Darwin Initiative Main & Extra Annual Report

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Extra
Project reference	DAREX004
Project title	Partnering for a biodiverse, prosperous, and resilient Tarangire Ecosystem landscape
Country/ies	Tanzania
Lead Organisation	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 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2024 - March 2025 Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Alphonce Blass Mallya
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/africa/stories-in-africa/darwin-initiative-tanzania/
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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 needs 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 on which livestock and wildlife depend. 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, undermining 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 the 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. The project is located on designated communal grazing land in 49 villages and one Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in three districts (Simanjiro, Monduli and Longido) in Manyara and Arusha regions in Northern Tanzania. Please, see the project map in figure 2.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project has integrated stakeholder mapping and engagement from day one, realizing 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 strengths or value-add to the project and categorized them on a four-quadrant mapping tool to prioritize 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) authorized associations and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA).

The project's partnership (The Nature Conservancy - TNC, Oikos, Tanzania People and Wildlife - TPW and Ujamaa Community Resource Team - UCRT) emanated from the demands from communities, the Tanzanian government and the partners themselves with an idea of bringing together conservation and development actors that have been working in this landscape for years. The target here is to coordinate partners' efforts through this collaboration, building on each other's strengths and skills, filling important gaps, and working towards achieving a shared vision and objectives. All of the four partners are involved in the project planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making. Each project year, the partners prepare joint annual workplans and conduct joint monitoring and evaluation for the ongoing implementation. There are partners' monthly meetings for discussing the ongoing implementation with quarterly meetings dedicated to discussing rangeland-related matters. All decision-making related to the project is done participatory with partners.

In this reporting period, the key achievements through this partnership include (through the UCRT): strengthening community rights in the village ownership (supporting 3 village land use

planning and 3 Certificates of Communities Rights of Occupancy – covering 21,000 ha) and training to 30 new grazing coordinators and preparations of 20 seasonal grazing plans. Furthermore, all of the four partners have supported activities related to rangeland restoration in 991 ha in total in the three districts. TNC has supported the establishment of 11 pasture demonstration plots in 11 villages. In terms of developing the soil carbon project, TNC and UCRT have conducted community consultation on engaging the 29 communities on the discussing and signing Letter of Intent and the Project Concept Note has been prepared and submitted to Tanzania's national registry. TNC is working together with Terracarbon on the ongoing work for finalization of the Soil Carbon Project Design Document.

The local government authorities (including the three District Councils and the Regional Secretariats for Arusha and Manyara Regions) have been actively involved in the project planning, implementation and monitoring. This is key in ensuring the sustainability of the project. At the village level, the village-level stakeholders (Village Councils, Village Grazing Committees, traditional dealers, and targeted local communities) were made aware of the project, including their roles in the project, through community consultations. Furthermore, the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) was engaged to deliver on soil sampling and analysis to establish Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) baseline values. GreenKilimo Tanzania, a local consulting firm in Tanzania; was engaged to deliver on the establishment and co-management of pasture demonstration plots. International Collaborative for Science, Education, and the Environment (ICSEE) was engaged in feedlot livestock fattening aimed at transforming pastoralist mindset from livestock keeping form prestige to adopting timely stocking and destocking as the means to control pressure to communal grazing resources and diversify into other livelihoods ventures. In addition to this, the National Carbon Monitoring Center, which is located at the Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania; has been engaged in various activities related with registration of the soil caron project including sharing with them the Project Concept for review and approval. Furthermore, the project participated on the 14th International Scientific Conference in Arusha, Tanzania, where the project presented a paper on the climate change analysis for Northern Tanzania.

Through engaging our stakeholders at the village level meetings (for instance, during community consultations) and also through district – level meetings (for instance the follow up meetings on community consultations), stakeholders have been made aware and understand biodiversity-poverty issues including the approaches, formats and products used. The project normally gauges the understanding of the stakeholders through an evaluation which is normally done after the meetings.

Some of the challenges in this reporting period include an overlap on some of the Tanzanian laws especially on village land, livestock and wildlife on the rights of the communities to own, manage and benefit sustainably from the resources that are on their village lands. One of the specific challenges on this policy contradiction is on the recent proposal by the Tanzanian government for establishing game reserves in the communally-owned grazing areas. This has created a misunderstanding among the communities. Currently, the project implementing partners are discussing with the government on how to resolve the situation. Another challenge is from other carbon project developers in the landscape which are working, who are nicknamed '*carbon cowboys'*, through disruption of our community engagement work in the project through their payment process to villages soon after signing their contracts. In resolving this, we have reported the matter to the District and Arusha Regional Authorities for the necessary actions. As part of the lessons learned through the partnership, engaging the communities in the landscape monitoring work is very crucial on sustaining the intervention. This is enabled by the already established rangeland health monitoring systems by the four project implementing partners.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities under Output 1

1.3 Project partners continue to implement the three rangeland management approaches: Holistic Planned Rangeland Management (HPRM), Sustainable Rangelands Initiative (SRI), and Community-led Interventions for Rangeland Restoration. They are also updating the Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM) Handbook. During joint field visits in May and August 2024,

partners shared practical lessons and brainstormed ways to enhance their approaches while delivering activities 1.9, 3.1, and 3.3 as outlined in the project log frame. The need for standardized monitoring variables for rangeland health was identified, and partners agreed to develop a common method to quantify changes in rangeland condition over time. These standard metrics will be incorporated into the integrated rangeland health monitoring methodology for the next project reporting period (Annex 1.3). The IRM handbook aims to provide a one-stop point for all approaches to rangelands management, encompassing the three key approaches used by all four partners to address rangelands governance and management challenges.

1.6 In this reporting period, the UCRT and TNC team conducted a soil carbon project co-design workshop with 46 participating communities (4 communities requested more time to discuss) in the three project districts: Monduli, Longido and Simanjiro, involving 1,650 community representatives (represented by the following groups: elders/village leaders, women, and youth). The co-design workshop allows communities to discuss soil carbon project design elements to understand existing practices and to elicit feedback and input into key project design elements (Annex 1.6). The collected information and data are being used for developing the Project Design Document (PDD) for validation of the soil carbon project.

