GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	**Safeguarding Zanzibar's Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits**		
Country(ies):	Tanzania (Zanzibar)	GEF Project ID:[1]	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5670
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) and First Vice President's Office (FVPO)	Submission Date: Resubmission Date:	February 29, 2016 July 25, 2016
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-focal Area	Project Duration (Months)	72
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of parent program:	N/A	Agency Fee ($) 9.5%	492,259

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
BD-1: Program 1	GEFTF	3,013,493	10,000,000
LD-2 Program 3	GEFTF	887,242	4,000,000
CC-2: Program 4	GEFTF	1,280, 936	9,000,000
Total Project Cost		**5,181,671**	**23,000,000**

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

Project Objective: To implement a landscape approach to safeguard Zanzibar's terrestrial and coastal forest habitats for multiple benefits						
Project Components	**Financing Type[3]**	**Project Outcomes**	**Project Outputs**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
					GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
1. Strengthening Zanzibar's policy and institutional framework for effective biodiversity and ecosystem management.	TA	1.1 Development and implementation of an integrated policy and planning framework to promote effective biodiversity and ecosystem management that supports Zanzibar's national development, with implementation capacity in place. *Indicators: Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National PA Plans and National Strategy for Illegal Trade in Flora and Fauna developed and implemented; Harmonized National BD, LD and CC-related Policies and Strategies; Significant improvements in capacity of key stakeholders as indicated by customized Capacity Development Scorecard*	1.1.1 Review of national framework (including policies, regulations and institutions) for landscape planning and biodiversity management, and establishment of an inter-ministerial landscape management planning platform to strengthen national-local and cross-sectoral coordination and capacity. 1.1.2 Development and implementation of a consolidated Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (ZABISAP), building on existing sectoral strategies and plans in Zanzibar including the Long Term Forestry Plan, National Spatial Plan and National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, to promote effective management of terrestrial and coastal forests, and sustainable land use. Also building on Tanzanian national strategies such as the NBSAP, NAMA and NAP, with but greater focus on Zanzibar issues. 1.1.3 Development of a new Zanzibar Strategy for Illegal Trade in Flora and Fauna (also harmonized with ZABISAP and the Tanzania national strategy to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade), with coordinated implementation involving key institutions, such as PA authorities, judiciary, police, customs and immigration. Zanzibar's signature of CITES is facilitated. Key institutions are supported to implement the Zanzibar Declaration on the Illegal Trade of Timber and Forest Products to curb illegal trade of timber of 2015.	GEF TF	2,766,747	3,000,000
2. Strengthened management of Zanzibar's network of protected areas, wildlife reserves and community-managed forest areas (COFMA[4]s).	TA/ INV	2.1 Improved effectiveness of the network of PAs, wildlife reserves [including Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park (5,000 ha), Kiwengwa-Pongwe Forest Reserve (3,325 ha), Ngezi-Vumawimbi Nature Reserve (2,900 ha), Ras Kiuyu Forest Reserve (270 ha), Masingini Forest Reserve (566 ha) and Msitu Mkuu Forest Reserve (180 ha) covering 35,000 ha combined] and COFMAs (covering 45,000 ha)] leads to protection of vulnerable	2.1.1 Detailed BD surveys of protected areas [including 20,000 ha of mangroves, wildlife reserves and COFMAs] undertaken to establish project baselines, determine critical sites and potential for corridors (co-fin). 2.1.2 Based on earlier BD surveys (as supported by co-finance), PA management plans are developed or updated for core protected areas [Jozani, Kiwengwa, Ngezi, Ras Kiuyu, Masangini and Msitu Mkuu]. PA plans include improved management and restoration[5] of forest and wetland ecosystems and zones between them	GEF TF	887,242.00	10,850,000

[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		ecosystems, especially mangroves, native forests and other habitats of global significance. *Indicators: Effective management protects critical habitat blocks, and biodiversity patterns and processes in core or high protection zones of Forest Protected Areas covering 18,632 ha; Expansion of COFMAs as biological corridors/buffers to cover 60,000 ha; Improvement in conservation status of vulnerable species (species and targets tbd); Increased prosecutions and convictions relating to IWT of fauna and flora [tbd at PPG]*	ensuring connectivity and maintenance of conservation values. 2.1.3 Expansion of COFMAs as biological corridors/buffer zones to cover 60,000 ha (existing coverage 45,000 ha in 57 villages/shehias). Infrastructure and training support will be provided based on assessment of need per COFMA. 2.1.4 Facilitation of learning and exchange between COFMAs (likely through the COFMA umbrella network organization known as JUMIJAZA) for enhanced implementation and to support combat of key biodiversity threats including IAS, soil erosion, fires and watershed degradation. 2.1.5 Long-term monitoring mechanisms (likely in partnership with University of California, to be confirmed at PPG) are put in place to monitor targeted species, ecosystems and forest degradation, support biodiversity and ecosystem management, and assess climate change impacts. Community-based monitoring in COFMAs is supported. 2.1.6 Upgraded systems and infrastructure improve monitoring, evaluation and enforcement in key Parks and Reserves, including ranger posts, communications equipment such as digital radio, and provision of boats (one each for Unguja and Pemba islands). 2.1.7 Re-establishment and revitalization of the National Protected Areas Board leading to the development and implementation of an updated National PA Strategy (which will be harmonized with ZABISAP and NBSAP) and the completion of a national terrestrial BD inventory (including mangroves and HCV forests). Capacity of the new PA authorities is strengthened for effective and coordinated PA and buffer zone/corridor management in place.			
		2.2. Adoption of land management practices and community-centred initiatives that support: i) effective co-management of wildlife and their	2.2.1 Innovative community-based natural resource management and land use practices are supported in target sites (primarily COFMAs) to increase or maintain natural forest and mangrove cover and sustain the flow of	GEF TF	1,280,936.00	8,000,000

[4] For further analysis on the COFMA process and lessons to date, please see: Realization of participation and spatiality in participatory forest management a policy practice analysis from Zanzibar, Tanzania by
Salla Eilola, Nora Fagerholm, Sanna Maki, Miza Khamis and Niina Kayhk: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2014.921142

[5] The definition of 'restoration'as used in this context is defined in the following UNCCD publication:
http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/Publications/2015_Reaping_the_rewards_addis%20final%20low%20res_10August.pdf

		habitats; ii) restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes; and iii) sustainable local income generation. *Indicators: Restoration and rehabilitation of 64,183 ha of degraded forest and mangroves; Incentives and other benefits to communities are directly linked to forest and mangrove protection; Carbon benefits estimated at 3,300,000 tCO2eq over 20 years*	ecosystem services, while supporting livelihood diversification: • Biodiversity friendly sustainable land and forest management practices, including conservation and climate smart agriculture, adopted and implemented over 77,600 ha. • Community-based rehabilitation and restoration of approximately 70,183 ha of degraded forest and mangroves. • Development of NTFPs and related markets e.g. organic agro-forestry using native species and bee-keeping. Studies and research undertaken to explore potential (local, national, regional) value chains. Business plans put in place to sustain. • Development of sustainable ecotourism initiatives to benefit communities in and around conservation areas. Studies and research undertaken to explore innovative attractions and potential markets. Business plans put in place and implemented.			
			Subtotal		4,934,925.00	21,850,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC)[6] 5%	GEFTF	246,746.00	1,150,000
			Total Project Cost		**5,181,671.00**	**23,000,000**

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ($375,080)

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar	Cash	8,500,000
Government	First Vice President's Office	Cash	7,500,000
Others	Local Government	Cash	5,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	1,000,000
Donor Agency	The Hague Institute for Global Justice (and its partners The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Deltare	Grants	500,000
Research Institute	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Grants	500,000
Total Co-financing			**23,000,000**

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS [a)]

[6] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Tanzania	Biodiversity	N/A	3,013,493	286,282	3,299,775
UNDP	GEFTF	Tanzania	Climate Change Mitigation	N/A	1,280,936	121,689	1,402,625
UNDP	GEFTF	Tanzania	Land Degradation	N/A	887,242	84,288	971,530
Total GEF Resources					**5,181,671**	**492,259**	**5,673,930**

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[7]

