

Darwin Initiative Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DAREX004
Project title	Partnering for a biodiverse, prosperous, and resilient Tarangire Ecosystem landscape
Country/ies	Tanzania
Lead Partner	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Project partner(s)	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), Istituto Oikos (IO), Tanzania People and Wildlife (TPW)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£ 4,659,153
Start/end dates of project	Start: 01/04/2022 End: 31/03/2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2022 - March 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Alphonse Blass Mallya
Project website/blog/social media	Under development
Report author(s) and date	Charles Leonard, (project manager) & Philipo Lukumay (MEL Specialist), date 24/04/2023

1. Project summary

Northern Tanzania’s 3.5-million-hectare Tarangire ecosystem boasts the third-largest terrestrial mammal migration in East Africa. Like the Serengeti migration, wildebeest, zebra, and other wildlife in Tarangire move seasonally to find food and water. However, unlike the Serengeti where nearly all the wildlife’s dispersal range falls within government protected areas, in Tarangire 80% of the lands that wildlife need fall outside of the national park and are shared with local communities. The landscape is home to over 500,000 people spread across more than 150 villages and nine administrative districts that depend largely on pastoralist livelihoods. This culturally, economically, and ecologically vibrant landscape is increasingly threatened by activities that fragment and degrade the open rangelands which livestock and wildlife depend on. Today, population growth, changing social values and structures, and climate change impacts degrade rangelands and increase pressures through resource scarcity and conflict. The landscape’s human population has increased by 35% from 2002 to 2012 and is forecast to double in the next 24 years. Simultaneously, the Tarangire ecosystem is too dry to consistently produce quality crops, which will worsen with climate change. Climate models project that per capita water availability for Tanzania may decline by 76% by 2080. Yet outside investors are offering finance to lease traditional grazing lands for row-crop agriculture. Between 2000 and 2014 there was a

46% increase in area under row-crop agriculture across the Simanjiro plains, one of the most important wildlife dispersal areas of the Tarangire ecosystem.

Such rapid land use change results in habitat fragmentation which undermines the landscape's ability to produce integrated grazing lands for pastoralists and seasonal habitat for wildlife. The depletion of wildlife populations is also driven by weak local incentives to protect wildlife from illegal use and habitat degradation. Furthermore, tenure rights are historically insecure especially for pastoral communities, which is a disincentive to participate in better landscape management. Community governance capacity is low and, in many areas, lacking, causing significant challenges in sustainable nature-based enterprises management for and by communities.

Though community-based conservation, sustainable grazing, and tourism initiatives have made progress in the landscape, the COVID-19 pandemic has threatened these gains, particularly through the large-scale loss of tourism revenue as well as other economic impacts that compel short-term biodiversity-depleting activities like poaching and habitat-clearing for agriculture. To support sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity, proven approaches to community-based conservation, sustainable grazing, and tourism alongside new approaches must support diversification of conservation-based revenues and benefits. Community revenues related to conservation and wildlife tourism remain limited by policy, governance, and market barriers. Existing government policy mandates that all tourism invests in communities.

TNC and partners aim to keep habitat and movement corridors open and improve the lives of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities that rely on these lands. We will:

- 1) improve habitat by removing damaging invasive species, revegetation of native plants, and improving use of and planning.
- 2) create sustainable revenue flows for conservation and communities; and
- 3) improve the capacity of communities and government to carry out conservation after the project ends.

The project's theory of change to protect key wildlife habitats and dispersal areas and improve people's lives is:

IF we undertake rangeland management actions that are targeted, robust and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs;
and IF we develop sustainable and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods; and IF we create the enabling conditions for landscape-scale biodiversity conservation;
THEN: key wildlife populations will be stable or increasing in the targeted areas. Important grazing and migratory routes that connect major ecosystems in the northern rangelands will be more secure, with at least 49 villages and 1 WMA (120,000 people) participating in and financially and socially benefitting from the improved management of their communal grazing land, and a minimum of 700,000 hectares of key habitat designated as integrated grazing land for livestock and wildlife; and rangeland conditions will be stabilized or improved in those areas.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project has integrated stakeholder mapping and engagement from day one, realising that there are stakeholders with varied levels of interest and influence on the project goals. During year 1, the project team conducted a stakeholder mapping exercise (see figure 1, annex 4) to identify key stakeholders and their strength or value-add to the project and categorised them on a four-quadrant mapping tool to prioritise their engagement. This was used to inform the community awareness raising and consultation plan. Key players with high influence and high interest include:

- central and local government authorities, which act as regulators and key collaborators
- other NGOs with similar interventions
- local government authorities (district level to village level)
- local communities and their natural resource governance and management structures, influential people in the target communities
- Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative ([NTRI](#)) partners
- Randilen Wildlife Management Area (WMA) authorised associations and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA).

We also identified stakeholders with low interest but high influence such as other NGOs/companies with interest in soil carbon project development, investors, and the media. The plan is to ensure we meet their needs through engagement and consultation on priority areas to boost their interest in our interventions, aiming to move them into stakeholders with high influence and high interest.

These stakeholders were consulted in a coordination meeting and several inception meetings at the regional and district levels. The project partners held monthly steering committee meetings and quarterly project meeting updates to share planned activities and areas of focus at district and regional levels, as well as presenting activities implemented in each quarter, lessons learned and challenges. Moreover, all partners collaborated in developing an Improved Rangelands Management (IRM) Handbook. Throughout project implementation, all implementing partners are actively engaging with various stakeholders, government authorities, and partners which stretch from international academia and research institutions such as International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) and the Department of Ecology and Conservation Biology at the University of York, to grass root local organisations such as Tanzania Livestock Research Institute and Sokoine University of Agriculture, just to mention a few. The village level stakeholders (Village Councils, Village Grazing Committees, traditional dealers and targeted local communities) were made aware on the project, including their roles in the project, through community consultations.

ICRAF was engaged to deliver on soil sampling and analysis to establish Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) baseline values. GreenKilimo Tanzania was engaged to deliver pasture demonstration plots and native tree nurseries. National and local government authorities are informed and engaged in all processes ongoing in the field through their appointed project contact personnel in each project district.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities under Output 1

1.1 – Partners agreed on the 49 implementation villages plus Randilen Wildlife Management Area (WMA) (see figure 2 in annex 4). The list of targeted 49 villages and 1 WMA was developed and shared with implementing partners indicating where each will commence activities as per the project log frame and implementation timetable. TNC, by liaising with the project partners, organised inception meetings with regional and district government officials, where they brainstormed about the project, and the implementing partners described their planned activities and areas of focus (year 1 target villages) in each district and agreed on relevant government contact. The inception meetings at village level were conducted in collaboration with contact persons from respective project districts particularly from land committees, livestock, rangelands and community development departments.

1.2 – A working version of the community consultation and engagement plan has been drafted by TNC, and UCRT, pending inputs from OIKOS and TPW. The plan outlines FPIC processes to be followed during community consultations and engagement. This community engagement and outreach plan summarizes three stages that ensure FPIC and special groups consideration to inform the development of a soil carbon project. The stages are i) Sensitisation Phase ii) Engagement Phase and iii) Agreement Phase. The community engagement and outreach plan was used to guide all community consultations meetings in the first batch of 23 villages and 1 WMA. The next plan for this activity is to proceed into the next stages of community engagement and agreement in the first batch and conduct all stages in the second batch of 26 villages. (*Community Engagement and Output Plan linked in annex 4*)

1.3 – Activity has been initiated. The implementing partners are putting in place a science-based project management system for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape. The IRM working group was established, composed of rangelands management experts from the four organizations. The IRM working group organises meetings that will keep the IRM work well coordinated and deliver on consolidated IRM handbook (*link in annex 4*). The IRM handbook is aimed to provide a one-stop point for all approaches on rangelands management, encompassing the three key approaches used by all four partners to address rangelands governance and management challenges. This handbook summarizes the three approaches and provides alternative ways in which partners could complement to address the gaps in those approaches.

1.4 – Stakeholder mapping and analysis enabled implementing partners to identify stakeholders and their respective level of interest and engagement. The project first sought to leverage with national and local government to support its ambitions for poverty reduction and climate impact. The engagement of the target local community took a different approach since there are varied levels of understanding among the communities and the project respects the FPIC principles. Project establishment and planned implementation was conducted by all implementing partners at regional, district, and village level (Arusha region: Longido, Monduli districts) and Manyara region (Simanjiro district). During the first half of year 1, TNC in collaboration with UCRT and districts rangelands officers conducted community consultations in 18 villages (5 of which are WMAs member villages) to collect opinions about the establishment of independent community institutions that unite all pastoralists to take charge over governance and management of grazing resources and conservation of communal grazing areas. The team engaged with and collected opinions from over 1,500 pastoralists in 18 villages through organised village general assemblies through the community sensitisation and needs assessment, laying the foundations for participatory endorsement for establishment of independent community institutions.

To ensure buy-in, capacity building conducted through trainings for 9 district staff aimed to enable them to better perform their functions, including in development planning and implementation. The capacity building on land laws and policies, good governance, conflict resolution, rangeland management and benefit accrued from natural resources are vital for the project's interventions, since many conflicts over land and other related natural resources are caused by lack of understanding of the policies, laws, regulations, and related guidelines by the community and village councils. Also, land use planning helps local communities set plans for mitigations and adaption for climate change impacts. The following topics were covered during the training: land conflict mechanisms procedures and institutions; women rights' pertinent to land ownership in accordance with land laws; land use planning; environmental conservation; good governance in relation to local government institutions; rangelands management and benefit from communal natural resources. Participatory dialogue, group discussions and question-and-answer sessions among others were used to ensure the training was participatory. During the discussion sessions, participants were able to critically discuss their statutory roles, the importance of effective management of the landscapes, and identify challenges. Some of the issues that emerged included human-wildlife conflicts, land conflicts arising on the village boundaries, which participants realised land use planning and acquisition of communal land tenure rights could help solve, paving a way for other conservation development efforts such as IRM, rangelands restoration and conservation finance for sustainability.

1.5 – The needs assessments conducted during the first half of year 1 identified gaps within existing village grazing committees to determine which institution should be responsible for supervision and management of the biodiversity conservation activities in target communal grazing areas, implementing IRM plans, and sustaining livelihood activities and soil carbon benefit sharing. TNC and UCRT inspected existing grazing committees, including grazing areas management, land use plans management, conflict resolution councils and natural resource/environmental management to identify gaps and develop mechanisms to merge and develop strong independent institutions with equal representations from the committees. In all village General Assembly meetings, it was observed that the village grazing committee lacked proper training on their roles in supervising IRM best practices, and lacked tools, technical capacity, and training on enforcement of IRM best practice. The VGAs recommended that the capacity of the Grazing Committees that already have the duty to protect and manage priority grazing areas/rangeland be strengthened and assigned to take the lead on this new function. Other elements of village grazing committees should be introduced to strengthen it e.g., introduction of village grazing coordination unit.

During the second half of year 1, TNC consulted 9 village general assemblies to seek opinion on the composition of the pastoral grazing management institution (village grazing committee) at the village level. The 9 VGAs suggested there should be a Technical Management Unit (TMU) comprised of 7 members (2 elected members from the village grazing committee, 3 grazing coordinators, village rangelands and livestock officer, and village land use planning chairperson). The VGAs also agreed that there should be a seat for specific groups in the community, e.g. women, youth and people with disabilities. The TMU will be responsible for the enforcement of all IRM best practices and will be capacitated and equipped to carry soil carbon task force responsibilities. All TMUs from project villages will then be equipped and technically supported to take on technical management functions of the project under closer technical backstopping of

the implementing partners. Next year, the plan is for UCRT and TNC to scale-up this to at least 50% of all villages implementing IRM.

