Darwin Initiative Innovation Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
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It is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	*DARNV026*
Project title	'Diversifying Tanzania's Native Tree Species portfolio for people and biodiversity'
Country/ies	Tanzania
Lead Organisation	Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI)
Project partner(s)	Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS); ECHO East Africa Impact Center; Tanzania Tree growers Association Union (TTGAU); Migombani Botanic Garden (Zanzibar)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£199,266
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2024 – March 2025 Annual Report Y1
Project Leader name	*Cristina Coletto*
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.bgci.org/our-work/inspiring-and-leading-people/where-we-work/africa/
Report author(s) and date	Cristina Coletto and Roniance Adhiambo

1. Project summary

Tanzania has pledged to restore 5.2 mha of degraded land under the Bonn Challenge by 2030. Tanzania has a 1755 native tree species (NTS), but progress to integrate them into planting has been slow due to lack of focused national NTS policy, poor knowledge and capacity related to NTS restoration. These constraints result in NTS seed and seedlings being either unavailable or expensive to buy and propagate. Furthermore, the wide scale planting of inappropriate exotic and/or native species can (a) deplete/damage ecosystem services; (b) displace biodiversity, and; (c) fail altogether due to poor site selection and management, negatively impacting livelihoods.

This project will (i) prioritise over-exploited (i.e. useful) threatened NTS; (ii) assess capacity and constraints affecting NTS seed/seedlings availability for restoration, and; (iii) address policy and practical barriers to NTS availability for restoration.

Using proven approaches for tree planting planning and practice, combined to comprehensive new information for NTS previously unavailable, the project will create planning tools for NTS planting and management, collected in a web-based hub accessible to and connecting a wide range of key stakeholders (tree growers, nursery, conservation organisation, government institution, research centre, etc.).

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Key partners on the project include BGCI, the Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU), ECHO East Africa Impact Centre and Migombani Botanic Garden of Zanzibar.

The key partners were selected to represent different stakeholders from government institutions with the mandate of forest resources management, farmers' cooperatives, NGOs working on reforestation and conservation organisation. All partners have worked together during the proposal preparation and since the first phase of the project implementation.

During the first months of implementation, a Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG) has been established, with around 30 members including Government Agency, Tree Seed Centres, private sector suppliers, Research Institute, Botanic Gardens, Academic Institutions, and NGOs working on biodiversity conservation and tree planting projects. The SSCG role is to provide guidance and support and act as a sounding board for the project partners on all matters pertaining to NTS seed/seedling supply. The group members contribute with their knowledge, expertise and experience, on items under discussion in meetings, to enable proper and impactful implementation of the project.

The main project partners, TTGAU, ECHO, Tanzania Forest Service and Migombani Botanic Garden have also created greater reach within their networks by training and engaging more stakeholders in native tree species conservation. This includes training all the tree seed centres and forest stations, NGOs and other civil society organizations working in Tanzania including Sharon Aringo Foundation, Floresta Tanzania, Kijani Pamoja, Roots and Shoots and Reforest Africa among others. Through the partners, the project has also expanded its reach by involving more academic institutions such as University of Dodoma, University of Dar es Salaam and Sokoine University.

The project partners have also established valuable working relationships with other organizations and NTS institutions to help each other in advancing their work. For instance: TTGAU and Kilolo District Council, working with their foresters to get information on the species in the forests; Udzungwa Corridor Limited, working together on detailed information about species in the Udzungwa Corridor and the Eastern Arc Mountain; village governments, sharing important details about village forest boundaries and information on threatened species. They also facilitated access to local botanists who assisted in identifying species by their local names.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

During the first year of the project, we have made good progress, and the activities have been carried out in the manner and time planned, as indicated below.

Activities under Output 1:

1.1. Establish a Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG), including Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers

The SSCG has been established with clear terms of refence agreed and shared to all members. The SSCG has around 30 members, from Tanzania Forest Service, Zanzibar Forest Department, Tree Seed Centres, Research Institute, Botanic Gardens, Academic Institutions, and NGOs working on biodiversity conservation and tree planting projects. The first SSCG meeting was held online the 12th of July 2024, with the participation of 23 members, discussing: project overview, role of SSCG, resource gap analysis and species prioritisation and conservation action planning. The SSCG has been very active in all the following activities. The list of SSCG members is attached separately as Annex 1 and the minutes of the first meeting as Annex 2.