1.7 During the first half of year 3, UCRT assessed performance and gaps for Herders Under The Tree Schools (HUTTS) implementation in six communities and conducted practical bunched herding one of the HPRM's best practices integrated with reseeding of bareground areas, . HUTTS that were established in year 1 and 2 to 15 villages, reached 1500 herders and are progressing well. The project team has also developed the HUTTS training program, multiplied, and distributed HUTTS guides to Grazing Coordinators. HUTTS is a behavioral change mechanism employed to raise herders' awareness of 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 a reserve for fast regrowth, thereby avoiding overgrazing among other irresponsible behavior leading to rangelands degradation. The year 4 plan will include strengthening HUTTS program in villages where HUTTS is already functional and which implement IRM with the integration of bunched herding and assisted fast natural regeneration through reseeding (Annex 3.3).

1.8 Key implementers of the Holistic Planned Rangeland Management model are 3 grazing coordinators selected in each project participating in the village, currently around 123 grazing coordinators volunteer to ensure compliance with grazing plans, other best practices, and manage Herders Under The Tree School (HUTTS). The grazing coordinators report on the rangeland status to the village grazing committee and the village council. To strengthen this, we hold annual meetings involving grazing coordinators and herders to create a community of practice. During this reporting period, UCRT conducted a dynamic training session to build a strong community of practice involving 70 participants comprising herders, grazing coordinators, and representatives from village councils and grazing committees. This initiative aimed to transfer Holistic Grazing (HM) principles from theory to practical implementation. The training established a collaborative network to better manage and sustain land use and grazing areas by bringing together diverse expertise and ensuring that the knowledge and skills are passed to the new generation.

During the training, an inquiry revealed deep connections between Maa traditions and Holistic Grazing principles. It was found that while these cultural practices naturally embodied HM principles, their underlying ideologies were not fully recognized, risking the loss of valuable customs. By aligning HM principles with these traditions, participants clarified their significance and reinforced their value, re-energizing commitment to implementation. The activity addressed the project's urgent need for effective Holistic Grazing planning at the ground level, where herding is crucial. With declining herding practices and skilled herders moving to other work, the initiative aimed to cultivate a new generation of Inspired Master Herders. These master herders, equipped with essential knowledge and renewed purpose, are now ready to train others, preserve Maa knowledge, and restore respect for herding. This comprehensive approach ensures practical, holistic rangeland management application, revitalizes cultural heritage, and encourages a return to skilled herding. A team of UCRT staff and District officials was involved in the implementation of the activity where the government staff were rangeland officers and livestock officers (Annex 1.8, *Figure 1.8*).

Activities under Output 2

2.1 In Year 3, 11 new traditional livestock fattening groups were established in 5 project villages, aimed to boost livelihood activities and ensure livestock keeping is more diversified to counter climate change shock. 213 members (54 female and 159 male) from 11 groups received intensive training in livestock fattening principles and entrepreneurship. Members effectively participated in developing group business plans, formulating governing constitutions, and record-keeping. The 11 groups are now officially registered at the district level and have opened bank accounts to facilitate group transactions resulting from seasonal sales of fattened livestock. In jumpstarting 11 new livestock fattening operations, each group member contributed at least 2 cattle or shoats for fattening. The total number of livestock that have been introduced into traditional fattening after group establishment is: 80 shoats and 25 cattle for the 4 groups in Longido district, 80 shoats and 20 cattle for the 4 groups in Monduli district, and 33 shoats and 20 cattle for 2 groups in Simanjiro district (Annex 2.1). The same groups are also being integrated with the development of pasture plots and small-scale feedlots. To enhance livestock value chains aimed at reducing climate change impact on pastoralists, 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. This is a behavioral change mechanism employed to change Maasai pastoralist culture from keeping large herds for prestige into a more pro-conservation and livelihood-enhancing pastoralism (Annex 2.1).

During year 3, significant progress was made in building women's capacity through MPL and VICOBA training programs across 16 project villages. A total of 482 women and 75 men received MPL training, with 21 community female trainers trained as Trainers of Trainees (ToTs). Following a successful needs assessment, VICOBA training was introduced to address emerging grassroots financial practices. By the end of Q3, all groups completed the VICOBA training, leading to 557 trained beneficiaries. Customized follow-up sessions were provided to correct procedural errors and reinforce transparent group management. A final assessment through structured interviews demonstrated strong improvements in group governance, financial management, and community cooperation.

The VICOBA groups meet at least once a week, with 70% of members taking loans averaging $60 per person. The majority of loans were used for productive purposes, reflecting a strong entrepreneurial orientation. However, 32% of loans were allocated to essential non-income-generating needs, highlighting persistent financial challenges. Most interviewees managed loan repayments effectively, with only a small proportion facing difficulties due to limited business profitability. The MPL training significantly benefited participants, with 95% reporting improved business operations. Solar power stations were installed in 11 villages, generating an average income of $50 per month, directly adding to VICOBA savings funds, supporting sustainable development and economic empowerment.

2.2 In Year 3, the construction and furnishing of two rest houses for the 5 women groups were completed in Engaresero village (see Figure 2.2). These facilities aim to promote eco-tourism and set standards for rest houses in the area. This initiative seeks to boost women's income in Lake Natron, with plans to create four to six rest houses. UCRT and the Pastoral Women's Council (PWC) are collaborating on plans to support women's cultural Bomas and develop vibrant and diverse tourism accommodations in the Lake Natron area. The cultural boma consists of 142 women, divided into five groups: Naiboshu (30 members), Namelok (30 members), Enuata (32 members), Naiboromom (30 members), and Naserian (30 members). The group collectively holds $8,400 , shared among the five groups. Currently, two of the five groups are registered, while the others are in the process of registration in the tour guide association. UCRT trained 104 local community tour guides and equipped them with short-wave radios to assist them during guiding tourists to attractive sites like Oldonyolengai and the lake Natron. They are requesting additional radios and website support, as well as assistance with clearing pathways along the Oldonyo Lengai and lake routes to facilitate tourist access. Additionally, there is a need to create a youth group and provide revolving seed capital.