1.6 – By using the community engagement and outreach plan developed by the project team, an initial round of community consultation (sensitization phase) on the soil carbon project and its linkage with the IRM was conducted in 23 villages and 1 WMA covering 1,384 people. During the meetings, topics included (a) General description of greenhouse gases, their causes and impact on climate change and how it contributes to prolonged drought in the region, with socio-economic and ecological impacts; (b) Introduction to soil carbon concepts and their linkage to partners' previous interventions, such as communal land tenure security, rangelands health improvement, and how IRM best practices contribute into increase in soil organic carbon stocks; (c) Introduction and overview of carbon markets and their functionality, i.e., pay for performance, measured impact; (d) General introduction to the soil carbon project's goals and objectives; (e) An overview of how carbon markets work; (f) Responsibilities of the project and the community and benefits to the community; (g) National Policy and legal framework for the soil carbon concept. The engagement and agreement phases for this first group of communities will be covered in year 2. The remaining 26 communities will be covered in year 2, as well for all three phases of the community engagement and outreach plan i.e. sensitization, engagement and agreement phases.

1.7 – To better inform scaling-up of the HUTTS programme to new villages implementing IRM, TNC and UCRT did a performance assessment of HUTTS in the pilot villages (Selela, Terrat and Kitwai B) that implement IRM under match funding and conducted trainings on practical herding with 150 herders to encourage bunching and control of livestock to help herders gain practical exposure. The performance report shows that HUTTS raises herders' awareness on the IRM best practice principles and enables them to implement and enforce practices such as bunched herding and compliance with rotational grazing and the level of grasses that need to be left as reserve for fast regrowth, thereby avoiding overgrazing among other irresponsible behaviour leading to rangelands degradation. Next year's plan is to scale up HUTTS program to at least 50% of the villages implementing IRM.

1.8 – TNC and UCRT conducted three meetings during the third and fourth quarters of year 1 for grazing coordinators from all 23 villages and 1 WMA. One was a workshop held in Kibaya-Kiteto, engaging 160 community grazing coordinators, grazing committees' representatives, and village chairpersons from 32 villages in 3 districts enrolled in the Resilient Tarangire Ecosystem Project to share experiences on protection, management, and environmentally responsible use of communal grazing resources through implementation of IRM and the soil carbon project. Participants got an opportunity to share lessons on how rangelands protection, governance, and management is ensuring Northern Tanzania Rangelands can preserve its biodiversity as well as maintain its wildlife and people co-existence.

The second meeting was based on MEL, aiming at updating grazing coordinators on the development of the project rangelands monitoring plan. The meeting brought together 75 grazing coordinators from all 23 villages and 1 WMA. The meeting was also used to remind grazing coordinators of their roles in enforcing grazing plans, bunched herding, HUTTS as well as conducting periodic rangelands health monitoring by collecting seasonal data in grazing blocks. The third meeting was conducted in March 2023 involving 73 grazing coordinators to review the progress and challenges of implementing IRM in the 18 new villages. The meeting involved UCRT staff, district officials and community representatives from different groups such as headers, livestock owners, women, and youth. The participants discussed the status of their culture, land, natural resources, and grazing areas, and how they relate to the IRM model. They identified the strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities for improving seasonal grazing plans and other IRM best practices. The meeting aimed to create a community of practice that would foster collaboration and learning among the practitioners of IRM. *See figure 3, annex for images.*

Activities under Output 2

2.1 – During the second half of year 1, TNC engaged 3 new livestock fattening villages implementing IRM and is working to establish and register 6 added livestock fattening groups from the 3 new villages to enhance livestock value chains aimed at reducing climate change impact on pastoralist, reducing or maintaining grazing pressure through commercial destocking for improved livelihood and increased pastoral resilience, sustaining best grazing practices (IRM), and supplying more balanced pasture access between wildlife and livestock. Under match funding, five days' training was conducted to the livestock keepers from 6 new fattening groups

on drought mitigation through demonstration of two alternative ways of fattening livestock (traditional versus feedlot fattening approaches). This is a behavioural change mechanism employed to change Maasai pastoralist culture from keeping large herds for prestige into a more pro-conservation and livelihood enhancing pastoralism. Through feedlot fattening, match funding supports fattening of 300 cattle for 3 three months and the training hub for the livestock keepers for up-scaling and adoption. Currently there are 18 livestock fattening groups in 9 villages.

2.2 – During the second half of year 1, UCRT provided hands-on training and capacity building to Engaresero village Community Based Organization (EECDI), village council, and women’s cultural boma members. The objectives of the trainings were to ensure sustainability of the Engaresero village eco-tourism groups through i) strengthening the capacity of the village council, grazing and rangeland committee, Women Rights and Leadership Fora institutions, and traditional leaders on IRM practices at village level; ii) strengthening financial capacity, accountability and planning; and iii) strengthening capacity of women and youth entrepreneurs in eco-tourism activities in Lake Natron, and training of village council rangeland management committees, women representatives, youth representatives on IRM practices. It also provided hands-on trainings to youth and women eco-tourism entrepreneurs to increase their skillset in eco-tourism. Training of the village council, the village finance and planning committee, women groups and youth representatives on financial management, accountability and project planning was necessary. 65 people from Engaresero village were trained. The eco-tourism topic was categorised into different sessions to allow a reasonable number of village stakeholders to attend. The focus of this training was on four main areas: 1) Lake Natron; 2) Museum and Tour guide Association Centre; 3) Women Cultural Boma and Tourism Centers; 4) Hotspot areas (Oldonyo-Lengai, *Mali Kale*, lake and flamingos, waterfalls, footprint site).

2.3 – During the first half of year 1, TPW selected a group of 10 women and youth Training of Trainers (ToTs) from within beekeeping micro-enterprises in Loiborsiret village and provided hands-on practical entrepreneurship and beekeeping trainings. The training aimed at strengthening small enterprises for women and youth beekeeping projects (see link in annex 4). The training was facilitated by the government agency ‘Small Industries Development Organization’ (SIDO) in Arusha, Tanzania. The technical skills delivered to these women leaders included entrepreneurship skills, beekeeping product value chain literacy, and practical skills to expand their beeswax product portfolio. During the training, the women produced prototypes of *Mama Asali* lip balm, body lotion, soap, and candles. They returned to their groups to train other members on the development of these products.

During the second half of year 1, TPW conducted project introductory meetings for the Women’s Beekeeping Initiatives in 14 project villages. As a follow-up to introductory meetings, TPW conducted Beekeeping Project Management trainings with existing women’s groups in 8 villages in Simanjiro and Monduli Districts. In total, 368 people attended these trainings (97% women, 51% youth). Representatives from each district and village government also attended. This quarter, TPW also met with Simanjiro District officials and Tanzanian Beekeepers Development Organization (TABEDO) representatives in Dodoma to discuss creating a women’s beekeeping cooperative in Simanjiro. 25 enhancement grants were disbursed to these 14 women’s groups in Simanjiro and Monduli districts. Each grant, of £577 (TZS 1,685,000), was used to purchase 10 new beehives per group, making a total of 250 new beehives purchased and installed in 14 villages. These beehives were purchased and installed during the last quarter of year 2. Approximately 400 people attended the grant handover celebration including district representatives and members of the Tanzanian Beekeepers Development Organization.

2.4 – TNC carbon experts worked with partners to review the relevant elements of the soil carbon project design and methodology given changes in global trends, before engaging the local government authorities and the local communities. In this reporting period, the Project Idea Note (PIN) for the soil carbon project has been drafted and will be finalised in year 2 Q1 for submission to Tanzania’s Vice President’s Office – Division of Environment. Also, by liaising with Terracarbon, the project has prepared a draft on the Project Design Document (PDD) for the soil carbon project. The project’s financial model has been drafted and will be finalised by year 2 Q2. A map for soil sampling sites has been drafted and ICRAF, an international agroforestry research organisation, has been recruited to design, collect and analyse soil samples from the project sites. The consultant has already commenced the work during the last quarter of year 1 and the plan is to deliver on the results and final report during the first half of year 2. The report will provide baseline values for soil organic carbon stocks, inform methodology development, and revenue flow to communities, which will likely be achieved towards the end of the project.

Activities under Output 3

3.1 – During the first half of year 1, seasonal grazing plans were reviewed in 5 villages and Randilen WMA villages. The village review processes were supported through trained, experienced and well-equipped Grazing Coordinators. During the second half of year 1, UCRT facilitated the development of new wet-dry season grazing plans in 18 new villages. In total, 36 new grazing plans were developed to inform IRM best practices. TNC under match funding supported the development of carbon market trading guidelines for the Tanzania government. Through the IRM Working Group, implementing partners are reviewing IRM tools, plans and frameworks and updating the IRM handbook (*see link in annex 4*).

3.2 – During the first half of year 1, TNC, and UCRT have expanded the Holistic Planned Grazing (HPG) and rangelands health monitoring programmes (among basic IRM components) to 7 villages under match funding, developing dry season grazing plans and selecting grazing coordinators to support sustainable rangelands governance and management in an area covering 167,000 Ha, adding them to the 13 villages already implementing IRM.

During the second half of year 1, 11 more villages were added into IRM intervention contributing 190,463.40 Ha of priority communal grazing land under IRM practices. This totals 357,463.40 Ha, a 51% achievement towards our indicator 0.1 target of 700,000 Ha. UCRT also facilitated the development of wet-season grazing plans and enforcement of IRM best practices.

The villages enrolled under this project have been supported through community sensitisation of (Village Councils (VCs), Village Grazing Committees (VGCs), Ward Development Committees (WDCs)), and hold Village General Assemblies to select and approve village grazing coordinators who will cooperate with VCs, VGCs and UCRT to draft seasonal (wet and dry) grazing plans (*see figure 4 in annex 4 and link to IRM Report in annex 4*). Each of the 18 enrolled villages in year 1, through organised village general assemblies, selected 3 grazing coordinators who joined the grazing committees as the key implementers in implementing IRM interventions such as seasonal grazing plans, Herders Under The Tree School (HUTTS), periodic rangelands monitoring, bunched herding, invasive plant species control, among others. In total for year one, 54 new grazing coordinators have been selected and obtained inception trainings on the principles of IRM and will attend a series of technical capacity building trainings and workshops throughout the project period to equip them with skills to sustainably implement the IRM. The Year 2 plan is to strengthen their capacity and equip all of them so that all IRM components are delivered to the grassroot e.g., through HUTTS for sustainability (*see link in annex 4*).