1.2. Carry out consultation across sectors to identify the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS

First, BGCI, with the support of TFS, conducted a desk review of the key policies related to forest resources and policies that should have addressed the tree seeds sector. Attached In Annex 3 is a report produced by TFS which revealed that the current legislations in Tanzania have not addressed native tree seed issues. As a follow up to the desktop review, TFS also conducted a survey, from different organisations, in person and online, where more than 160 respondents were engaged. According to the policy survey done, the tree existing policies and legislations in Tanzania which should address tree seed issues include National Forest Policy, 1998; Plant Protection Act No. 13 of 1997; Tanzania Forest Act No.14 of 2002; Tanzania Forest Act No. 14 of 2002; Tree Seed Act No. 18 of 2003; Tanzania Forest Service Agency establishing order; Tanzania Forest Research Institute Act; Agriculture Seed Agency Establishing Order; and Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute. However, all these policies and legislations do not explicitly mention tree seeds or mention strategies of ensuring the availability of NTS management, and quality control. Hence, this is one of the main policy gaps and constrains in proper conservation and restoration of NTS. 68% of the respondents were in agreement that there are major legal gaps, and the proposed actions that came out on top from the survey were the need to establish a national native tree seed system (73%), the need for polices on incentives for local seed collectors and growers (76%); the need for polices guiding the integration of native tree seeds into land degradation mandates (77%); and carry out amendments to ensure that there is proper aligning to national or international commitments (AFR100, UN SDGs, Bonn Challenge).

The same survey also addressed the practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS. The interviewed people were from organizations IUCN, FAO, NGOs, private sector, CBOs, research and academic institutions, and TFS forest stations and tree seed centres across the whole of Tanzania. According to the results of the surveys, the main activities in which most organizations in Tanzania are engaged in, when it comes to native tree seeds and seedlings include tree planting and nursery management, forest conservation and restoration, seed collection and sustainable forestry, community engagement and education, and agroforestry and livelihoods support. Only 59% of the sample surveyed indicated that they have dedicated team/departments for seed/seedling production, 24% get them from outside suppliers and others either collaborate with external nurseries or have staff assigned to work on native tree seedling production, but because of the low scale or focus on native tree seeds, no formal departments have been established.
It was clear from the survey that there is interest in the production, restoration and conservation of native trees, but this has been done in an ad hoc manner, informally, or at a small scale, due to a number of challenges experienced in the sector. Main constrains listed included seed availability and collection challenges, germination and growth issues, resource and technical limitations, environmental and external threats, and market and demand constraints. A detailed report is available as Annex 4.

1.3. Conduct baseline survey of technical capacity and availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers

A baseline survey was conducted by BGCI and shared among all the partners to distribute within their networks. The survey was aimed at conducting a technical capacity needs assessment and NTS seedlings availability. The capacity needs assessment was done at the partner / trainer's level for the ToT trainings, and at partner's network levels, to understand the technical capacity gaps among native tree seed actors nationally, from research, academia, NGOs, private sector, government, to local production chains such as nurseries. For the capacity needs assessment, the areas of assessment were in relation to knowledge on phenology, propagation, reasons for working on NTS, collection, propagation protocols availability and ease of propagation, seed harvesting and processing, storage, planting, community awareness and technical resource materials availability. The results of the assessment can be found on Annex 5.
In terms of NTS seed/seedlings availability, the organization that have had the most diversity of native tree species in their nurseries over the years was Tanzania Forest Service with 117 native tree species, followed by ECHO Impact EA with 74 species across their nurseries and network of seed/seedling suppliers. Other reports indicated that nurseries had approximately 63 species

and above, and the average number of quality seedlings approximated hundreds of thousands across all the surveyed nurseries. However, currently the nurseries did not have all of these species in the nurseries, but only a few of them because some had difficulties in propagation, seeds sourcing, and the market to disseminate them to the communities and for restoration. Others also faced challenges like pests and diseases that made them not do well. The project is prioritizing 100 species that it will not only promote to nurseries but also offer guidance through the ongoing training and the web hub self-learning platform on how to successfully produce quality seeds and seedlings of these species. Details of the availability of seedlings across Tanzania from the surveyed nurseries are available in Annex 6. As the project is building the nursery directory for native tree species in Tanzania, the quantity of seedlings per species will be better established.