2.3 During this reporting period, TPW supported Women's Beekeeping Initiative, with Queen Bees (women members) in six villages (Lemooti, Lengolwa, Mswakini Chini, Mswakini Juu, Naitolia, and Oldonyo) monitoring 224 hives. Monitoring reports show that 98% of these hives

are in good condition and 85% are colonized by bees. A total of 1,944 new beneficiaries (97% women) were registered and received training regarding beekeeping through the Women's Beekeeping Initiative, 498 of them participating in an in-depth training on beekeeping techniques, entrepreneurship, and product development. Mama Asali representatives and TPW teams engaged in various activities to promote beekeeping and women's empowerment. In May, they showcased beeswax products at Bee Week in Dodoma and met with parliament members to garner support for conservation and tourism. June saw refresher training for Queen Bees on data collection and hive harvest monitoring. In September, leaders from women's groups in six villages attended leadership and conflict resolution training. October's training focused on harvest form protocols and new protocols for honey and byproduct sales. In November, women's group members learned to develop diverse beeswax products, including honey body butter. January 2025 marked the legal registration of beekeeping groups with BRELA, enhancing market access. In March 2025, Queen Bees participated in International Women's Day dialogue to strengthen their network and promote their products. Over the year, 30 women's groups harvested 912 hives, totaling 4,974 kgs of crude honey, generating revenue amounting to $15,000, with sales of various beeswax products reported in Lemooti and Loiborsiret villages (Annex 2.3)

- **2.4** A draft soil carbon contract has been prepared by the project. A meeting was held with 21 participants to review the draft contract, involving district staff from Monduli, Longido, and Simanjiro districts. Feedback from the meeting participants has been incorporated into the draft. The revised document will be shared with the Councillors and communities in the three districts during the next project period. Drafting of the Project Design Document (PDD) is in progress with the plan to submit it to Verra, a global carbon registry and verification institute, for review during the next project period. Draft Memorandum and Articles of Association (MEMART) for the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the soil carbon project have been drafted and will be finalized in the next project period with a view for registering the SPV in the next project period. A contract for validating the soil carbon project has been signed and the initial desktop work has started.

Activities under Output 3

3.2 During this year, TNC, and UCRT have expanded the Holistic Planned Grazing (HPG) and rangelands health monitoring programs (among basic IRM components) to 11 new villages, developing 22 wet & dry season grazing plans and selected 66 new grazing coordinators to support sustainable rangelands governance and management in an area covering 155,135.62 Ha, bringing the total to 39 villages and Randilen WMA that were enrolled from year 1 covering 701,135.62 Ha. This is a 100% achievement towards our indicator 0.1 (target of 700,000 Ha). During the process, 11 new Grazing Coordination Units (GCUs) were established in which 22 new grazing coordinators were selected and endorsed by VGAs. Currently, 105 grazing coordinators have been selected and obtained inception training on the principles of IRM and will continue to 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 project plan is to strengthen their capacity and equip all of them so that all IRM components are delivered to the grassroots, e.g., through HUTTS for sustainability (Annex 3.2).

3.3 In continuing rangeland restoration efforts, 2148 hectares infested with invasive plant species have been cleared in key invasive species infested hotspots —1350 Ha by TNC in 10 new villages, 178 Ha by Oikos in 16 villages, and 620 Ha by TPW in 1 village. TNC has trained 1,500 participants, primarily women (70%), from 10 new villages across three districts in Early Detection and Rapid Response (ED-RR) to control invasive plant species and minimize bush encroachment. Oikos rangeland restoration initiative involving 178 hectares of degraded rangelands across 16 villages, led by 454 Women Rangelands Guardians (WRGs) from 21 groups. Interviews conducted in March 2025 revealed that 28% of the groups have successfully harvested grasses from areas that were initially infested and where active restoration was implemented. The restoration sites are valued primarily for their income potential from harvesting grass, with 80% of groups highlighting this benefit. Other values include providing fodder for livestock, spaces for women's gatherings, and community learning hubs. To ensure more awareness, Oikos facilitated cross-learning visits for community representatives involving 60 RG members on different landscape restoration sites. In year 3, TPW Invasive plant species control contributed to the deterrence of invasive species spread in an area covering more than 3,000 Ha of the communal grazing area of Olasiti village in which active restoration was implemented in

620 ha. 409 people were paid stipends and received training to perform this work, overseen by the Olasiti village grazing committee and TPW Rangeland team members. The TPW MELA team will be closely monitoring the treated plots in the coming months to ensure sustained impact (annex 3.3). This year, TNC and UCRT embarked on an integrated reseeding of bareground areas with rotational grazing, bunched herding, and HUTTS aimed at improving native seedbanks and facilitate regeneration of 6 acres of degraded areas with no sign of active seedbank. This activity was preceded by proper site selection informed by analysis of key indicators for degraded communal grazing areas lacking active perennial grass seed banks. The team assessed the quality of proposed sites in six selected villages (two in Simanjiro and four in Monduli) based on ecological conditions such as historically dominant perennial grasses, soil type, flooding probability, and soil pH. The chosen native perennial grasses for practical reseeding were *Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass), *Chloris Gayana*, and *Eragrostis superba* (Maasai love grass), mixed in ration 45:45:5. These grasses thrive in various soil types, are effective in improving soil structure in semi-arid regions, and have excellent drought tolerance, surviving in areas with annual rainfall as low as 200-300 millimeters. The team considered these factors to guide site selection for piloting bareground restoration through integration of holistic planned grazing management, specifically bunched herding, Herders Under The Tree Schools (HUTTS), and the introduction of native perennial grass seeds into selected degraded grazing areas. To ensure grazing coordinators and herders understand the aspect of rangeland restoration through integrated reseeding, the team organized two training sessions: The initial session involved theoretical training for six village grazing committees and coordinators, reinforcing sustainable grazing and restoration techniques. Participants learned about bunched herding and reseeding degraded areas with native perennial grasses. Following this, the team assessed degraded grazing areas to select suitable restoration sites based on soil degradation, vegetation cover, and recovery potential. GPS coordinates were recorded for precise monitoring. The second session covered practical training in the field focused on integrated bunched herding and livestock trampling to prepare the soil for reseeding. This technique guides livestock into a compact group to maximize soil trampling, breaking up the hardpan, and creating a favorable seedbed. After soil preparation, the area was reseeded with a mix of three native perennial grass species (listed above), chosen for their ability to thrive locally and improve soil quality. The seeds were broadcast by select community members, including grazing committee representatives, coordinators, and herders, under the supervision of district rangeland officers and UCRT field officers. The mix of seeds ensures even seed distribution and promotes successful germination when the rain begins in late February or early March 2025. The next step is periodic monitoring and consistent tracking after the onset of the rains to assess the germination rate of the seeded grasses, evaluate the success of soil regeneration, and track any changes in grazing patterns. Future training sessions will also be held to refine the skills of the grazing committees and herders, ensuring they are well-equipped to manage and sustain the restoration efforts over time. The monitoring system will provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of the reseeding efforts, helping to determine if any adjustments are needed in subsequent restoration efforts. Collectively, restoration interventions are safeguarding 290,000+ Ha of degraded priority communal grazing areas in the Simanjiro, Monduli, and Longido districts from further spread of invasive plant species and recovery of native grasses in bare ground areas (Annex 3.3).