3.3 – During the first half of year 1, implementing partners worked with the communities to establish a common understanding of the project aims and goals to ensure prior informed participation. During the second half of year 1, all implementing partners completed the presentation of their activities in the remaining target project villages. IO initiated the mapping of the rangeland restoration sites identified by the communities based on degradation status and priority for grazing, and conducted an internal baseline vegetation health assessment. This activity was followed by mapping activities and the creation of a factsheet which captures all key relevant bio-physical information for each restoration site to design the most cost-effective restoration protocol tailored to the specific conservation issues of each single restoration plot. In parallel, IO collected and reviewed the minutes from the project introduction at each village general assembly to assure all village members are aware and informed about the project, its activities and expected outcome. Two villages, Arkalia and Lendikinya have not yet identified unanimously an area for the restoration activities. Both villages accepted IO proposals and have selected 41 women to participate in rangelands restoration trainings. IO team members conducted a total of 40 interviews with women per village, in 12 out of 14 villages, for a total of 480 face to face interviews to inform rangelands restoration protocol. The 40 women were preselected by the village representatives, with set of criteria which should prevent elite capture and maintain an equal access to the training. By the end of December 2022, 440 interviews from 11 villages were reviewed and women rangeland guardians were selected. During the final quarter of year 1, IO facilitated the introduction of each of the rangeland guardians to the village government and the community at large, and organised field visits to the restoration sites to ensure a fully informed community and show the rangeland guardians the boundaries of the plots. IO began the training of 440 rangeland guardians in Livestock Marketplace Literacy and rangeland restoration techniques. The total area of 211 Ha of highly degraded land in 13 communities have been set aside to demonstrate rangelands restoration techniques to local communities. A total of 440 women rangelands guardians have been recruited, trained, and equipped to lead on rangelands

restoration. The periodic monitoring system will also be launched to keep track of key biophysical developments in the restoration plots. TNC led the community engagement activity in which 100 casual labourers from Terrat, Lemooti and Selela villages were recruited to implement mechanical uprooting of invasive plant species (*Ipomea hildebrandtii* & *Dichrostachys cinerea* (sickle bush)) that is aggressively spreading and dominating communal grazing land in Terat and neighbouring villages of Sukuro and Kitiangare, Selela and Lemooti and which is spreading across the entire Tarangire landscape. Out of 40 casual labourers at Terrat village 21 were female and to date, 17 acres of *Ipomea hildebrandtii* were already uprooted preventing spread and dominance of this dangerous invasive plant species in over 50,000 Ha of land in Terrat, Sukuro and Kitiangare communal grazing areas. Also, 44 acres of *d. cinerea* were uprooted in Selela and Lemooti, preventing spread of this invasive plant species in over 35,000 Ha of communal grazing land. (see link in annex 4).

Furthermore, TPW provided financial and technical support to the Babati village of Mwada to implement invasive plant species removal in critical communal rangelands. The community-led project began with a meeting of the village grazing committee and Mwada rangeland monitors in November 2022. As shown in the Mwada village rangeland data dashboard managed by TPW, invasive plants in the genus *Sphaeranthus* have been proliferating since 2020 and pose a significant threat to the quality and palatability of the grasses. Thus, it was identified as the primary target for mechanical control. 209 community members from Mwada village participated in the exercise and each community member was compensated for their labour. In total, *Sphaeranthus* spp. was uprooted in 1,080 acres of critical communal rangeland. The Mwada rangeland monitors will continue monitoring pasture quality monthly to gauge the short and long-term effectiveness of the uprooting project. The restoration impact in the three areas by these three project partners will inform a wider restoration through behaviour change to degraded communal grazing land covering at least 100,000 Ha on the landscape. Two native tree nurseries have been established in Monduli and Simanjiro districts with the capacity to produce over 100,000 native tree seedlings to be used to facilitate restoration of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas. 6 acres of pasture demonstration plots have been established in 6 villages (2 acres/village). The demonstration plots will be used as seed supply points for palatable indigenous grass species reseeding in 180,000Ha of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas. The demonstration plots were hardly impacted by the prolonged drought through early March 2023, but they are quickly recovering following ongoing heavy rains.

3.4 – Periodic rangelands health monitoring systems by all implementing partners are being adapted and integrated to inform the integrated landscape monitoring system. UCRT's holistic planned grazing management approach has an inbuilt rangelands health monitoring system implemented by trained and equipped grazing coordinators (3 GCs per village) in all IRM implementing villages (see Figure 5 in annex 4). Currently the data is submitted into a collective server from all data collection points twice a season, before each grazing block is open and a few days after each grazing block is closed for grazing. This way it becomes possible to manage compliance to seasonal rotational grazing plans and collect important rangelands biophysical metrics guiding grazing plans and other rangeland improvement initiatives on the landscape.

TPW Sustainable Rangelands Initiative implements rangelands monitoring and supports twelve villages in the project area to collect monthly data on pasture quality including indicators such as grass height, percentage of bare ground versus basal vegetation, pastoralists' perception of grazing quality, frequency of common invasive species, and grass colour. This data is collected by two community rangeland monitors each month via the Esri mobile data collection application, Survey123. The data is submitted to TPW's Arc GIS Online database where aggregate results from each village are visualized and displayed in a Dashboard. TPW host rangeland feedback meetings in the twelve villages, which provide a forum for TPW staff and the village grazing committees to review the Dashboards, discuss rangeland challenges and potential solutions, and make evidence-based decisions on land allocation and use or adjust the existing grazing plan.

The MEL Working group was established to draft an Integrated Rangelands Health Monitoring and Assessment Protocol (see link to draft in annex 4), an improvement of the previous periodic rangelands monitoring systems for IRM. The final version of the integrated landscape monitoring system targeted to be completed during the final quarter of Year 4.

3.5 – a) During the first half of year 1, TNC developed baseline socioeconomic study research which included power analysis for a before (BS)-after (ES) study using a difference-in-differences

estimation of socio-economic outcomes in a repeated cross-section. The data collection was completed during the last quarter of the year (*see link and preliminary report in annex 4*). The study aimed to establish the baseline indicators for socio-economic indicators such as household incomes through quantitative household surveys and baseline indicator data for conservation micro-enterprise contribution to improved livelihoods. These will inform project impacts at closure.

-b) TNC organised a team of carbon scientists to support the process of soil sampling and analysis design to establish baseline data for soil carbon monitoring and verification process thereafter (to be conducted and analysed in year 2). The project engaged ICRAF to conduct soil sampling and laboratory analysis of soil organic carbon stocks from the target project villages. ICRAF works in close collaboration with public institutions such as Sokoine University of Agriculture and Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute (TARI) both to build on collaboration with government and streamline some compliance issues. It should be noted that data and data collection under this activity must conform to the international standards and methodologies required by the voluntary carbon standard, VERRA. The plan is to have soil samples collected, analysed and report produced within year 2.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Below are the outputs the project has been working towards to date:

Output 1: Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area.

1.1 Project plan developed for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration by 2022

- Progress to date: Two implementing partners (TNC & UCRT) lead under this activity developed the community consultation and engagement plan which is being used to conduct activity 1.4.
- MoV: Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document (see link in annex 4)
- Likelihood of achievement to date: Final version of community consultation and engagement plan approved by all partners by end

1.2 Science based project management system developed for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape by 2022

- Progress to date: All implementing partners contributed into the development of an IRM Handbook that combine all partners approaches in rangelands management.
- MoV: IRM handbook for best practices in Northern Tanzania rangelands, (see link in Annex 4)
- Likelihood of achievement to date: Working version of IRM Handbook that will be improved towards the end of project is in place (see link in annex 4)

1.3 At least 49 village institutions (e.g., village natural resource committees, participatory village land use teams, and CCRO teams) with increased capacity in good governance, financial management, conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024

- Progress to date: This is in progress and first phase is completed for 23 villages and 1 WMA, 3 phases must be completed in year 2 for all 49 villages and 1 WMA for this output to be reported.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: Nearly 50% achieved in term of coverage, expect to reach all 49 villages and 1 WMA by end of Yr2

1.4 At least 2,000 individuals (at least 50% youth and women) trained on transparency and accountability around environmental management and natural resource revenues by 2024.

- Progress to date: Community consultation and engagement is in progress covering 23 villages and 1 WMA. The reach is 1,384 people in 23 villages and 1 WMA in which 425 are women and 959 men, 41.3 % of the total are youth.
- MOV: Training reports and list of participants available (see link in annex 4).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* 50% achieved by end of year 1, work in progress.

1.5 700,000 ha of village land that is important to livelihoods and wildlife habitat/movement under IRM management plans agreed by communities by 2024.

- Progress to date: 351,000 Ha of communal grazing land is committed under IRM and potential soil carbon project
- MOV: Community consultation report, IRM establishment reports.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: 50% achieved, work in progress.

1.6 Governance mechanisms established in 50 participating communities for IRM with formal institution with skilled management team in place at village level and link to relevant legal and policy frameworks by 2023.

- Progress to date: 23 villages and 1 WMA have their governance and management structures improved by selecting grazing coordinators and providing technical trainings on basic principles of IRM and enforcement mechanism. Learning from grazing coordinators from old villages
- MOV: IRM establishment report in 18 new villages and strengthening in 5 former villages and 1 CWMA
- Likelihood of achievement to date: 50% achieved, work in progress.

1.7 IRM monitoring plan established and implemented through a network of community-based grazing coordinators by 2026.

- Progress to date: The draft MEL Plan highlight IRM rangelands health monitoring plan that is being introduced along with other IRM best practices implemented by grazing coordinators (see link in annex 4)
- MOV: Draft of Project MEL Plan developed, to be finalized in Year 2 to inform landscape-wide monitoring and assessment system
- Likelihood of achievement to date: Over 95% achieved, work in progress.

Output 2: Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources.

2.1 At least 98 livestock enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2023.

- Progress to date: 55 livelihoods enterprises trained to date, 25 beekeeping groups, 18 livestock fattening groups, 11 women rangelands guardians and 1 eco-tourism group.
- MOV: Training reports with participants list and groups register; progress report on livestock fattening programme
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* over 50% achieved, work in progress.

2.2 At least 50,000 individuals from 49 communities and 1 WMA implementing and benefiting from appropriate livelihood options, such as livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026.

- Progress to date: too early to estimate how many individuals benefit from 55 livestock enterprises trained to date, 25 beekeeping groups, 18 livestock fattening groups, 11 women rangelands guardians and eco-tourism groups.
- MOV: Endline survey report planned by 2026.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* No update this year.

2.3 At least 100,000 people benefitting from livelihoods that support IRM by 2026.

- Progress to date: Too early to report but benefit is evident from IRM practices leading to access to pasture among other conservation livelihoods activities
- MOV: BS-ES assessment reports (see link listed in annex 4 – outcome)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* No update this year.

2.4 Community Carbon Fund (CCF) governance established detailing the community led decision making process of how funds dispersed to community projects by 2023.

- Progress to date: Community consultation, engagement and agreement in progress. Early stages completed in 23 villages and 1 WMA. The project's financial model has been drafted. To be finalized by the end of quarter two 2023.
- MOV: Community consultation report and associated deliverables (see link in annex 4).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: Over 50%.

2.5. Project climate impact accounting method and analysis validated and verified, delivering a sustainable revenue stream for CCF by 2026.

- Progress to date: PIN document has been developed and finalized. PDD has been drafted. To be finalized by the end of 2023.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: No update this year

Output 3: Coordinated landscape-scale management that plans for, implements, and monitors landscape activities, and implements enforcement tools for biodiversity conservation

3.1 Report created and shared those reviews existing and planned rangelands and grazing management tools, scientific knowledge, policy, and legal frameworks, grazing bylaws, grazing plans, and on-the-ground community governance of rangelands, and proposes priority actions across the landscape by 2022.

- Progress to date: 36 new grazing plans developed to inform IRM best practices and enhance other IRM practices in 18 new villages.
- MOV: Project report document, memoranda of occurrences of meetings and trainings where it is discussed and utilized (see link in annex 4).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: Year 1 target achieved.

3.2 Landscape framework plan agreed by government, other implementing partners and community representatives that identifies biodiversity corridors, areas of critical habitat and areas for restoration by 2024.

- Progress to date: to be reported in Year 2.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: No update this year.