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: $106,000				PPG Agency Fee: **$10,070**			
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee[8] (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEFTF	Tanzania	Biodiversity	N/A	55,000	5,225	**60,225**
UNDP	GEFTF	Tanzania	Climate Change Mitigation	N/A	25,000	2,375	**27,375**
UNDP	GEFTF	Tanzania	Land Degradation	N/A	26,000	2,470	**28,470**
Total PPG Amount					**106,000**	**10,070**	**116,070**

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[9]

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	*78,632 Hectares including expanded COFMAs*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*70,183 Hectares*
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	*3,300,000 tCO2eq over 20 years*

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[10] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional

[7] PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to $50k for PF up to$2m (for MSP); up to $100k for PF up to $3m; $150k for PF up to $6m; $200k for PF up to $10m; and $300k for PF above $10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

[8] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

[9] Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

[10] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The Problem: Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous part of Tanzania in East Africa. It is composed of the Zanzibar Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 25-50 km off the coast of the mainland, and consists of many small islands and two large ones: Unguja (the main island, referred to informally as Zanzibar) and Pemba. The capital is Zanzibar City, located on the island of Unguja. Its historic centre is Stone Town, which is a World Heritage Site. Pemba Island, known as "the Green Island" in Arabic, is an island lying within the Swahili Coast in the Indian Ocean, with an overall area of approximately 1,070 km2. Unguja is a hilly island with an overall area of about 1,583 km^2. It is located 60 km south of Pemba. Both Unguja and Pemba are separated from mainland Tanzania by the Zanzibar Channel. The population of Zanzibar is upwards of 1,303,569 inhabitants (National Census 2012) with an average inter-censal annual growth rate of 2.8 % and an average family size of 5.1 persons.

Biodiversity: The biodiversity priority landscapes and ecosystems of the Zanzibar islands include high forests covering 98,329 hectares (ha), coral rag forests covering 6,119 ha and 20,000 ha of mangroves. The Protected Area (PA) system includes the Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park (5,000 ha), Kiwengwa-Pongwe Forest Reserve (3,325 ha), Ngezi-Vumawimbi Nature Reserve (2,900 ha), Ras Kiuyu Forest Reserve (270 ha), Masingini Forest Reserve (566 ha) and Msitu Mkuu Forest Reserve (180 ha). In addition, 20,000 ha of mangrove forests have been put under conservation management. As a result, the total area under management and protection by the government, under the Department of Forestry and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (DFNRNR), is 35,000 ha, including mangroves.

Zanzibar also has an active programme of Community Managed Forest Areas, known as COFMAs, which currently cover 98,218 ha. Target coverage is 144,218 ha (adding 46,000 ha). Twenty-three new COFMAs covering 3,028 ha are to have been established in 2015 alone, of which 620 ha comprises coral rag and 2,408 ha of mangroves. It is important to note that COFMAs can cover both core protected forest areas ("high protection" zones), and/or areas designated for sustainable utilization ("low impact use" zones). This gives a current combined total of 133,218 ha under conservation management in Zanzibar. However, recent analysis[11] has concluded that Zanzibar's forest and mangrove resources face enormous pressures due primarily to an increasing population that depends upon the forest for domestic energy and building materials. The majority of Zanzibaris depend on forest resources for fuel-wood and poles, log processing, timber importation, minerals excavation, wild fruits collection, hunting and farming. Wood biomass contributes about 95% of cooking energy; just 5% is contributed by electricity, gas and paraffin. Severe encroachment, degradation of vegetation and de-reservation for agriculture, roads, transmission lines, expansion of urban area, fuel wood, charcoal and lime burning are major problems.

Table 1: Land-use and Land cover Classification of Zanzibar[12]

	Unguja (ha)	Pemba (ha)	Total (ha)
Native forests	71,068	15,114	86,183
Mangroves	5,274	11,214	16,490
Forest plantations	2,688	1,100	3,791
Wetlands	273	612	889
Agroforestry systems	35,441	44,951	80,397
Agriculture	25,903	13,877	39,786
Mixed woody vegetation	-	7,149	7,149
Built up areas	16,460	6,278	22,746
Bare land areas	1,230	871	2,110
TOTAL	**158,337**	**101,168**	**259,548**

A recent survey of woody biomass (2013) provides a cause for serious concern. Zanzibar's total forest cover is 106,458 ha, but the deforestation and degradation rate is 1.2%. It is estimated that 1,277 ha are deforested and degraded every year. The survey also reveals that the average biomass per ha is 21.2 tons\ha and average carbon in Zanzibar is 10.39 tons\ha. Zanzibar therefore loses biomass at an average rate of: 27,072 tons per year [=1,277 x 21.2] and 13,268 tons of carbon per year [=1,277 x 10.39]. Total wood volume in Zanzibar has decreased from 10.3m^3 million to 8.6m^3 million in just a few years. Coral rag forests and agroforestry-mixed woody vegetation, which are the main sources of biomass energy, have declined absolutely from 97,614 ha to 82,413 ha (i.e. by 15,201 ha or 15.6%) and from 101,179 ha to 87,542 ha (i.e. 13,637ha or 13.5%) respectively; these have mostly been converted into unplanned

Zanzibar's Forest and Mangrove Resources

The **total oven-dry woody biomass in Zanzibar is 5,559,501 ton**s; in Unguja 3,539,854 tons and in Pemba 2,019,647 tons including above-ground, below-ground and deadwood biomass sources.

The **total carbon deposit in Zanzibar woody biomass is 2,724,156 tons**; in Unguja 1,734,529 tons and in Pemba 989,627 tons.

The **native forest area in Zanzibar is 86,182 ha**; 71,068 ha in Unguja and 15,114 ha in Pemba. Intermediate coral rag vegetation is the biggest LULC class in Unguja with 35,057 ha and 22.1% share of the land area and in Pemba the mixture of trees and agricultural crops LULC class is largest with an area of 22,482 ha and 22.2% of the land area.

The mangrove area in Zanzibar is 16,488 ha; 5,274 ha in Unguja and 11,214 ha in Pemba. The Unguja mangrove growing stock has declined catastrophically. The mangrove growing stock per hectare is in Unguja 18.9 m^3/ha and, more than double, 38.3 m^3/ha in Pemba. In the 1992-1993 inventory (value used in the 1997 survey) the equal values were 41.0 m^3/ha in Unguja and 39.8 m^3/ha in Pemba.

Tree plantation area in Zanzibar is 3,788 ha; 2,688 ha in Unguja and 1,100 ha in Pemba, including exotic tree plantations and rubber plantations.

Source: Zanzibar Woody Biomass Survey 2013.

settlements. The mangrove growing stock has also substantially declined due to commercial and domestic cutting. These numbers confirm that Zanzibar is suffering from severe rates of deforestation and forest degradation. Importantly, these trends are foreseen to rise in the next decade, with significant national as well as global implications.

Table 2: Forest Classification in Zanzibar[13]

	Forest Protected Area	**Total area(ha)**	**Innovative SFM (ha)**	**SLM (ha)**	**CBNRMU (ha)**	**Core or high protection" zones of FPA (ha)**
1	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park	6,434.8	2,760.5	-	1,343.5	2,330.8
2	Jambiani -Muyuni Forest Reserve	8,428.8	-	135.0	4,079.4	4,214.4
3	Ufufuma-Pongwe Corridor Forest Reserve	3,976.8	-	671.4	1,317.0	1,988.4
4	Kiwengwa Forest	3,040.8	-	-	-	3,040.8
5	Masingini Forest Reserve	566.0	-	275.0	-	291.0
6	Mangrove Forest Reserves	16,488.8	583.1	265.5	11,658.6	3,981.6
7	Community Managed Forest	75,031.6	-	62,836.3	12,195.3	-
8	Ngezi Vumawimbi Nature Reserve	2,014.9	97.0	-	-	1,917.9
9	Msitu Mkuu Forest Reserve	185.0	-	-	-	185.0
10	Ras Kiuyu Forest Reserve	275.9	-	-	-	275.9
11	Malilini Forest Reserve	406.0	-	-	-	406.0
	sub total	*116,849.4*	*3,440.6*	*64,183.2*	*30,593.8*	*18,631.8*
	Government Forest plantations					
12	Chaani-Masingini Forest Plantation	420.0		420.0	0.00	0.00
13	Kibele Forest Plantation	900.0		900.0	0	0
14	Dunga-Jendele Forest Plantation	887.0		887.0	0	0
15	Unguja Ukuu Plantation	2,929.0		2,929.0	0	0
16	Ras Kiuyu Maziwangombe Forest Plantation	3,000.0		3,000.0	0	0
17	Rubber Plantations Forest Plantation	1,840.0		1,840.0	0	0
	Sub-total	*9,976.0*		*9,976.0*		
	Grand Total	**126,825.40**	**3,440.60**	**74,159.20**	**30,593.80**	**18,631.80**
	Percentage		2.7	58.5	24.1	14.7

