

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

### Part I: Project Information

**GEF ID**  
10690

**Project Type**  
FSP

**Type of Trust Fund**  
GET

**CBIT/NGI**  
 CBIT  
 NGI

**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

**Taxonomy**

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

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**

72 In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

459,516.00

**Submission Date**

9/26/2020

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund                     | GEF Amount(\$)      | Co-Fin Amount(\$)    |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| BD-2-7                 | GET                            | 4,837,010.00        | 28,886,000.00        |
|                        | <b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b> | <b>4,837,010.00</b> | <b>28,886,000.00</b> |

## B. Indicative 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       | Project Outcomes  | Project Outputs  | Trust Fund | GEF Amount(\$) | Co-Fin Amount(\$) |
|--|----------------------|---|--|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Manage climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity | Technical Assistance | <p>1.1 <i>Enhanced planning and improved collaboration in the management of buffer areas around nine Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) contributes to mitigating and adapting to climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity.</i></p> <p>Indicated by:</p> <p>(i) Increase in household income in NFR-adjacent villages with working agreements with NFRs. <i>(with gender</i></p> | <p>1.1.1 Reserve Management Plans (RMPs) - that incorporate measures to reduce climate-induced risks to biodiversity and enhance climate resilience - are developed for all newly established NFRs (with technical capacity of NFR staff developed; climate risks and impacts identified; vulnerability of physical, biological, heritage and infrastructural features to climate change assessed; underlying causes of climate vulnerability evaluated; practical, cost-effective adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability developed; new climate-resilient RMPs consultatively prepared).</p> <p>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 (with formalized agreements between NFR and adjacent village governments in place; conservation and community development activities identified in formalized agreements implemented; NFR participation in regional and local land use planning and development processes in buffer areas; involvement in landscape-scale conservation and tourism development initiatives; reserve co-management structures established).</p> | GET        | 1,750,000.00   | 10,860,000.00     |

*disaggregated targets to be developed at PPG)*

(ii) Increase in the extent of physical connectivity<sup>[1]</sup> (as a % of the reserve boundary) of each NFR to intact adjacent natural habitats.

(iii) Increase in number of collaborative working partnerships with neighbouring land owners and land users. *(with gender considerations built into targets during PPG)*

*1.2 The improved operational management capacity in nine NFRs enables a more proactive response to climate-*

1.2.1 Basic operational staff management capacity is established in each NFR (with corps of forest rangers adequately trained, equipped and deployed; accommodation units for forest rangers equipped and serviced; ranger outposts equipped and serviced; communications network operational; village-based forest guards adequately trained, equipped and mentored). *gender disaggregated targets for staff training to be developed at PPG.*

1.2.2 Proactive management measures to reduce the climate-induced threats of fire, invasive species and habitat degradation to biodiversity are implemented in each NFR (with integrated forest fire management training undertaken; basic wildfire management equipment procured; fire incidence reporting and information management system established; boundary fire breaks constructed at wildfire hotspots; mapping of IAS completed; integrated IAS management and control training undertaken; mechanical and chemical IAS control program implemented; mapping of degraded river courses completed; bank stabilization, and vegetation restoration, program implemented).

*induced threats  
to forest  
biodiversity.*

Indicated by:

((i) Increase in  
METT score of  
nine NFRs.

(ii)  
Improvement  
in Forest  
Health  
Monitoring  
Index (FHMI)[2]  
for nine NFRs.

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[1] Measured  
as  
uninterrupted  
forest cover.

[2] Comprising  
fixed transect  
or plot data in  
each NFR,  
monitored over  
time for (i) tree  
mortality; (ii)  
overall tree  
growth; and (iii)  
forest crown  
assessment  
(see  
[https://www.fia  
.fs.fed.us/progr  
am-  
features/indica  
tors/](https://www.fia.fs.fed.us/program-features/indicators/)).

income-generating opportunities to finance threat-reduction measures

nt

2.1 *The enabling conditions for alternative income-generating opportunities in nine NFRs are in place.*

Indicated by:

(i) Number of NFRs with: approved Investment Plans; roll-out action plans for income-generating opportunities; and the minimum infrastructure, bulk services and trained staff required to operationalise these opportunities.

2.2 *Income-generating mechanisms are tested in selected NFRs, and demonstrate their efficacy*

Output 2.1.1 Basic Investment Plans, and linked short-term roll-out action plans for testing a revenue-generating opportunity, developed in all newly established NFRs (with funding needs and gaps assessed; income-generating opportunities to help address funding gaps identified; viability of each income-generating opportunity evaluated; 4-5 income generating opportunities to test in NFRs selected; supporting environment required to operationalise these opportunities identified and described; detailed action plan to guide the incremental roll-out of each income-generating opportunity drafted).

Output 2.1.2 The basic infrastructure and bulk services required to support income-generating opportunities is developed in selected NFRs (with road system and footpath network upgraded; bulk water and electricity supply and waste management services constructed/upgraded; basic visitor infrastructure constructed/upgraded).

Output 2.1.3 Targeted training is delivered to selected NFR staff and local community members (with critical skills gaps, and prospective training service providers, identified; formal training, accreditation, and/or mentoring program implemented). - *Gender disaggregated targets for staff training to be developed at PPG*

Output 2.2.1 A suite of 4-5 income-generating opportunities are operationalized in selected NFRs, managed under different implementation modalities, and their cost-effectiveness monitored.

*for scaling up  
across the NFR  
network.*

Indicated by:

(i) Annual net  
income (US\$)  
per income-  
generating  
activity

(ii) Number of  
NFRs where  
viable income-  
generating  
opportunities  
are replicated  
or scaled  
up (*with  
targets for  
involvement of  
women, youth  
and other  
vulnerable  
groups in  
income-  
generating  
activities  
developed  
during PPG*)

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|   |                      |   |  |     |                     |                      |
|---|----------------------|---|--|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 3. Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming | Technical Assistance | 3.1 <i>Improved knowledge of, and the monitoring and evaluation of measures to manage, climate-induced threats to biodiversity guides the future climate-proofing of the national system of NFRs in Tanzania.</i> | 3.1.1 Climate knowledge and information required to guide decisions and actions that will enhance the climate-resilience of the NFR network is developed (with future climate conditions modelled; climate vulnerability and impact assessments conducted; appropriate and cost efficient climate adaptive actions identified; technical guidelines to guide the planning and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures developed; planning and decision-support processes aligned to incorporate climate information into biodiversity conservation measures).<br><br>3.1.2 Project-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system - that also incorporates gender mainstreaming, social safeguards and socio-economic development – is developed and maintained, with womens’ participation in M&E secured as per the project’s Gender Action Plan<br><br><i>(See Sect. II, item 3 for indicative cost and explanation)</i> | GET | 406,676.00          | 3,840,000.00         |
| <b>Sub Total (\$)</b>   |                      |   |  |     | <b>4,606,676.00</b> | <b>27,100,000.00</b> |
| <b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>  |                      |   |  |     |                     |                      |
| GET   |                      |   |  |     | 230,334.00          | 1,786,000.00         |
| <b>Sub Total(\$)</b>  |                      |   |  |     | <b>230,334.00</b>   | <b>1,786,000.00</b>  |
| <b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>   |                      |   |  |     | <b>4,837,010.00</b> | <b>28,886,000.00</b> |



**C. Indicative sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

| <b>Sources of Co-financing</b> | <b>Name of Co-financier</b>  | <b>Type of Co-financing</b> | <b>Investment Mobilized</b> | <b>Amount(\$)</b> |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 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   | Vice Presidents Office (VPO)   | In-kind                     | Recurrent expenditures      | 1,000,000.00      |
| Recipient Country Government   | Vice Presidents Office (VPO)   | Public Investment           | Investment mobilized        | 2,986,000.00      |
| Others                         | Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)  | Grant                       | Investment mobilized        | 4,000,000.00      |
| Others                         | Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF)  | In-kind                     | Recurrent expenditures      | 1,000,000.00      |
| Donor Agency                   | World Bank   | Loans                       | Investment mobilized        | 200,000.00        |
| Civil Society Organization     | Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF)                             | Grant                       | Investment mobilized        | 2,000,000.00      |
| Donor Agency                   | German Government  | Grant                       | Investment mobilized        | 200,000.00        |
| Civil Society Organization     | WWF Regional Office for Africa (ROA)   | Grant                       | Investment mobilized        | 1,400,000.00      |

|                              |  |         |                               |                      |
|------------------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Civil Society Organization   | Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)  | Grant   | Investment mobilized          | 500,000.00           |
| Recipient Country Government | President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG), Ministry of Agriculture | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures        | 1,000,000.00         |
|                              |  |         | <b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b> | <b>28,886,000.00</b> |

### 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 and any associated baseline projects' in Part II below) 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 to support community-based project activities and gender/climate change mainstreaming in the project areas. The contribution from UNDP may also partially cover some of the costs of technical activities in the project. 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 investment mobilized from the World Bank (\$200,000, through their International Development Agency) represents the portion of the US\$150m in loan funding for the Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth (REGROW) project (2017-2023) that will be directed to help improve the operational management, tourism infrastructure and tourism services in the NFRs on the southern circuit - this may include project-targeted NFRs such as Mwambesi, Rondo and Pindiro. The investment mobilized from the German Government (\$200,000, still to be confirmed) represents their contribution to Tanzania to advance their NAP process. The investment mobilized from WWF ROA (\$1,400,000) reflects the funding commitment linked to restoring degraded forests in NFRs, and their adjacent natural forests, under the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa Initiative, currently under development. The TFCG 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).

D. Indicative 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        |
| <b>Total GEF Resources(\$)</b> |            |          |              |                      | <b>4,837,010.00</b> | <b>459,516.00</b> | <b>5,296,526.00</b> |

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required



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            | <b>164,250.00</b> |                   |
|        |            |          |              |                      | <b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b> | <b>150,000.00</b> | <b>14,250.00</b>  | <b>164,250.00</b> |

## Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 219,209.00           | 0.00                             | 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 | WDPA ID | IUCN Category | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|----------------------------|---------|---------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|

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           | 0.00                             | 0.00                       | 0.00                      |

| Name of the Protected Area | WDPA 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) |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Essimingor FR              | 555624079 | Habitat/Species Management Area | 6,070.00             |                                  |                            |                           |  |                              |                             |
| Hassama Hills FR           | 301422    | Habitat/Species Management Area | 4,856.00             |                                  |                            |                           |  |                              |                             |
| Mount Hanang NFR           | 555697525 | Strict Nature Reserve           | 5,836.00             |                                  |                            |                           |  |                              |                             |
| Mwambesi NFR               | 555697522 | Strict Nature Reserve           | 112,901.00           |                                  |                            |                           |  |                              |                             |

|                      |                     |                                 |           |  |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Nou FR               | 301425              | Habitat/Species Management Area | 28,936.00 |   |
| Pindiro NFR          | 555697523           | Strict Nature Reserve           | 12,249.00 |   |
| Pugu-Kazimzumbwi NFR | 555623841<br>301571 | Strict Nature Reserve           | 8,965.00  |   |
| Rondo NFR            | 555697524           | Strict Nature Reserve           | 11,742.00 |   |
| Uzigua NFR           | 301527              | Strict Nature Reserve           | 27,654.00 |  |

**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 | 0.00 | 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             |                                  |                      |                     |

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)**

| 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) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided**

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

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

**Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)**

|       |           |
|-------|-----------|
| 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 <sub>2</sub> e (direct)   | 1142870 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect) | 0       | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

| <b>Total Target Benefit</b>                               | <b>(At PIF)</b> | <b>(At CEO Endorsement)</b> | <b>(Achieved at MTR)</b> | <b>(Achieved at TE)</b> |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>   | 1,142,870       |                             |                          |                         |
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b> |                 |                             |                          |                         |
| <b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>               | 2022            |                             |                          |                         |
| <b>Duration of accounting</b>                             | 20              |                             |                          |                         |

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

| <b>Total Target Benefit</b>                               | <b>(At PIF)</b> | <b>(At CEO Endorsement)</b> | <b>(Achieved at MTR)</b> | <b>(Achieved at TE)</b> |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>   |                 |                             |                          |                         |
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b> |                 |                             |                          |                         |
| <b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>               |                 |                             |                          |                         |
| <b>Duration of accounting</b>                             |                 |                             |                          |                         |

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) |
|------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

|        | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Female | 4,200                    |                                      |                          |                         |
| Male   | 4,800                    |                                      |                          |                         |
| Total  | 9000                     | 0                                    | 0                        | 0                       |

## 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)

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) hosts globally significant biodiversity, ranking amongst the top countries in tropical Africa in terms of the representivity of ecoregions, richness of species and extent of species endemism. The country lies at the meeting point of six major bio-geographic zones: the dry Somali-Maasai; savannahs; the acacia-commiphora woodlands; the Guinea-Congolian forest; the coastal forest mosaic; and the scattered afro-montane/afro-alpine areas. Over thirty major vegetation communities are recognized, hosting more than 10,000 plant species (of which more than 15% are endemic). The species inventory includes more than 300 mammal species, over 1,100 species of birds (one of the largest avifauna in Africa, with 56 species of global conservation concern) and over 360 species of herpetofauna (of which 99 species are endemic). According to the IUCN Red List, Tanzania ranks 15<sup>th</sup> in the world in terms of mammal diversity (with 359 species) and 20<sup>th</sup> for amphibian diversity (178 species). There are 7 'Alliance for Zero Extinction' sites, 4 natural World Heritage Sites and 4 Ramsar sites. Tanzania contains two areas designated by Conservation International as Global Biodiversity Hotspots: Eastern Afro-montane forests (Eastern Arc and Albertine Rift components); and the Eastern African Coastal Forests. It also has eight WWF-designated Critical Eco-Regions: the Albertine Rift Montane Forest; Kenya-Tanzania Montane Forest; Eastern Arc Forest; Southern Rift Forest / Grassland mosaic; Coastal Forest Mosaic; Guinea-Congolian Forest Mosaic; Acacia Savannah; and Miombo Woodland.