3.3 At least 49 grazing coordinators trained in IRM and IRM monitoring by 2023.

- Progress to date: 75 grazing coordinators trained this year. 54 of them are newly recruited grazing coordinators.
- MOV: IRM establishment report and training reports (see link in annex 4).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: 100% year 1 target achieved.

3.4 At least 1,000 herders are trained in improved grazing practices by 2025.

- Progress to date: 150 herders trained in 5 villages and 1 WMA. Establishment of HUTTS in 18 new villages planned in year 2
- MOV: Training reports and attendance lists (see link in annex 4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: about 15% achieved this year.

3.5. 280,000 ha of village land in process of ecological restoration through the removal of invasive species and replanting of indigenous trees and reseeding grasses with a focus on recruitment of women participants by 2025.

- Progress to date: Rangelands restoration activities commenced in 20 project villages who communal grazing land have been highly affected by bare ground and invasive species spread. The total area for all these villages is at least 200,000 Ha. More villages will be added in year 2 and 3.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: To be reported in year 3.

3.6 Creation and implementation of a landscape-wide monitoring system for biodiversity and soil carbon based on field sampling and remote sensing data that links to targeted practices and variables identified in the IRM plan by 2023 (with ongoing monitoring milestones thereafter).

- Progress to date: Project draft MEL Plan in place that will inform the development of a landscape-wide monitoring system.

- MOV: Draft Project MEL Plan, linked to IRM Handbook (see link in annex 4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: 95% achieved.

3.7 Plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system developed and agreed upon by project partners, communities, and stakeholders by 2026 .

- Progress to date: Planned last year of the project.
- MOV: Integrated Landscape-wide Monitoring Plan (see link in annex 4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: No update this year

3.3 Progress towards project outcome

Outcome:

Improved rangelands management (IRM) that promotes biodiversity conservation and vibrant, resilient community livelihoods covering 700,000 hectares of critical communal grazing areas of Northern Tanzania.

0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implemented IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026

- Progress: 350,000 Ha under IRM by end of year 1 (51% towards our 2026 goal)

0.2 Productivity of rangelands under IRM, measured by improved availability of quality palatable grass, increased by 35% in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026

- Progress: The on-going rangeland management restoration activities will improve rangeland health. The 2026 land use change study will produce the progress against this.

0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026

- Progress: To be reported in 2026 when land use change study will be conducted.

0.4 Elephant number remain stable or are increasing by 5% by 2026

- Progress: To be reported in 2026 when dry season Wildlife Census study will be conducted.

0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO₂e per hectare per year by 2026

- Progress: A soil sampling contract with ICRAF has been signed. The SOC baseline survey will be conducted in Yr 2. At project start, soil organic carbon assessments will be based on landscape soil sampling plan and used to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results. At year 5 (after project end), soils will be re-sampled as used to verify and modelled project impacts.

0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (WMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026

- 0.6 Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document
 - Progress: The community engagement and outreach design has been produced.
- 0.6 and 0.8 Household incomes will be assessed at project start and end through quantitative household surveys and data from livestock commercialization/enterprise
 - Progress: Baseline survey data collected, cleaning and analysis completed, preliminary report produced and under review by TNC, and partners. Final report and manuscript expected during quarter 1 of year 2.

0.7 \$10 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management over the next 20 years

- 0.7 Carbon sales reports.
 - Progress: To be reported in 2026 after establishment of a soil carbon project.

0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.

- 0.6 and 0.8 Household incomes will be assessed at project start and end through quantitative household surveys and data from livestock commercialization/enterprise
 - Progress: Baseline survey data collected, cleaning and analysis completed, preliminary report produced and is under review

See linked attachment in Annex 4

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level assumptions

Assumption 1: Baseline exists for all key indicators, including rangeland condition, wildlife numbers and socio-economic data due to past TNC activities in the area.

Comment: This assumption still holds. Field survey for the baseline data on socio-economic has been completed and preliminary report has been shared by the consultant, it is under review by TNC internal team, then TNC regional staff and implementing partners.

Assumption 2: Soil carbon impacts signal will be detected through noise of soil property heterogeneity. Four years is a short time frame to detect soil organic carbon increases, but this will be informed by sampling and ongoing review of related indicators; comparison with other similar work in similar ecosystems will be considered.

Comment: This assumption is still relevant. A contract has been signed by ICRAF. Preliminary report to be shared in quarter one of year 2.

Assumption 3: Soil carbon project successfully validated and verified, with carbon offsets sold generating a revenues stream for Community Carbon Fund.

Comment: Assumption 3 remains extant. To be implemented in Year Three, preliminary stages of soil carbon project establishment underway such as preparation and submission of PIN to the national government, and development of PDD.

Assumption 4: Seasonal or climate-related droughts or weather patterns will not be severe enough to prevent communities of the project to be able to engage in this project.

Comment: This assumption still holds. Climate modelling has not changed dramatically since the start of the project.

Assumption 5: Covid-19 pandemic will continue to be managed and decline so that engagement in project activities will be feasible for communities and Consortium.

Comment: This assumption still holds. Threats from Covid-19 are minimal to project implementation.

Output 1 assumptions

Assumption 6: The target populations at all participating villages are pastoralists solely relying on livestock keeping for the majority of their livelihoods

Comment: This assumption is still relevant.

Assumption 7: It is assumed that communities will continue to want to engage in the program and actively participate in its implementation.

Comment: This assumption remains relevant.

Assumption 8: Assuming that project uptake is 25 % in year 1, with additional community joining in years 2 and 3.

Comment: This assumption still holds, the project uptake in year is 50%, with additional communities joining in year 2.

Assumption 9: The project is able scale up grazing committees and grazing coordinators with established strong linkage with community institution management.

Comment: This has been possible at the village level organisation, this assumption still holds.

Assumption 10: The model currently employed in Kenya is replicable here, whereby community grazing coordinators are hired by community agreement and funded under the project. Project training and project and community governance creates conditions where data collected meets quality control and assurances.

Comment: This assumption still holds although Northern Tanzania model is adapted to suit local conditions and informed by lessons learned from Northern Kenya.

Output 2 assumptions

Assumption 11: Communities are interested and committed to participate in trainings and recognize biodiversity linkages to their livelihoods

Comment: The assumption is still valid as the project has obtained greater buy-in from the communities in which the project has been introduced in Year 1. We are still receiving application letters from villages interested to engage.

Assumption 12: Identified alternative community livelihood options are relevant for and adapted by communities. Livelihoods do not create unintended negative consequences for biodiversity.

Comment: This assumption still holds.

Assumption 13: The benefits to be acquired directly and positively impacts community livelihoods. Benefits from IRM-related livelihoods go beyond monetary income increases, such as healthier livestock because of improved grass. Livelihoods do not create unintended negative consequences for biodiversity.

Comment: This assumption still holds.

Assumption 14: The model currently employed in Kenya is replicable here. The decision-making process will be developed by the community but guided by project implementers to ensure the process is fair, transparent, and adequately incorporates the views of marginalized subgroups. Communities will understand and accept the benefits and risks to the CCF opportunity and will support it – for it to continue, any community concerns would be recognized and addressed

Comment: This assumption still holds although Northern Tanzania model is currently being adapted to suit local condition and informed by lessons learned from Northern Kenya.

Assumption 15: Project's carbon accounting and management protocols meet Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standard, and this is audited by an approved validated and verified body (VVB).

Comment: This assumption holds

Output 3 assumptions

Assumption 16: Grazing coordinators are able to dedicate their time to participate in and apply learnings from trainings.

Comment: Still valid – the grazing coordinators are dedicating their time for the trainings and enforcement of IRM best practices.

Assumption 17: Herders will be able to dedicate required time to participate in trainings.

Comment: Still valid – there is a great buy-in from implementing villages under village grazing coordinators.

Assumption 18: Sufficient baseline data available to support tracking of restoration activities. Community members have or develop sense of ownership and responsibility to restore their landscape for livelihoods and biodiversity benefits.

Comment: Still valid – there is a great buy-in from implementing villages. Rangelands health monitoring system is established along with IRM best practices.

Assumption 19: Assume monitoring approach developed and implemented in Kenya is applicable here. Plan includes annual remote sensing detecting of NDVI to validated and confirm field reporting of grazing plan implementation success. Assume that similar sampling approaches will be used to generate a database to determine landscape changes and attribution to project activities.

Comment: Still valid in the project, although adapted based on lessons learned and local condition to suit the situation in Northern Tanzania rangelands

Assumption 20: Project partners and communities and stakeholders are committed to continue activities to improve rangelands management in the long-term beyond the project lifetime

Comment: Still valid, great buy-in from participating villages.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

Impact: A fully functional Tarangire landscape that sustains high biodiversity and people, where wildlife corridors and dispersal areas are protected, and poverty is reduced through community-led integrated rangeland management.

- **Biodiversity conservation**

Since April 2022, the four implementing partners have scaled-up integrated management of communal rangelands to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss through activities which degrade soils and land, fragment the landscape, and reduce space for wildlife and

vegetation. Activities conducted so far, such as delivering training to local community members and pastoralists on conservation practices, sustainable communal grazing practices, and landscape restoration, and building capacity of local government for better land use planning and management support transitioning practices to be nature-positive and halt the decline of nature. If successful, by 2026, IRM delivered through the project will have contributed to halting and reversing biodiversity loss in the Tarangire landscape, while providing sustainable livelihoods opportunities and contributing to climate change mitigation through enhancing and protecting the carbon sink capacity of the landscape.

- **Human development and wellbeing**

Since inception, the project has helped to address fundamental drivers of threats to livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Scaling-up IRM of communal rangelands and the associated benefits for livelihoods and climate derive from the ecosystem services provided by the grasslands support sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Through its outputs, the project has begun to support pastoralist communities to increase their capacity for sustainable grazing and communal land management. FPIC ensures that the activities are supported by communities, improving likelihood of long-term integration. Local government capacity building and Training of Trainers for micro- and small-enterprise beekeeping, for example, builds internal capacity of local people, communities, and institutions to sustainably manage ecosystems, helping to reverse biodiversity loss, and generate sustainable livelihood opportunities to alleviate poverty.

Furthermore, the development of the soil carbon project, recognising the climate mitigation potential of the grasslands, will provide an additional incentive through the carbon markets for sustainable management of the ecosystem and a new source of income for conservation and poverty alleviation.

If successful towards 2026, IRM will halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity in the Tarangire landscape, and provide sustainable, sufficient pasture for livestock and wildlife and an expanded carbon sink, thus contributing to climate change mitigation. The expanded carbon sink will also create soil carbon offset benefits for local communities through the soil carbon project, providing further incentive to halt degradation and nature loss. This will mean a greater impact of the project towards effective and sustainable community natural resource management leading to both enhanced biodiversity and livelihood impact.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project supports the commitments of the following listed agreements

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The project directly contributes to the goals of the post-2020 GBF through improved rangelands ecosystem integrity, connectivity, resilience, and protection. Furthermore, through sustainable use and management of biodiversity and ecosystem services, via sustainable and responsible communal grazing. Sustainable use and tackling invasive, non-native species also support biodiversity and reduces pressure on endangered and threatened animal and plant species.

- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

Through the soil carbon project, local communities of the Tarangire Ecosystem will benefit through their contribution into improved governance and management of use of communal grazing resources. This soil carbon offset revenue will boost the local community capacity to develop social amenities that will spread benefit to all members of the communities. It will also create employment to special groups in those communities such as women and youth.