At the species level, globally significant biodiversity within the Zanzibar landscape includes endemic plant species and subspecies such as *Aloe pembana, Erica mafiensis, Dypis pembana* and Pemba palm (*Chrysalidocarpus pembanus*), endemic mammal species such as endemic Zanzibar Red Colobus Monkey *(Procolobus kirkii),* Pemba flying fox *(Pteropus voeltzikowi),* Blue Duikers *(Cephalophus monticola pembae)* and *Cephalophus adersi.* Endemic bird species on Pemba Island include Pemba green pigeon (*Treron pembaensis),* Pemba scops owl (*Otus pembaensis),* Pemba white-eye (*Zosterops vaughani) and* Pemba sunbird (*Nectarinia pembae).* Zanzibar Island has some endemic bird sub-species; for example, *Tauraco fischcheri zanzibaricus. Phelsuma abbotti, Lygosoma pembanus* and *Leptotyphlops pembae* represent the endemic reptiles and *Cassina jozani* represents the endemic amphibians. Zanzibar is also the home of the (possibly extinct) Zanzibar Leopard. The survival of species in these protected areas depends on the interconnectivity of the fragile forest patches and corridors described above, which are under serious threat of degradation and loss. Zanzibar also harbours the high marine biodiversity and rich marine and coastal resources typical of East Africa. The coastal and marine environment includes estuaries, mangrove forests, coral reefs, sandy beaches, cliffs, seagrass beds and muddy tidal flats. Sandy-muddy flats or rocky reef platforms are found in the intertidal zone, while the sublittoral zone consists of extensive seagrass beds and coral reefs. The parks devoted to the protection of Zanzibar's marine resources are Chumbe Marine Park, Mnemba Marine Park, Misali Marine Park, Menai Marine Park, Tumbatu Island, Chapwani Island and Changuu Island.

[13] DFNRNR, 2015.

Climate: Evidence suggests that the climate of Zanzibar is changing, and recent decades have seen rising temperatures, increased rainfall variability, higher wind speeds and high-tide levels, and an increase in extreme events. In 2010, total annual GHG emissions in Zanzibar were estimated at 763 Gg CO_{2e}, resulting in per capita emissions of 0.6 tCO_2, but these are forecast to increase by 190% over a 20 year time horizon. At the time of this project, emissions are projected to reach 2,213 Gg CO_{2e} in 2030, leading to emissions per capita rising from 0.6 tCO_{2e} to 1.02 tCO_{2e} per capita. These high increases in emissions are driven by the forestry sector (through land use, land use change and forestry activities—LULUCF), and particularly to high levels of fuel wood demand. The agriculture sector also shows increasing emissions growth due to increasing livestock numbers and fertiliser use, and transport emissions are also projected to rise due to increased vehicle ownership. While increases in emissions will be necessary for Zanzibar's growth, there is an important opportunity to move towards an alternative development trajectory that is lower carbon and more sustainable, based on reducing deforestation, promoting climate smart agriculture and sustainable tourism, and improving natural resource management.

Development context: Location, geography, and the natural resource base of Zanzibar shape the island's economy and society. The country is very dependent on the climate, and a large proportion of GDP, employment and livelihoods are associated with climate sensitive activities (such as fisheries, agriculture—including spice plantations—and tourism). Many people are poor semi-subsistence farmers practising shifting cultivation and growing a number of tree crops (including cashew, coconut and mango). Coastal communities in rural areas pursue diverse livelihood strategies combining agriculture, fishing, tree cropping and use of forest products. Subsistence cultivation of cassava and maize is the main economic activity in the rural areas of the coast, while forests and woodlands provide a wide range of wood and non-wood products for local use and income generation. Wood cutting for fuel is generally seen as unavoidable given the prevalence of extreme poverty. Communities obtain a wide range of food products from forest areas, including fruit, tubers, honey, mushrooms and wild animals and birds (bush meat). Other non-wood forest products (NTFPs) include fibre for ropes, mats and wall coverings, fodder for livestock and medicinal plants.

Zanzibar shares many of the extraordinary and unique sustainable development challenges facing most Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as a result of its small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and high dependency on imported fossil fuel. Zanzibar, like many SIDS, is heavily dependent on healthy ecosystems and a stable climate. Nature-based activities account for a large share of economic activity and job opportunities. Negative impacts from unsustainable use of natural resources, land degradation, habitat loss, invasive species, climate change, pollution and other factors are significantly exacerbating the sustainable development challenges faced by Zanzibar. Going forward, the challenge for Zanzibar is to pursue an integrated and inclusive model of sustainable development through a comprehensive approach that addresses the 'whole island' issues of conserving terrestrial and marine resources while generating inclusive economic growth, promoting effective governance, and adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. This project provides an important opportunity for Zanzibar to pursue sustainable development solutions that promote human development, reduce poverty and build resilience. Project efforts will focus on strengthening the management of the existing protected areas network characterized by important forest and mangrove habitats; integrating biodiversity and ecosystem management into national and district level planning and policies, and into key economic/productive sectors; and reducing the impacts of LULUCF.

Threats: The root causes of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in Zanzibar are multiple and complex, and are compounded by the impacts of climate change. They include:

- *Forest clearing and conversion leading to severe degradation of natural habitats:* Zanzibar is endowed with valuable forest resources. The forests and woody resources play an important role in the daily livelihood of the people of Zanzibar. They are very important sources of energy for cooking, building timber, tourism, fodder, water catchments, shelters for wildlife and estuaries for fish breeding areas. Due to ever increasing demands of forest products in Zanzibar, however, these forest resources are facing severe exploitation pressure. Unsustainable land use levels and practices, especially conversion of forest into agricultural land and woodfuel, including forests already under protection, habitat loss, overexploitation and lack of alternative income earning opportunities are leading to the rapid loss of Zanzibar's natural terrestrial forests. With high population density of 530 per/km^2, and a growing population, more of Zanzibar's forest territory will be opened up to development, leading to increased deforestation over the next 10 years under a business as usual scenario. This threatens the unique biodiversity of Zanzibar's old growth forests and increases the likelihood of soil erosion, which threatens important watersheds on the island that supply fresh water to the majority of the population.
- *Decimation of mangrove stocks:* Mangroves and coastal areas are severely threatened by illegal cutting and conversion, but have received insufficient attention despite the critical role they currently play in coastal defence and other services. In addition to wood fuel, mangroves are an important source of fodder and are ingredients for dying and tanning. In 1997, the Unguja mangrove growing stock was 41.0 m^3/ha and Pemba 39.9 m^3/ha. Now the stock is 18.9 m^3/ha and 38.4 m^3/ha respectively. The decline of stocking in Unguja is catastrophic and mitigation activities are urgently required—full protection should be achieved. Soil erosion also threatens the coastal environment as sedimentation from land-based activities will degrade surrounding reefs. Effective buffer zones, better agricultural practices regarding soil erosion, restoring and rehabilitating degraded areas, manging the demand-supply balance (i.e. reducing illegal cutting caused by extreme poverty), and proper management of terrestrial development at the landscape level are needed to reverse the negative trends of current land use practices.