The main natural forest and woodland types in Tanzania are the extensive miombo woodlands in lowland areas across the central and southern parts of the country, the acacia woodlands in the northern regions, the coastal forest/woodland mosaic in the east, mangrove forests along the Indian Ocean coast, and the closed-canopy, high forests on the ancient mountains of the Eastern Arc in the east, on the Albertine Rift and Lake Tanganyika in the west, and on the younger volcanic mountains in the north. Most of Tanzania's indigenous forests are of the dry woodland type (Miombo woodlands and Acacia savannah woodlands, totalling ~39.5 million ha), with the remainder comprising: coastal forests (~800,000 ha); Eastern Arc and other montane catchment forests (~350,000 ha); mangrove forests (~115,000ha); wetland forests (~200,000ha) and Guinea-Congolean lowland forests (~670,000 ha).

These forests have experienced high rates of forest cover change in recent years, with rates of deforestation estimated at 469,000 ha/annum (URT, 2017)[1]. The major causes of deforestation in Tanzania are attributed to an increased area under shifting cultivation and permanent agriculture, development of human settlements, firewood and charcoal production, timber extraction, overgrazing, uncontrolled fires, and most recently the introduction of large-scale agriculture for biofuel production. Underpinning these direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation are market and policy failures, rapid population growth, rural poverty and climate-change.

Forest protection is, however, particularly challenging and resource-intensive in countries such as Tanzania – with high forest dependence – where forest-based charcoal and fuel wood are the most important sources of household energy, and forest lands provide the last remaining areas for agricultural expansion. Recent evidence (Gizachew *et al*, 2020) clearly demonstrates that Protected Areas (PAs) in Tanzania (notably National Parks, Reserves and Forest Plantations) have lower deforestation rates than unprotected landscapes. Other than conserving critical biodiversity, these PAs also deliver an increasingly diverse set of ecosystem services from intact natural habitats (tourism, potable water, fuel, medicines, flood control, recreation, heritage protection, etc.). The sheer size (total area) and the

Large number and diversity of PAs in Tanzania means that they also make significant and vital contributions to emissions-reduction.

Establishing and managing protected areas is, thus, one of the most important policy tools for achieving Tanzania's environmental, natural-resource conservation and climate goals.

Different categories of terrestrial<sup>[2]</sup> PAs exist in Tanzania, and have different legal requirements, ownership and tenure arrangements. Tanzania's terrestrial PAs are grouped into six broad categories, according to the degree of protection offered to the land and wildlife. These are: National Parks (NP); Forest Reserves (FR) (including Nature Forest Reserves and Village Forest Reserves); Conservation Areas (CA); Game Controlled Areas (GCA) (including Game Reserves and Partial Game Reserves); Wildlife Management Areas (WMA); and Ramsar sites. Collectively, these conservation areas cover more than 28% of the country's land surface.

The Nature Forest Reserve (NFR) type of PA offers the highest level of protection (consistent with IUCN Category Ia: Strict Nature Reserves) for natural forests under the Forest Act (14 of 2002). To date, 19 NFRs – covering an area of 867,449 ha - have been officially declared and gazetted. These NFRs are state-owned and managed by the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS). No extraction of woody plant or animal species is allowed<sup>[3]</sup> and activities in NFRs are generally restricted to research, education and low-impact, nature-based tourism.

There have been notable recent improvements in the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the NFR network and an increase in the number of individual NFRs. However, for NFRs that still have limited operational capacity and are at risk of sustained deforestation pressure as a direct and indirect consequence of the effects of climate change (i.e. the 'low-capacity, high-risk' NFRs), there is still a clear need to engage affected stakeholders in implementing win-win solutions to further strengthen the protection of these NFRs.

The common climate-change hazards and impacts<sup>[4]</sup> in these low-capacity, high-risk NFRs include: ongoing loss of forest biodiversity due to changes in land use and production systems in buffer areas; increasing pressure on protected forest areas for agricultural use; intensifying pressure for fuelwood; decreasing river flows; increasing risk of flood events; growing hazard of wildfires; escalating threat of the spread of invasive alien species (IAS); ongoing habitat fragmentation; and future ecosystem shifts (for example, forest to woodlands, or woodlands to grasslands).

There are two main barriers to responding to climate-change impacts on biodiversity in the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs are:

*(i) Management deficiencies in the planning and operational management of NFRs*

Some of the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs do not yet have an overarching management plan to strategically guide and direct their annual resourcing, development and operations. NFR management plans generally seek to maximize conservation (and other) values while minimizing conflict with users. They still do not, however, adequately account for climate change impacts on biodiversity or identify measures to enhance their function as carbon sinks. There is also no objective assessment of the current, or future, vulnerability of biodiversity in NFRs to climate change. If management plans constitute a key element of adaptation to climate change, their quality, functional role, preparation and implementation will need to be improved. There is, thus, an emerging opportunity to include climate adaptation and mitigation measures in the NFR management plans for the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs (as part of management's response to the threats and pressures on the integrity of the reserve's biodiversity). But including climate change in management plans for NFRs remains difficult, particularly where climate adaptation and mitigation yields no immediate benefit and may impose an additional burden on managers. Managers also do not have the technical capacity, information and resources to proactively consider climate change in their planning and operations, and hence tend to respond instead to more immediate challenges and goals without considering their underlying cause.

Many of the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs are still isolated, often surrounded by incompatible land use or land cover other than forests. In many cases, this isolation becomes the reason for deforestation to push into the boundaries of these NFRs, threatening their effectiveness to maintain viable forest, protect biodiversity and contribute to national emission reduction targets in the longer term. The ongoing biological isolation of these NFRs is also affecting faunal movement corridors, reducing dispersal areas, compromising water yields from catchment areas, increasing the risk of erosion, and reducing the viability of species populations. While there has been some recent progress elsewhere in addressing the problem of the fragmentation of NFRs (such as linking the forests of Uluguru NFR through the Bunduki corridor) there is still an urgent need to better strengthen the physical link between these low-capacity, high-risk NFRs and their broader conservation landscapes. A number of the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs are spatially proximate to formal protected areas - such as national parks, game reserves, game controlled areas or wildlife management areas - which are administered by a number of different conservation agencies, such as the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) (e.g. Mount Hanang NFR is proximate to Manyara and Tarangire NPs) and the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) (e.g. Essimngor NFR borders Mto Wa Mbu GCA while Mwambesi borders Niassa GR). However, the coordination of planning and management between TFS and these other conservation agencies to achieve landscape-scale biodiversity conservation objectives is still sub-optimal. Improved coordination could significantly improve the long term sustainability (and climate-resilience) of the smaller isolated NFRs. Better cooperation may even open up opportunities for rationalising boundaries, establishing spatial corridors and/or sharing resources, capacities and knowledge between institutions.

While a number of Joint Management Agreements (JMA)<sup>[5]</sup> for NFRs have been negotiated between villages and the TFS, few of these have been operationalized in most of the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs. Consumptive use in NFRs is highly restricted and tourism use is currently extremely low, so almost no revenue is currently generated from the direct use of NFRs for redistribution to participating communities. Local communities thus perceive that there is an imbalance of costs and benefits associated with the conservation of NFRs, based on the fact that local residents are now no longer able to legally use the forest areas – such as hunting, grazing and collecting forest products or as a source of new agricultural land - but have received nothing in return for these lost opportunities. Tailor-made approaches urgently need to be tested, developed and implemented in these NFRs that allow for co-management, strictly controlled natural resource use, income-generation, improved livelihoods and equitable benefit-sharing.

The current staffing complement in the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs is still inadequate to meet the basic *in situ* operational requirements of the reserves. Key management, technical and professional skills are also not sufficiently represented in the staff complement. The number of technical staff completing forestry and certificate courses at the Forestry Training Institute at Olmotonyi (Arusha) is very low. The salaries of reserve staff are currently all paid from the state budget, with salary scales based on a very low public-service rate of remuneration, with negligible benefits. The implication is that experienced, skilled personnel are often difficult to retain within these low-capacity, high-risk NFRs. The reserve staff are also poorly resourced and equipped to effectively administer the NFRs. The low-capacity, high-risk reserves currently have inadequate infrastructure (buildings, roads, bridges, services) to meet even their basic administrative needs. Monitoring and enforcement capability are weak as a result of inadequate numbers of staff, training and equipment, with illegal activities in NFRs consequently poorly-regulated.

In the absence of regular reserve patrols and maintenance of reserve boundaries, encroachments and illegal harvesting of wood, plant material and bushmeat is rife. The risk of fires that spread from adjacent farmlands into forests remains largely uncontrolled, the extent of degraded forest and riparian habitats is increasing, while the aggressive spread of IAS (such as *Measopsis eminii* in Rondo, and *Lantana camara* in Pugu-Kazimzumbwi) are not being effectively contained.

(ii) *Insufficient funding allocated for improving the management of the sub-network of NFRs*

Annual allocations for the operational budgets of the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs are not yet adequate to meet the requirements for achieving basic standards of reserve management, or sufficient to maintain the utilitarian infrastructure and equipment in the reserves. Currently, the only mechanisms to generate revenue for these NFRs is the income accrued from fines, entry fees and camping fees. More than 80% of the recurrent expenditure in the NFRs comprises human resource costs, with insufficient funding being allocated to recurrent operational and maintenance costs, leaving the reserve management unable to replace ageing infrastructure, equipment and vehicles.

Although TFS is in the early stages of releasing commercial tourism concessions opportunities for selected NFRs, the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs are not part of this first tranche of concessions. While there is considerable potential to rapidly implement a suite of small-scale, low-impact income-generation opportunities in the low-capacity, high-risk NFRs (including entry fees, camping fees, hiking fees, water supply levies, overnight accommodation, tour package levies, facility leasing, special event hosting, curio sales, apiaries, honey production, butterfly farming, venue fees for filming and advertising, etc.), this potential remains untapped because there is/are: (i) no objective assessment of the viability of the income-generating opportunities in each NFR; (ii) no work plans, and associated budgets, to guide and finance the prioritized development and administration of each viable income-generating activity; (iii) poor access to, and limited awareness of, the NFRs by prospective users of commercial services; (iv) limited critical bulk-infrastructure services; (v) no capacity and expertise of NFR staff to develop and manage commercial services; and (vi) little incentive for NFRs to improve revenue streams, as income generated is not being re-invested back into these NFRs.

Tourism is one of the cornerstones of Tanzania's economy, contributing about 17.2% to the country's gross domestic product and 25% of all foreign exchange revenues. The sector, which provides direct employment for more than 600,000 people, generated approximately \$2.4 billion in 2018. But, due to the outbreak of Covid-19 in mid-March this year, the country's tourism sector has incurred significant losses due to travel restrictions imposed by governments worldwide to contain the spread of the virus. Because tourism is the largest contributor to the financing of Tanzania's protected areas, lost revenues have had major ramifications for the state conservation agencies, private concessionaires and landowners, and community conservation programmes[6].

## 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The Environment Division in the Vice President's Office (VPO) has overall responsibility for the coordination of national and international matters related to environmental management and climate policy. The Environment Division - led by a Director - comprises three Sections: Biodiversity Conservation; Environmental Management; and Environmental Assessment and Climate Change. The coordination of biodiversity management – including forest biodiversity – falls within the mandate of the *Biodiversity Conservation* section. The coordination of climate policy and international climate engagement, including the formulation and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), falls within the mandate of the *Environmental Assessment and Climate Change* section.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) has the responsibility for overseeing the management of all natural, cultural and tourism resources in Tanzania. The Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) within the MNRT is in turn directly responsible for the development of forest policy, laws and regulations and supervising their implementation in the forestry sector. The division has two sections - Forestry Development and Beekeeping Development - each headed by an Assistant Director.

The Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) Agency is a semi-autonomous government Executive Agency (under the MNRT) that is mandated with the establishment and management of national Forest Reserves (both natural and plantations), bee reserves and forest and bee resources on reserved land. The third '*Tanzania Forest Service Agency Strategic Plan*' (2020-2025) sets out the overarching vision, mission, core values and objectives of TFS. It further outlines the strategies and targets to achieve the objectives as well as key indicators as standard measures of performance. A *Chief Executive*, three *Directors* (Resources Management, Planning and

resources Utilisation and Business Support Services) and four *Heads of Units* (Internal Audit, Legal Services, Finance and Accounts, and Procurement) constitute the management team' of the TFS. This management team provides strategic direction to the agency, and technical and professional support to the seven Zonal offices. All operational matters of the TFS are handled at the zonal level, each zone headed by a *Zonal Manager*. Each zone is further spatially divided into a number of districts, each district headed by a *District Forest Conservator* reporting to the Zonal Manager.