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

This project contributes indirectly towards suppression of illegal wildlife trade through empowerment of local communities in community based natural resource governance and management that will also means protection of endangered species within the ecosystem.

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Improved rangelands governance and management implies improved vegetation cover, a potential expanded carbon sink contributing to mitigating climate change impact.

- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

This project will contribute to the following SDGs

- SDG12: Sustainable consumption and production patterns (12.2; 12.8; 12b)
 - o Through capacity building in and implementation of IRM, the project promotes sustainable consumption of local resources of the grassland ecosystem, including crops and cattle.
- SDG13: Urgent action to combat climate change (13.1; 13.2; 13b)
 - o Restoration and protection of the grasslands supports a valuable carbon sink. The soil carbon project will provide incentives for sustained maintenance of the carbon sink.
- SDG15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (15.1)
 - o Promote sustainable use of northern Tanzania grasslands through capacity building in and implementation of IRM, combatting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.
- SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (17.16; 17.17; 17.19)
 - o Establishment of multistakeholder partnerships, bringing together pastoralists, village governance mechanisms, CSOs, regional and national government, universities and NGOs.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

The Northern Tanzania Rangelands where Tarangire Ecosystem is located have been hit by prolonged drought for three consecutive years, badly affecting the economy of most of the pastoral communities which highly rely on communal pasture for livelihoods. Other factors contributing to amplifying the impact of the drought include lack of strong governance and management structures to supervise responsible use of available grazing resources. This project will help support enabling conditions to facilitate these communities to strengthen and empower their rangelands governance and management systems so that available communal grazing resources can be used judiciously through holistic planned grazing arrangements which ensure pasture availability throughout the year yet enable them to restore the degraded parts of the rangelands. This will also enable them to re-grow their impacted economy and reduce poverty. Beyond the project lifetime, these communities will continue practicing sustainable rangelands management owing to compliance into soil carbon offset and access to sufficient pasture.

Through sustainable use and management of the ecosystem services provided by the grasslands ecosystems, the project will contribute towards reducing downwards pressures on incomes derived from grasslands which are increasingly fragmented, degraded and conflicted. Training and building capacity in sustainable resource management, including social enterprises and empowering women to participate in entrepreneurship such as beekeeping, the project intends to create new and sustainable income opportunities to reduce poverty and diversify incomes.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board¹.	50% of project board are women
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women².	3 of 4 project implementing partners are women led. The project partnership is thus composed of 75% women.

A primary objective of the projects is to promote gender equality and social inclusion in the rural communities where we work. To achieve this, we have ensured GESI is considered in every aspect of our intervention. For example, we have involved women's platforms in the planning,

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

implementation, and monitoring of the activities in all 23 villages and 1 WMA villages during the first year of the project. E.g., women make up the majority in beekeeping groups, similar to rangelands restoration activities and in some instances 100% women. The platforms like Women Right and Leadership Forum (WRLF) are composed of 24 women leaders each village and representatives from different groups such as farmers, grazing coordinators, grazing committees, village council and traditional leaders. They participate actively in all the meetings and trainings that are organized and have contributed with their perspectives and suggestions and informed decision making at the community level. Moreover, we have supported the formation and strengthening of village grazing management committees, which are responsible for overseeing the use and management of grazing land and natural resources. These committees are composed of both men and women, as well as youth, to ensure a balanced representation and participation of different segments of the sub village level.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been drafted (see link in annex 4). The overall objective of the MEL plan is to provide a guide on monitoring, evaluation, learning, compliance, and accountability, while implementing the project subject to the project log frame. The MEL plan covers aspects such as harmonised field monitoring protocol, socio-economic assessments data and remote sensing data. It aims to provide resourceful information to the project and local communities and optimise IRM of communal rangeland. Understanding the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of current interventions will support adaptive management of conservation activities to help ensure that our project is delivering the intended benefits for biodiversity, people, and rangelands/habitat as well as informing adjustment for future interventions.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) meets every month to evaluate on the project progress. The team comprises of the Program Lead, Project Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Assistant Project Manager, Senior Grants Specialist and the subject matter experts (including Director for Indigenous People and Local Communities, Forest Specialist and TNC Carbon Markets Director). The PMU is responsible for assessing on the progress of the project implementation including the outputs and activities contribute to the project outcome and goal.

The Project Steering Committee conducts one-on-one meetings, meet every month and in each quarter for evaluating the project implementation. The committee comprises of the PMU members (with the exception of the SMEs) plus the TNC Livestock Manager and representatives from the partners organisations (UCRT, TPW and IO). The role of the PSC is to evaluate the progress as partners in the project implementation as well as sharing any joint plans of the project implementation and discussing challenges which face the project and proposing on the way forward into addressing the challenges.

At project implementation level, all partners reports based on the project log frame for specific activities they are responsible to implement. Although each partner organization have their own MEL system, they are well positioned to deliver on the project activities, outputs, outcome, and impact. We have developed reporting system such each partner MEL feeds into the general prime granted project MEL and the reporting tools are developed that facilitate the tracking of activities and outputs implemented by all 4 partners and ensure that all project events and deliverables (MOV) are well documented and assessed to ensure standards are met.

8. Lessons learnt

Communities and partners engagement in the project implementation is crucial in enhancing more buy-in to the project.

Project's engagement meetings with stakeholders including communities, district and partners has shown to be an effective means of getting more buy-in from stakeholders. Also, the early success the project is witnessing at the moment is the result of the stakeholder's engagement. This also provides a firm foundation for the subsequent project activities.

TNC's internal technical capacity is key for the establishment of the soil carbon project at the early stages.

The technical support to the project from the TNC's teams, including Global Carbon Markets and the IPLC teams, has contributed to providing a robust start in this reporting period. The project team has conducted discussions with both teams on the technical aspects of establishing carbon projects and engaging communities and other stakeholders on the project implementations.

Finalization of VLUPs and Communal Land Tenure Right (CCRO) help villagers to strengthen their legal ownership of their communal grazing areas and avoid conflicts.

Village Land Use Planning (VLUPs) has multiple benefits to communities strengthening the legal ownership of their grazing areas including reclaiming the grazing areas which were encroached before. This was evident in Terat village in Simanjoro district, which is in the potential wildlife dispersal and breeding ground in the Simanjoro plain. Between 2009 and 2018 the encroachment of communal grazing area was the biggest threat in Terat given the area serves as the wildlife dispersal area, corridor, and breeding ground. It is during this time that farmers took over an entire area of over 4,363.4 Ha and converted it into settlement and farms. This encroachment distorted the biodiversity value and connectivity of the area. When UCRT and TNC intervened between 2017-2019 through finalization of LUPs and acquisition of CCROs, they faced challenges forged by lack of political will of the then village leadership and the fact that political interest favoured more farming than grazing. An awareness creation campaign by UCRT during LUPs processes influenced the villagers to replace the village government.

From 2019, Terat village elected a village government that respected and protected the interest of the people. Using the LUPs and communal land tenure rights acquired through funding by a USAID-EENT project (phased out in March 2021) and facilitated by UCRT, the village government managed to reclaim the communal grazing area covering 4,363.4 Ha in late 2020. The sitting Terat Village Chairman (2019-to date) Mr. Kone Penet Medukenya said during the workshop in Kibaya Kiteto *"It was the biggest loss to indigenous people and local communities if the LUP and CCRO was not done. We could have lost the entire piece of communal grazing land to individual people, and this could have led into further expansion of farms and settlement into communal grazing area and disappearance of key wildlife dispersal and breeding ground in the Simanjoro plain"*.

Monitoring & Evaluation

MEL Working group among project implementing partners is crucial to inform the project landscape-wide monitoring system towards the end of the project. The already established rangelands health monitoring systems among project implementing partners is a great start that only require harmonization into an integrated systems built on complementary parts.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable.

10. Risk Management

No significant issues or risks have been identified in the last 12 months. Please find the latest version of our risk register in annex.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Local communities need more knowledge on soil carbon projects

Carbon concept, being new to the local communities; the field team is forced to increase the frequency of meetings to build the local communities understand on the concept before engagement and agreement. In some villages, the local communities requested for more visits so that they can understand better the concept. Although this is a great thing, but somehow affected the timetable for the meetings. However, this was noted for action in the Yr 2 planning.

12. Sustainability and legacy

If successful, the establishment of a soil carbon project will sustainably support both socio-economic, ecological, and technical functioning of the Tarangire Ecosystem.

IRM implementing villages acts as a refuge during drought and attracts other villages to learn and adopt

The Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM) proves to be a refuge especially during the dry season. Also, this has attracted other villages to learn and adopt the technique. This was evident during the landscape workshop which was organized by the project in December 2022. *"It was in April 2022 during the Ward Development Committee (WDC) meeting comprising three villages of Loonderkes, Kitwai A, and Kitwai B when the meeting realized that the two other villages plus*

other neighbouring villages during the drought season in 2021 migrated to Kitwai B for pasture and water. Even though the ecology and climate in all the villages are the same, the health of the rangelands in the two villages were deteriorating while Kitwai B rangelands health was improving. Also, the committee realized that Kitwai B had sufficient pasture throughout the year compared to others and this prompted other villages to migrate into Kitwai B communal grazing area from September each year” mentioned the Chairperson of Loonderkes village.

Capacity building to project implementing partners and local government authorities is one of the sustainability pillars of the project.

In this reporting period, the project has capacitated a number of stakeholders including communities, district staff and regional staff. In addition to this, the project has contact persons at the districts and regions levels. The capacity building and the engagement of the district and regions through trainings provides a firm foundation for the project’s sustainability. For instance, the Council Management Teams of Simanjiro and Monduli districts were trained on carbon engagement. Also, due to training in the districts, the districts staff are the forefront in conducting community engagement in the villages.

Partners also have been capacitated on the project. Three trainings on the soil carbon project have been conducted to partners as well as discussing their roles and responsibilities in the project. All these will ensure project’s sustainability.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

On the use of the Darwin Initiative logo:

- Our project vehicles are branded with Darwin Initiative and UKAID logos
- Our field attires are also branded with Darwin Initiative and UKAID logos
- All project operational equipment is branded with Darwin Initiative and UKAID logos

Activities to date have been largely internal. Efforts are ongoing in making sure that the Darwin brand is made distinctive and there is recognition that the activities underway are funded by Darwin and UKAID where appropriate. For instance during the project meetings, Darwin and UKAID are clearly mentioned as projects funders.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Patricia Mupeta [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes Ethics and compliance training provided annually for all TNC employees
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? (This is TNC staff mandated training or all staff)	Past: 100% Planned: 100%
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	N/A
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	Community consultations, engagement and agreement through FPIC.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	1,408,190	1,259,377		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

n/a

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact: A fully functional Tarangire landscape that sustains high biodiversity and people, where wildlife corridors and dispersal areas are protected, and poverty is reduced through community-led integrated rangeland management.</p>	<p>Biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement</p>	<p>•Biodiversity conservation Since April 2022, the four implementing partners of this project have scaled-up integrated rangelands management of communal rangelands to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss through activities which degrade soils and land, fragment the landscape, and reduce space for vegetation, wildlife and other species. Activities conducted so far, such as delivering training to local community members and pastoralists on conservation practices, sustainable communal grazing practices, and landscape restoration, and building capacity of local government for better land use planning and management support transitioning practices to be nature-positive and halt the decline of nature. If successful, by 2026, IRM delivered through the project will have contributed to halting and reversing biodiversity loss in the Tarangire landscape, while providing sustainable livelihoods opportunities and contributing to climate change mitigation through enhancing and protecting the carbon sink capacity of the landscape.</p> <p>•Human development and wellbeing The decline in biodiversity and degradation of soil and land reduces the area available for grazing by livestock, and therefore facilitates increases in poverty and creates social conflicts due to scarcity of grazing resources and resulting large movements of animals. Human-wildlife conflict due to habitat fragmentation, limited livelihoods opportunities and need for economic development, and climate change are also mounting challenges facing the ecosystem's biodiversity and community livelihoods. Since inception, the project has helped to address the fundamental drivers of the threats to livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Scaling-up IRM of communal rangelands and the associated benefits for livelihoods and climate derived from the ecosystem services provided by the grasslands support sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Through the planned activities, the project has already</p>	