- *High demand for energy, but limited access to affordable and sustainable energy services:* Zanzibar's new National Forest Plan (2014) estimates are that fuel wood, charcoal and agricultural residues account for 97 percent of the domestic energy consumption. More than 90% of the population of Zanzibar continue to rely on wood-fuel as a source of domestic supply of energy for cooking. Erratic power supply from the Tanzanian mainland (electricity supply via underground sea cables, sourced from hydro power, gas turbines and diesel generators) has compelled the islands of Zanzibar to revert back to the use of fossil fuel-powered generators for domestic and industrial electricity back up supply. Solar power is used in a few places for lighting especially for the rural population, but is not widespread yet and very little has been done in the exploration of potential renewable energy sources such as wind and wave power. However, the potential costs for such investments are beyond the national capacity. Even so, these sources cannot be expected to replace the existing conventional sources of energy such as the dependency on wood fuel, kerosene, and charcoal from local sources, which leads to inevitable degradation of valuable forest resources. Zanzibar's new Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan provides a useful step forward and promotes a more sustainable, green growth pathway through a focus on lower carbon development policies and programmes (such as promoting carbon sequestration, strengthening climate resilience and facilitating access to sustainable energy).
- *Unsustainable land-use levels and practices linked to poverty and climate change combined with limited livelihood alternatives:* Ecosystem degradation is an issue of major concern attributed to lack of public awareness about the need for the preservation and conservation of environment and natural resources. Combined with an ever-increasing population and inevitable higher demand for settlements, agriculture, infrastructure developments and increasing fuel-wood collection, biodiversity loss and land degradation are accelerating and are compounded by climate change. These threats are accelerated by low technical know-how of farmers and inadequate extension services to promote sustainable farming and land-use practices. Efforts to enhance livelihoods by promoting community-centred initiatives that support effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded landscapes, and sustainable local income generation are essential.
- *Poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking*: Zanzibar serves as a hub for exporting illegal ivory and rhino horn to the Far East, which has been poached on the mainland. Sea cucumbers and shark fin are also traded north from southern Tanzania and Mozambique to Chinese traders based in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar whereafter they are marketed in Asia. Further studies are needed to establish baseline information and halt the illegal trade of flora and fauna resources and products within and through Zanzibar.

Baseline: Zanzibar has a unique set of characteristics not shared by other countries in the region. While it shares many of the challenges, it has its own distinctive situation as an island country—including high population growth, natural resource depletion and future climate impacts. It is part of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), yet has a semi-autonomous government.

The present project will seek to build on a number of historic initiatives that have either been completed or are coming to a close. These include:

- **UNDP "Strengthening environment and climate change governance for Zanzibar"** (64765) is currently under implementation (2012-2015). The objectives of the project are to mainstream environment and climate change adaptation into MKUZA-II implementation; to develop the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy; to strengthen the Institutional Framework for Climate Change Governance in Zanzibar; to develop a national Climate Change financing mechanism; to strengthen capacity for increased use of low carbon energy efficient technologies in Zanzibar; to strengthen the enabling environment for use of forest-oriented alternatives to biomass; and improve levels of information availability and awareness on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies among the general public.
- **UNDP-GEF "Extending the Coastal Forest Protected Area Subsystem in Tanzania"** (PIMS 2670) was active during the project period 2010-2014. The objective of the project was to expand and strengthen the spatial coverage and management effectiveness of the coastal forest PA subsystem in Zanzibar. A Conservation (Biodiversity) Section has been established and staffed; eleven new community forest areas have been established acting as buffers around the PAs; five of the six management plans have been approved; competence levels of PA institutions have increased by an average of almost 26% points. However, a National Protected Area Board was not fully reconstituted; and the gazettement process for new PAs has started but has not yet been fully optimised. These outputs have gone a long way to delivering the Project's intended outcomes and feed into a continuing process, with specific allocation of responsibilities after project funding. The measures designed to move towards intermediate states have started and have produced results, but will depend on continued levels of adequate funding.
- **UNDP "Capacity for Reform Management and Implementation"** (62050) is currently under implementation (active 2012-2015). The objective of the project is to support key national institutions including FVPO and the Department of Environment, in the oversight, coordination and implementation of reforms and MKUZA II implementation planning.
- **The World Bank's 'Marine and Coastal Environment Management** Project' (known as MACEMP) was active during 2008-2013. The main objective of the project was to improve sustainable management and use of Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone, territorial seas, and coastal resources. The objectives were: To develop an ecologically representative and institutionally and financially sustainable network of marine protected areas; and to build Tanzania's capacity to measure and manage transboundary fish stocks. GEF funding (US$2.6 million) was dedicated to expanding the current network of marine managed

areas and marine protected areas by setting up and supporting full implementation of management plans at two new sites: the Pemba Channel Marine Conservation Area on Zanzibar and the Kilwa-Rufiji ecosystem on the mainland.

The following projects are currently active in ecosystems and biodiversity management and climate change mitigation, and will comprise the baseline for the present project:

- **'Piloting Carbon Financing and Community Forest Management in Pemba** (known as HIMA)' is a joint implemented project between CARE International, Norway and the Government of Zanzibar; DFNRNR is the primary implementing partner. The goal of the project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation in Zanzibar, and generate carbon income which will provide direct and equitable incentives to communities to conserve forests sustainably. More specifically the project aims to promote a pro-poor gender-equitable approach to community forest management in Zanzibar, including piloting of carbon financing for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). HIMA has also been responsible for extending the COFMA model to 45 sites across Zanzibar, targeting efforts toward high biodiversity forests. This model, first piloted around the villages of Ngezi-Vumawimbi, expands the focus from the village to the shehia (collection of villages) level. The programme offers a wide range of services, including education, incentive payments, and support for the development of alternative livelihoods (both forest and non-forest based) to take pressure off forests (Norwegian Embassy 2015). Activities are coordinated through the umbrella organization *Jumuiya ya Uhifadhi wa Misitu ya Jamii Zanzibar* (JUMIJAZA), and have continued since the termination of the CARE project by additional initiatives (SMOLE; Coastal Forests Program). The HIMA project started in March 2010, and resulted in the submission of draft Project Documents for carbon credit certification and the registering of 18 COFMAs, which were formally announced 26th August 2015. The estimated investment for the period 2015-2020, a portion of which will serve as co-finance the present project, is US$ 23 million. There are currently insufficient funds in HIMA to continue with the much-needed investments highlighted in this UNDP-GEF intervention.
- **'Sustainable Management of Land and Environment'** (known as SMOLE II) just phased out, it was a four years the Finnish funded land management projects. The project worth Euro 9 million and its development objective was to contribute to the reduction of absolute poverty in Zanzibar, through environmentally sound land management and socio-economic development as set out in the Government Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA). A sum of Euro 328,000 was a Government spending on that project. In forest sector, the SMOLE supported GIS mapping of forest protected area, community forest areas, capacity and institutional development.
- **Launched in 2000, the Tanzania Social Action Fund** (TASAF) is now in its third phase, implementing a Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme which targets more than one million poor households in the country, including in Zanzibar. The initiative represents an investment of US$30,876,671 during 2015-2020. The objective is to enable the groups to consolidate and further build upon the efforts they have already made to improve livelihoods and progress out of poverty. TASAF III mostly targets people living under the basic needs poverty line, who currently constitute 33 per cent of the population.
- **Development of the new Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan**[14], completed in 2014. The vision of the strategy is to build a climate resilient and sustainable Zanzibar by 2030. Five cross-sectoral priorities are identified by the Action Plan, which reinforce the vision goal and objectives of this project to implement a landscape approach to safeguard Zanzibar's terrestrial and coastal forest habitats for multiple benefits. They are: i) information, disaster risk management and resilient settlements; ii) resilient coastal and marine areas; iii) climate smart agriculture and natural resource management; iv) sustainable forests and energy; and v) resilient, sustainable and low carbon tourism.
- **A new research partnership is being developed by the University of California and DFNRNR**. A pilot study has just been completed to identify future research needs in 2016 and 2017. Proposed areas of work include: i) developing longitudinal ecological measures of changes in forest quality across areas with different levels of protection using remote satellite imaging. This has started with groundtruthing exercises that were conducted during visits across 13 different types of vegetation; ii) making more detailed investigation of the correlates of management success across different COFMAs, including attempts to understand the role of gender and cooperative proclivities in promoting conservation behavior; and iii) identifying the translocation needs of flagship species (e.g. Pemba blue duiker and hyrax) between reserves in good condition. There are currently insufficient funds from the research partnership (having limited and only-research base scope) to supply the much-needed investments as highlighted in this UNDP-GEF intervention and they are unlikely to find the kind of resopurces an investment of this kind would require, thus remain a technical and intellectual partner for this work.