3.5 One paper has been submitted by TNC on “Balancing pastoral livelihood and biodiversity conservation in the Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem” to Elsevier- Science Direct: Rangelands journal. The team received and addressed reviewers' comments (Phase I) and is waiting for approval or a second round of comments

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 the 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 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 1.1)
- Likelihood of achievement to date: The final version of the community consultation and engagement plan is being implemented.

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 contribute to the development of an IRM Handbook that combines all partners' approaches in rangelands management. This year partners continued rangeland working group meetings aimed to generate lessons used to update the IRM handbook to include 2 more chapters, chapter 4 and chapter 5.
- MoV: IRM handbook for best practices in Northern Tanzania rangelands, (see link in Annex 1.2)
- Likelihood of achievement to date: A working version of the IRM Handbook that is being improved towards the end of the project is in place (see link in annex 1.2)

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 good governance, financial management, conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024.

- Progress to date: The first and second phases of community consultation and engagement completed and have seen villages sign Letters of Intent (LOI) to engage in the establishment and development of the soil carbon project 39 villages and 1 WMA in Simanjiro, Monduli and Longido district. Community engagement process which could have led to signing of contracts was paused due to rising MISA call for a 5-year moratorium on all soil carbon project establishment in Northern Tanzania.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: 70% achievement in terms of stages of engagement and coverage, expect that all 49 villages and 1 WMA will sign the contract by the end of Yr4.

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: Soil carbon project co-design workshop with 46 participating communities in the three project districts: Monduli, Longido and Simanjiro, involving 1,650 community representatives (represented by the following groups: elders/village leaders, women, and youth). Communities were able to discuss soil carbon project design elements to understand existing practices and to elicit feedback and input into key project design document (Annex 1.4). MOV: Co-design workshop reports and list of participants available (see link in annex 1.4).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* 90% achieved by the end of year 3, work in progress during the contractual stage.

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: 710,000 Ha of communal grazing land is committed under IRM and the potential soil carbon project, 49,473 Ha achieved during 1HY3 and 105,662 achieved during 2HY3.
- MOV: Community consultation report, IRM establishment reports.
- Likelihood of achievement to date*:* 100 %+ achieved, work in progress for the remaining 10 villages in year 4.

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

- Progress to date: 39 villages and 1 WMA have their governance and management structures improved by selecting grazing coordinators and providing technical training on basic principles of IRM and enforcement mechanisms. Learning from grazing coordinators from old villages.
- MOV: IRM establishment report in 12 new villages and strengthening in 27 former villages and 1 Randilen WMA.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: 80% achieved, work in progress for 20% remaining during year 4.

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

- Progress to date: Project MEL Plan highlight the IRM rangelands health monitoring plan that is being introduced along with other IRM best practices implemented by grazing coordinators (see link in annex 1.7)
- MOV: Project MEL Plan developed and has the rangelands health monitoring component that informs 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 80 livelihoods enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, Eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025.

- Progress to date: 85 livelihoods enterprises trained to date (50 beekeeping groups, 19 livestock fattening groups, 13 women rangelands guardians and 3 eco-tourism group).
- MOV: Training reports with participant list and groups register; progress report on livestock fattening program.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* 106% achieved, no more additional group expected in year 4.

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, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, and beekeeping by 2026.

- Progress to date: too early to estimate how many individuals benefit from 85 livelihoods enterprises trained to date (50 beekeeping groups, 19 livestock fattening groups, 13 women rangelands guardians and 3 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 the benefit is evident from IRM practices leading to access to sufficient pasture among other conservation livelihoods activities.
- MOV: BS-ES assessment reports (see link listed in annex 2.3 – outcome)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* No update this year.

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

- Progress to date: The governance and financial model was drafted during the third quarter of year 3. Draft community contract on soil carbon has been developed and reviewed by the district staff from the three project districts (Longido, Monduli and Simanjiro). Draft Memorandum and Articles of Association (MEMART) for the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the soil carbon project have been drafted and will be finalized in the next project period. Once finalized, the MEMART will be used for registering the SPV.
- MOV: Co-design workshop 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 CCE by 2026.

- Progress to date: A contract for validating the soil carbon project has been signed and the initial work has started. To be completed by December 2025.

The development of the PDD is ongoing. To be finalized by the first quarter of Year 4..

- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* Over 50%.

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: 80 seasonal grazing plans developed to inform IRM best practices and enhance other IRM practices. 4 Land Use Plans finalized to date, 4 land use plan by-laws

were developed and approved, and 3 certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCROs) were acquired for 3 new villages adding 21,722 Ha of communal grazing area which serves as wildlife movement, dispersal, and breeding ground.

- MOV: Project report document, memoranda of occurrences of meetings and training, LUPs maps, where it is discussed and utilized (see link in annex 3.1).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* Year 3 target partially 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 4.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* No update this year.

3.3 At least 150 grazing coordinators trained in IRM and IRM monitoring by 2025.

- Progress to date: 123 grazing coordinators trained this year. 36 of them are newly recruited grazing coordinators from 12 additional villages.
- MOV: IRM establishment report and training reports (see link in annex 3.3).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* 75%-year 3 target achieved.

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

- Progress to date: 1500 herders trained in 15 villages.
- MOV: Training reports and attendance lists (see link in annex 3.4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* 100% achieved to date, more strengthening needed.

3.5. 280,000 ha of village land in the 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 continue in 20 project villages whose communal grazing land has been highly affected by bare ground and invasive species spread. The total area for all these villages is at least 200,000 Ha. Year 3 contribution is 154,074.56 Ha under the deterrent of further spread and 2,160 Ha under active restoration. To date, 289,446.42 Ha under the deterrent of further spread and 4,029.90 Ha under active restoration.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date: 103% achieved for area under deterrent of further spread, 81% active restoration achieved*.

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 MEL Plan in place to inform the development of a landscape-wide monitoring system to be included in chapter 5 of IRM Handbook.
- MOV: Project MEL Plan, linked to IRM Handbook (see link in annex 1.4)
- *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 1.4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* No update this year

3.3 Progress towards the 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: 710,984.80 Ha under IRM by the end of year 3 (102% 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 the 2020 baseline by 2026

- Progress: The ongoing rangeland management restoration activities will improve rangeland health. The 2026 vegetation assessment study will produce progress against this.

0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026

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

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

- Progress: To be reported in 2026 when the 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: The SOC baseline survey results are out (*Annex 3.5.b*). At the project's start, soil organic carbon assessments will be based on a landscape soil sampling plan and used to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results. At year 5 (after the project ends), soils will be re-sampled as used to verify and model 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: Final report for socio-economic baseline survey completed, 2 manuscripts developed, one submitted for publication during the second half of year 2.