		<p>begun to support pastoralist communities to increase their capacity for sustainable grazing and communal land management. FPIC ensures that the activities are supported by communities, improving likelihood of long-term integration. Local government capacity building and Training of Trainers for micro- and small-enterprise beekeeping, for example, build internal capacity of local people, communities, and institutions to sustainably manage the ecosystems, helping to reverse biodiversity loss, and generate sustainable livelihood opportunities to alleviate poverty. Furthermore, the development of the soil carbon project, recognising the climate mitigation potential of the grasslands, will provide an additional incentive through the carbon markets for sustainable management of the ecosystem and a new source of income for conservation and poverty alleviation. If successful towards 2026, improved rangeland management through IRM will halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity in the Tarangire landscape, and provide sustainable, sufficient pasture for livestock and wildlife and an expanded carbon sink, thus contributing to climate change mitigation. The expanded carbon sink will also create soil carbon offset benefits for local communities through the soil carbon project which is one among many deliverables under this project, providing further incentive to halt degradation and nature loss. This will mean a greater impact of the project towards effective and sustainable community natural resource management leading to both enhanced biodiversity and livelihood impact.</p>	
<p>Outcome: Improved rangelands management (IRM) that promotes biodiversity conservation and vibrant, resilient community livelihoods covering 700,000 hectares of critical communal grazing areas of Northern Tanzania.</p>	<p><i>During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.</i></p> <p>0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implemented IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026</p> <p>0.2 Productivity of rangelands under IRM, measured by improved availability of quality palatable grass, increased by 20% in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026</p>	<p>0.1, 0.2, 0.3: 23 villages and 1 WMA have an Integrated Rangelands Management mechanisms established and working to achieve on these 3 indicators by 2026. Total progress to date is 357,463.40 Ha under successfully implemented IRM, a 51% achievement towards our indicator 0.1 target of 700,000 Ha. This will translate into achievement for indicators 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 and 0.6 altogether by 2026</p> <p>0.4 To be reported in year 4</p> <p>0.5 A consultant is engaged to plan and execute soil sampling and analysis plus vegetation assessment to establish soil</p>	<p>0.1, 0.2, 0.3 Plan for Year 2 if to continue strengthening IRM in the Year 1 villages while enrolling the second batch of 26 new villages into IRM program that will contribute at least 350,000 Ha of priority communal grazing areas that also serve as wildlife corridors, dispersal, and breeding ground. Strengthening of rangelands governance and management institutions will also go hands in hands with establishment of IRM program in these villages</p> <p>0.4 Wildlife Census planned during the dry season of 2023 but depend on availability of funds</p>

	<p>0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026</p> <p>0.4 Wildlife number remain stable or are increasing by 5% by 2026</p> <p>0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO₂e per hectare per year by 2026</p> <p>0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (CWMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026</p> <p>0.7 \$10 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management over the next 20 years</p> <p>0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.</p>	<p>organic carbon baseline values useful to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results.</p> <p>0.6 Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document finalized and is used as a working version guiding our community consultation, engagement, and agreement processes.</p> <p>0.6 and 0.8 Household incomes data collected during the baseline socio-economic survey through a quantitative household survey. The data will also be compared with the 2022 National Census data. Altogether will be compared with endline survey to feed into the impact metric on improved income</p> <p>0.7 Not planned this year</p> <p>0.8 Baseline socio-economic survey commissioned during year 1, baseline data generated, and preliminary analysis and report produced. Planned manuscript development and publication in year 2. Time series remote sensing assessment planned internally in year 2 to complement baseline socio-economic study, Vegetation assessment is planned to be combined with soil sampling analysis and expect the report to be ready by first half of year 2</p>	<p>0.5 IRM best practices enrich Soil Carbon Stock in communal grazing areas from 2026 going forward</p> <p>0.6 TNC and project implementing partners review the BS socioeconomic report and work together with the consultant to develop a manuscript to be published planned for Year 2. Preparation for ES begin.</p> <p>0.7 Early stages of establishment of a Soil Carbon Project commenced in Year 1, community engagement and agreement planned in year 2</p> <p>0.8 TNC and project implementing partners review the BS socioeconomic report and work together with the consultant to develop a manuscript to be published planned for Year 2. Preparation for ES begin. The BS will provide baseline values for key livelihoods metrics such as household income among others</p>
Outputs:	<i>During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.</i>		
1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area.	1.1 Project plan developed for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration by 2022	Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document in place	It is assumed that communities will continue to want to engage in the program and actively participate in its implementation.
	1.2 Science based project management system developed for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape by 2022	A working version of an IRM handbook developed to guide IRM best practices for Northern Tanzania rangelands	Partners through IRM working groups will work in year 2 to update changes into the IRM handbook by incorporating new developments for approaches informed by lessons learned during year 1 and year 2.
	1.3 At least 49 village institutions (e.g., village natural resource committees, participatory village land use teams, and CCRO teams) with increased capacity in	50% of target achieved evidenced by community consultation event, introduction of IRM, and strengthening of rangelands governance and management institution in 23 villages and 1 WMA.	Establishment of IRM in 26 phase II (new) villages will mark the project reach to a target 49 villages and 1 WMA and strengthening of rangelands governance and management institutions in 49 villages

	good governance, financial management, conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024	Community consultation reports will be developed to minute all key discussion and viewpoints, and recorded attendance. A summary report synthesizing all consultations held will also be published.	and 1 WMA by establishing a grazing coordination unit. All 49 villages grazing committees and other village government organs will have increased capacity in good governance, financial management, conflict resolution and gender consideration by March 2024
	1.4 At least 2,000 individuals (at least 50% youth and women) trained on transparency and accountability around environmental management and natural resource revenues by 2024	To be reported in Year 2 after community engagement and agreement stage is reached in all 49 villages and 1WMA: Agreements with communities signed by appropriate representatives setting out roles and responsibilities, and requirements to participate in projects, including carbon rights, Agreements public available to all communities' members to ensure transparency.	Community consultation is completed in 50% of target villages and WMA, year 2 will mark completion of community consultation, engagement and agreement in all 49 villages and 1 WMA. Assuming that project update is 25 % in year 1, with additional community joining in years 2 and 3.
	1.5 700,000 ha of village land that is important to livelihoods and wildlife habitat/movement under IRM management plans agreed by communities by 2024	To be reported in Year 2: Year 1 progress shows that 350,000 Ha is already under IRM best practices, a 50% achievement towards a target of 700,000 Ha Collation of all individual community management plans agreed by communities.	Addition of 26 new villages adding roughly 350,000 Ha of priority communal grazing areas into IRM and other interventions
	1.6 Governance mechanisms established in 50 participating communities for IRM with formal institution with skilled management team in place at village level and link to relevant legal and policy frameworks by 2023	To be reported in Year 2: The governance mechanisms is strengthened in 23 villages and 1WMA and there are formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village. So 96% achieved under this.	Year 1 progress is currently at 50% in 23 villages and 1 WMA. The project will scale up to additional 26 villages in year 2, strengthening the capacity of grazing committees, introducing grazing coordination units with established strong linkage with community institution management
	1.7 IRM monitoring plan established and implemented through a network of community-based grazing coordinators by 2026	Draft Monitoring Plan in place, to be finalized in Year 2 to incorporate soil carbon monitoring and verification components. [A project implementation monitoring, and reporting plan developed and published publicly. Formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village]	Work with the carbon market team to finalize the project MEL Plan section of rangelands health monitoring to update monitoring metrics and clearly stipulate how grazing coordinators will be obtained, trained, and equipped to collect quality data that meet standards. This will also explain how grazing coordinators role will be funded under the soil carbon project. The same will inform finalization of soil carbon PDD
2. Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources.	2.1 At least 98 livestock enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2023	Year 1 marked establishment and/or strengthening of 55 livelihoods enterprises trained to date (25 beekeeping groups, 18 livestock fattening groups, 11 women rangelands guardians and 1 eco-tourism group)	Year 2 plans to strengthen the already established groups and scale-up to more IRM villages. Communities are interested and committed to participate in in trainings and recognize biodiversity linkages to their livelihoods

	2.2 At least 50,000 individuals from 49 communities and 1 CWMA implementing and benefiting from appropriate livelihood options, such as livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026	Planned from Year 3: Interim social economic baseline report already submitted by the consultant, under review.	Year 2 plans to strengthen the already established groups and scale-up to more IRM villages. Follow-up surveys with training recipients will be conducted periodically.
	2.3 At least 100,000 people benefitting from livelihoods that support IRM by 2026	To be reported in Year 4: Interim social economic baseline report already submitted by the consultant, under review, analysis on engagement and benefit from livelihoods activities	Scale up IRM and other interventions to 26 new villages in year 2
	2.4 Community Carbon Fund (CCF) governance established detailing the community led decision making process of how funds dispersed to community projects by 2023	To be reported in Year 2: CCF Standard Operating Procedures and governance approved by communities Carbon offset sales revenue data Recorded minutes of CCF community committee meetings where fund disbursement decisions taken	Community consultation, engagement and agreement planned to be completed in year 2 paving a way for the establishment of soil carbon project and inform the establishment of social enterprise that will be responsible to leading community decision on carbon revenue
	2.5. Project climate impact accounting method and analysis validated and verified, delivering a sustainable revenue stream for CCF by 2026	To be reported in Year 4: Legal documents of SPV incorporation (Mem Arts), and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between all shareholders, PDD and validation report by VVB, Monitoring Report(s) and verification report by VVB Survey data and analysis on community engagement and benefits for project activities.	Carbon Market team is working to put in place all necessary tools for project's carbon accounting and management protocols to meet Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standard, and this is audited by an approved validated and verified body (VVB).
3. Coordinated landscape-scale management actions that restore large scale ecosystem functions and create robust, productive rangelands.	3.1 Report created and shared that reviews existing and planned rangelands and grazing management tools, scientific knowledge, policy and legal frameworks, grazing bylaws, grazing plans, and on-the-ground community governance of rangelands, and proposes priority actions across the landscape by 2022	Introduction of IRM in 23 villages and 1WMA entails the review of the capacity of rangelands governance and management institutions at each village and the introduction of grazing coordination unit entails strengthening of on ground community governance of communal grazing resources. Both GCU and VGC supports the development of seasonal grazing plans, develop and enforce grazing by-laws in line with developed seasonal grazing plans.	Year 2 plan is to review the rangelands monitoring protocol used in Tanzania and see how ours can inform that science. One paper planned to be submitted for publication that highlight the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Health monitoring protocol
	3.2 Landscape framework plan agreed by government, other implementing partners and community representatives that identifies	To be reported in Year 2: Stakeholder approved plan for addressing drivers of habitat quality and fragmentation	A stakeholders meeting planned for year 2