1.4 Work with SSCG to develop a list of at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS to be targeted by the project

The Global Tree Assessment (GTA) is an initiative assessing the conservation status assessments for all the world's tree species available on the IUCN Red List. It is led by BGCI and the IUCN Species Survival Commission Global Tree Specialist Group. It is a collaborative global initiative linking taxonomic, geographical, ecological and conservation information in support of biodiversity conservation policy and action. It has now assessed 86% of the world's 58,500 tree species, involving >500 experts worldwide, and we now know that 38% of tree species are threatened with extinction. For the first time checklists of native, endemic and threatened tree species for every country in the world are available.

The BGCI Conservation Planning Coordinator produced an initial list, using the Tanzania list of native species available from the GTA, and adding additional information gathered through literature review. Then a survey was sent out to nurseries in Tanzania to collect additional data on collecting, growing and supplying native tree species, through the project partners and the SSCG members. Following the results of these initial desktop review and surveys, a two-day workshop was organised in Dodoma on the 24th and 25th of February 2025 (see list of participants in Annex 7), to validate the information provided on the native tree species and refine the long list of native trees of Tanzania (1,751).

Using BGCI integrated conservation approach, a methodology for the species prioritisation was shared at the workshop to develop a set of criteria and agree weightings based on their importance. The methodology and resulting Pugh matrix are attached as Annexes 8 and 9. Species were then assigned scores based on the final agreed criteria and the application of the criteria to the listed species, resulted in the prioritization of the 100 native tree species (attached as Annex 10).

Activities under Output 2:
2.1. Develop Tanzania NTS web-based hub and share online with seed/seedling suppliers

A project dedicated web page (click on tab Tanzania's Native Tree Species) has been created under BGCI website and enriched with few resources, while a nursery directory is under construction. The directory will be a list of nurseries producing native trees, where it would be possible to search nursery or species from the full list filtering by country regions, species and nursery name. This will facilitate the supply of NTS and the tool will be promoted during the next year to different stakeholders working with NTS as government institutions, NGOs, donors of restoration projects, international organisation as FAO, UN, etc.

2.2. Develop NTS web-based hub of resources, including data sources such as GlobalTree Portal, GlobUNT, Seed Information Database, BGCI's Propagation Database and Climate Assessment Tool.

The web-based hub (click on tab Tanzania's Native Tree Species) has been created under BGCI website, organised in three sections where upload different resources: 1) NTS resources- with information materials about the species as phenology information, species identification, seed collection, processing and storage, propagation protocols, etc.; 2) Self-learning portal– for video

tutorial, best practices guidelines and manuals, training materials, etc., designed to help enhance the quality and quantity of native tree seeds and seedlings for restoration efforts; 3) What to plant where- with the maps produced by the consultant and any other existing maps, to guide on the ecological potential of different sites and make informed decisions about what species can grow, and where should be planted. Short practical video tutorials and guidelines will be created and shared through the web-based hub, related to best practices in restoration, NTS seed collections, propagation, tree planting and care. Seed sources maps and potential vegetational maps will also be shared through the web-based hub. The nursery directory described above will be also linked to the web-based hub, where information on the most relevant species will be available, included the propagation protocols for the 30 NTS selected (see activity 2.4).

2.3. Develop Seed Zone and Potential Vegetation Maps for at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS.

This activity was supposed to start in the last month of Year 1, after the selection and prioritisation of the 100 useful and ecologically important NTS, as resulted from the workshop implemented in February. Unfortunately, when the field visit had already been scheduled by the expert of US Forestry Service for March, it was cancelled due to the political changes occurred in the United States and the recent cuts in the US Forestry Service resources.
As soon as aware of this, we have submitted an exceptional change request to hire a local consultant with technical expertise to deliver the same activity, starting in the first quarter of Year 2. With the change request being accepted, we will be able to hire a very knowledgeable and experienced team from the University of Dar es Salaam, who showed interest in supporting the activity and who, being already involved in the project implementation as members of the Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG), provided a good vision to expand the task and achieve even better results.
The activity will start in Q1 of the second year.

