000	UNDP
Local Consultants	Contractual appointment of a nature-based tourism consultant to prepare the Investment Prospectus for, and identify opportunities for community beneficitation from, a recreational tourism concession in one NFR (Output 2.2.1).TOTAL: US\$28,000	28,000			28,000	0		28,000	UNDP

<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Renumeration costs of short-term casual labor to help secure the reserve boundaries in the hotspot areas in three NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$24,000) Renumeration costs of short-term casual labor to upgrade, maintain and repair roads and footpaths in three NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$42,000) Renumeration costs of short-term casual labor to erect and attach informational, route and directional signage in three NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$22,000) TOTAL: US\$88,000</p>		<p>88,000</p>		<p>88,000</p>		<p>88,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
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<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Renumeration costs of short-term casual labor to maintain firebreaks in fire hotspot areas along the boundaries of three NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$18,000)Renumeration costs of short-term casual labor to mechanically clear high priority invasive plant management blocks in three NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$ 22,000)Renumeration costs of short-term casual labor to implement a forest restoration and rehabilitation program in one NFR (Output 1.1.3) (US\$ 34,000)Renumeration costs of short-term casual labor to implement boundary demarcation program in the nine NFRs (Output 1.1.3) (US\$ 18,000)TOTAL: US\$92,000</p>	<p>92,000</p>			<p>92,000</p>		<p>92,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Costs (logistics, venue, catering, translation, recording) for the project launch and inception meeting (M&E).TOTAL: US\$8,000</p>			<p>-</p>	<p>8,000</p>		<p>8,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>

<p>Training, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Costs of community stakeholder consultations in the design, development and operationalization of a carbon project in one NFR and a tourism concession in one NFR (Output 2.2.1). (US\$20,000)Costs of stakeholder consultations (venue, travel, catering, translations, facilitation) with prospective private sector partners in the development and operationalization of a carbon project in and around one NFR and a TFS-private tour operator partnership in one NFR. (US\$12,000)Costs of accredited training service providers to deliver targeted training courses in tourism planning, tourism management, tourism concessioning, tourism services and product development and carbon project development to selected TFS and NFR staff (Output 2.2.1). (US\$38,000)Costs of accredited training service providers to deliver targeted training courses in tourism planning, tourism management, tourism concessioning, tourism services and product development and carbon project development to selected community members and entrepreneurs (Output 2.2.1). (US\$33,000)TOTAL: \$103,000</p>		<p>103,000</p>		<p>103,000</p>		<p>103,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
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Training , Worksh ops, Meeting s	<p>Costs of stakeholder consultations (venue, travel, catering, translations, facilitation, information material) undertaken during the drafting of the Forest Management Plans for nine NFRs (Output 1.1.1). (\$26,000).Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) for TFS staff in hosting and participating in stakeholder consultation meetings undertaken during the drafting of the Forest Management Plans for nine NFRs (Output 1.1.1). (\$42,000)Costs of accredited training service providers to deliver a training and mentoring program for TFS forest ranger and technical staff, and village-based forest guards, deployed in nine NFRs (Output 1.1.2). (US\$ 120,000)Costs of accredited training service providers to deliver integrated fire management training to TFS staff and community-based forest guards in 3 NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$18,000)Costs of accredited training service providers to deliver invasive plant control training to selected TFS forest ranger and technical staff, and village-based forest guards, in three NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$18,000)Running costs (venue, materials development, translation services, travel costs, logistics, catering) associated with awareness-raising, information sharing and community engagement</p>	298,000	298,000	298,000	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment
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<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel costs (fuel, accommodation, meals) for stakeholder attendance at inception meeting and introduction meetings (M&E). (US\$6000) Local travel costs for the collection of data for progress reporting on the project indicators (M&E). (US\$24,000) TOTAL: \$30,000</p>				<p>-</p>	<p>30,000</p>		<p>30,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
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<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) for TFS staff in hosting and participating in stakeholder consultation meetings undertaken during the drafting data collection of the Forest Management Plans for nine NFRs (Output 1.1.1). (US\$32,000)Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) of TFS staff linked to the surveying of reserve boundaries, implementation of integrated fire management, control of invasive plants and restoration and rehabilitation of forest habitats in targeted NFRs (Output 1.1.3). (US\$32,000)Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) of TFS staff providing technical support to communities in identifying, establishing, and planning VLFRs and CFRs around nine NFRs (Output 1.2.1). (US\$ 28,000)Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) for TFS staff participating in landscape-scale conservation and tourism development initiatives that will improve linkages to nine NFRs (Output 1.2.1). (US\$18,000)TOTAL: US\$ 110,000</p>	<p>110,000</p>					<p>110,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
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<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) of TFS staff in data collection, hosting stakeholder consultations, participating in CIP team meetings and drafting of the CIPs for nine NFRs (Output 2.1.1). (US\$32,000)Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) of TFS staff to plan and oversee development of infrastructure, services, and facilities in three NFRs (Output 2.1.2). (US\$45,000)Travel costs (transport, meals) of communities for the collection of baseline and monitoring data for a carbon project in and around one NFR (Output 2.2.1). (US\$22,000)Travel costs (fuel, daily allowance) of TFS staff to plan and oversee the operationalization of income generating opportunities in four NFRs (Output 2.2.1). (US\$32,000)TOTAL: US\$131,000</p>		<p>131,000</p>		<p>131,000</p>		<p>131,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>
<p>Office Supplies</p>	<p>Costs of the design, layout and printing of brochures, pamphlets, information sheets and other electronic media for two NFRs (Output 2.2.1).TOTAL: US\$ 20,000</p>		<p>20,000</p>		<p>20,000</p>		<p>20,000</p>	<p>Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment</p>

Office Supplies	Production (content, design, layout, and printing) costs of agricultural information media on GAP and CSA practices for dissemination to NFR-adjacent farmer households (Output 1.2.1). (US\$26,700)TOTAL: \$26,700	26,700			26,700			26,700	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment
Other Operating Costs	Costs of the formatting, editing, DTP layout and electronic publishing of the CIPs for nine NFRs (Output 2.1.1).TOTAL: US\$13,642		13,642		13,642			13,642	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment
Other Operating Costs	DTP layout, map production and printing costs for publishing the Forest Management Plans of nine NFRs (Output 1.1.1).TOTAL: US\$24,000	24,000			24,000			24,000	Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment
Total		2,426,700	1,764,642	282,334	4,473,676	133,000	230,334	4,837,010	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement

with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).