	biodiversity corridors, areas of critical habitat and areas for restoration by 2024	Meeting minutes and summary report of consultations between government, implementation partner discussions and community representatives	
	3.3 At least 49 grazing coordinators trained in IRM and IRM monitoring by 2023	75 grazing coordinators and 24 chairperson of grazing committees participates in a series of technical trainings on principles of IRM and enforcement mechanisms. Training reports with participants lists available	78 new grazing coordinators will be enrolled and trained for year 2. Training of all 159 grazing coordinators from 49 villages and 1 WMA will continue.
	3.4 At least 1,000 herders are trained in improved grazing practices by 2025	To be reported in Year 3: Training reports with participants lists	Introduction of HUTTS planed in 23 villages and 1 WMA in year 2
	3.5 280,000 ha of village land in process of ecological restoration through the removal of invasive species and replanting of indigenous trees and reseedling grasses with a focus on recruitment of women participants by 2025	To be reported in Year 3: Two native trees nurseries established in Monduli and Simanjiro with the initial capacity of producing 100,000 native trees seedlings per year. 12 acres pasture demonstration plots established in 6 villages to inform scaling in year 2. Reseeding of desirable perennial grasses in highly degraded areas (bareground and invasive species control hotspot) planned during year 2. Natural regeneration to be implemented by OIKOS in 14 villages, preparation completed during year 1. Project implementation and impact monitoring reports	Periodic rangelands restoration monitoring system to be established to track restoration activities such as invasive species control and recovery of bareground areas.
	3.6 Creation and implementation of a landscape-wide monitoring system for biodiversity and soil carbon based on field sampling and remote sensing data that links to targeted practices and variables identified in the IRM plan by 2023 (with ongoing monitoring milestones thereafter)	A project implementation monitoring and reporting plan developed and published publicly; Field surveying campaign implemented at baseline and 4-year mark to collect landscape data on carbon stocks, biodiversity and communities, with data collected used to inform rangeland management and conservation activities; Baseline and 4-year monitoring reports will be published [Update: A plan is drafted and will be finalized in year 2 to incorporate soil carbon monitoring and verification guidelines]	MEL Working group to convene meetings to put in place a landscape wide monitoring system for biodiversity and soil carbon. Integrate partners rangelands monitoring systems and align them with the oil carbon project needs
	3.7 Plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system developed and agreed upon by project partners, communities and stakeholders by 2026	To be reported in Year 4: Log of meetings and agreements among project partners and stakeholders	IRM working group and MEL Working group meeting to discuss on the post-project plan

Activities: (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area including community governance capacity building and strengthening management structures. (TNC & UCRT lead; IO & TPW support)

1.1. Identify at least 49 local communities, 1 CWMA and respective government authorities at Village, District and Regional levels that will be targeted for the project

- 1.2. Develop project plan for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration.
- 1.3. Implement science-based project management system for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape.
- 1.4. Design and undertake stakeholders' engagement and outreach processes including sensitizations, establishment of independent community institutions, workshops, trainings (including youth, women, and new individuals not already engaged in rangeland management activities with partners)
- 1.5. Establish at least 49 independent community institutions in each participating village and support it with skilled management team to supervise and manage biodiversity conservation activities and IRM plan implementation, and livelihood activities and benefit sharing, building from existing institutions wherever possible.
- 1.6. Conduct at least 49 community and 1 CWMA consultations using FPIC principles to discuss relevance and acceptance of a potential soil carbon activity including honest discussions of potential risks, cost and benefits to local peoples.
- 1.7. Establish a "Herders Under the Tree School (HUTTS)" and conduct trainings of herders in IRM techniques and related grazing practices (links to Output 3).
- 1.8. Hold annual meetings with all the grazing coordinators, herders together to create a community of practice.
- 1.9. Support communities to develop long-term implementation plans and responsibilities for IRM plans

2 Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources. *(TNC lead carbon activities; UCRT lead eco-tourism activities; IO, UCRT & TNC lead livestock livelihoods activities; TPW lead beekeeping livelihoods activities; partners coordinate across all livelihoods activities)*

- 2.1 Scale up the livestock marketing and sales opportunity that adds value for local producers but ties access to market and service opportunities to local conservation and management measures, including rangeland health and wildlife protection.
- 2.2 Evaluate and put in place targeted actions for eco-tourism in Lake Natron area
- 2.3 Develop and support small enterprises for women and youth that have basic business skills. The target groups will specifically engage in production of sun-dried meat, curing leather, and bee keeping (beeswax and honey production).
- 2.4 Evaluate, design, and establish a soil carbon activity for communities practicing IRM
 - 2.4.1 Obtain VCS methodology VM0032, including contracting VVB to audit revisions and approval of revisions by VERRA
 - Draft the required carbon project documentation under the VCS carbon standard.
 - Contract VVB to validate VCS project documentation including facilitation of site visit required for auditing of project for VCS validation.
 - Register and certify project under VCS carbon standard, managing transactions and dialogue with the carbon standard's body VERRA
 - 2.4.2 Undertake monitoring activities
 - Draft periodic (at least every 4 years) Monitoring Reports required for verification through collation of impact monitoring data and undertaking analysis in accordance with validation project accounting methodologies.
 - Contract VVB to verify the programme's Monitoring Report including facilitation of site visit required for auditing.
 - Create carbon revenue management system
 - 2.4.3 Create carbon revenue management system
 - Management of issuance of carbon offsets, carbon credit sales and transactions

- Creation of Community Carbon Fund (CCF) and governance mechanisms within individual communities and programme wide that will determine how carbon offset revenues are used to fund social programmes and projects. The governing mechanisms will be developed by the communities with decisions being made through process of fair and complete community representation
- Capitalization of CCF based on revenues for offset sales, and distribution of revenues based on decisions of CCF board

3 Coordinated landscape-scale management that plans for, implements and monitors landscape activities, and implements enforcement tools for biodiversity conservation. *(TNC & TPW lead landscape and biodiversity monitoring with IO & UCRT support; TNC coordinate all partners in landscape restoration activities; TNC coordinate all partners in improved grazing management activities)*

3.1 Undertake landscape analysis and review of existing grazing practices, tools, plans, policies, and frameworks, and identify critical conservation areas; use these to inform landscape framework plan.

3.2 Implement improved grazing actions:

- 3.2.1 Hire, train and equip at least 49 Grazing Coordinators (GC) to support communities in implementing IRM and grazing management plans, support trainings of herders (linked to Output 1 activities to increase capacities of herders and GCs in IRM).
- 3.2.2 Grazing management learning exchange trip to Kenya for PMU staff and at least 20 community grazing coordinators.

3.3 Plan and implement landscape restoration actions, with a focus on recruitment of women participants:

- Uproot invasive plant species in 100,000ha of critical but highly infested wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
- 3.2.3 Establish two indigenous tree species nurseries in Monduli and Simanjiro to cater for the two zones as pilots (pending project development, this may be a livelihood generation activity linked to Output 2 activities).
- Replant indigenous tree species in 180,000Ha of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
- Palatable indigenous grass species reseeding in 180,000Ha of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.

3.4 Develop integrated landscape monitoring system and implement landscape monitoring plan.

3.5 Conduct field survey campaign.

3.6 Co-develop plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system with project partners, communities and stakeholders

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: A fully functional Tarangire landscape that sustains high biodiversity and people, where wildlife corridors and dispersal areas are protected, and poverty is reduced improved through community-led integrated rangeland management.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Improved rangelands management (IRM) that promotes biodiversity conservation and vibrant, resilient community livelihoods covering 700,000 hectares of critical communal grazing areas of Northern Tanzania.</p>	<p><i>During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.</i></p> <p>0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implemented IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026</p> <p>0.2 Productivity of rangelands under IRM, measured by improved availability of quality palatable grass, increased by 35% in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026</p> <p>0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026</p> <p>0.4 Elephant numbers remain stable or are increasing by 5% by 2026</p> <p>0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO₂e per hectare per year by 2026</p> <p>0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (WMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026</p> <p>0.7 \$10 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management over the next 20 years</p>	<p>0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 Assessment report [time series remote sensing assessment, vegetation assessment, socio-economic assessment report (BS versus ES difference) etc.]</p> <p>0.5 At project start, soil organic carbon assessments will be based on landscape soil sampling plan and used to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results. At year 5 (after project end), soils will be re-sampled as used to verify modelled project impacts.</p> <p>0.6 Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document</p> <p>0.6 and 0.8 Household incomes will be assessed at project start and end through quantitative household surveys and data from livestock commercialization/enterprise</p> <p>0.7 Carbon sales reports</p>	<p>Baseline exists for all key indicators, including rangeland condition, wildlife numbers and socio-economic data due to past TNC activities in the area.</p> <p>Soil carbon impacts signal will be detected through noise of soil property heterogeneity. Four years is a short time frame to detect soil organic carbon increases, but this will be informed by sampling and ongoing review of related indicators; comparison with other similar work in similar ecosystems will be considered</p> <p>Soil carbon project successfully validated and verified, with carbon offsets sold generating a revenues stream for Community Carbon Fund.</p> <p>Seasonal or climate-related droughts or weather patterns will not be severe enough to prevent communities of the project to be able to engage in this project</p> <p>Covid-19 pandemic will continue to be managed and decline so that engagement in project activities will be feasible for communities and Consortium</p>

	0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased by 50% through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.		
Outputs:	<i>During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.</i>		The target populations at all participating villages are pastoralists solely relying on livestock keeping for the majority of their livelihoods
1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area.	1.1 Project plan developed for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration by 2022	Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document	It is assumed that communities will continue to want to engage in the program and actively participate in its implementation.
	1.2 Science based project management system developed for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape by 2022	IRM handbook for best practices for Northern Tanzania rangelands	
	1.3 At least 49 village institutions (e.g., village natural resource committees, participatory village land use teams, and CCRO teams) with increased capacity in good governance, financial management, conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024	Community consultation reports will be developed to minute all key discussion and viewpoints, and recorded attendance. A summary report synthesizing all consultations held will also be published.	
	1.4 At least 2,000 individuals (at least 50% youth and women) trained on transparency and accountability around environmental management and natural resource revenues by 2024	Agreements with communities signed by appropriate representatives setting out roles and responsibilities, and requirements to participate in projects, including carbon rights, Agreements public available to all communities' members to ensure transparency.	Assuming that project update is 25 % in year 1, with additional community joining in years 2 and 3.
	1.5 700,000 ha of village land that is important to livelihoods and wildlife habitat/movement under IRM management plans agreed by communities by 2024	Collation of all individual community management plans agreed by communities.	
	1.6 Governance mechanisms established in 49 participating communities for IRM with formal institution with skilled management team in place	Formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled	The project is able scale up grazing committees and grazing coordinators with established

	at village level and link to relevant legal and policy frameworks by 2023	grazing coordinators per each participating village	strong linkage with community institution management
	1.7 IRM monitoring plan established and implemented through a network of community-based grazing coordinators by 2026	A project implementation monitoring and reporting plan developed and published publicly Formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village	The model currently employed in Kenya is replicable here, whereby community grazing coordinators are hired by community agreement and funded under the project. Project training and project and community governance creates conditions where data collected meets quality control and assurances.
2. Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources.	2.1 At least 10 livestock enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2023	Social economic baseline survey reports Training reports with participants lists	Communities are interested and committed to participate in trainings and recognize biodiversity linkages to their livelihoods
	2.2 At least 50,000 individuals from 49 communities and 1 WMA implementing and benefiting from appropriate livelihood options, such as livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026	Social economic baseline and endline survey reports Follow-up surveys with training recipients	Identified alternative community livelihood options are relevant for and adapted by communities Livelihoods do not create unintended negative consequences for biodiversity
	2.3 At least 120,000 people benefitting from livelihoods that support IRM by 2026	Social economic baseline and endline survey reports, analysis on engagement and benefit from livelihoods activities	The benefits to be acquired directly and positively impacts community livelihoods Benefits from IRM-related livelihoods go beyond monetary income increases, such as healthier livestock because of improved grass. Livelihoods do not create unintended negative consequences for biodiversity