2.4 Develop seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS.

Thirty species were identified, out of the 100 selected species, as priorities for the development of a propagation protocol to be published and made freely available online. The propagation protocols will be developed using guidance from BGCI's Propagation Protocol Manual, starting in Q1 of Year 2. Please refer to the list in Annex 10.

Activities under Output 3:
3.1. Train as trainers 20 seed technicians from NTSC and NGOs/CBOs, and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in NTS seed collection, processing and storage, including GESI training for the trainers

As noted in the technical and practical constraints/gap analysis survey, there is significant training needed for conservation organizations that are focused on Native Tree Species. These capacity needs assessments informed the development of the Train the trainers' program for the project, as well as informing the content that the training should cover to ensure that the project is helping bridge the technical capacity gaps and enable organizations to produce high quality and quantity NTS seeds and seedlings. The first Training of Trainers workshop was held on 8th – 10th October 2024, and 37 people were trained (7 women and 30 men) by BGCI (See list of participants in Annex 11). The participants included representatives of the National Tree Seed Centres, TFS HQ staff working on NTS, ECHO Impact EA, TTGAU, Migombani Botanical Garden, and members of the SSCG, which resulted in the trainers having a national representation with regards to geography, as well as sectors of work (government, research, academia and local producers).

Figure 1- First ToT training delivered by BGCI

The topics that were covered during the training included phenology monitoring, data collection, storage, use and dissemination, and species provenance; prioritization and planning for collection (prospecting, assessing populations, selection of mother trees, assessing readiness for collection, assessing seed quality, sampling, data collection); seed collection (strategy, handling, field data, herbarium vouchers and post-harvest handling); post collection cleaning, extraction, drying and storage; nursery establishment (tools, set up, layout, requirements, and location), seed germination and dormancy. The training was delivered as both in class lectures, sharing case studies, and practical sessions in the ECHO EA nursery and Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology (NMAIST) nurseries and seed bank (Report of the training in Annex 12).
After the ToT trainings were completed, each of the respective partners went ahead to carry out trainings within their networks. A total of 206 people were trained (87 women, 119 men) with a national representation of government organizations, NGOs, community-based organizations, private and community nurseries and collectors.

Specifically, ECHO Impact EA conducted a five-day event from 27th through 31st January 2025 enabling four facilitators to facilitate the training that included 29 participants, 20 male and 9 female. Because of the more practical nature of the training, more time was arranged, and the extra two days gave time for the 10 institutions and other private sector participants to assist in the production of outputs relevant for the project including filling out survey forms for baseline seed and seedlings availability. The training topics that were covered during the trainings included germination protocol for Tanzania's Flagship Species; meaning of phenology and importance in seed collection; principles of seed collection; principles of seed prioritization, review of best practices, and post-collection storage; principles of starting a tree nursery, in a nursery tour (practical sessions); principles of seed processing post-collection, and best practices to establish a nursery (review); combining proper ratios of constituents for a germination bed; germination protocol for Tanzania's Flagship Species; practical visit to another tree nursery and botanic garden with view to collecting any seeds to strengthen best practices in NTS seed collection and nursery management.


Figure 2: Practical training at ECHO EA – Field Trip to Aga Khan University Tree Nursery

Between December 2024 and March 2025, TTGAU's Extension Officer and Safeguarding Officer facilitated a comprehensive training program for participants from five villages (Ipalamwa, Kiwalamo, Lusinga, Luhindo, and Lulanzi), where three village Ipalamwa, Kiwalamo and Lusinga get second training as refresher especially in practical sessions. A total of 92 participants (41 women and 51 men), including six 6 Trainers of Trainers (ToTs), took part in the sessions. The training covered all the topics covered in the ToT training. Best practices for site selection and tree planting, and integration of local knowledge into restoration planning. The sessions combined classroom-based lectures, peer learning, and field-based practical exercises. Practical activities were conducted in community nurseries managed by groups in Juhudi, Lusinga, and Kiwalamo, providing participants with hands-on experience. These activities also served as a platform for participants to exchange ideas, share local experiences, and strengthen knowledge on restoration techniques, species monitoring, and sustainable land use practices.
Additionally, the training raised critical awareness on gender, intersectionality, safety and safeguarding practices, helping participants understand how to identify risks and take necessary actions to protect themselves and their communities and create an inclusive environment during and after project implementation. A major outcome of the training was the development of village-level action plans (which was noted in the practical and policy constraints surveys as one of the main gaps at the community level) aimed at sustainable restoration of native tree species, balancing ecological integrity with economic benefits. The training sessions fostered strong collaboration, knowledge sharing, and a collective commitment to scaling up NTS restoration efforts across the Kilolo landscape.