Each Nature Forest Reserve (NFR) is typically headed by a *Conservator*, reporting directly to the relevant TFS Zonal Manager. The NFR operational and administrative staff complement, reporting to the Conservator, usually includes a team of Forest Rangers and administrative staff. Each NFR is divided into 'ranges' that are controlled by Forest Rangers. Ranger Posts, which provide space for an office, and some facilities for accommodation and storage, are constructed within or close to the ranges. The operations in each NFR are guided by Reserve Management Plans (RMPs)[7] and operationalised through annual work plans and budgets, covering the fiscal year July to June. The network of NFRs currently has a total staff complement of 124, of which 95 are permanent staff and 29 are contract staff. The operational budget allocated to the management of the network of NFRs was ~US\$850,000 for the 2019-2020 fiscal year. The TFS capital expenditure budget for NFRs is highly variable year-on-year, with an average of ~US\$20,000/annum allocated to NFRs over the last 5 years (the total capital expenditure budget for TFS was only US\$608,600 in the 2019-2020 fiscal year). Assuming that the state funding support for NFRs will remain relatively constant (with an annual inflationary adjustment), then the funding for human resource, operating and capital expenditure costs in NFRs would equate to approximately US\$5,400,000 over the entire project timeframe of six years. The additional value of the TFS Zonal Offices and TFS Management Team professionals, financial, HR, technical and administrative support (to NFRs) is conservatively estimated at a further US\$125,000 for the term of the project implementation. The total income from NFRs for the 2018/2019 fiscal year was US\$78,000, with projected income for the period of project implementation estimated at >US\$650,000.

There are a number of technical institutions that undertake forest-based research on behalf of the government. The Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) is a national Institution (established by Act 5 of 1980) whose primary mandate is to conduct, co-ordinate and promote forestry-based research activities and to document and disseminate the results of this research. Its Head Office is in Morogoro, with seven research centres located in different ecological zones of the country (Dodoma Mid Zone Afforestation Research Centre; Kibaha Lowland Afforestation Research Centre; Lushoto Silviculture Research Centre; Malya Lake Zone Afforestation Research Centre; Moshi Timber Utilization Research Centre; Mufindi Pulpwood Research Centre; and Tabora Miombo Woodland Research Centre). The Tanzania National Tree Seed Centre (TTSC) based in Morogoro hosts a professional botanist and experts in the cultivation and storage of seeds from native and exotic tree species. The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) located in Arusha undertakes targeted research in the field of wildlife conservation in Tanzania. The Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) in Dar es Salaam maintains the national Biodiversity Information Management Tool (BIMT).

Tanzania also has a number of higher education institutions that provide training in forest conservation and management. There are three Universities and a number of technical training institutions, including: Sokoine University of Agriculture (Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation) in Morogoro; University of Dar es Salaam; College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) on the slopes of Mt Kilimanjaro; Olmotonyi Forestry Training Institute (FTI) near Arusha; and the Forestry Industry Training Institute (FITI) in Moshe. The Tanzania National College of Tourism (NCT) - with campuses in Temke, Arusha and Dar es Salaam - offer hospitality and tourism training.

The Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF) - a Conservation Trust Fund governed by a Board of Trustees - provides financial assistance to various stakeholders in *inter alia*: forest resource conservation and management; community-based forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods; and applied and adaptive research on management of forest resources. The sources of funds for the TaFF are: (i) a levy of 2% of every prescribed fee payable under the Forest Act; (ii) a levy of 3% of any royalty payable under the Act; (iv) grants, donations, bequests or such sums contributed by any private individuals, corporate bodies, foundations, or international organizations or

nds within or outside the country; (v) any sums realized by sale of any forest produce confiscated under any of the provisions of the act; (vi) any income generated by any project financed by the Fund; (vii) and any such funds acquired from various sources. Direct funding support from the TaFF to the network of NFRs is expected total at least US\$4,000,000 over the six-year period of the project.

With financial support from the Government of Norway, the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF)<sup>[8]</sup> operates as a not-for-profit organisation and provides financial and technical assistance in the improvement of rural livelihoods, management of protected areas and climate change, and applied research in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania (focusing on East Usambara Mountains; Udzungwa Mountains; Uluguru Mountains; Nguru Mountains; West Usambara Mountains; and South Pare Mountains). The EAMCEF grant allocation to approved projects in the 2019/2020 fiscal year totalled an amount of US\$427,500, of which: US\$96,400 is allocated for recurrent operational costs in 8 NFRs<sup>[9]</sup> (and one NP<sup>[10]</sup>); US\$267,000 is allocated for community-based conservation and development projects in and around these 8 NFRs (and one NP); and US\$64,100 for applied biodiversity research projects in and around these 8 NFRs (and one NP). It is anticipated that the EAMCEF will contribute at least of US\$2 million of financial support during the project period to conservation-related projects in and around the NFRs within the Eastern Arc Mountains.

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) through the MNRT has received US\$150m in loan funding from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) to finance the cost of implementing the *Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth* (REGROW) project (2017-2023). The REGROW project seeks to strengthen the management of protected areas (including NFRs) and promote nature-based tourism in Southern Tanzania – known as the “Southern Circuit”<sup>[11]</sup> - and contribute to the diversification of livelihoods in selected communities. It is conservatively estimated that, over the six-year term of the proposed GEF project, funding up to US\$200,000 may be directed to help improve the operational management, tourism infrastructure and tourism services in the NFRs on the southern circuit.

Donor agencies are also committing significant grant funding support to forest conservation activities in Tanzania, with a significant proportion of these funds being channelled through NGOs and the private sector. This includes: (i) the US\$19.9 million USAID-funded *Landscape Conservation in Western Tanzania* (LCWT 2018-2023) which, in partnership with the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), works to protect endangered chimpanzee populations, safeguard their habitat through effective land use planning, and empower local communities by supporting more productive and sustainable livelihoods in the Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) landscape; (ii) the €9.95m *Restry and Value Chains Development* (FORVAC), a 4-year programme (July 2018 – June 2022) funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA Finland) that contributes to increasing economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and woodlands in the Tanga, Lindi and Ruvuma regions; (iii) the GEF-UNEP project *Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania*, a child project of the The Restoration Initiative (TRI) that seeks to strengthen integrated natural resource management and restoration of degraded landscapes in selected wards and districts in the Great Ruaha, Lake Rukwa and the Malagarasi basins; (iv) the WWF Regional Office for Africa's (ROA) *Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa Initiative* that is currently in the incubation phase and forms part of the *African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative* (AFR100); (v) the GEF-IFAD project *Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of semi-arid areas of Tanzania*, implemented as part of the *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa* programme (IAP-Programme); and (vi) the GEF-UNEP project *Ecosystem-based adaptation for rural resilience in Tanzania* (EbARR) that support rural communities, and livelihoods that depend on healthy ecosystems, to adapt to the effects of climate change in Tanzania. Of this grant funding support, the direct funding assistance to NFRs (and their buffer areas) is expected to total at least \$1,000,000 over the six-year period of the project.

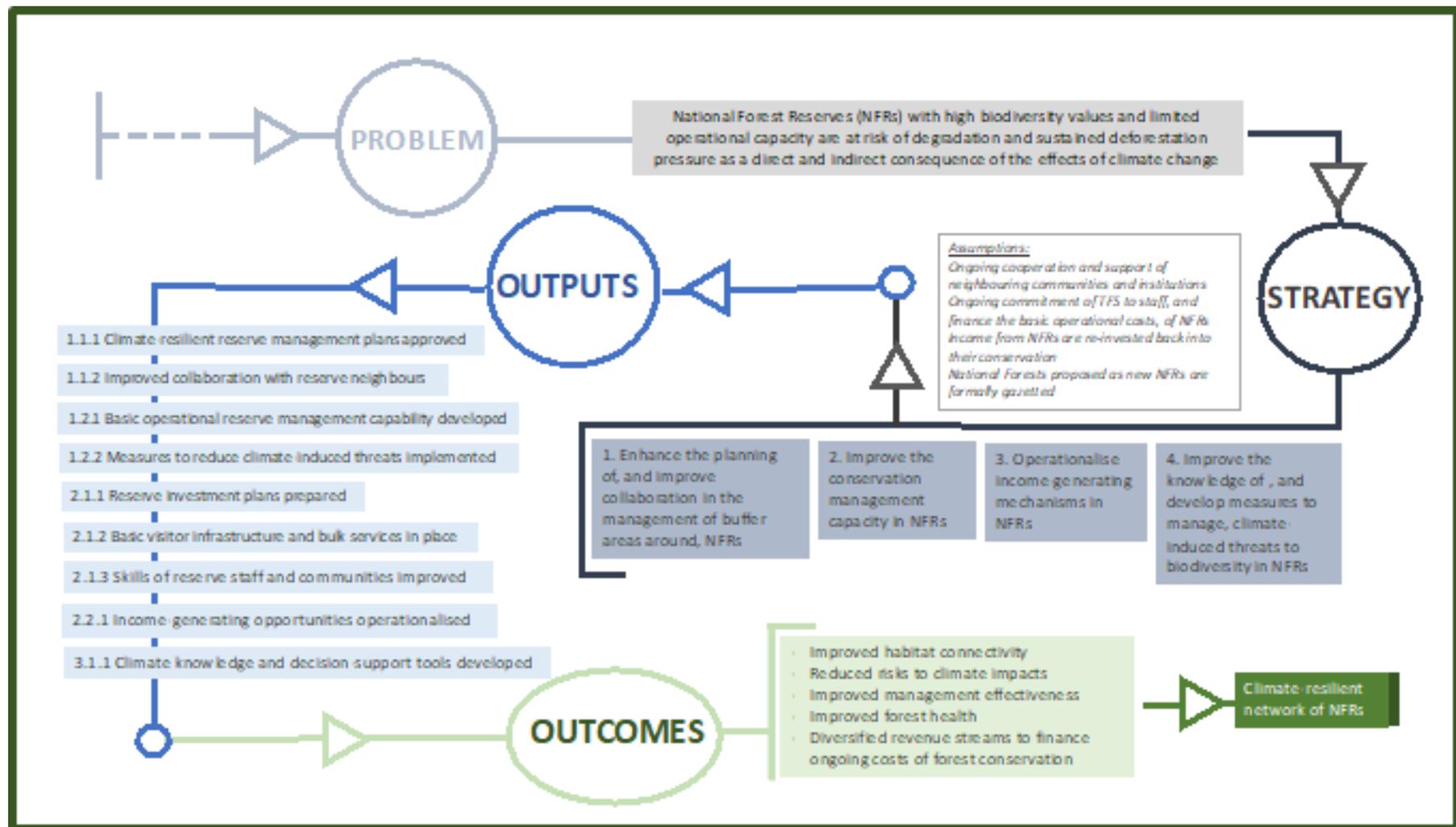
### 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

This proposed project is part of a modular approach to improving the representivity, and strengthening the management effectiveness of a network of Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) in Tanzania. The modular approach comprises two discrete, but complementary, GEF-funded projects.

The first project - the GEF-5 *Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania* – was focused on the following strategic areas for GEF support: (i) developing an ecologically-representative network of legally secure NFRs; (ii) strengthening the planning, institutional, financial and management capacity of the newly-established TFS to fulfil its conservation mandate for this network of NFRs; and (iii) expanding the existing NFR network by gazetting and operationalizing five new NFRs (Chome, Magamba, Mkingu, Minziro and Uzungwa Scarp)[12].

The proposed project – forming the second element of the modular approach – seeks to strengthen the local operational capacities of nine high-risk, low-capacity NFRs to: (i) implement measures in response to the emerging threats to biodiversity as a result of climate change; and (ii) to test alternative income-generating opportunities that could help finance the continued implementation of these threat reduction measures in the targeted NFRs beyond the term of the GEF investment. Using the *STAP Guidance on Climate Risk Screening* (2019), the project has been specifically designed to reduce the exposure of NFRs, over time, to the risks and hazards associated with climate change.

An outline for the project’s provisional Theory of Change (TOC) is summarized in the figure below. A full ToC, that will comply with the relevant STAP Guidelines, will be elaborated during the project development phase.



The proposed NFRs for this project include six existing NFRs - Mt. Hanang (5,836 ha) in the Manyara Region; Pindirol (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; and Mwambesi (112,901 ha) in the Ruvuma Region – and three national Forest Reserves (FR) that are currently in the process of being upgraded to NFRs - Hassama Hills (4,856 ha) and Essimngor (6,070 ha) in the Arusha Region, and Nou (28,936 ha) in the Manyara Region (please refer to the map in Annex A). The criteria for selection of the high-risk, low-capacity NFRs targeted for this project included: a national key biodiversity area (see <http://bimt.costech.or.tz>); reported 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; limited/no operational capacity or funding to effectively manage these climate-induced threats; prospective, but undeveloped, opportunities to test innovative income-generation mechanisms to finance ongoing threat management measures; and functional working relationships with neighbours and local villages.

The project is structured into three components, as follows:

Component 1 - Respond to climate-induced threats to biodiversity

Component 1 has two outcomes.

*Outcome 1.1: Enhanced planning and improved collaboration in the management of buffer areas around, nine NFRs contributes to mitigating and adapting to climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity*

Under Outcome 1.1, the project will assist in preparing climate resilient Reserve Management Plans (RMPs) (Output 1.1.1) for each of the targeted NFRs[13]. The preparation of these climate-resilient RMPs may include: (i) building the technical capacity of the NFR staff to integrate climate change considerations into reserve management planning; (ii) identifying plausible future climate conditions for the reserve, and understanding the likely risks and impacts; (iii) profiling the physical, biological, heritage and infrastructural features of the reserve, and assessing their vulnerability to climate change (e.g. resource use pressure from neighboring villages, damage to infrastructure from flooding, increase in fire risk, spread of IAS, outbreaks of infectious diseases and pests, etc.); (iv) assessing the underlying causes of this vulnerability; (v) identifying practical, cost-effective adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability; and (vi) consultatively drafting the new/updated climate-resilient RMPs (including use zoning maps, and the associated management guidelines for each use zone) for each NFR.