	2.4 Community Carbon Fund (CCF) governance system established detailing the community led decision making process of how funds dispersed to community projects by 2023	CCF Standard Operating Procedures and governance approved by communities Carbon offset sales revenue data Recorded minutes of CCF community committee meetings where fund disbursement decisions taken	The model currently employed in Kenya is replicable here. The decision-making process will be developed by the community, but guided by project implementers to ensure the process is fair, transparent and adequately incorporates the views of marginalized subgroups. Communities will understand and accept the benefits and risks to the CCF opportunity and will support it – for it to continue, any community concerns would be recognized and addressed
	2.5. Project climate impact accounting method and analysis validated and verified, delivering a sustainable revenue stream for CCF by 2026	Legal documents of SPV incorporation (Mem Arts), and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between all shareholders, PDD and validation report by VVB, Monitoring Report(s) and verification report by VVB Survey data and analysis on community engagement and benefits for project activities.	Project's carbon accounting and management protocols meet Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standard, and this is audited by an approved validated and verified body (VVB).
3. Coordinated landscape-scale management actions that restore large scale ecosystem functions and create robust, productive rangelands.	3.1 Report created and shared that reviews existing and planned rangelands and grazing management tools, scientific knowledge, policy and legal frameworks, grazing bylaws, grazing plans, and on-the-ground community governance of rangelands, and proposes priority actions across the landscape by 2022	Project report document, memoranda of occurrences of meetings and trainings where it is discussed and utilised	
	3.2 Landscape framework plan agreed by government, other implementing partners and community representatives that identifies biodiversity corridors, areas of critical habitat and areas for restoration by 2024	Stakeholder approved plan for addressing drivers of habitat quality and fragmentation Meeting minutes and summary report of consultations between government, implementation	

		partner discussions and community representatives	
	3.3 At least 49 grazing coordinators trained in IRM and IRM monitoring by 2023	Training reports with participants lists	Grazing coordinators are able to dedicate their time to participate in and apply learnings from trainings
	3.4 At least 1,000 herders are trained in improved grazing practices by 2025	Training reports with participants lists	Herders will be able to dedicate required time to participate in trainings
	3.5 280,000 ha of village land in process of ecological restoration through the removal of invasive species and replanting of indigenous trees and reseeded grasses with a focus on recruitment of women participants by 2025	Project implementation and impact monitoring reports	Sufficient baseline data available to support tracking of restoration activities Community members have or develop sense of ownership and responsibility to restore their landscape for livelihoods and biodiversity benefits
	3.6 Creation and implementation of a landscape-wide monitoring system for biodiversity and soil carbon based on field sampling and remote sensing data that links to targeted practices and variables identified in the IRM plan by 2023 (with ongoing monitoring milestones thereafter)	A project implementation monitoring and reporting plan developed and published publicly; Field surveying campaign implemented at baseline and 4-year mark to collect landscape data on carbon stocks, biodiversity and communities, with data collected used to inform rangeland management and conservation activities; Baseline and 4-year monitoring reports will be published	Assume monitoring approach developed and implemented in Kenya is applicable here. Plan includes annual remote sensing detecting of NDVI to validated and confirm field reporting of grazing plan implementation success. Assume that similar sampling approaches will be used to generate a database to determine landscape changes and attribution to project activities.
	3.7 Plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system developed and agreed upon by project partners, communities and stakeholders by 2026	Log of meetings and agreements among project partners and stakeholders	Project partners and communities and stakeholders are committed to continue activities to improve rangelands management in the long-term beyond the project lifetime
Activities: (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			

1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area including community governance capacity building and strengthening management structures. (TNC & UCRT lead; IO & TPW support)

- 1.1. Identify at least 49 local communities, 1 WMA and respective government authorities at Village, District and Regional levels that will be targeted for the project
- 1.2. Develop project plan for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration.
- 1.3. Implement science-based project management system for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape.
- 1.4. Design and undertake stakeholders' engagement and outreach processes including sensitizations, establishment of independent community institutions, workshops, trainings (including youth, women, and new individuals not already engaged in rangeland management activities with partners)
- 1.5. Establish at least 49 independent community institutions in each participating village and support it with skilled management team to supervise and manage biodiversity conservation activities and IRM plan implementation, and livelihood activities and benefit sharing, building from existing institutions wherever possible.
- 1.6. Conduct at least 49 community and 1 WMA consultations using FPIC principles to discuss relevance and acceptance of a potential soil carbon activity including honest discussions of potential risks, cost and benefits to local peoples.
- 1.7. Establish a "Herders on the Tree School" and conduct trainings of herders in IRM techniques and related grazing practices (links to Output 3).
- 1.8. Hold annual meetings with all the grazing coordinators, herders together to create a community of practice.
- 1.9. Support communities to develop long-term implementation plans and responsibilities for IRM plans

2. Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources. (TNC lead carbon activities; UCRT lead eco-tourism activities; IO, UCRT & TNC lead livestock livelihoods activities; TPW lead beekeeping livelihoods activities; partners coordinate across all livelihoods activities)

- 2.1 Scale up the livestock marketing and sales opportunity that adds value for local producers but ties access to market and service opportunities to local conservation and management measures, including rangeland health and wildlife protection
- 2.2 Evaluate and put in place targeted actions for eco-tourism in Lake Natron area
- 2.3 Develop and support small enterprises for women and youth that have basic business skills. The target groups will specifically engage in production of sun-dried meat, curing leather, and bee keeping (beeswax and honey production).
- 2.4 Evaluate, design and establish a soil carbon activity for communities practicing IRM
 - 2.4.1 Obtain VCS methodology VM0032, including contracting VVB to audit revisions and approval of revisions by VERRA
 - Draft the required carbon project documentation under the VCS carbon standard.
 - Contract VVB to validate VCS project documentation including facilitation of site visit required for auditing of project for VCS validation.
 - Register and certify project under VCS carbon standard, managing transactions and dialogue with the carbon standard's body VERRA
 - 2.4.2 Undertake monitoring activities
 - Draft periodic (at least every 4 years) Monitoring Reports required for verification through collation of impact monitoring data and undertaking analysis in accordance with validation project accounting methodologies.
 - Contract VVB to verify the programme's Monitoring Report including facilitation of site visit required for auditing.
 - 2.4.3 Create carbon revenue management system
 - Management of issuance of carbon offsets, carbon credit sales and transactions

- Creation of Community Carbon Fund (CCF) and governance mechanisms within individual communities and programme wide that will determine how carbon offset revenues are used to fund social programmes and projects. The governing mechanisms will be developed by the communities with decisions being made through process of fair and complete community representation
- Capitalization of CCF based on revenues for offset sales, and distribution of revenues based on decisions of CCF board

3 Coordinated landscape-scale management that plans for, implements and monitors landscape activities, and implements enforcement tools for biodiversity conservation. *(TNC & TPW lead landscape and biodiversity monitoring with IO & UCRT support; TNC coordinate all partners in landscape restoration activities; TNC coordinate all partners in improved grazing management activities)*

- 3.1 Undertake landscape analysis and review of existing grazing practices, tools, plans, policies, and frameworks, and identify critical conservation areas; use these to inform landscape framework plan.
- 3.2 Implement improved grazing actions:
 - 3.2.2 Hire, train and equip at least 49 Grazing Coordinators (GC) to support communities in implementing IRM and grazing management plans, support trainings of herders (linked to Output 1 activities to increase capacities of herders and GCs in IRM).
 - 3.2.3 Grazing management learning exchange trip to Kenya for PMU staff and at least 20 community grazing coordinators.
- 3.3 Plan and implement landscape restoration actions, with a focus on recruitment of women participants:
 - Uproot invasive plant species in 100,000ha of critical but highly infested wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
 - Establish two indigenous tree species nurseries in Monduli and Simanjiro to cater for the two zones as pilots (pending project development, this may be a livelihood generation activity linked to Output 2 activities).
 - Replant indigenous tree species in 180,000Ha of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
 - Palatable indigenous grass species reseeding in 180,000Ha of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
- 3.4 Develop integrated landscape monitoring system and implement landscape monitoring plan.
- 3.5 Conduct field survey campaign.
- 3.6 Co-develop plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system with project partners, communities and stakeholders.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A10	Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment).	2.1 At least 98 livestock enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2023	Proportion (groups)		55				100
DI-A11	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment).	2.1 At least 98 livestock enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, leather tanning/craft works, beadworks, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2023	Number (groups)						100
DI-A12	Annual turnover of established sustainable livelihood enterprises in the project's final year.	0.7 \$10 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management over the next 20 years from 2026	GBP Sterling/year		0				£8 Mil/year
DI-B03	Number of new/improved community management plans available and endorsed*.	Number of IRM tools e.g., seasonal grazing plans developed or reviewed	Seasonal (Wet/Dry)		48				110
DI-B05	Number of people with increased participation in local communities / local management organisations (i.e., participation in Governance/citizen engagement).	11.4 At least 2,000 individuals (at least 50% youth and women) trained on transparency and accountability around environmental management and	People		528				2000

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
		natural resource revenues by 2024							
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.	Number of communities empowered to secure communal land tenure rights over their land	Number of communities		0				6
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed.	IRM handbook, Community consultation and engagement plan, PDD	Number		0				1
DI-C03	New assessments of habitat conservation action needs published.	0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO ₂ e per hectare per year by 2026 [soil organic carbon assessments will be based on landscape soil sampling plan and used to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results. At year 5 (after project end), soils will be re-sampled as used to verify modelled project impacts.]	Number		0				2
DI-C04	New assessments of community use of biodiversity resources published.	0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.	Number		0				1
DI-C07	Number of projects contributing biodiversity conservation or poverty reduction evidence to policy/regulation/standards consultations.	1.3 At least 49 village institutions (e.g., village natural resource committees, participatory village land use teams, and CCRO teams) with increased capacity in good governance, financial management, conflict resolution,	Number of communities + 1WMA		24				50

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
		and gender considerations by 2024							
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices ²⁰ .	0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implemented IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026	Area (hectares)		351,000				700,000
DI-D02	Number of people whose disaster/climate resilience has been improved.	0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (CWMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026	People		80,000				120,000
DI-D04	Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	0.4 Wildlife number remain stable or are increasing by 5% by 2026 [proxy: African elephants]	% Increase		0				5%
DI-D05	Number of people supported to better adapt to climate change as a result of the project [ICF KPI 123].	0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (CWMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026	People		80,000				120,000
DI-D12	Area of degraded or converted ecosystems that are under active restoration.	3.5 280,000 ha of village land in process of ecological restoration through the removal of invasive species and replanting of indigenous trees and reseeding grasses with a focus on recruitment of women participants by 2025	Area (hectares)		109,000				280,000

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods.	0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.	Households		0				20,000
DI-E01	Ecosystem Degradation Avoided (ha) (DEFRA / ICF KPI 8)	0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026 (current degradation rate is 10% of entire northern Tanzania rangelands)	Area in hectares (ha)		0				150,000

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
n/a						

Checklist for submission

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Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	✓
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