Barriers:

- *Lack of capacity and experience in managing land and forest resources at the landscape and livelihoods level through an integrated approach:* A fragmented policy, planning and regulatory framework, weak institutional capacity and a lack of cross-sectoral coordination mean that the environmental impacts of development (particularly on Zanzibar's fragile and limited terrestrial and coastal forestry resources) are not being adequately considered. Policy frameworks governing environmental

[14] See www.paulwatkiss.co.uk/newimagesanddocs/Zanzibar%20SummaryLR%20draft%20final.pdf

management and climate change in Zanzibar are often incompatible with those governing development meaning that conservation and sustainable management and use values are not accommodated in the cost-benefit analysis that underpins decision-making. As a result, different ministries and departments have different responsibilities and activities ar**e** not aligned to effectively manage the environment. Limited government funding for environment, and specifically PA management, has led to sub-optimal management of the islands' fragile habitats, and PA management is underfunded. Sector-led implementation of initiatives affecting the environment often leads to the unsystematic implementation of related policies (agriculture, forestry, tourism, water, lands, environment, etc.) by government departments and agencies. Given the small size of the islands, and the proximity of people and the natural resources that they depend on, pressures on the environment are contributing to the accelerated degradation of critical ecosystems that not only support subsistence and livelihoods, but underpin the national economy. A strategic cross-sectoral approach, grounded in capacity development of key institutions, to support implementation of the current environment policy, planning and legislative framework in Zanzibar is required to ensure coordinated and adequately funded action on the ground. There is scope to follow a development path that is less environmentally damaging through enhanced integration of sustainable forestry and land management objectives in development planning and greater overall consideration of environmental impacts.

- *Unsustainable land use levels and practices linked to poverty and limited livelihood alternatives:* Environmental degradation is an issue of major concern attributed to lack of public awareness about the need for the preservation and conservation of environment and natural resources. Combined with rapid population increase (leading to a higher demand for settlements, agriculture and other infrastructure developments, uncontrolled encroachment of urban settlement into fertile land for agriculture and water catchments, and increasing fuel wood collection), biodiversity loss and land degradation are accelerating, even within the boundaries of protected areas. These threats are accelerated by low technical knowhow by farmers and communities, and inadequate extension and outreach to promote sustainable farming and land use practices and limited land-use planning. The result of low agricultural production and limited alternative livelihoods is not only land degradation through encroachment, but a vicious cycle of poverty manifested by unhealthy human labour practices, child malnutrition, poor school attendance and rural-urban migration.
- *Lack of concrete demonstrations of effective, responsible management of forest habitats at the landscape level in the face of intense pressures:* There is a lack of capacity and experience in developing and implementing sustainable practices on the ground. Efforts to enhance livelihoods by promoting community-centred initiatives that support effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded landscapes, climate change mitigation and sustainable local income generation are essential. COFMAs provide an important opportunity to engage more communities in the structured management of fragile forest habitats. Recent research has revealed that forests managed by government departments are in better condition than those managed by communities (under COFMAs), and better than those in non-COFMA (proposed or unregistered sites). But compared to non-COFMAs, COFMAs are more active in pursuing fines, in conducting forest patrols, and in replanting mangroves and woodlands. The success of COFMAs is even more marked if the village itself has historically initiated conservation efforts.[15]

The Alternative Scenario

The long-term solution is to implement a landscape approach to safeguard Zanzibar's terrestrial and coastal forest habitats for multiple development benefits. This will be achieved through two interconnected components with the set outcomes, as summarised in the project framework table in Section B. *Component 1* focuses on strengthening the policy and institutional framework for effective biodiversity and land use management, with an emphasis on coordinated implementation and enforcement. *Component 2* focuses on strengthening the existing protected area management to ensure the effective protection and management of globally significant biodiversity harboured by Zanzibar as well as on on improving sustainable land and forest management at a landscape level to tackle land degradation, climate change mitigation and sustainable livelihoods objectives. The project will implement activities at three geographic levels: the national (central government) level in Zanzibar; at a range of key sites within Zanzibar that harbour or are adjacent to globally significant biodiversity threatened by increasing rates of habitat degradation and poor management practices; and a small number of activities designed to facilitate coordination between mainland Tanzania and other countries involved in efforts to halt the trafficking of endangered fauna and flora through Zanzibar. A map is provided of the landscape in Annex 2, though this will be improved at PPG. The solution defined below is aligned with the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) for Tanzania, with regards to the intended contributions on forestry[16].

Outline of the Project Strategy

Component 1: Strengthening the policy and institutional framework for effective biodiversity and ecosystem management.

[15] "*Coastal Forest Conservation on Pemba Island*"**.** Research conducted under the Department of Forestry and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (DFNRNR)**.** October 2015. Prof. Tim Caro and Prof. Monique Borgerhoff Mulder, University of California at Davis.

[16] http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/United%20Republic%20of%20Tanzania%E2%80%8B/1/INDCs_The%20United%20Republic%20of%20Tanzania.pdf

Outcome 1.1. Development and implementation of an integrated policy and planning framework to promote effective biodiversity and ecosystem management to support Zanzibar's national development, with implementation capacity in place.

Outputs:

1.1.1 Review of national framework (including policies, regulations and institutions) for landscape planning and biodiversity management, and establishment of an inter-ministerial landscape management planning platform to strengthen national-local and cross-sectoral coordination and capacity.

1.1.2 Development and implementation of a consolidated Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (to be known as ZABISAP), building on existing sectoral strategies and plans including the Long Term Forestry Plan, National Spatial Plan and Climate Change Strategy, to promote effective terrestrial and coastal forest management and sustainable land use[17].

1.1.4 Development of a Zanzibar Strategy for Illegal Trade in Flora and Fauna (also to be harmonized with ZABISAP and the national strategy to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade of the United Republic of Tanzania[18]), with coordinated implementation involving key institutions, such as PA authorities, judiciary, police, customs and immigration. Zanzibar's signature of CITES is facilitated. Key institutions are supported to implement the 2015 Zanzibar Declaration on the Illegal Trade of Timber and Forest Products to curb illegal trade of timber[19].

Component 2: Strengthened management of Zanzibar's existing network of protected areas, wildlife reserves and community-managed forest areas (COFMAs).

Outcome 2.1. Improved effectiveness of the network of PAs and wildlife reserves leads to protection of vulnerable ecosystems, especially mangroves, native forests and other habitats of global significance.

Outputs:

2.1.1 Detailed biodiversity surveys of terrestrial conservation areas [including mangroves and HCV forests] undertaken to establish project baselines, and determine critical sites and potential for corridors.

2.1.2 Based on biodiversity surveys, PA management plans are developed or updated for core protected areas (Jozani, Kiwengwa, Ngezi, Ras Kiuyu, Masangini and Msitu Mkuu). PA plans will include improved management and restoration of forest and wetland ecosystems and zones between them ensuring connectivity and maintenance of conservation values.

2.1.3 Expansion of COFMAs as biological corridors to cover 60,000 ha (existing coverage 45,000 ha in 45 COFMAs). Infrastructure and training support will be provided based on assessment of need per COFMA.

2.1.4 Facilitation of learning and exchange between COFMAs (likely through the COFMA umbrella network organization known as JUMIJAZA) for enhanced implementation and to support combat of key BD threats including IAS, soil erosion, fires and watershed degradation.

2.1.5 Long-term monitoring mechanisms (possibly in partnership with University of California) are put in place to monitor targeted species, ecosystems and forest degradation, support biodiversity management, and assess climate change impacts. Community-based monitoring in COFMAs is supported.

2.1.6 Upgraded systems and infrastructure improve monitoring, evaluation and enforcement in key Parks and Reserves, including ranger posts, communications equipment such as digital radio, and provision of boats (one each for Unguja and Pemba).

2.1.7 Re-establishment and revitalization of the National Protected Areas Board leading to the development and implementation of an updated National PA Strategy (to be harmonized with ZABISAP) and the completion of a national terrestrial biodiversity inventory, including mangroves and HCV forests. Capacity of the new PA authorities is strengthened for effective and coordinated PA and buffer zone/corridor management.

[17] The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Tanzania is very limited with regards to attending to Zanzibar related issues, relating only in brief mentions to aquatic resource use. A stand-alone Zanzibar strategy is thus required, able to feed in to a revised NBSAP once complete. https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/tz/tz-nbsap-01-en.doc

[18] The Tanzania national strategy to combat poaching and the illegal wildlife trade (launched in October 2014) provides a resource-base, however it is not sufficiently tailored to address the issues that Zanzibar faces in terms of illegal trade in wildi faina and flora, both as a source and as a transit nation.