Under Outcome 1.1, the project will further support the collaborative implementation of environmentally friendly activities in the buffer areas of the project targeted NFRs (Output 1.1.2). GEF funding will be focused on the implementation of activities in reserve-adjacent buffer areas (including NPs, GRs, GCAs, plantations, VFRs, villages, peri-urban areas and agricultural land) that will contribute to: (a) improving the conservation and connectivity of forest habitats; and (b) reducing the climate-induced risks to the reserve's biodiversity. Work under this output may include: (i) the negotiation, drafting and formalisation of agreements between the NFR and adjacent village governments; (ii) assisting the village government and NFRs in the joint implementation of conservation and community-development opportunities identified in these formalized agreements; (iii) facilitating the participation of NFRs in regional and local land-use planning and development processes to align land uses in buffer areas with conservation and sustainable development objectives; (iv) contributing to landscape-scale conservation and tourism development initiatives that improve linkages (physical, infrastructure, access, resources, etc.) to the reserves; and (v) establishing formal joint co-management structures in each NFR that can facilitate broader community, private sector and local government participation in the reserve management. The project's Gender Action Plan will include measures for ensuring that the interests of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in reserve-adjacent villages are adequately represented on reserve management committees and are actively involved in the implementation of joint forest management activities.

*Outcome 1.2: The improved operational management capacity in nine NFRs enables a more proactive response to climate-induced threats to biodiversity in forests*

Under Outcome 1.2, the project will (within the prioritized action planning framework of each reserve's RMP) contribute to further strengthening the management capacity of operational staff in the nine NFRs (Output 1.2.1). The TFS will finance the establishment and maintenance of a basic staff complement (ranging from 4-16 staff), an office (1), ranger-post infrastructure (1-4 ranger outposts), vehicle pools (1-4 vehicles) and equipment (varied) in each of the project-targeted NFRs. GEF funding will supplement this baseline investment to ensure that each NFR has the following operational capacity[14]: (a) a functional complement of forest rangers that are adequately trained, equipped and deployed; (b) equipped and serviced accommodation units for the

corps of forest rangers; (c) a sufficiently-equipped and serviced ranger outpost for each patrol range within each NFR; (d) a simple, functional communications network that connects forest rangers; and (e) counterpart village-based forest guards that are adequately trained, equipped and mentored by forest rangers. Work under this output may include: (i) procuring additional uniform (e.g. boots, overalls, hats, insignia) and other basic safety equipment (e.g. torch, backpack, binoculars, radios, water bottles, first aid supplies, etc.) for each forest ranger that is appointed, paid and deployed by the TFS in the targeted NFRs; (ii) implementing a forest ranger and training and mentoring program (basic-intermediate-advanced, including training in human-rights related aspects, as detailed in the project's SESP - see Annex E) for the reserve field staff and village forest guards, with annual follow-up training; (iii) procuring 125-250cc off-road motorcycles for operational management purposes; (iv) renovating existing and/or constructing new ranger outposts (including refurbishment, construction, water supply, power supply, sewage and waste treatment and basic furnishing and equipping); (v) procuring, installing and/or upgrading the reserve communications infrastructure and equipment (radio repeaters, wi-fi routers, satellite phones); and procuring the basic safety equipment (e.g. boots, overalls, torch, radios, binoculars, water bottles, first aid supplies, etc.) and rations for village-based forest guards patrolling in NFRs. Guided by the project's Gender Action Plan, specific attention will be given to optimizing opportunities for women, especially youth (of working age) to be employed, trained and equipped as forest rangers and forest guards.

Under Outcome 1.2, the project will (within the prioritized action planning framework of each reserve's RMP) also support the ongoing development and implementation of proactive, operational management measures in response to the climate-induced threats of fire, invasive species and habitat degradation to biodiversity in the nine NFRs ([Output 1.2.2](#)). The GEF investment will be additional to support for operational activities in NFRs provided through annual OPEX allocations by the TFS, investment mobilized to support operational management in NFRs through the TaFF and EAMCEF, and loan funding from the World Bank-IDA for the REGROW project for the southern circuit reserves. Work funded through the GEF grant under this output may include: (i) delivering basic integrated forest fire management training to NFR staff and community forest guards in fire-affected reserves; (ii) procuring wildfire management equipment (PPE, fire beaters, vehicle-mounted water pump and hoses, driptorches, rakes, shovels, slashers, etc.) for fire-affected reserves; (iii) establishing and maintaining a basic fire-incidence reporting and information management system for fire-affected reserves; (iv) constructing and maintaining boundary fire breaks at wildfire hotspots in fire-affected reserves; (v) initiating the mapping (by species and coverage) of IAS in reserves impacted by IAS; (vi) delivering a basic integrated IAS management and control training to NFR staff and community forest guards in reserves impacted by IAS; (vii) developing and implementing a mechanical and chemical IAS control program in reserves impacted by IAS; (viii) mapping degraded rivercourses in the reserves in key catchment areas; and (ix) implementing a bank stabilization, and vegetation restoration and rehabilitation, program in these riparian habitats. Much of the success under this output will lie in the stakeholder dialogue that will take place around each NFR, including legal, regulatory and institutional anchorage. Effective communication with local-level stakeholders around each NFR will be channelled through existing community forums and structures that have legitimacy (mandate) and credibility (such as District and Ward Development Councils, Village Councils, and Village Natural Resource Committees). Participatory development of Reserve Management Plans will enable regular dialogue with forest-adjacent communities through Reserve Management Committees (on which women, youth and other vulnerable groups will be equitably represented), and formal mechanisms for collaboration and coordination will be captured in co-management agreements (MoUs).

## Component 2 - Develop income-generating opportunities to finance threat reduction measures

The excellent financial management capabilities of TFS and the opportunities for investment and revenue-generation from NFRs, lay a strong foundation for financial sustainability of the NFR network. The Project Terminal Evaluation Report for the GEF-financed, UNDP-supported project '*Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania*' (2020) recommended that TFS should identify and test a range of alternative opportunities

(beyond the current focus on tourism concessioning under a PPP modality) for potential revenue generation by NFRs<sup>[15]</sup>. Diversifying income streams for NFRs will also contribute to reducing risk from external shocks, such as the decline in tourism as a result of COVID-19, on visitor revenues.

Component 2 has been designed to respond to this recommendation, and the post-COVID-19 opportunity for contributing to recovery of the sector and strengthening long-term resilience through diversification of revenue streams.

TFS is currently establishing the staff capacity and budget required to develop tourism infrastructure and solicit greater private sector interest and investment in NFRs, and increase the marketing of ecotourism opportunities, as a means of improving financial revenue streams to supplement the costs of the long-term protection and management of the NFR network and to increase benefit-sharing opportunities with local communities (to incentivize the reduction of existing threats to NFRs).

Component 2 has two outcomes:

*Outcome 2.1: The enabling conditions for implementing income-generating opportunities in nine NFRs are in place*

Under Outcome 2.1, the project will facilitate the preparation of an Investment Plan (as a subsidiary plan to the RMP) for each of the targeted NFRs, and a linked, short-term roll-out action plan for testing of revenue-generating opportunities in each reserve (Output 2.1.1). The TFS has, to date, already developed Investment Plans for 10 other NFRs with an incremental roll-out for implementation of these plans being programmed over the next 5-10 years. The GEF support for development of Investment Plans for the nine targeted NFRs in this project, will, therefore be incremental to the baseline contributions by TFS, and will contribute to ensuring that all NFRs in Tanzania will have an Investment Plan in place to guide their business planning. The key elements of the Investment Plan and short-term action plan for each of these NFRs will include: (i) assessing the current funding, needs and gaps; (ii) identifying a suite of simple, practical income-generating opportunities to help address the funding gaps; (iii) evaluating the viability of each of these income-generating opportunities (in terms of barriers to implementation, ease of implementation, start up and operating management costs, expertise and skills required, implementation modalities, projected revenue streams, local community benefits, etc.); (iv) identifying a feasible income-generating opportunity (that can be implemented rapidly) to test; (v) identifying the supporting environment required to operationalize the income-generating opportunity (infrastructure, policies, regulations, staff skills, bulk services, etc.); and (vi) drafting a short-term (3-year) action plan to guide the incremental roll-out of the enabling conditions, and operationalization of, the income-generating opportunity.

Under Outcome 2.1, the project will (within the strategic framework of each reserve's RMP and Investment Plan, and as directed by the short-term roll-out action plan prepared under Output 2.1.1 above) support the development of the basic infrastructure and bulk services required to test income-generating opportunities in the NFRs (Output 2.1.2). While the targeted NFRs already maintain a basic system of infrastructure (e.g. road and footpath network) and bulk services (e.g. water supply, waste disposal, electricity supply) in each reserve, funded through CAPEX and OPEX allocations, this is currently not geared to tourism or recreational use and the existing infrastructure will become severely overloaded in the case of an increase in visitor numbers. The additionality of the GEF investment in infrastructure and bulk services in the targeted NFRs will, therefore, lie in upgrading the existing infrastructure and services to enable the NFRs to unleash their full economic potential. GEF investments will be supplemented by cofinance committed by the TaFF and loan finance secured through the REGROW project for southern circuit forest reserves. GEF investment in infrastructure and bulk services in the targeted NFRs may include: (i) upgrading the access and internal road system (e.g. filling ruts and holes, resurfacing, grading, installing culverts/drainage) and path network (e.g. clearing vegetation, resurfacing, repairing steps, drainage); (ii) upgrading the bulk water supply (e.g. storage tanks, water pump, small filtration plant), electricity supply (e.g. generator, solar panels, etc.) and/or waste management services (e.g. rubbish collection and disposal, compactor, sewage treatment); and (iii) constructing/ upgrading basic visitor infrastructure (e.g. entrance gate, parking, visitor toilet, information and directional signage, campsite). The project will

actively promote engagement of women and youth (of working age) as supervisors, technicians, artisans and labourers in project-supported construction, maintenance, and conservation works undertaken in the NFRs, and will ensure that women-owned or managed businesses participate equitably in supply of equipment and materials for infrastructure upgrades.

Under Outcome 2.1, the project will deliver targeted training (as directed by the short-term roll-out action plan prepared under Output 2.1.1 above) to the specific NFR staff and local community members who will be involved in operationalizing the income-generating activities in each NFR ([Output 2.1.3](#)). GEF support will build on the annual training program for TFS staff already being delivered through the Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation (Sokoine University of Agriculture), the College of African Wildlife Management, Olmotonyi Forestry Training Institute, the Forestry Industry Training Institute and the Tanzania National College of Tourism. GEF funding may be used incrementally to: (i) facilitate the identification and prioritisation of the critical skills gaps, and the prospective training service providers that could contribute to addressing these skills gaps; and (ii) based on this gap assessment, facilitate access to formal training, accreditation, and/or mentoring opportunities for the staff and community members in, *inter alia*: business management; hospitality services; events management; recreational services management; financial management; contract management; concessions/lease administration; tour guiding; maintenance of visitor infrastructure and services; and culinary services.

*Outcome 2.2: Income-generating mechanisms are tested in NFRs, and demonstrate their efficacy for scaling up across the NFR network*

Under Outcome 2.2, the project will support the operationalization, maintenance, and monitoring of the efficacy of a suite of different income-generating opportunities in a sub-set of project-targeted NFRs ([Output 2.2.1](#)) - including an assessment of demand, profit margins, local community benefits, ease of implementation, unexpected impacts, suitability for scaling up, etc.. The activities under this output will be specifically guided by the short-term roll-out action plan prepared for each NFR (under Output 2.1.1 above), but may include the development, management and monitoring of, *inter alia* the: production, packaging and branding of natural forest products (e.g. honey in Mount Hanang); leasing serviced upmarket tented campsites for concessionaires (e.g. buffalo concessions in Essimingor Forest); diversification of daily and overnight user fees and packages in high traffic reserves (e.g. Pugu-Kazimzumbwi Nature Reserve); introduction of overnight/day hiking fees and services (e.g. Mwambesi Nature Reserve, Mount Hanang, Nou, Rondo, Pindi, Essimingor); introduction of voluntary municipal water (e.g. Mount Hanang) or hydropower (e.g. Mwambesi) levies; lease fees for cellular phone towers or radio transmitters; expansion of package tours (with cost-sharing) from adjacent national parks to include NFRs (e.g. Mount Hanang); hosting of special events/functions (e.g. Pugu-Kazimzumbwi Nature Reserve); development of specialized high-end forest adventure tours (MTB trails, forest canopy trails, ziplining, etc.); and establishment of curio outlets/markets in high use NFRs<sup>[16]</sup>. The operational management and maintenance of the activity in each NFR may be administered under different implementation modalities - including concessions, lease, service level agreement, TFS-managed, community-managed (or any other variation of these) - depending on their ease of implementation, efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

Under both Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2, the project's Gender Action Plan (to be developed during PPG) will set targets to ensure that women within TFS and from forest-adjacent communities benefit equitably from project-funded training and capacity development programmes, and that they are able to participate fully in NFR-based revenue-generation activities.

Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

Component 3 has one outcome.

*Outcome 3.1: Improved knowledge of, and the monitoring and evaluation of measures to more effectively manage, climate-induced threats to biodiversity in selected NFRs guides the future climate-proofing of the national system of NFRs in Tanzania*

Under Outcome 3.1, the project will produce the tailored climate knowledge and information required to guide decisions and actions that will enhance the climate-resilience of the network of NFRs (Output 3.1.1). GEF investment under this output will be focused on: (i) modelling possible future climate conditions for the NFR network; (ii) conducting vulnerability and impact assessments to determine the current and future levels of resiliency of the NFR network to climate change; (iii) identifying what adaptive actions are the most appropriate and cost efficient for the NFR network; (iv) developing technical guidelines to guide the planning and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability in NFRs; and (v) aligning or modifying existing planning and decision-support processes for the NFR network (e.g. management plans, expansion, resource allocations, capacity building, etc.) to incorporate the unique nature of climate information and the uncertainties involved. Delivery of Output 3.1.1. will build on and align with parallel initiatives supported through the VPO (e.g. the *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Tanzania's Planning Processes* project), EAMCEF (various applied research projects related to the impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity in the Eastern Arc Mountains and strengthening the resilience of forest-based livelihoods), WWF ROA (e.g. the Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative in Africa), and technical support provided through agencies such as TFCG.