Migombani Botanical Garden also conducted a training to their network of seed and seedling suppliers, including community nurseries and local government officials working in environment and conservation in Zanzibar. The training was delivered to 25 participants (11 female and 14 male), and the topics covered included prioritisation and planning collection, assessing population post harvesting handling, practical method of seed germination, nursery management.

Tanzania Forest Service also delivered a training to staff in charge of the nursery, from all 7 TFS zones, to staff in charge of nursery from 4 tree seed stations, to laboratory technicians from all TFS seed stations and TFS staff transferred to seed production stations, TFS officers nationally,

and tree seed centres, engaging 60 people in total. The training that was covered included definition of seed sources, classes/types of seed sources, planning for seed collection, sampling strategy, assessing seed maturity, post-harvest handling, germination and dormancy, and pests and diseases.

Figure 3: TFS Training

3.2. Train as trainers 20 nursery managers and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing, including GESI training for the trainers

The first round of ToT training detailed above, included both nursery managers and seed collectors because during the capacity needs assessment, it was noted by the participants that for nursery managers it is necessary to have both seed collection, processing, storage and seedling production process knowledge. After the partner organizations delivered trainings to their networks, the lessons learnt, needs assessment and gaps realized to still be there, led to a second training of trainers to fill those technical knowledge gaps.

A 3-day second round of ToT training was conducted by BGCI, partners and external trainers from 27th of February to 1st of March. The training focused on selection and propagation of climate-resilient native tree species (NTS); deeper understanding of effective nursery management and handling of seed dormancy; principles of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI); plant health and propagation protocols development; marketing of NTS of high economic value. The training was delivered to 39 people (14 women and 25 men) from NGOs, academia, CBOs and TFS seed stations from all 7 zones. The list of participants for the training is attached as Annex 13 and the training report as Annex 14. Partners will deliver the training to their networks in second year.

According to the technical capacity assessment and practical constraints, marketing of NTS was noted as one of the main constraints to NTS restoration and conservation. The unavailability of market makes domestication and proper adoption of these species a problem, reducing demand and thereby keeping the supply and focus on them low. In this training session, we focused on examining this issue at a more in-depth level. This involved getting the participants to have a collaborative in depth discussion on how we can improve NTS market and distribution of native tree seeds and seedlings of high economic value.

The areas of assessment were: distribution (what challenges are experienced in marketing/distribution of native seed/seedlings?), identification of the right groups of people to target (what is the distribution chain for NTS, is there a regular supply of NTS and which suppliers should be more focused on, and who the important actors to reach across the value chain are); improving interest in NTS among various sector actors and improving skills and concept mastery for better outputs. More information on the trainings and the results of the participatory marketing discussions are available in Annex 12 (second ToT training report). A more in depth and expert level training on NTS marketing will be conducted in Y2.

Activities under Output 4:
4.1. Develop draft national NTS Policy with TFS and Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (Output 1), share draft for consultation and develop final version

Progress has been made towards the development of NTS policy in Tanzania. Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) carried out a policy survey with a national reach to assess the existing policy gaps, as reported under output 1. Following the results of this survey, a physical consultation workshop was organised the 26th of February in Dodoma, with 19 (3 female and 16 male) participants from TFS headquarters and regional tree seed centres, NGOs like Sharon Aringo Foundation, ECHO EA, TTGAU and Reforest Africa, Academic institutions such as Tengerem Institute, University of Dar es Salaam and University of Dodoma, other government institutions such as TAFORI and independent researchers and actors in native tree seed conservation in Tanzania. See Annex 15 for the list of participants. During the workshop, tools to support policy implementation have been proposed and a list of priorities has been agreed on.