0.7 $3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management by 2026

- 0.7 Carbon sales reports.
    - Progress: To be reported in 2026 after the 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: Final report for socio-economic baseline survey completed, 2 manuscripts developed, one submitted for publication during the second half of year 2. End line survey report will produce figures for this indicator.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level assumptions

Assumption 1: A 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. The field survey for the baseline data on socio-economic has been completed and final report is available.

Assumption 2: Soil carbon impact signal will be detected through the 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 final report on soil sampling and analysis is available and is used to enrich the soil carbon financial model.

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

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 most 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 1 is 50%, with additional communities joining in year 2 and year 3.
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 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 CCE 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 conditions to suit the situation in Northern Tanzania rangelands
Assumption 20: Project partners and communities and stakeholders are committed to continuing activities to improve rangeland management in the long term beyond the project's lifetime
Comment: Still valid, great buy-in from participating villages.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and multidimensional 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 that 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 its 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 threated 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 patters (12.2; 12.8; 12b)
    - 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)
    - 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)
    - 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 revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (17.16; 17.17; 17.19)
    - Establishment of multistakeholder partnerships, bringing together pastoralists, village governance mechanisms, CSOs, regional and national governments, universities and NGOs.

5. Project support for multidimensional 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. Project interventions such as livestock to market activities which enable communities in accessing better markets for their livestock contribute into reducing poverty as the communities access better price for their livestock. 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, MPL and VICOBA,

the project intends to create new and sustainable income opportunities to reduce poverty and diversify incomes.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	X

The project aims to promote gender equality and social inclusion in rural communities by incorporating GESI in all interventions. Women's platforms have been involved in the planning and monitoring of activities across 39 villages to date. Notably, women dominate beekeeping groups and participate significantly in rangeland restoration, with some groups being 100% women. The Women's Rights and Leadership Forum (WRLF), consisting of 24 women leaders from each village, plays an active role in meetings and decision-making. We have also established village grazing management committees with balanced representation from men, women, and youth. Women make up 50% of the project board, and three out of four implementing partners are women-led, resulting in a partnership of 75% women.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been developed (see link in annex 3.4). 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 assessment data and remote sensing data. It aims to provide resourceful information to the project and local communities and optimise the 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 adjustments for future interventions.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) meets every month to evaluate 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 (PSC) conducts one-on-one meetings, meets 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 partner organisations (UCRT, TPW and IO). The role of the PSC is to evaluate the progress of partners in the project implementation as well as share any joint plans of the project

implementation and discuss challenges which face the project faces and propose the way forward to address the challenges.

At the project implementation level, all partners report based on the project log frame for specific activities they are responsible for implementing. Although each partner organizations have its own MEL system, they are well-positioned to deliver on the project activities, outputs, outcome, and impact. We have developed a reporting system such each partner's 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

- Active involvement of local government, village leaders, and RAs is crucial for effective rangeland restoration and grazing management. Strong leadership enables quick responses to challenges, enforcement of protective measures, and support for restoration efforts. Close collaboration between RAs and RGs enhances rangeland restoration and zero-grazing enforcement. Clear communication and regular meetings among stakeholders promote timely interventions and proactive problem-solving, especially for women-led RG activities. This supportive network builds community confidence in restoration and strengthens governance for the long-term integrity of the rangeland.
- Financial empowerment through VICOBA and MPL training is crucial for sustainable restoration. By providing financial literacy and business management skills through simulations and practical exercises, these programs help community members access capital and tackle systemic barriers. Furthermore, integrating women-led economic activities demonstrates that linking environmental restoration with business development diversifies income streams and boosts community involvement in protecting the environment.
- There are potentials to regreen the Northern Tanzania rangelands, increase grazing resources for wildlife and livestock, improve pastoral livelihoods, and expand the carbon sink through emphasizing more capacity building, exhibition by local communities in the established pasture demonstration plots, and adopting the Assisted Fast Natural Regeneration approach through integrated best practices in grazing along with reseeding efforts.
- There remains some resistance to soil carbon projects in the region, and TNC and partners must continue to engage with communities and increase education about the potential of soil carbon projects.

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

Responses to issues raised in the review of the Year 2 Annual Report

Issue	Response
It is unclear if villagers are signing agreements with more than one carbon project developer (i.e. with TNC and with other operators) and, if so, what impact this may have on the proposed SOC project. It would be useful to understand the strength of the LoI and when the project plans to sign contractual obligations with villages.	Other carbon project developers expressed interest in engaging villages in this project to sign agreements. However, through the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, most villages chose to refuse. Only three villages signed agreements with the other operators, and as a result, TNC excluded those villages from the proposed SOC project. These excluded villages will be replaced by different villages in year four. Regarding the Letter of Intent (LoI), these are non-binding agreements that indicate a mutual understanding between the project and the villages to collaborate on developing the SOC project. The LOI makes clear that

	communities can opt out at any point, and sets out the co-creation process. The project plans to initiate the signing process for contractual agreements with the villages in the first quarter of year four.
The project reports that its activities are deterring the further spread of invasive plant species over 109,060 hectares of priority communal grazing areas in the Simanjiro and Monduli districts. This figure is misleading since the project reports that 290 ha of invasive species were cleared during year 2 and that this clearance occurred within an area of 109,000 Ha of communal grazing land. While it is recognised that these activities contribute to deterring further spread of invasive species in the landscape, the metric selected by the project is not appropriate when used in isolation. A clear and transparent target to define actual area of alien invasive clearance would be more appropriate.	The target has been revised to accurately represent the area where invasive plant species will be removed. Therefore, the following information will be reported: - The actual area where invasive plant species have been uprooted to date = 2148 Ha. - The total area that has been protected from the spread of invasive species = 290,000 Ha.
It is unclear if Indicator 0.7 $3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management by 2026 is realistic and achievable within the project's timeframe because the data required to evaluate project specific carbon sequestration, as defined under Indicator 0.5 − Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 tCO2e per hectare per year by 2026 − will not be analysed until the final year of the project. Has the project secured buyers for anticipated carbon credits and exactly when does it expect to start generating revenue from carbon credit sales.	The project has revised Indicator 0.7, now focusing on the issuance of carbon credits instead of their sale. This change is based on the realization that the revenue target of earning $3 million is unrealistic within the project's timeframe.
It is unclear if Indicator 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 − is realistic and achievable within the project's timeframe. The target to increase income by 50% for 100,000 seems ambitious considering the scale of the project's livelihood interventions. Can you provide a breakdown of anticipated revenue disaggregated by carbon credit sales and each livelihood development activity?	Livelihood activities for this project consist of livestock grazing, beekeeping, livestock fattening, and ecotourism. Improved access to pasture through rotational grazing enhances household income by improving livestock health and facilitating access to better prices. It also reduces livestock mortality and the costs associated with transferring livestock to distant locations in search of resources. This benefit extends to the large population in the villages and even beyond. Additionally, activities such as beekeeping, livestock fattening, and ecotourism complement the key livelihood activities.