The project will maintain a project-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system (to be developed during the PPG phase), that also incorporates gender mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement and implementation of social safeguards and socio-economic development (Output 3.1.2). Measures will be taken to engage women in the collection of baseline and end-of-project socio-economic, bio-physical and land use data (as per the project's Gender Action Plan, which will be developed during the PPG phase, based on a rapid social assessment - see Item 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment).

The suite of M&E activities to be implemented under leadership of the Project Management Unit under this output will include: (i) convening a project inception workshop; (ii) collecting and collating annual, mid-term and end-of-project monitoring data to report on project performance indicators in the Project Results Framework (including GEF Core Indicators and METT data); (iii) preparing the annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs); (iv) monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan and conformance to the project's Environmental and Social Safeguards plans; and (v) undertaking project mid-term and terminal evaluation reviews.

These costs, which are provisionally estimated to be about \$145,000 (and no more than 3% of project grant), will be included under Component 3 of the Results Framework and TBWP. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional Technical Advisors/HQ Units will be excluded from this budget as they are covered by the GEF Agency Fee.

#### 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

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 future operational management costs. It will also deliver climate-related co-benefits.

#### 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing (See Table 1, below);

**Table1: Summary of baseline scenario, the alternative scenario enable by the project and GEF increment**

| Summary of baseline scenario   | Summary of GEF scenario   | Increment  |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NFR category of PA offers the highest level of protection for natural forests under the Forest Act;</li> <li>- An ecologically representative network of 17 NFRs, covering an area of 882,934 ha, has been established under the management authority of TFS;</li> <li>- TFS currently commit at least US \$1m per annum to the planning and operational management costs for these 17 NFRs;</li> <li>- This TFS budget allocation is further supplemented by recurrent financial support of ~US\$1,200,000 per annum from the TaFF and EAMCEF;</li> <li>- It is estimated that variable funding for NFRs from multilateral grant and loan agencies equate to a further US\$70-100,000 per annum;</li> <li>- The TFS are currently expanding the existing NFR network to incorporate a number of key National Forests (NFs) in national KBAs;</li> <li>- Some existing NFRs, and all the proposed NFs 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,</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The development of climate-resilient RMPs for NFRs provides the strategic planning framework for implementing practical, cost-effective adaptation measures in NFRs that reduce their vulnerability to climate change;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- The implementation of integrated wild fire management, IAS control and habitat restoration measures in NFRs contributes to the improved conservation of their biodiversity;</li> <li>- The development of an Investment Plan for NFRs provides the strategic framework for their long-term financial sustainability;</li> <li>- The identification of feasible income-generating opportunities to test, and the preparation of roll-out action plans for each opportunity, guides the testing of revenue generating activities to be undertaken</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An increase in the management effectiveness (as measured by METT) of nine NFRs covering an area of 219,209 ha;</li> <li>- An improvement in the ecological integrity of the forest habitats in nine NFRs (as measured by the Forest Health Monitoring Index)</li> <li>- An increase in the extent of physical connectivity (as a percentage of the reserve boundary) of nine NFRs to intact adjacent natural habitats;</li> <li>- An improvement in household incomes (US\$/annum) in NFR-adjacent villages with formalized MOUs between NFRs and village governments;</li> <li>- An increase in the funding available from profitable commercial activities occurring in 4-5 NFRs for biodiversity conservation efforts (US\$/annum);</li> <li>- The number of NFRs where viable project-supported income-generating activities are replicated and/or scaled up;</li> <li>- The number of climate adaptation and mitigation decision-support tools and guidelines for NFRs;</li> <li>- At least 1.142.870t of GHG emissions</li> </ul> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>high-risk NFRs');<br/> - In the absence of regular reserve patrols and maintenance of reserve boundaries in these low-capacity high-risk NFRs, encroachments and illegal harvesting of wood, plant material and bushmeat is continuing unabated;<br/> - The risk of wildfires spreading from adjacent farmlands into forests in these low-capacity, high-risk NFRs is also increasing;<br/> - The extent of degraded forest and riparian habitats in these low-capacity high-risk NFRs is growing;<br/> - The spread of IAS in these low-capacity high-risk NFRs is not being contained;<br/> - The operational budgets in these low-capacity high-risk NFRs are not adequate to fund ongoing measures to effectively manage the threats to their biodiversity; and<br/> - 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 these low-capacity high-risk NFRs.</p> | <p>taken in selected NFRs;<br/> - 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 in situ development and operationalization;<br/> - 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<br/> - The generation of tailored climate knowledge and information is used to guide decisions and actions on climate-proofing the NFR network.</p> | <p>mission mitigated; and<br/> - At least 9,000 direct project beneficiaries (of which 4,200 are women).</p> |
|--|--|--|

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF); and

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 219,209 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 legume *Baphia puguensis*, and the savanna 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 1,142,870 t/c of GHG emissions (See Annex F).

7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The project is largely practical and functional in its approach and has not specifically been designed to develop and test innovative methods *per se*. Despite this, 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 provide an opportunity to test innovative, alternative revenue-generating opportunities 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, 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 - these will be fully assessed during the project preparation phase.

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. 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. 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.

*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 Reserve Management Plans (Output 1.1.1); collaborative implementation of environmentally friendly activities in NFR buffer areas (Output 1.1.2); operational management measures to mitigate the climate-induced threats of fire, IAS and habitat degradation (Output 1.2.2); and viable income-generating opportunities (Output 2.2.1). 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 (Output 3.1.1); and (ii) mechanisms to align decision-support system to incorporate impacts and effect of different climate change scenarios on PAs and PA systems.

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- [1] Although there is a divergence in estimates explained by differences in forest definition, methodologies and time periods examined.
- [2] Excluding MPAs (marine parks and marine reserves) administered by the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU)
- [3] Except in limited cases, where access agreements for collection of wood are in place.
- [4] See Section 5 on Risks for a further elaboration of climate risks, impacts, resilience practices and measures
- [5] At the reserve level, these JMAs typically take the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
- [6] With the onset of the peak tourism season, the Tanzanian tourism sector is however now slowly starting to recover as major international airlines resume flights to the country's northern tourism circuit. The Government of Tanzania is also currently preparing a *Comprehensive Tourism Recovery Plan* (in prep.) to guide the interventions required to help the sector recover from the impacts of Covid-19.
- [7] Twelve (of the 17) NFRs published their RMPs, and linked investment plans, in 2018.
- [8] Registered under the Trustees' Incorporation Act (Cap. 318, R. E. 2002)
- [9] Chome, Magamba, Nilo, Amani, Uluguru, Mkingo, Kilombero and Uzungwa Scarp NFRs
- [10] Uzungwa Mountains NP.
- [11] The 'southern circuit' includes the safari parks and reserves – such as Selous GR, Ruaha NP, Udzungwa Mountains NP, Mikumi NP and proximate NFRs- that can be visited using Dar es Salaam as a starting point.
- [12] GEF project support was also extended to one existing NFR, Rungwe.
- [13] The implementation of Output 1.1 will be guided by the climate scenarios and the technical guidelines (climate vulnerability assessments for NFRs; adaptation and mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability in NFRs), that will be developed for the network of NFRs under Output 3.1.1 below.
- [14] During the PPG phase, the **minimum** enforcement and patrolling capacity (rangers/100ha, for an NFR will be determined in order to quantify the capacity gaps in each of the targeted NFRs.
- [15] See <https://www.biodiversityfinance.net> for prospective financing opportunities and options at the individual protected area and protected area system level.
- [16] This list of prospective income-generating opportunities is indicative for now. A more realistic suite of revenue-generating options for testing in NFRs will be identified during the PPG phase.

## 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Please refer to Annex A for a map and geographic coordinates. A more detailed map, with full geographic coordinates, of each project-targeted NFR will be prepared during the project preparation phase.

## 2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

**In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.**

Technical Working Group (TWG) – with representation from UNDP, VPO and TFS – was constituted at the outset to oversee the development of this project concept and to guide the communication and consultations with key affected stakeholders during the project concept development stage. A participatory approach was adopted for consultations around the development of this project concept, with a specific emphasis on those: (i) public institutions with the legal mandate for planning and managing NFRs; (ii) public institutions mandated with coordinating climate policy and implementing the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (iii) representatives of reserve-adjacent communities; (iv) Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) supporting sustainable forest management activities in these communities; and (v) national trusts and multilateral agencies funding, and providing technical support to, the ongoing expansion and development of the NFR network.

This TWG will also guide and oversee the project preparation activities during the PPG phase, including all stakeholder communications and consultations. A comprehensive consultation and participation process will be developed and implemented for the project preparation phase, during which a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed for use during project implementation.

The table in Annex D describes the key stakeholders identified to date, their relationship to the project concept, and the proposed means of ongoing engagement during the PPG phase.

Regular communications with affected stakeholders will be maintained to notify stakeholders of the project preparation process, the progress in project preparation and the opportunities available for bilateral or collective inputs into the project design. A series of consultative field visits to, and meetings with, institutional and community representatives in the project areas will be undertaken to collect evidence-based data, driven by the reality on the ground. Special attention will be paid to marginalised groups to understand the impacts of the outbreak of Covid-19 on communities and to identify opportunities for the project to contribute to addressing these impacts. Ongoing technical consultation meetings will be held with the senior management of the national executing agencies (VPO and TFS) to obtain detailed technical inputs into the project preparation phase. Consultative meetings with the representatives of other key baseline projects and initiatives currently implementing or planning to implement forest conservation and community development activities in and around NFRs in Tanzania will also be hosted in order to understand the scope of their projects, and to explore possibilities for synergies and collaboration (including additional co-financing).

A stakeholder consultation meeting will be hosted to review the proposed project framework (i.e. outcomes, outputs, activities, budgets and implementation arrangements) and provide the necessary comments on the accuracy, adequacy, cost-effectiveness and practicability of the proposed project interventions.

After the draft project documentation is prepared, it will then be circulated to all affected stakeholders for formal review and final comments and inputs. A

consolidated stakeholder workshop will finally be convened, where the project documentation will be presented for approval and endorsement by all stakeholders.

### 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).**

The United Republic of Tanzania is a low-middle income country of 54.2 million people, with women constituting 27.7 million (51.9%) and men 26.5 million (48.9%). The UNDP 2019 Human Development Report ranks Tanzania 159<sup>th</sup> (out of 189 countries) in the Human Development Index, while the Gender Development Index for the country is 0.936.

Subsistence farming is a source of livelihood for more than 80% of women, although only 27% own land. The feminisation of poverty is a real challenge in Tanzania where more than half of the female population (60%) live in extreme poverty. High levels of poverty among women can be attributed to shrinking productivity in the agriculture sector, where they are mainly concentrated, and limited opportunities for participation in the mainstream economy.

The private sector has been instrumental in accelerating both urban and rural economic growth, with an estimated 5.2 million women and men employed by or running their micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). More than 50 percent of women are found in the MSMEs economic sector where there is potential to be realized provided they have access to financial and capacity development support to professionalise and grow their businesses. Accelerating the growth of Tanzania's economy is thus critical for the reduction of the 21 percent unemployment rate among young people and in particular rural young women.

To this end, ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is one of the key strategies adopted by the government of Tanzania as the country moves towards achieving sustainable development through its National Plans of Action. These Action Plans and other gender responsive laws - including the views of the *National Gender Policy in the Mainland* and the *Gender Policy of Zanzibar (2016-2020)* - reflect the country's commitment to global frameworks such as the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, the *UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*, *Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)*, the *African Union Gender Policy and Action Plan* and the *Maputo Protocol*.

Currently, several factors contribute to women's limited participation in the mainstream political and socio-economic sectors. These include lack of formal education (24%); teenage pregnancies (27%); violence against women and girls, including those with albinism (40% physical; and 17% sexual violence); Female Genital Mutilation (10%), a custom which in some areas can encourage teenage girls to drop-out of school and get married; and HIV/AIDS, which affects 5.8% of women.

To address these challenges - caused by a number of factors, including a deep-rooted patriarchal system in some communities - the government (and its development partners) continue to develop the enabling environment through law and policy reforms; and designing national programmes that are responsive to the needs in Tanzania.

Using the foundations of this enabling environment, the project will then seek to ensure the inclusion and involvement of women through all the project outputs and activities. All three project components are envisioned to have a positive impact on gender equality and participation. Preliminary opportunities may include *inter alia*:

- Ensuring that the Reserve Management Plans and Reserve Investment Plans (project [Outputs 1.1.1](#) and [2.1.1](#)) 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 1.2.1](#), [1.2.2](#) and [2.1.2](#)).

- Optimising opportunities for the employment, training and equipping of women as forest guards and forest rangers ([Output 1.2.1](#)).
- Ensuring that women-owned and/or managed businesses participate equitably in the development of income-generating opportunities in NFRs ([Output 2.2.3](#)).
  - Ensuring that the reach of project-funded training and capacity development programs will include women and women-headed households from reserve-adjacent villages ([Outputs 1.2.1 and 2.1.3](#)).
  - 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 (Component 3, 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 (Component 2).
    - 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 PFM agreements (Outcome 1, Output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2).
    - Wherever possible, procuring professional, technical and management services from suitably qualified and experienced female national consultants and women-owned businesses (all outputs).
    - Ensuring that women-owned and/or managed businesses participate equitably in the procurement of project-funded equipment, technical services and infrastructure ([all outputs](#)).