[19] Zanzibar convened five nations to sign the July 2015 declaration on illegal trade in timber and forest products: http://www.trafficj.org/publication/15_Zanzibar-Declaration.pdf

Outcome 2.1: Adoption of management practices and community-centred initiatives that support: i) effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats; ii) rehabilitation and restoration of degraded landscapes; and iii) sustainable local income generation.

Outputs:

3.1.1 Innovative SFM, SLM and community-based natural resource management and use (CBNRMU) practices are supported in target sites (including COFMAs) to increase or maintain natural forest and mangrove cover and sustain the flow of services, while supporting livelihoods:

- Biodiversity friendly sustainable land and forest management practices adopted and implemented over 77,600 ha, such as conservation and climate smart agriculture (through SLM covering 74,160 ha and innovative SFM covering 3,440 ha].
- Community-based rehabilitation and restoration of approximately 70,183 ha of degraded forest and mangroves.
- Development of NTFPs and related markets e.g. organic agro-forestry using native species and bee-keeping. Studies and research undertaken to explore potential (local, national, regional) value chains. Business plans put in place to sustain.
- Development of sustainable ecotourism initiatives to benefit communities in and around conservation areas. Studies and research undertaken to explore innovative attractions and potential markets.

Incremental Reasoning and Global Environmental Benefits

The incremental approach can be summarised as follows: Zanzibar has a number of challenges that need to be addressed if it is to meet its national development goals and environmental commitments. Such challenges are made more difficult by high population growth, natural resource depletion, the likely impacts of climate change, and the unique characteristics of Zanzibar as an island country. A *business-as-usual* pathway could undermine Zanzibar's sustainable development. As a result, the Government of Zanzibar has clearly identified the need for the development and implementation of a Zanzibar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (to be known as ZABISAP) to facilitate implementation of the new Zanzibar Environment Policy (2015) and related sectoral policies on the ground, including the revised National Forestry Plan (2014). However, despite strong commitment from the government, action to date has not managed to remove the barriers to effective management of Zanzibar's fragile terrestrial and coastal forest habitats. In particular, fragmented institutional arrangements and inadequate funding at the district and national levels are compounded by habitual degradation of forests and mangroves for fuel wood, settlements and livelihoods, inadequate community co-management of conservation areas, lack of technical know-how, and limited livelihood alternatives. A move to more effectively manage Zanzibar's terrestrial and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems at a landscape scale, while embedding sustainable forest and land use management practices, is intended to address these challenges, and help achieve Zanzibar's development goals. This project is timely as it promotes strong synergies between effective biodiversity and ecosystem management (through strengthened management of the protected areas system, which currently includes 40,000 ha of community forest managed areas and 20,000 ha of mangroves) and lower carbon initiatives that minimize degradation of forest resources, support sustainable agriculture, and promote sustainable tourism—ensuring multiple development benefits (including food, water and energy security) for Zanzibar.

In the baseline situation, globally significant biodiversity in Zanzibar, both flora and fauna, are increasingly threatened by unsustainable land use and ecosystem degradation, compounded by the effects of climate change. Despite the significant efforts of the Government of Zanzibar (described in the baseline section), without implementation of a national and local level, multi-pronged approach to protect critical terrestrial and coastal forest habitats at landscape scale, iconic and endemic wildlife species (both flora and flora) will continue to decline to extinction. A range of critical ecosystems services will be lost due to the continuing decimation of native forests and mangroves. Unless the multiple challenges of unsustainable land use levels and practices (especially conversion of forest into woodfuel, agricultural land and settlements), habitat loss, overexploitation, lack of alternative income earning opportunities, lack of awareness of biodiversity priorities and the cost of loss for national development, the fragmented policy and legal framework, weak institutional capacity and lack of cross-sectoral coordination are addressed, Zanzibar will face a steady deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration.

In the alternative scenario enabled by the GEF, Zanzibar will develop and implement an integrated policy framework to promote effective management of Zanzibar's terrestrial and coastal forests at landscape scale to support Zanzibar's national development, and ensure that implementation capacity is in place. The First Vice President's Office (FVPO) and the Ministry for Agriculture and Natural Resources will work together as Executing Partners of this project, in an important joint partnership that will establish long-term cross-sectoral cooperation. Together, they will lead efforts to develop and implement the ZABISAP, which will enable implementation of the new Environment Policy of 2015 and key sectoral plans such as the 2014 Long Term Forestry Plan and National Spatial Plan, among others. The ZABISAP will be harmonised with new strategies and plans for PA management, and will support efforts to halt Illegal Wildife Trade (IWT) in Flora and Fauna and implementation of the 2015 Zanzibar Declaration on the Illegal Trade of Timber and

Forest Products. This will help the Government to take stock, review and consolidate existing initiatives to promote effective conservation and management of forest and mangrove habitats. The proposed establishment and revitalization of a National Protected Areas Board will provide a platform for efforts to improve management of Zanzibar's existing network of protected areas, wildlife reserves and community-managed forest areas (COFMAs) leading to the protection of vulnerable ecosystems, especially mangroves, native forests and other habitats of global significance. The COFMA network currently covers 126,825 ha and will be extended to 141,825 ha with the establishment of new COFMAs over 15,000 ha. By investing in COFMAs as effective models for community level protected area management and local business development and by promoting the adoption of SFM and SLM management practices and community-led natural resource management initiatives within COFMAs (target sites to be determined in the PPG phase) that support: i) effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats; ii) rehabilitation and restoration of degraded landscapes, linking traditional practices with modern techniques; and iii) sustainable local income generation, natural resources will be sustainably and locally managed, with benefits accruing directly and fairly among communities. Strengthened co-management structures will allow local people to learn about the benefits of conserving forest and mangrove habitats and take long-term ownership over their own resources (especially forests and mangroves), becoming advocates for conservation and sustainable natural resource management across the country. They will build their capacity in landscape level integrated management to maximise ecosystem service and biodiversity benefits. Sustainable livelihoods initiatives will promote alternative forms of income generation through organic agro-forestry initiatives based on native species, bee-keeping and ecotourism. Through sustainable management and rehabilitation of Zanzibar's forests and mangroves, forest carbon stocks will be increased, and deforestation, degradation and poor forest management will be tackled through direct action on the ground. Finally, efforts to halt the illegal wildlife trade of Zanzibar's precious flora and fauna will mean that poachers and traders will face far greater difficulties and risks in attempting to traffic biodiversity within and through Zanzibar.

Global Environmental Benefits: More effective implementation of national strategies and plans to conserve biodiversity and manage land use will help Zanzibar to pursue a more sustainable, lower carbon pathway towards development. Enhanced protected area management, including through COFMAs, will help protect globally significant populations of flora and fauna and critical ecosystem services. Zanzibar is home to a number of endemic species, including plant species and subspecies such as *Aloe pembana, Erica mafiensis, Dypis pembana* and Pemba palm (*Chrysalidocarpus pembanus*), endemic mammal species such as endemic Zanzibar Red Colobus Monkey *(Procolobus kirkii),* Pemba flying fox *(Pteropus voeltzikowi),* Blue Duiker *(Cephalophus monticola pembae)* and *Cephalophus adersi.* Endemic bird species on Pemba Island include Pemba green pigeon (*Treron pembaensis),* Pemba scops owl (*Otus pembaensis),* Pemba white-eye (*Zosterops vaughani)* and Pemba sunbird (*Nectarinia pembae).* Zanzibar is also the home of the (possibly extinct) Zanzibar Leopard. The survival of species in these protected areas depends on the interconnectivity of the fragile forest and mangrove patches and corridors, which are under threat of degradation and loss. Successful implementation of Zanzibar's new policies on Environment and Forestry will ensure that Zanzibar contributes to Tanzania's overall achievement of objectives laid out in international plans and strategies (such as CBD, UNFCCC and CITES, as well the 2015 Zanzibar Declaration on the Illegal Trade of Timber and Forest Products to curb illegal trade of timber), thereby contributing to the conservation of species, which provides benefits to Zanzibar, for example through wildlife tourism and the maintenance of ecosystems. Carbon benefits are estimated at 3,300,000 tCO2eq sequestered over 20 years as a result of the project's planned afforestation and restoration activities (see Annex 1). By safeguarding key natural habitats by improving the governance of community conservation areas and the wider landscape, the project will directly contribute to arresting and reversing global trends in land degradation and biodiversity loss.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Scaling Up: The development of cost-effective and sustainable solutions to reduce the detrimental impacts of poor biodiversity and ecosystem management is central to all aspects of this project. The project will work to support and strengthen Zanzibar's institutions and authorities to more effectively manage critical forest and wetland ecosystems, reduce land degradation, and mitigate climate change caused by LULUCF. The underlying premise for the project is that interest already exists within the Government of Zanzibar, given completion of the recent Environment Policy (updated from 1992), the new Long Term Forest Plan (completed in 2014) and the new National Climate Strategy and Action Plan, and its clear commitment to proceed to implementation. What is needed now is a combination of facilitation and demonstration to show that resources can be applied for the benefit of globally important biodiversity, global carbon stocks, and Zanzibar's sustainable development. Following completion of the project, national institutions and authorities will be empowered and better equipped to exercise their mandates, without requiring further external resources. The project will create national capacity that integrates directly into current sustainable forest and land use management efforts on the ground, as well as national policies and priorities. Through support to the COFMAs, communities will gain socio-economically from involvement in sustainable livelihoods demonstration projects and pilots that will support the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded landscapes and promote afforestation. Ultimately, the project will contribute to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of natural resources. By expanding and strengthening the operations of community-managed conservation areas and enabling rural communities to gain income from conservation, this innovative project will support Zanzibar in achieving its development goals and other global initiatives aiming to reduce poverty and support sustainable, resilient, low carbon development.