The project has developed action plans for addressing the recommendations from the last year's review. Please see Annex 2.5 for more details.

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 2.6.

One major risk has arisen from a recent report from the MISA consortium, which calls for a 5-year moratorium on soil carbon projects in Northern Tanzania, and alleges that the TNC project has undermined community rights and customary land management practices. TNC recognises the reputational risk of the report both to TNC and to the Darwin Initiative, which is named in the report. TNC upholds the highest standards in human rights and community engagement. While TNC disputes the allegations in the report, we are taking them seriously and engaging with them to make alterations to project implementation where necessary and to make clear the process we have taken to date to ensure FPIC and co-create processes with communities. A 5-year moratorium would clearly delay the project outputs and outcomes significantly. The allegations also put at risk the good relationships that TNC has built with local communities in the area over the course of the project. To mitigate these risks, TNC is working with partners UCRT to develop an Action Plan which seeks to address misunderstandings with MISA and other carbon developers, and may result in some extension of community engagement and planning. This may result in some activities being delayed, and TNC will communicate any such delays to the Darwin Initiative as soon as possible. This will be a complementary action to the FPIC principles in carbon project development. Detailed information note on this is presented in Annex 2.7.

11. Scalability and durability

Since the project's start, the community's capacity to manage rangelands has significantly improved, as demonstrated during a mid-term review in Irerendeni village. Senior district staff in Monduli, Longido, and Simanjiro have gained insights from capacity-building efforts, with the Monduli District Commissioner noting the project's positive influence on his understanding of Integrated Rangeland Management and soil carbon. Regional staff are also familiar with the project’s goals, confirmed in discussions with the Arusha Regional Office. The team promotes good communication by sharing contact information during field activities. Additionally, support from organizations like the Pastoral Women Council has led to the construction of cultural guest houses. With plans to scale up using revenues from carbon sales, the project's sustainable benefits will continue, ensuring a lasting impact in the area.

Importance of Rangeland Restoration

Rangeland restoration is essential for controlling invasive species and maintaining ecological balance. Key stakeholders emphasize the importance of project partners in managing these challenges through a community-centered approach that links ecological restoration with women's groups, benefiting both ecosystems and local economies. Monitoring rangeland health by trained community members builds local capacity to combat degradation and invasive species. Restoration typically requires 5 to 10 years for sustainable outcomes, particularly for pastoral communities with limited grazing areas. Gradual, community-led efforts, focused on awareness and trust-building, are crucial. Short-term projects often fail, so long-term strategies are necessary for ecological stability and pastoralist resilience in northern Tanzania.

Potential Benefits of a Second Phase

A second phase could enhance scalability and sustainability through capacity-building and comprehensive rangeland management strategies, attracting more funding and partnerships. Continued support for community initiatives will ensure long-term benefits and resilience. Positive trends in interventions and rainfall have increased interest in rangeland restoration. Monitoring and adapting project activities to local needs are vital for effective restoration, while scaling efforts and connecting fragmented landscapes will drive greater impact.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

In efforts of continuing to promote the Darwin Initiative, in this reporting period; the project has created infographics that were shared with communities during co-design meetings. These infographic booklets displayed the Darwin Initiative logo. The project also hosted two significant visits: one from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and another from UN Women. During both visits, project information featuring the Darwin Initiative logo was distributed. The communities and various stakeholders—including district staff from Longido, Monduli, and Simanjiro, regional staff from the Arusha and Manyara regions, as well as central government representatives from the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government) and the Vice President's Office (Division of Environment)—are all well-informed about the project.

13. Safeguarding

[redacted]

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others				
TOTAL	**1,062,386**	**1,009,252.11**	[redacted]	

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)	[redacted]		TNC Private funds
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	N/A		

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Please, see below.

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

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes.

Overall, the outstanding achievements of the project include 710,984.80 Ha under IRM by the end of year 3 (so far102% towards our project's goal). This is one of the greatest achievements as it shows that more communal grazing land is committed under IRM and the potential soil carbon project. Apart from these achievements, other achievements that are in addition to the ones planned include:

Empowerment of women groups through Village Community Banks

Istituto Oikos has provided not only Marketplace Literacy (MPL) training to women Rangeland Guardians (RGs) but also, through additional training supported the establishment of Village Community Banks (VICOBA). Training has been provided to women Rangeland Guardians (RGs) to establish Village Community Banks (VICOBA). This initiative is an additional achievement alongside the project's original goals. Originally, the RGs are supported by the project in rangeland restoration activities. However, the project partner recognized the value of implementing an additional initiative to strengthen cohesion among the RGs while also improving their economic status. Therefore, the project assisted the women's groups in setting up the VICOBA. In this reporting period, 70% of all group members (557 members in 24 VICOBA groups) have taken a loan from their VICOBA groups with an average of $60 per loan. The loans range from $20 to $250.

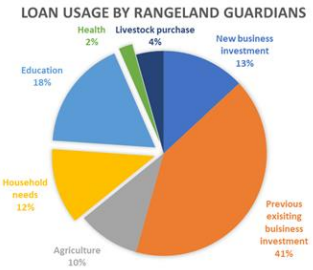

Figure 1 - Loan usage by rangeland guardians

Solar Power Stations

The project partner, Istituto Oikos, has established eight solar power stations in 11 villages for charging cell phones used in rangeland monitoring by 100 trained Resource Assessors (RA). Idonyonaado, Engusero, Elang'atadapash, Mfereji/Komesha, Engaruka Juu/Oldonyo Lengai, Engaruka Chini/Irendereni, Lolkisale, and Arkaria. These stations not only support community phone charging but also boost small businesses such as barber shops and small shops selling basic household items, promoting sustainable development and creating economic opportunities. Villages were selected based on electricity availability and community needs. On average, the solar stations generate about $50 per month, contributing to the VICOBA savings funds for shared community benefits.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
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 and livelihoods improvement	•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. •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 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.	
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.	*During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.* 0.1 0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implemented IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026. 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 0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026 0.4 Elephant numbers remain stable or increasing by 5% by 2026. 0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO2e per hectare per year by 2026. 0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife	0.1, 0.2, 0.3: 39 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 710,984.80Ha under successfully implemented IRM, a 102% 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. 0.4 To be reported in year 4. 0.5 A consultant is engaged to plan and execute soil sampling and analysis plus vegetation assessment to establish soil organic carbon baseline values useful to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results. 0.6 Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document finalized and is used a s working version guiding our community	0.1, 0.2, 0.3 Plan for Year 4 is to continue strengthening IRM in the Year 1,2, &3 villages while enrolling the last batch of 9 new villages into IRM program that will contribute at least 100,000 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 0.4 Wildlife Census already conducted by Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) during the dry season of 2024. Outcome of the census will be published later 2025 or early 2026. 0.5 IRM best practices enrich Soil Carbon Stock in communal