There is however currently insufficient detailed information about the opportunities for increasing women's participation in the proposed project. Therefore, a [gender-responsive Rapid Social Assessment \(RSA\) and Gender Action Plan](#) will be prepared during the project preparation phase. This RSA will analyse gendered roles production, access to resources and services, and decision-making power and will identify opportunities to promote gender equality and women economic empowerment in the project. The Gender Action Plan will then be developed to assure the mainstreaming of gender inclusivity into the project outcomes, outputs, and activities. Gender-sensitive indicators will also be developed and fully integrated into the projects overall M&E system.

The GEF policy on gender equality will be applied throughout the development and implementation of the proposed project.

**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; and/or Yes**

**generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Yes**

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

Yes

#### 4. Private sector engagement

**Will there be private sector engagement in the project?**

Yes

**Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.**

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 opportunities 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. biodiversity offset income for industrial development near reserve), suppliers of climate monitoring infrastructure (provision of sample site in return for data supply) and the honey industry (bee hive locations in reserve in return for lease income).

Any private sector partners involved in implementation, or as cofinanciers of project interventions, will be screened for compliance under UNDPs Private Sector Due Diligence Risk Assessment procedure (to be carried out during the PPG phase).

## 5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

An assessment of risks to successful delivery of the project's outcomes and outputs has been conducted, with results summarized in Table 2 below. In addition to assessing general risks, a preliminary climate-risk screening (following the *STAP Guidance on Climate Risk Screening* and drawing on data in the World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal[1] and other published sources), and assessment of COVID-19-mediated risks was undertaken – the results are reported in Items 5.1 and 5.2 below. In addition, a preliminary screening for social and environmental safeguard risks that the project may trigger has been carried out, following UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards Policy, with the results captured in the pre-SESP Report appended to this PIF as Annex E. The project carries a HIGH SES risk rating and this is reflected in Table 2 below as Risk 2, with mitigation measures described (and elaborated in the SESP, Annex E).

**Table 2: Summary of risks to project implementation**

| Risk   | Risk level  | 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>High</p> | <p>In each FNR, the developing relationships with communities is being formalized through the conclusion of an MOU between each affected village government and the NFR. This MOU 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>Under Outcome 1 (Output 1.1.2), the project will support the implementation of these MOUs in each of the nine targeted NFRs, with a strong focus on optimizing income-sharing, entrepreneurial, employment and training opportunities for reserve-adjacent villages from the monitoring and enforcement activities, construction works, conservation management and commercial activities being implemented in the reserves.</p> <p>The project will facilitate the establishment of a formal joint co-management structure in the targeted ENRs that can <i>inter a</i></p> |

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|   |             | <p>management structure in the targeted FNRs 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> <p>Collectively it is envisaged that these activities will help improve the cooperative collaboration with, and iterative 'buy-in' from, communities living in villages adjacent to NFRs.</p>  |
| <p>2. The project may have significant, cumulative negative environmental and social risks and/or impacts (For details see Social and Environmental Safeguard Screening Report, Annex E).</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>A <i>Social and Environmental Screening Report</i> has been prepared for the proposed project (refer to Annex E). Overall the risk rating for this project is assessed as HIGH. The risk '<i>Vulnerable or marginalized communities, including indigenous people, might not be adequately involved in project planning and therefore not fully engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities</i>' is preliminarily identified as <u>high social impact</u> and the risk '<i>The pressures of encroachment, illegal wood collection and wildfires in FNRs - fuelled by rural poverty and the impacts of climate change - may increase the risk of deforestation and local extirpation of some critically endangered wildlife and tree species</i>' is preliminarily identified as <u>high environmental' impact</u>.</p> <p>To mitigate the identified social and environmental risks, during project formulation a set of plans will be developed, including an ESMF (including an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, or locally appropriate equivalent[2]) - incorporating a G RM - a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan and a gender action plan. Where peoples who fit the criteria of indigenous peoples as per the UNDP SES Policy are present, consultations to secure Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be initiated during the PPG phase. During the first six months</p> |

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|  |                         | <p>of implementation, an ESIA is required for the field-level activities and a SESA is required for the policy-level activities. The ESIA will inform the development of the required ESMP, and the SESA will be the means through which that particular outcome is delivered. An effective grievance mechanism will be put in place to ensure that all issues and concerns will be reported, discussed and addressed.</p>  |
| <p>3. The Government and TFS do not commit adequate funding for, and equipping of, dedicated NFR staff in the high risk, low-capacity reserves</p>   | <p>Moderate</p>         | <p>GEF funding will not be used to fund the employment of full-time forest guards, or the procurement of vehicles for NFR staff[3]. The TFS investment in the costs of strengthening the staff complement for NFRs will represent their co-financing commitment to the project.</p> <p>The project outputs have been identified, and project activities developed, in close collaboration with the MNRT, VPO and TFS in order to incrementally build on the realistic foundation of public financial resources and institutional capacities.</p> <p>Careful attention has also been paid in project design to testing income-generating opportunities in NFRs so that sufficient funding is available to finance (in whole or in part) their ongoing conservation management.</p> |
| <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 - key vulnerabilities include wildfires and other drivers of loss of forest connectivity</p> <p>(See Item 5.1 below for detailed analysis)</p> | <p>Moderate<br/>[4]</p> | <p>The project has been designed specifically to reduce the vulnerability and exposure of NFRs to the risks and hazards associated with climate change .</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.</p>  |

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| <p>s)</p>   |                 | <p>Specifically, the project will 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 facilitate the preparation of climate-smart Reserve Management Plans for NFRs (Output 1.1.1), institutional arrangements, including agreements with neighbouring communities (Output 1.1.2) and proactive management measures - with associated human capacity, training, resources and equipment (Output 1.2.2) to reduce climate-induced risks to biodiversity in the reserve and enhance the climate resilience of the reserve infrastructure - these measures will include (but not be limited to) integrated fire management, IAS control programmes; stabilization of river banks, and forest restoration programmes.</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>Finally, Under Outcome 3, the project will assist TFS in defining indicators of forest ecosystem health in FNRs and then collecting the critical data needed to objectively assess the incremental impacts of climate change on forest ecosystem health in each NFR.</p> |
| <p>5. Ongoing impacts of COVID-19, or future outbreaks (with reintroduction of disease)</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>See COVID-19 Risk Assessment and Action Framework for detailed presentation of risks and mitigation measures</p>  |

re outbreaks (with reintroduction of disease-transmission restrictions) may cause disruptions in project implementation; a reduction in state budget allocations for, and income from tourists to, NFRs; and availability of cofinance to support delivery of the intended project outputs.

tailored presentation of risks and mitigation measures.

*5.1. Climate risks, vulnerabilities, resilience practices and measures:* Tanzania's climatic range spans a hot, humid coastal plain, semi-arid central plateau, temperate north-east highlands, and a moist, tropical western interior (in the Great Lakes basin). The country is already experiencing adverse impacts of climate change expressed through greater variability in precipitation and temperature - with increasing extreme weather events, which impact on the country's economy, society and ecosystems[5]. The projected climate trends for Tanzania over the next forty years (to 2059) include an overall warming in the order of 1.35 - 2.55<sup>o</sup> C, (with greatest increases in the West and north-eastern Highlands), increasing by up to 3.4<sup>o</sup> C by 2100. Annual rainfall is expected to increase in some areas (such as the Lake Victoria basin)[6], with more intense high-rainfall periods, while the Southern Coast will experience a decline in annual rainfall. Mean dry season rainfall is expected to decrease consistently and progressively for most parts of the country, with the greatest changes in the North-Eastern Highlands where rainfall is expected to decrease by up to 12% by 2100.[7]

*Hazards:* More than 70% of all natural disasters in Tanzania are climate-change related. The greatest short-term climate related hazards are posed by frequent floods, coastal inundation caused by sea level rise (which already affects the Bagomoyo area in Pwani Region), and an increased incidence of wildfires. Longer-term climate hazards are posed by more severe, recurring droughts, decreasing interval and cumulative impact of wildfires, and increasing infestation by invasive alien species. The combined impact of anticipated warming presents a greater risk of the spread of diseases such as malaria (especially into highland areas), and water-borne diseases such as schistosomiasis and cholera. In terms of forest ecosystems, it is expected that loss of species and fragmentation of forest habitats will occur as climatic tolerance thresholds are exceeded and effects of protracted heat stress are felt.

*Vulnerability and Exposure:* Tanzania is ranked 68<sup>th</sup> in the 2020 Global Climate Risk Index[8], with annual natural disasters - primarily floods - causing average economic losses of more than 1% of GDP. Climate change impacts are affecting coastal zones, public health, energy supply and demand, infrastructure, water resources, agricultural production and availability of ecosystem goods and services (including forest resources). Bunting *et al.* (2020)[9] have recently modelled the impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity in Tanzania, with a view to informing national-level forest conservation and climate change mitigation strategies. Montane forests, which occur at higher altitudes and have a narrow geographic range (e.g. such as those the Eastern Arc Mountains) are likely to experience greater loss of species and habitat range due to changes in rainfall and temperature - losses of suitable habitat for montane forests could exceed 40 % by 2085, even under the optimistic RCP4.5 scenario. Rising temperatures and reduced rainfall in dry seasons are projected to result in losses of greater than 10% in habitat suitable for lowland forest types (which occur in mosaics with montane forests and closed woodlands), with the most pronounced losses in the south-east regions of Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi (including Mwambesi, Pindirola and Rondo forest reserves), and the northern regions of Singida, Dodoma and Manyara (including Nou and Mt Hanang NFRs). Since forest habitats cover at least half of the land surface of Tanzania, loss and fragmentation of forest ecosystems will have far-reaching implications including reduced landscape connectivity (with potential disruption of critical, regional wildlife migration corridors, especially in the south), increased runoff (leading to greater sediment loads in river systems), erosion of carbon stocks, and loss

of forest resources essential for the livelihoods of forest-adjacent communities. These impacts of climate change on Tanzania's forest ecosystems will be further compounded by anthropogenic drivers of forest degradation, such as tree-felling for building materials and charcoal production and other unsustainable resource-use practices resulting from rising demand for food and biofuels.

*itigation/Amelioration measures:* The climate risk rating for this project since it is rated as Moderate. To mitigate the impact that the identified climate risks may have on the 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 protected areas to better-enable them to absorb the impact of climate change; (ii) maintain ecological connectivity in habitats that are expected 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) prioritise ecological connectivity in forest planning and management. Specific mitigation measures that are consistent with the priorities identified in Tanzania's NDCs, include: enhanced participatory fire management, forest governance, protection of forest resources and water catchments, and sustainable forest management (Component 1); and promotion of diversified and sustainable forest-based livelihood activities (including tourism, where appropriate) to consolidate growth and strengthen resilience of forest-adjacent communities (Component 2) - see Table 2 for further detail.

*2 COVID-19 Risk and Opportunity Analysis:* The first case of COVID-19 in Tanzania was reported on 16 March. At first, the incidence of the disease was limited to reported cases (people with known travel history outside of Tanzania), followed by community transmission in clusters, with most cases occurring in the bigger urban centres (especially the port city of Dar es Salaam), and along major transport routes (i.e. into Zambia, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi). The last official statistics on infections, hospitalizations, recoveries and deaths were released by the Ministry of Health on 29 April 2020. At this time, the total number of confirmed cases stood at 19 (480 of these on the mainland and 29 on Zanzibar)[10] - with 21 reported deaths (out of a total population of some 60 million people). Officially-published, nationally disaggregated data is not available so the incidence of the disease in the targeted rural communities is unknown, but it is expected that communities in more densely inhabited coastal areas or closer to urban centres would face a higher risk of possible infection.

*Government response:* To limit the transmission of the disease, the Government did not implement hard lockdowns, but did introduce various disease screening, containment and mitigation measures. In June 2020, the country lifted the restrictions on international air travel, re-opened schools and resumed full business operations. The Government has introduced some measures to cushion the economy from the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including policy actions to boost liquidity in the financial sector (such as the reduction in the central bank rate from 7% to 6%), and measures to protect households and businesses in significantly affected sectors (such as tourism and transport)[11].

*Socio-economic impacts[12]:* The socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Tanzania have been mediated largely through indirect costs associated with global measures to contain the pandemic.[13] The most heavily-impacted economic sectors have been finance, tourism, manufacturing and agriculture, largely due to travel restrictions, a decline in international trade, waning demand for exports, and supply-chain disruptions.

Pre-COVID, Tanzania was a high-growth economy with GDP growth of 6.3% in 2019. Although the growth rate is expected to be slower due to the indirect impacts of COVID-19, positive growth is still expected (2%, as opposed to the pre-COVID forecast of 5.3%) with recovery to 5% in 2021 – this is in contrast to the overall negative GDP growth forecast for Africa as a whole (-0.8%). Inflation is projected to increase only by 0.1% (from 3.8 to 3.9%). This resilience is attributed to the economy of the country being less resource-intensive than in other countries[14]. The tax to GDP ratio is expected to decline to 13% (from 13.5%), foreign exchange reserves are expected to decline to US\$ 4.7 billion in 2020 (from US\$5.6 bn recorded pre-COVID in February 2020), exports of goods are expected to decline to US\$5.1 bn (from 5.4 bn in 2019), and diaspora remittance inflows are expected to decline due to job losses and economic slowdowns anticipated in other developed and emerging markets. The net result of this is expected to be a widening current account deficit, reduced public sector revenues, and a potential reduction in government capacity to provide social services.

the tourism sector contributes about 17% to GDP in Tanzania (direct and indirect contributions) and provides more than 1.5 million jobs. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism amounted to some US\$ 2.57 bn in the 2019 fiscal year, accounting for 61.4% of all service exports. Global travel restrictions will severely curtail the tourism sector's growth, and the country is working with partners to develop a *Comprehensive Tourism Recovery Plan*, which focuses on diversification of tourism products, strategies for tapping into local and regional visitor markets, and leveraging digital technologies to enhance the effectiveness of revenue collection, marketing and visitor experiences. Since nature-based tourism is one of the potential avenues for generating revenues for some Nature Forest Reserves (and their adjacent communities), buffering tourism plans against the impacts of ongoing global travel bans and tourism slowdowns will be essential.