Particularly innovative aspects of this project, with potential for scaling up, include plans to pilot activities focused on:

- Strengthening and expanding the current network of (45) community-managed forest areas (COFMAs) to promote the

implementation of SFM, SLM and CBNRMU practices in areas adjacent to Zanzibar's Parks and Reserves. Given the small size of Zanzibar's islands and the proximity of natural forest patches to mangroves and sea, this activity will expand the role of COFMAs to become important 'hybrid' biological corridors and buffer zones;

- Introducing biodiversity friendly sustainable land and forest management practices at community level, such as conservation and climate smart agriculture;
- Restoring and rehabilitating degraded terrestrial and coastal forest landscapes;
- The development of NTFPs and related markets in partnership with the COFMAs—through organic agro-forestry using native species and bee-keeping; and
- The development of unique ecotourism initiatives to benefit communities in and around conservation areas. Studies and research will be undertaken to explore innovative attractions and potential markets that will help Zanzibar to stand out and increase revenues through sustainable tourism practices.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes ☐ /no☐) and indigenous peoples (yes ☐ /no☐)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

Stakeholder	***Relevant Role***
Government	Implementing Partners: This project will be coordinated jointly by two Executing Partners: The First Vice President's Office (FVPO), which will serve as the technical lead on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR), which will serve as the technical lead for Biodiversity and Land Degradation. FVPO was responsible for the production of the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in 2014. Together, FVPO and MANR will work closely to ensure the coordinated implementation of the project on the ground. Other key departments that will be involved in implementation include the Department of Forest and Non-Renewable Natural Resources (DFNR), Department of Environment (DOE), and Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA). Other stakeholders, who will work closely with FVPO and MANR to implement the project include: Department of Fisheries Development; Department of Marine Resources; Commission for Tourism; Department of Trade; **Department of agriculture, Department of livestock's Department of works** Department of Energy; Department of Lands;; and local government institutions including districts and Sheias. Cooperation with these agencies will ensure a fully integrated approach for effective implementation of the project.
NGOs	JUMIJAZA (the umbrella NGO managing the COFMA network); Misali Island Conservation Association (MICA), Jozani Environmental Association (JECA), Ngezi Natural Resources Conservation Organization (NGENARECO), Community Conservation Group for Kiwengwa (MUMKE), Community Development and Environment Conservation in Zanzibar (CODECOZ); Zanzibar Society for Natural Resource Conservation (SONARECO); Pemba Community Forest Group (experience with stoves, tree planting)
CBOs	Community Forest Management Groups (COFMAs), Environmental Committees, School clubs
Private sector	Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, Zanzibar Investment Authority
Research Institutes	Institute of Marine Science (IMS), Zanzibar State University (SUZA), Kizimbani Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes ☒ /no☐).

The proposed project recognises the GEF and UNDP policies of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, and will ensure equal and equitable participation by men and women in technical assistance, investments and technological transfer activities under proposed project activities. As a result, a full gender assessment will be conducted during the PPG to identify key gender issues. The root causes of gender inequality in Zanzibar stem from: economic inequality, gender blind laws and policies, gender-based violence, power imbalances and unequal power relationships, and culture, traditions and social patterns. The project will directly address some of these issues through proposed activities, including:

Component 1: Ensuring the inclusion of gender considerations in the revision of policies, regulations and institutions that address landscape planning and biodiversity management, including in the proposed ZABISAP, new National PA Strategy and new National Strategy on Illegal Trade in Flora and Fauna detailed under Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.4.

Component 2: Gender issues will be taken into full account when strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of COFMAs under Outputs 2.1.3 and 2.1.4. Specifically, the project will facilitate the employment, training and equipping of woman as COFMA employees and promote their involvement in COFMA management. The project will actively encourage the equitable use of women's labour and supervisors from local villages in the restoration of degraded forests and mangroves. It will also advocate for an increase in the number of women involved in the research and monitoring of key species, ecosystems and forest degradation.. Through Output 2.2.1, the project will facilitate the inclusion of women in activities that promote sustainable local income generation, rehabilitate and restore degraded landscapes and promote effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats. Local women will be encouraged to take part in pilot SLM initiatives focusing on conservation and climate-smart agriculture. The project will also ensure that women benefit from initiatives to develop NFTPs and sustainable ecotourism initiatives.

4 Risks. 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).

Risk and Risk Level	Risk	Management Strategy
Inadequate institutional capacity to implement project activities	L	To address weak institutional capacity, the project will undertake a broad range of capacity stengthening and training in partner agencies (including DFNRNR, MoE and ZEMA), NGOs (such as JUMIJAZA) and CBOs (including COFMAs) to support key stakeholders in the implemention of project activities. This will include a review of relevant institutions and organizations (and the supporting policy and legislative environment) to identify capacity gaps, which will be addressed through a suite of interventions including training, knowledge transfer, peer-to-peer dialogue, and experiential (hands on) learning on the ground.
Investments made into COFMA may not yield planned results due to external pressures such as governance and other land uses.	M	Effective efforts will be spent to ensure that COFMA have functional and fully endorsed governance systems, enabling them to be resistant from political and economic shocks and pressures. For instance, land use and business plans will be carefully assessed ahead of any investments. Further, investments into COFMA will be carefully weighed against due dillignce by project staff on a individual COFMA level against any competeing plans for conversion or non-conservation uses.
Implementing authorities may receive little public support and not attract core funding for implementation of the new Zanzibar Environment Policy 2015 and National Forest Plan (2015)	L	There is enthusiastic public and government support for implementation of the new Environment Act of 2015, the 2014 Long Term Forestry Plan and the 2014 Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Recently completed, these policies have been compiled based on widespread consultation with key stakeholders, and as a result, the Government through FVPO and MANR are charged to support implementation.
Terrorist attacks and activities in Eastern Africa may reduce tourism and could substantially curtail the potential for alternative income generating activities.	M	Pressures on forests and PAs will be addressed through demonstrations of sustainable livelihood alternatives. These will range from agro-forestry, woodlot management and the development of NTFPs to support for small ecotourism enterprises. While Zanzibar is a small island, local markets remain strong for NTFPs and would not be seriously affected by a dip in foreign tourism. However, in order to protect fledgling ecotourism enterprises, partnerships could be sought to promote tours and eco-experiences with established, well-known, biodiversity-friendly resorts that are more resilient to market shocks based on the premise of Corporate Social (and Environmental) Responsibility. The development of a tourism watchdog (e.g. Ecotourism Zanzibar), would work to support and promote community-led initiatives and provide outreach and education, could be a useful step to reduce risk in this regard.
Rearrangement of institutional landscape following recent re-elections in Zanzibar (March 2016)	M	The project will put in place adaptive management and flexibility through the establishment of a Project Board (PB) for the project, which will be responsible for reviewing project implementation. Where post election developemnts may result in an institutional reshuffle, the PB will review project management arrangements to ensure smooth and continuous implementation despite any changes.