	Management Area (WMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026. 0.7 $3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management by 2026. 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.	consultation, engagement, and agreement processes. 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. 0.7 Not planned under this project. Refer to MTR report. 0.8 Baseline socio-economic survey commissioned during year 1, baseline data generated, and preliminary analysis and report produced. One manuscript submitted for publication in Elsevier-Rangelands journal during the last quarter of year 2. Time series remote sensing assessment planned internally in year 3 to complement baseline socio-economic study, Vegetation assessment finalized along with soil sampling analysis and the final report is in place.	grazing areas from 2026 going forward 0.6 Preparation for ES begin. 0.7 Early stages of establishment of a Soil Carbon Project commenced in Year 1, community engagement and agreement started in year 2, full engagement planned during year 4. 0.8 TNC and project implementing partners review the BS socioeconomic report and work together with the consultant to develop a manuscript. One manuscript submitted for publication during the last quarter of year 2. Preparation for ES planned end of year 4 begin. The BS will provide baseline values for key livelihoods metrics such as household income among others. .
Outputs:	*During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.*		
1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project	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.

landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area.			
	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 3 to update changes into the IRM handbook by incorporating 2 new proposed chapters for approaches informed by lessons learned during year 1 and year 2 and integrated landscape scale monitoring plan.
	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	Roughly 102% of the target was achieved, evidenced by the community consultation event, introduction of IRM, and strengthening of rangelands governance and management institutions in 39 villages and 1 WMA. 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.	Establishment of IRM in at least 9 phase III (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 and I WMA by establishing grazing coordination units and VRMCs. 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 December 2025.
	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	Letters of intent to engage in soil carbon project establishment signed with communities 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 completed in 100% of target villages and WMA, year 3. Full engagement and agreement in all 49 villages and 1 WMA planned by December 2025.
	1.5 700,000 ha of village land that is important to livelihoods and wildlife habitat/movement	To be reported in Year 3: Year 2 progress shows that 555,849.40 Ha is already under IRM best practices, roughly 80%	Addition of 9 new villages adding roughly 100,000 Ha of priority

	under IRM management plans agreed by communities by 2025.	achievement towards a target of 700,000 Ha Collation of all individual community management plans agreed by communities.	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 2025.	To be reported in Year 3: The governance mechanisms is strengthened in 33 villages and 1WMA and there are formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village. So, 68% achieved under this.	Year 3 progress is roughly at 90% in 39 villages and 1 WMA. The project will scale up to additional 9 villages in year 4, 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	Monitoring Plan in place and 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 TNC 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 80 conservation micro-enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, , , eco-tourism, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025	Year 3 marked establishment and/or strengthening of 85 livelihoods enterprises trained to date (50 beekeeping groups, 19 livestock fattening groups, 13 women rangelands guardians and 3 eco-tourism group)	Year 4 plans to strengthen the already established groups. 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,	Planned from Year 4: One manuscript from baseline survey submitted to Elsevier-Rangelands. Two additional	Year 4 plans to strengthen the already established groups and scale-up to more IRM villages. Follow-up surveys with training

	eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026	manuscripts planned for submission in year 4.	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: Final social economic baseline report in place.	Scale up IRM and other interventions to 9 new villages in year 4.
	2.4 Community Carbon Enterprise (CCE) governance established detailing the community led decision making process of how funds dispersed to community projects by 2025.	To be reported in Year 4: CCE Standard Operating Procedures and governance approved by communities. Carbon offset sales revenue data Recorded minutes of CCE community committee meetings where fund disbursement decisions taken.	Full community engagement and agreement planned to be completed in year 4 paving a way for the establishment of soil carbon project and inform the establishment of social enterprise (CCE) 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 CCE 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 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 2025	Introduction of IRM in 39 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 4 plan is to review the rangelands monitoring protocol used in Tanzania and see how it inform the science. Two additional papers planned to be submitted for publication that highlight the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Health monitoring protocol linked with soil organic carbon stock.

	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	To be reported in Year 4: 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	A stakeholders meeting planned for year 3.
	3.3 At least 150 grazing coordinators trained in IRM and IRM monitoring by 2025	123 grazing coordinators and 32 chairperson of grazing committees participates in a series of technical trainings on principles of IRM and enforcement mechanisms. Training reports with participants lists available	27 new grazing coordinators will be enrolled and trained for year 4. Training of all 153 grazing coordinators from 49 villages and 1 WMA will be finalized.
	3.4 At least 1,000 herders are trained in improved grazing practices by 2025	To be reported in Year 4: Training reports with participants lists	Introduction of HUTTS planed in 10 villages in year 4
	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	To be reported in Year 4: Reseeding of desirable perennial grasses in highly degraded areas (bareground and invasive species control hotspot) planned during year 4. Natural regeneration to be implemented by OIKOS in 13 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 being finalized in year 4 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 and incorporate as chapter 5 in the IRM Handbook.