In 2019, the agricultural sector contributed 27% to Tanzania's GDP and employed about 67% of the workforce, mostly in small and medium-scale farming operations. Economic slowdowns in major export destinations in Europe and Asia are expected to reduce demand for agricultural products such as coffee, spices, flowers and fish. Disruptions to cross-border trading are also expected to impact heavily on smallholder farmers, with disproportionate effects on women (who make up 70% of cross-border traders). Reduced demand (due to the slowdown in the hospitality sector in particular, and reduced consumer spending power, in general) and a drop in prices (due to local over-supply, resulting from disruptions to movement of produce to markets) may limit the profitability of agricultural livelihoods, at least in the short term. This holds particular significance for rural communities<sup>[15]</sup> (such as those at the project sites), who are mostly reliant on small-scale, informal agricultural livelihoods. Women are expected to be most heavily impacted as they account for just over half of those engaged in informal, low-earning livelihoods<sup>[16]</sup>.

*Risks to project implementation and mitigation measures:* The COVID-19-related risks to project operations and achievement of the project outcomes, and measures for their mitigation, are presented in the action framework below (Table 3).

**Table 3: COVID-19 risks and mitigation measures**

| COVID-19 Risk  | Risk Rating                                       | Mitigation measures   |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Financial and other risks in the enabling environment</i>   |   |   |
| A reduction in the availability of Government funds, as a result of prolonged economic impacts of COVID-19 containment measures, may result in reduced allocations to supporting NFRs and availability of government cofinance | Low (best-case) to moderate (worst-case scenario) | <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.</p> <p>Despite the impacts being felt in the economy as a result of COVID-19, positive GDP growth is expected in 2020, and strong recovery is expected in 2021, which should mean that unavailability of cofinance represents a low, short-term risk, which should be effectively buffered through cofinance from other sources.</p> <p>There is a strong baseline of secure investments in the NFR system by the state, supplemented by investments by Trusts such as EAMCEF, NGOs, international partners and the Tanzania Forest Fund.</p> |

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|  |                        | <p>d, which secures funds through multiple channels.</p> <p>Under Output 2.1.1, the project will specifically test, and monitor the cost-effectiveness of a suite of simple, low-cost revenue-generating mechanisms in individual NFRs for replication and scaling up across the network of NFRs in order to incrementally reduce the TFS dependency on annual state budget funding allocations.</p>  |
| <p>Prolonged economic slowdown and supply chain disruptions may lead to increased costs and availability of outsourced services and equipment</p>  | <p>Low to Moderate</p> | <p>During the PPG phase, adequate budgetary provision will be made to accommodate price increases, 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>Since the country's borders and international air traffic routes are already open, it is envisaged that the impact of supply chain disruptions during project implementation will be minimized. Although international experts may be unable to travel to Tanzania due to travel restrictions in their home-base. In these cases, the project must make adequate provision for virtual engagement (See also below)</p>   |
| <p>The viability of revenue-generating activities in NFRs, and for forest-adjacent communities, is compromised by protracted economic slowdown as a result of indirect impacts of COVID-19 (e.g. slowdown in tourism).</p> | <p>Moderate</p>        | <p>Under Output 2.1.1, the project will develop Basic Investment Plans and, short-term action plans to test income-generating activities in NFRs (based on a funding gap-analysis). These will be alternative financing models to build increased resilience of the NFRs to future shocks (such as pandemics) and reduce the dependency on traditional nature-based tourism products and enterprises. The project will specifically test, and monitor the cost-effectiveness of, a suite of a range of simple low cost revenue-generating mechanisms in individual NFRs for replication and scaling up across the network of NFRs.</p> <p>Depending on the nature of the agreements concluded with NFR-adjacent villages (Output 1.1.2), the project may also assist in the implementation of measures to help offset the localised socio-economic impacts of Covid-19 on communities. These may include strengthening the health and education services in these villages and environmentally-friendly activities and forest-based livelihoods</p> |

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|   |            | <p>that contribute to forest protection and sustainable use, whilst supporting community development needs.</p> <p>Where tourism-related options are explored (for examples in reserves which hold high-potential for generating tourism-related revenues), the project will seek to align its outputs and activities with the Government of Tanzania's <i>Comprehensive Tourism Recovery Plan</i> (in prep.) and the guidelines in the <i>UN WTO Technical Assistance Package</i> for tourism recovery..</p>  |
| <p><i>Availability of technical expertise and capacity to implement</i></p>   |            |  |
| <p>Re-introduction of local travel restrictions in the event of a new COVID-19 outbreak may lead to disruptions in project implementation and lack of availability of technical expertise</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>Local travel restrictions represent a low risk to implementation. Should there be future outbreaks, the project will need to 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>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 of local restrictions of movement may present to project implementation.</p> <p>Wherever possible, external expert inputs should be locally or regionally-sourced to limit the disruptions that travel restrictions may present. However, where the services of off-continent experts cannot be substituted for with national or regional capacity, and travel is not possible, adequate budgetary provision must be made to enable effective virtual engagement, and adequate time must be built into contracts to accommodate the greater time margins required to offset the inefficiencies associated with remote working conditions. Working arrangements should also include pairing international service providers with a local expert who can conduct necessary field work.</p> |

| <i>Community health, safety and working conditions</i>   |                 |   |
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| <p>Limited data on the incidence of COVID 19 makes it difficult to assess the level of risk and anticipate potential outbreaks, and the impacts these may have on project implementation</p>                 | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>In the absence of new data on the incidence of COVID-19 in targeted communities (and Tanzania more generally), a precautionary approach should be adopted in which maximum-avoidance is practiced - this will be particularly important during PPG which should start in 2021.</p> <p>At the start of the PPG, a re-assessment of the COVID-19 situation should be made (as part of the social and environmental safeguard risk screening process) and, based on the best-available data, a simple COVID-19 risk dashboard should be developed to monitor COVID-19-related risks, set risk thresholds, and specify mitigation/avoidance measures to be followed. The dashboard should be used to track: incidence of COVID19 in the project domain (with gender-disaggregation of data), and among project partners and staff involved in implementation (based on best available information and use of simple questionnaires to screen for possible symptoms if no official data is available); partner capacity (human resources, capacity to meet cofinance commitments); evidence of direct, indirect and induced impacts (that may influence implementation).</p> <p>The risk dashboard should be updated monthly and used to inform adaptive management. Adequate budget will be built into the PPG IP, and the project budget, to ensure community health and safety and safe working conditions for those involved in project development and implementation.</p> |
| <p>Re-emergence of the disease and reintroduction of restrictions on gatherings and travel leads to limited stakeholder engagement due to risk of disease to both project implementers and beneficiaries</p> | <p>Low</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 impacts of possible restrictions on movement on project implementation.</p> <p>However, adopting a maximum-precaution approach, the project should develop at the start of the PPG a set of COVID-19 avoidance/mitigation protocols for stakeholder engagement processes to a</p>  |

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|  | <p>void disease transmission, in line with any national directives and international best practice (i.e. thresholds on numbers of participants in meetings, social distancing measures; provision of handwashing/sanitizing facilities; provision of PPE - with clear guidelines on waste management; and measures for safe transportation). As a requirement of the SESP, the project will develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework during the PPG and this should include a reasonably-budgeted COVID-19 Mitigation Plan to be deployed to reduce the risk of disease during project implementation (if still applicable). The COVID-19 Risk Dashboard (see above) can be used to set risk thresholds at which different biosecurity protocols will be triggered.</p> |
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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. The main opportunities for doing this are described briefly in Table 4, below:

| Opportunity   | Potential   | Actions  |
|---|-------------|--|
| <p>Protection and restoration of forest ecosystems, including through promoting sustainable use of forest resources and limiting forest fragmentation and degradation through inappropriate land uses</p> | <p>High</p> | <p>The project is specifically designed to improve the protection, management and sustainable use of forest ecosystems and forest products within nine selected NFRs and their buffer zones. Under Component 1, it includes measures to: (i) Enhance planning and improved collaboration in the management of buffer areas around nine NFRs, in order to reduce and mitigate climate-induced threats to forest biodiversity and address anthropogenic drivers of forest degradation (Outcome 1); and (ii) Improve operational management capacity of the nine NFRs in order to enhance protection of forest ecosystems and maintain the supply of ecosystem services on which forest-adjacent communities depend (Outcome 2).</p> <p>Key activities through which this will be achieved include: development of Reserve Management Plans (also incorporating environmentally-sensitive activities for improving forest conservation and sustainable resource use in buffer zones); strengthening staff capacity for monitoring and pro</p> |

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|   |             | <p>ones), strengthening staff capacity for monitoring and protection of forest habitats; and practical management measures to reduce climate-related threats (such as fire, invasive alien species) and other drivers of forest degradation (such as unsustainable use of forest products).</p> <p>Since forest-adjacent communities are heavily reliant on forest resources for livelihoods and well-being, these measures to secure forest ecosystems, and the ecosystem services they provide contribute to green recovery from the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis.</p>  |
| <p>Promoting NRM practices that generate GEBs and resilience to climate change, with ancillary benefits for forest adjacent communities</p>               | <p>High</p> | <p>Under Component 2, the project will support the development of climate-resilient, forest-based income-generating opportunities in NFRs and their buffer zones, with ancillary benefits such as strengthening health and education services for communities in forest-adjacent villages. The project will deliver an Investment Plan for each NFR, including roll-out plans for 4 to 5 selected revenue-generations schemes, which may include simple measures such as water levies, and forest-based activities such as: production, packaging, branding and marketing of sustainably-produced natural forest products (e.g. honey in Mt Hanang and Rondó NFRs); butterfly-farming; tourism-related options in high-potential or high-traffic reserves (such as Pugu-Kazizumbwi) and other simple but innovative revenue streams (e.g. water levies). The project will also support the creation of other work opportunities such as engagement in forest patrolling, labour-intensive conservation management activities (fire management, control of invasive species, reforestation) and non-monetary benefits such as access to skills and training, improved rights and meaningful engagement in decision-making processes and management of NFRs.</p> |
| <p>Innovating climate change mitigation and enhancing carbon to strengthen green recovery and promote long-term resilience to shocks and disturbances</p> | <p>High</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 thr</p>  |

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|  |  | ough improved land-use planning, enhanced capacity for management of climate-linked risks and regulating sustainable use of forest resources. |
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|  |  | Where the project supports the development of infrastructure in NFRs, it will strive to use low-carbon technologies wherever possible (e.g. solar panels). |
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A more comprehensive analysis of risks and opportunities related to the Covid-19 pandemic will be undertaken during the project preparation phase as the situation is still fluid and it will be important to have an up-to-date assessment to inform project design. An updated COVID-19 Action Framework will be incorporated in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework to be developed during PPG.

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[1] <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org>

[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, and the project will carry out all the required risk assessments and develop appropriate management plans in full compliance with Standard 6 in the UNDP SES Policy.

[3] The project will however test the feasibility of supplementing the monitoring and enforcement staffing complement in NFRs with alternative technologies (e.g. movement sensors, shot detection, etc.) under Output 1.2.1.

[4] Risk rating based on a preliminary assessment of climate hazards, vulnerability and exposure (see *STAP Guidance on Climate Risk Screening*). This risk rating will be more rigorously assessed during the PPG phase.

[5] Tanzania's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/The%20United%20Republic%20of%20Tanzania%20First%20NDC/The%20United%20Republic%20of%20Tanzania%20First%20NDC.pdf>

[6] [Climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org)

[7] INDC, *ibid.*

[8] Eckstein, D.; Künzel, V.; Schäfer, L.; Wings, M. 2019. Global Climate Risk Index 2020 (Ed. 15). Accessible at: [www.germanwatch.org/en/crisis](http://www.germanwatch.org/en/crisis)

[9] Bunting, J.E.; Hardy, A.; Roberts, O.; Giliba, R. and Silayo, D.S. 2020. Modelling the impact of climate change in Tanzanian Forests. *Diversity & Distribution*. 2020 (00): 1 - 24. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.13152>

[10] COVID-19 Situation Report to the WHO No. 107, 29 April 2020

[11] World Bank, June 2020. Tanzania Economic Update: Addressing the Impact of COVID-19. <http://www.worldbank.org/Tanzania/economicupdate>

[12] Unless otherwise stated, all projections and figures come from: Deloitte, 2020. The Impact of Covid-19 on East African Economies: Respond, Recover, Thrive. Accessed on 07/10/20 at: [www2.deloitte.com/tz/en/pages/finance/articles/impact-of-covid19-on-ea-economies.html](http://www2.deloitte.com/tz/en/pages/finance/articles/impact-of-covid19-on-ea-economies.html)

[13] UNDP, April 2020. Rapid Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID19 in Tanzania. Accessible at: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/tanzania/docs/docs2020/undp-tz-SEA-Report%20Rapid-COVID19.pdf>

[14] Deloitte, 2020. *Ibid.*

[15] AFAP, May 2020. Impact of COVID-19 on Rural Livelihoods in Tanzania. Accessed at: [afap-partnership.org/impact-of-covid19-on-rural-livelihoods-in-tanzania](http://afap-partnership.org/impact-of-covid19-on-rural-livelihoods-in-tanzania)

[16] UNDP, April 2020. <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/tanzania/docs/docs2020/undp-tz-SEA-Policy%20Brief-COVID19.pdf>

## 6. Coordination

**Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

UNDP will be accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project.