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

Programs and Initiatives	Proposed collaboration
On-going and recently closed UNDP-GEF BD, SLM and CC projects and GEF SGP	This project will build on the successes and lessons of i) UNDP GEF's "Strengthening environment and climate change governance for Zanzibar" (64765), which has recently closed (2012-2015). The objectives of the project are to mainstream environment and climate change adaptation into MKUZA-II implementation; to develop the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy; to strengthen the Institutional Framework for Climate Change Governance in Zanzibar; to develop a national Climate Change financing mechanism; to strengthen capacity for increased use of low carbon energy efficient technologies in Zanzibar; to strengthen the enabling environment for use of forest-oriented alternatives to biomass; and improve levels of information availability and awareness on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies among the general public; and ii) the UNDP GEF "Extending the Coastal Forest Protected Area Subsystem in Tanzania" (PIMS 2670), which was active during the project period 2010-2014. The objective of the project was to expand and strengthen the spatial coverage and management effectiveness of the coastal forest PA subsystem in Zanzibar. These projects are co-supportive of the conservation/ecosystem services and climate change agendas, but in different ways and with distinct site-level and policy focus. There is no potential overlap, but rather strong potential for synergies, collaboration and lessons learning. It is possible that collaboration with the national Tanzania GEF Small Grants Programme will be sought to channel small grants to communities to support grassroots initiatives to reduce overexploitation of the forest zone, and pilot sustainable livelihoods based on CBNRMU, CCM, SFM and SLM approaches.
Baseline programs and other related initiatives	Various baseline initiatives create a strong foundation of investment, upon which this project builds. Some of the baseline programs will co-finance this project and they will automatically become members of governance structures such as the Project Board, which make key decisions.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no☐). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The project is consistent with a range of national policies and strategies that include: Zanzibar's updated Vision 2020, Zanzibar's Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA and MKUZA II), Zanzibar's new Environment Policy of 2015, Zanzibar's new Climate16

Change Strategy and Action Plan (ZCCSAP), a wide range of sector policies (including agriculture, water, energy, land use planning, etc,), the national REDD+ strategy, and Zanzibar's Forest Development Strategy and Long-term Forest Management Plan. The project's objectives and actitvities are also consistent with and support the United Republic of Tanzania's international obligations under multilateral environmental agreements and treaties, including meeting the relevant and appropriate Aichi targets, serving the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity (and Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan-NBSAP) as well as meeting the requirements of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

7. Knowledge Management.

Project results will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone via information sharing networks and forums including the UNDP networks. The project will participate in relevant scientific, policy-based and other networks that can benefit project implementation via lessons learned; and will share its own lessons learned with other similar projects. Identification and analyses of lessons learned will be provided and communicated annually. UNDP-GEF will provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT[20] OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Dr. Julius Ningu	Director of Environment	VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE (VPO)	**08/27/2015**

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[21] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.		February 29, 2016	Paul Harrison, Regional Technical Advisor, EBD, UNDP	+251 (0) 912 503 310	paul.harrison@undp.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

Annex 1: Carbon Calculations

By promoting the adoption of sustianble land management practices and community-led natural resource management initiatives that support: i) effective co-management of wildlife and their habitats, ii) restoration and rehabilition of degraded lands and iii) sustainable local income generation, natural resources will be sustainably and locally managed, with benefits accruing directly and fairly among communities. Key activities will include:

- Biodiversity friendly sustainable land and forest management practices, including conservation and climate smart agriculture, adopted and implemented over 77,600 ha .
- Empowerment and support for private sector initiatives in legal renewable woodfuel trading and sustainable charcoal production.

[20] For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

[21] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

- Community-based rehabilitation and restoration of approximately 70,183 ha of degraded forest and mangroves.
- Development of NTFPs and related markets e.g. organic agro-forestry using native species and bee-keeping. Studies and research undertaken to explore potential (local, national, regional) value chains. Business plans put in place to sustain.
- Development of sustainable ecotourism initiatives to benefit communities in and around conservation areas. Studies and research undertaken to explore innovative attractions and potential markets.

Rehabilitation and restoration of 70,183 ha of degraded forest and mangroves results in sequestration of about 3,300,000 tCO2eq over 20 years.

Total: 3,300,000 tCO2eq over a 20 year period

Annex 1: EX-ACT carbon calculations.

The EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) - Standard Edition

Start | Description | Land Use Change | Crop production | Grassland Livestock | Land degradation | Inputs Investments | Detailed Results

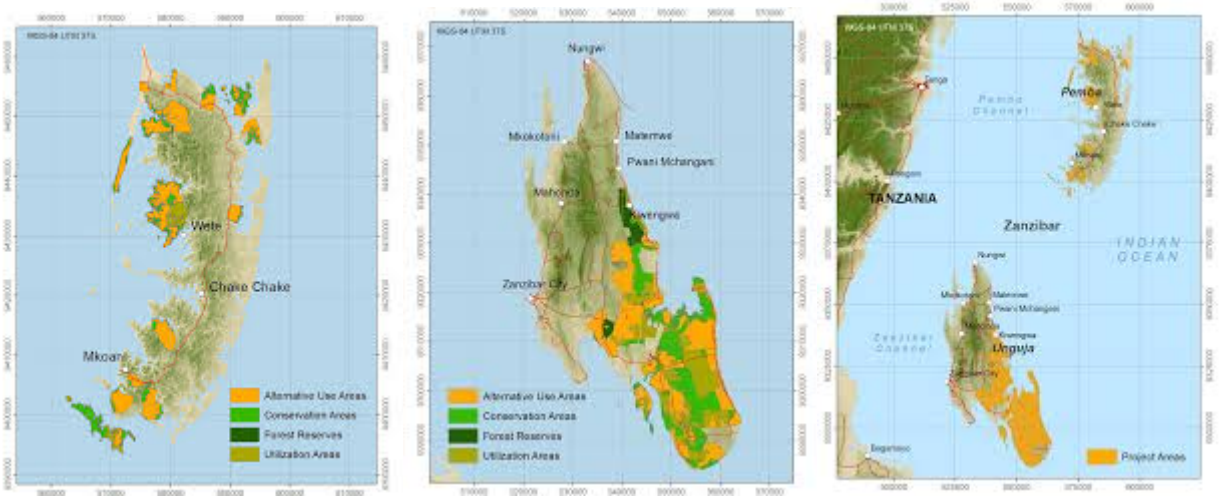
Select GWP for calculation — Official (1st period 2008-2012): CO_2 1; CH_4 21; N_2O 310

Project Name	Safeguarding Zanzibar's Fo	Climate	Tropical (Moist)			Duration of the Project (Years)	5
Continent	Africa	Dominant Regional Soil Type	HAC Soils			Total area (ha)	70183

Components of the project	Gross fluxes Without	With	Balance	Share per GHG of the Balance CO_2 Biomass	Soil	Other	N_2O	CH_4	Result per year Without	With	Balance
	All GHG in tCO2eq Positive = source / negative = sink										
Land use changes											
Deforestation	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Afforestation	0	-312,675	-312,675	-280,500	-32,175		0	0	0	-62,535	-62,535
Other LUC	0	-1,657,660	-1,657,660	-376,540	-1,281,119		0	0	0	-331,532	-331,532
Agriculture											
Annual	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Perennial	0	-1,336,076	-1,336,076	-1,223,756	-112,320		0	0	0	-267,215	-267,215
Rice	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Grassland & Livestocks											
Grassland	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Livestocks	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
Degradation & Management	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Inputs & Investments	0	0	0			0	0		0	0	0
Total	0	-3,306,411	**-3,306,411**	-1,880,796	-1,425,615	0	0	0	0	-661,282	-661,282
Per hectare	0	-47	-47	-26.8	-20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Per hectare per year	0.0	-9.4	-9.4	-5.4	-4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.4	-9.4

Use in a Simple Value Chain Assessment

Annex 2: Images of Zanzibar, with Unguja and Pemba islands, showing project focus areas



From left to right: Pemba Island, showing PAs including COFMA & Forest Reserves; Unguja Island, showing PAs including COFMA & Forest Reserves and both islands of Zanzibar (Pemba and Unguja, all as an illustrative only. Detailed up to date maps of the project sites will be developed during PPG.

Image source: HIMA (Hifadhi ya Misitu ya Asili ya jamii) REDD+ Program Monitoring and Implementation Report