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 (CCE) 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 CCE based on revenues for offset sales, and distribution of revenues based on decisions of CCE 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 150 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. • 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
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.			
Outcome: Improved rangelands management (IRM) that promotes biodiversity	*During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.*	0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 Assessment report [time series remote sensing assessment,	Baseline exists for all key indicators, including rangeland condition, wildlife

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] by2026. 0.2 Productivity of rangelands under IRM, measured by improved availability of qualitypalatable grass, increased by 35% in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026. 0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reducedto 0 by 2026. 0.4 Elephant numbers remain stable or increasing by 5% by 2026. 0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO2e per hectare peryear by 2026. 0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based	vegetation assessment, socio-economic assessment report (BS versus ES difference) etc.] 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. 0.6 Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document 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. 0.7 Carbon sales reports	numbers and socio-economic data due to past TNC activities in the area. 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. Soil carbon project successfully validated and verified, with carbon offsets sold generating a revenues stream for Community Carbon Fund. Seasonal or climate-related droughts or weather patternswill not be severe enough to

	Wildlife Management Area (WMA) participating and benefiting from improvedrangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026. .7 $3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management by 2026. .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.		prevent communities of the project to be able to engage in this project. Covid-19 pandemic will continue to be managed and decline so that engagement in project activities will be feasible for communities and Consortium
Outputs:	*During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.*		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, andCCRO teams) with increased capacity in good governance, financial management,	Community consultation reports will be developed to minute all key discussion and viewpoints, and recorded attendance. A summary report	

	conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024	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 revenuesby 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 is25 % in year 1, with additional community joining in year 2.
	1.6 700,000 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.	
	1.7 Governance mechanisms established in 49 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	Formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village	The project is able scale up grazing committees and grazing coordinators with established strong linkage with community institution. management

	1.8 IRM monitoring plan established and implemented through a network of community-based grazing coordinators by2026	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 80 conservation micro-enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, , , eco-tourism, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025	Social economic baseline survey reports Training reports with participants lists	Communities are interested and committed to participate inin 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, , eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026	Social economic baseline and endline survey reports Follow-up surveys with trainingrecipients	Identified alternative community livelihood options are relevant for and adapted bycommunities. 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 Enterprise (CCE) governance system established detailing the community led decision making process of how funds dispersed to community projects by 2023	CCE Standard Operating Procedures and governance approved by communities. Carbon offset sales revenuedata Recorded minutes of CCE community committee meetings where fund disbursement decisions taken	The decision-making process will be developed by the community, but guided by project implementers to ensurethe process is fair, transparent and adequately incorporates the views of marginalized subgroups. Communities will understand and accept the benefits and risks to the CCE 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 forCCE 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) andverification 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	3.1 Report created and shared that reviews existing and planned rangelands and grazing management tools, scientific knowledge,	Project report document, memoranda of occurrences of	

scale ecosystem functions and create robust, productive rangelands**.**	policy and legal frameworks, grazing bylaws, grazing plans, and on-the-ground community governance of rangelands, and proposes priority actions across the landscape by 2025.	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 by2024	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 150 grazing coordinators trainedin IRM and IRM monitoring by 2025	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 intrainings
	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 participantsby 2025	Project implementation and impact monitoring reports	Sufficient baseline data available to support tracking ofrestoration 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 Under 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 livelihoodsactivities; 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 localconservation 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 bee keeping and production ofbeeswax 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 analysisin 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

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:

3.2.3 Hire, train and equip at least 150 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).

3.2.4 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 Indicator

	DAREX004 Standard Indicator Matrix																			
Previous Ref	**Current Ref**	**Indicator**		**Units**	**Disaggregation**	**Baseline *(before or during 2022)***	**1st H-Yr1**	**2nd H-Yr1**	**Year 1 Total**	**1stH-Yr2**	**2nd H-Yr2**	**Year 2 Total**	**1st H-Yr3**	**2nd H-Yr3**	**Year 3 Total**	**1st H-Yr 4**	**2nd H-Yr 4**	**Year 4 Total**	**Total to date**	**Total planned during the project**	**% Achieved to Date**
DI-D12	DI-D01b	Area improved through 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	Number of hectares	**1=Deter further spread**	69100	90,986	17,840	108,826	6,840	19,705	26,545	27,601	126,473	154,074				289,446	280,000.00	103%
DI-D12	DI-D01b	Area improved through restoration		Number of hectares	**2=Active restoration**	290	25	648	673	380	816	1,196	980	1,180	2,160				4,029	5,000	81%

DI-B06	DI-D01c	Area newly designated as protected areas or other effective conservation measures (OECM's)	Number of Hectares for communities empowered to secure communal land tenure rights over their land	Number of hectares			-	-	-	-	18,659	18,659	-	8,000	8,000				26,659	50,000	53%
DI-D01	DI-D01	Area of land or sea under ecological management	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	Number of hectares					-			-			-				-	35%	0%
DI-D01	DI-D01a	Area under Sustainable Management	0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implement	Number of hectares		176 295.2	167,000	190,463	357,463	166,690	31,695	198,386	49,473	105,662	155,135				710,985	700,000	102%

		nt Practices	ed IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026																	
DI-E01	DI-D02	Ecosystem Loss Avoided	0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0% by 2026 (current degradation rate is 10% of entire northern Tanzania rangelands)	Number of hectares															0%	0%
DI-D04	DI-D07	Number of globally threatened taxa with improving conservation status	0.4 Wildlife number remain stable or are increasing by 5% by 2026 [proxy: African elephants]	Number of taxa		4200			-			-			-				-	4,410	0%
DI-D05	DI-D05a	Number of people suppo	0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communiti	Number of people		43000	20,813	59,763	80,576	27,000	12,000	39,000	18,400	17,720	36,120				155,696	120,000	130%

		rted to better adapt to climate change as a result of the project	es 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																	
DI-D02	DI-D05	Number of people whose disaster/climate resilience has been improved	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, , eco-tourism soil carbon sales,	Number of people	1=Direct (Women)	600	-	1,275	1,275	-	625	625	250	685	935				2,835	50,000	40%

			beekeeping by 2026																	
					2=Indirect (Women)		-	7,650	7,650	-	3,750	3,750	1,500	4,110	5,610				17,010		
DI-A11			2.1 At least 80 conservation micro-enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, , , eco-tourism, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025		1=Direct	120	120	1,155	1,275	375	200	575	275	-	275				2,125	2,000	106%
	DI-D03	Number of people with enhanced livelihoods		Number of people	2=Indirect		720	6,930	7,650	2,250	1,200	3,450	1,650	-	1,650				12,750	12,000	106%
DI-C04	DI-D03b	Number of people with improved income	0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth)	Number of people	1=Direct		-	20,813	20,813	-	9,750	9,750	4,000		4,000				34,563	100,000.00	35%

			increased through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.																		

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation.

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
E.g. DI-A01	E.g. Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	1.2	People	Men	20	10		30	60
E.g. DI-A01	E.g. Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	1.2	People	Women	30	5		35	60
E.g. DI-B01	E.g. Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	0.3	Number	New	1	0		1	2
E.g. DI-B01	E.g. Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	0.3	Number	Improved	1	1		2	3

Checklist for submission

	Check
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, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	