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Environment Division of the Vice President's Office (VPO). The Implementing Partner will be responsible for the execution of the project, including the: planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the project; procurement of project goods and services; and financial management of the project. The VPO will designate a senior staff member to act as the National Project Director (NPD). This NPD will provide the strategic oversight and guidance to project implementation.

The VPO will delegate responsibility for the implementation of all project activities in the project-targeted NFRs to the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) Agency.

A Project Board (PB) – with representation from UNDP, TFS, VPO, other key partner institutions and project beneficiaries - will be constituted to provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints. Representatives of key complementary projects, programmes and/or initiatives will be co-opted to the PB to help improve opportunities for ongoing coordination and alignment.

The day-to-day administration and management of the project will be carried out by a Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a full-time Project Manager/Coordinator (PM). The PM will administer the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the VPO, TFS and UNDP. The PM's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM is directly accountable to the NPD and UNDP for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. These complementary national programmes and initiatives will include *inter alia*:

- The GEF-UNEP project *Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania*, a child project of the *The Restoration Initiative* (TRI), particularly those activities that contribute to the strengthening of Forest Reserves in the Great Ruaha (Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya), Lake Rukwa (Rukwa and Mbeya regions) and the Malagarasi River basin (Kigoma and Katavi areas);
- The GEF-UNEP project *Ecosystem-based adaptation for rural resilience in Tanzania* (EbARR), particularly the activities linked to EbA around NFs in the Simanjiro, Mpwapwa, Mvomero and/or Kishapu districts.
- The WB-IDA *Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth* (REGROW) project, particularly those activities that seek to strengthen the management of, and promote nature-based tourism in, the Forest Reserves (including NFRs) along the "Southern Circuit" in Southern Tanzania;
- The GEF-IFAD project *Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of semi-arid areas of Tanzania*, implemented as part of the *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa* programme, particularly those activities linked to Forest Reserves and reserve-adjacent communities in central Tanzania;
- The WWF Regional Office for Africa's (ROA) *Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa Initiative* (that is currently in the incubation phase); and
- The proposed GCF-UNDP project *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Tanzania's Planning Processes* which is currently under development.

The PMU will, in turn, be technically supported by contracted national experts, NGO's, international consultants, companies and other public institutions. The recruitment of specialist support services and 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 recruitment and procurement rules and procedures.

Coordination with other projects and partners will be achieved at least initially through the Technical Working Group that will oversee the PPG phase and a Partner's Forum (or similar) that will be set up under the project during implementation – the composition and Terms of Reference for which will be elaborated during PPG. The UNDP-supported Development Partners Group on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change (DPG-E) will also facilitate higher-level coordination between line ministries, donor programmes and civil society partners within the sector.

Effective communication with local-level stakeholders around each NFR will be channelled through existing community forums and structures that have legitimacy (mandate) and credibility (such as District and Ward Development Councils, Village Councils, and Village Natural Resource Committees). Participatory development of Reserve Management Plans will enable regular dialogue with forest-adjacent communities through Reserve Management Committees, and formal mechanisms for collaboration and coordination will be captured in co-management agreements (MoUs) to be set up under Outcome 1.

## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

**Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions**

Yes

**If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc**

- National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP)
- CBD National Report
- Cartagena Protocol National Report
- Nagoya Protocol National Report
- UNFCCC National Communications (NC)
- UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)
- UNFCCC National Determined Contribution
- UNFCCC Technology Needs Assessment
- UNCCD Reporting
- ASGM National Action Plan (ASGM NAP)
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA)
- Stockholm National Implementation Plan (NIP)
- Stockholm National Implementation Plan Update
- National Adaptation Programme of Action Update
- Others

The Government of Tanzania ratified the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the 8th of March 1996 and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the 17th of April 1996. Tanzania has also ratified a number of other related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the Ramsar Convention; the World Heritage Convention; and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The Government of Tanzania has in turn enacted several policy, legal and regulatory instruments to govern the implementation of the commitments made under these conventions.

Under the CBD the project aligns with the *Fifth National Report on the Implementation of the CBD* (2014) and will contribute to the implementation of Targets 5 and 9 of Strategic Goal B, Target 11 of Strategic Goal C and Targets 14 and 15 of Strategic Goal D of the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (2015-2020). It is also consistent with the national *Action Plan for Implementing the Convention of Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas* (2014). The project is also in harmony with the national priority actions identified in the *Capacity Development Workshop for Africa on Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12* held in Dar es Salaam in 2016, and further elaborated in the CBD/ ICCA Global Support Initiative (GSI) follow-up workshop proceedings on *Governance of protected and conserved areas in Tanzania* in 2017.

Under the UNFCCC, the project is consistent with the Tanzania's *National Climate Change Strategy* (2012), the *National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan* (2013) and the *Second National Communication to the UNFCCC* (2014). It directly contributes to building the capacity of NFRs to adapt to climate change impacts, and to enhancing resilience of forest ecosystems in and adjacent to NFRs to the challenges posed by climate change. The project will specifically contribute to meeting the United Republic of Tanzania's *Nationally Determined Contributions* (NDCs) of 'reducing greenhouse gas emissions economy wide between 10-20% by 2030 relative to the RCP4.5 scenario of 138-153 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by gross emissions' through forest management adaptation measures (including enhancing participatory fire management, forest governance, protection of forest resources, forest management and protection of water catchments) and mitigation measures (enhancing and up-scaling implementation of participatory forest management programmes, strengthening protection and conservation of natural forests and enhancement and conservation of forest carbon stocks). The project also supports the implementation of SFM activities under the national *UNFCCC Technology Needs Assessment Climate Change Mitigation: Energy and Forestry Sector* (Report III, 2017) and actions under Component 2.2 of the *Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Program 2015 - 2025*. In addition, the project will seek to contribute empirical evidence to the preparation of the revised<sup>[1]</sup> National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) under the proposed GCF-UNDP project *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Tanzania's Planning Processes* which is currently under development.

The project will further 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.

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<sup>[1]</sup> Update of the NAPA (2007)

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

Under Components 1 and 2 of the project, the lessons learnt from the implementation of 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 NFs.

The project has a dedicated knowledge management component (Component 3). 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.

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 (See Sect. II, Item 3, description under Component 3).

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

## 9. 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/Approval MTR

TE

High or Substantial

**Measures to address identified risks and impacts**

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Please see SESP document attached

**Supporting Documents**

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

**Title**

**Submitted**

PIMS 6544 Tanzania\_FNR\_PIF\_pre-SESP

**Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).**

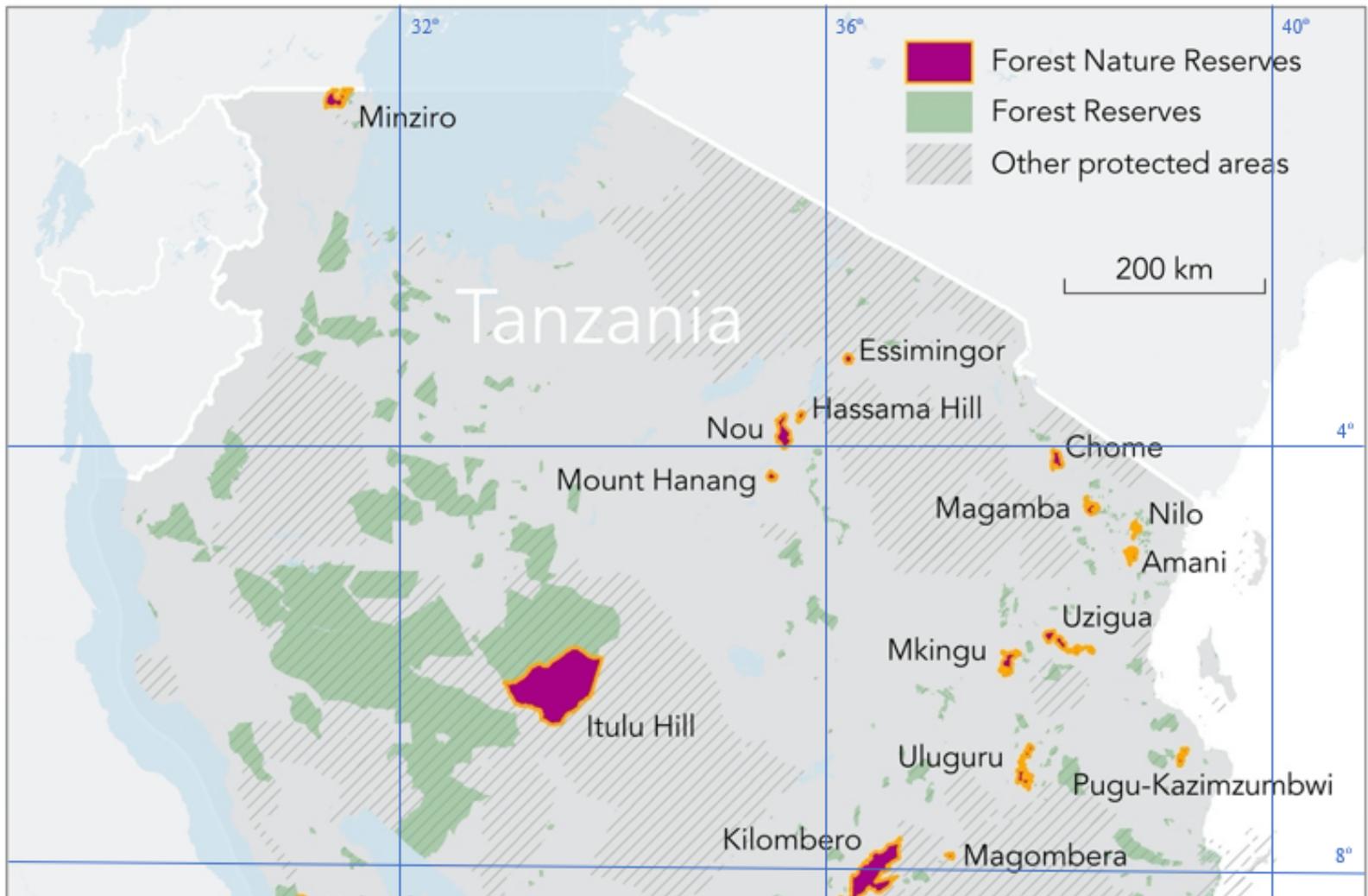
| <b>Name</b>     | <b>Position</b> | <b>Ministry</b>       | <b>Date</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Faraja Ngrageza | GEF OFP         | VICE PRESIDENT OFFICE | 9/24/2020   |

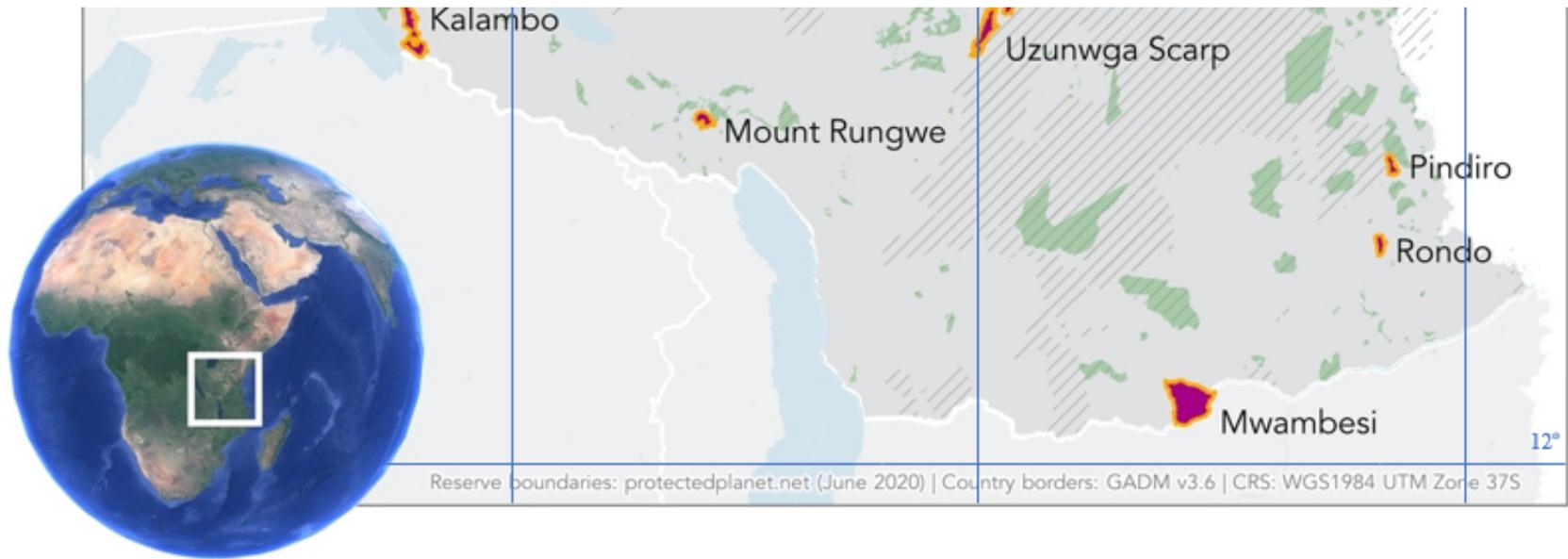
**ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates**

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

**PROGRAM/PROJECT MAP (with GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES)**

*Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map does not imply any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries*





| Protected Area   | Latitude     | Longitude    |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Essimangor NFR   | tbc          | tbc          |
| Hassama Hill NFR | tbc          | tbc          |
| 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   |
| Pindiromo        | 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   |