A tree seed regulation of 2024 is currently under development by Tanzania Forest Service that is set to address issues related to production and management of tree seeds, certification of tree seed sources, packaging, storage and branding, control of tree seed trade (import and export), and other considerations related to permits and penalties. Given the duration of the project, and the gaps identified, it was agreed upon that the project will work to produce best practice manual for seed storage and collection (this will encompass some of the other tools and knowledge gaps that were identified in the list), official enforceable guidelines (assessment of the guidelines that TFS currently has and deciding on which ones the project can support in development to fill the existing gaps); adding threatened/economically useful NTS into the forest Act; Looking into completion of the tree seed regulation (Assessment of where the tree seed regulation process reached, what is needed to take it forward and the support that can be offered by the project, TFS and partners towards its completion). To achieve this, the project will establish a technical working group to develop the policy instruments which will include technical experts who are part of the SSCG group, academic institutions represented in the SSCG, TFS, a select group of partner NGOs. The full report is attached as Annex 16.

The other activities under this output, including:
4.2.1 Promote National Seed Zone Map to ensure it is widely used by at least 1000 seed/seedling end users and businesses;
4.2.2. Share digital PV maps on what to plant where, Climate Assessment Tool and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS online, promote widely and track usage;
4.3 Repeat survey of technical capacity and NTS seeds/seedlings availability across Government, NGO and private sector suppliers;
4.4 Document and record the project approach, challenges and successes, so that it can be scaled up to other countries that have high tree diversity, but limited NTS portfolio;
are all set to take place in year 2 of the project.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

The overall progress towards project outputs is online with the original log-frame and project work plan, as reported below.

Output 1*- Assessment of current NTS portfolio and of conservation opportunities/priorities carried out, and constraints identified.*

1.1. Establishment of and consultation with Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG) by Y1, Q2.

A SSCG has been established with around 30 members, and it has been actively involved in all activities implemented so far. Evidence for this is in Annex 1 for list of members and Annex 2 for minute of first meeting.

1.2. Identification of the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS by Y1, Q3.

The main policy and practical constraints for collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS have been identified through a comprehensive survey, and interviews with relevant organizations. The report has been produced and is available in Annex 4.

1.3. Baseline data gathered and published on availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government (actual data), NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers (estimated based on a stratified sample), including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity by Y1, Q3.

Baseline assessments have been completed through a capacity needs assessment for technical capacity and a species and nursery surveys for the availability of NTS. The data for seeds/seedlings survey is available in Annex 6. This data is continuously being refined as the project works on building the native tree species directory for Tanzania. The report on technical capacity assessment is also available as Annex 5.

1.4 List of at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS to be targeted by the project developed in consultation with SSCG and using results of baseline study and conservation planning workshop, by end of Y1, Q4.

A list has been produced, through a consultation process, starting from the data available from the GTA (list of all native species for Tanzania), and applying a methodology for the species prioritisation, with criteria and scores to prioritise useful native species. The list is attached in Annex 10 and it will be available in the web-based hub.

***Output 2**- Data and tools for NTS collection, processing, storage and propagation developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers.*

2.1. Tanzania NTS web-based hub developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers online by Y1, Q3

The web-based hub is already online, tools and materials are still being collected and developed, and it will be promoted at national level during next year. Link to the web-based hub is here.

2.2. NTS web-based hub resources available to users by Y1, Q4.

The web-based hub has been created with tools and resources organised in three sections: NTS resources; Self-learning portal; What to plant where. Few resources have been already uploaded but more will be added in the next quarters. A nursery directory is also under construction, where availability of the 100 NTS selected will be shown, filtered by country regions, species and nursery. All resources will be available within the next quarter. Progress of this indicator in terms of user's utilisation will be monitored in Y2.

2.3. Seed Zone Maps for at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS, seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS and Potential Vegetation Maps available by Y2, Q2.

A local consultant has been identified and engaged for the development of the seed zone maps and the potential vegetation maps. 30 NTS have been selected for the development of seed storage, germination and propagation protocols. Progress of this indicator will be reported in Y2.

***Output 3**- National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private sector seed/seedling suppliers trained in NTS collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting.*

3.1. 20 seed collectors/technicians from the National Tree Seed Centres, laboratories and NGOs/CBOs (Trainer of trainers) and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector enterprises, trained in NTS seed collection, processing, and storage. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q2)

39 people trained as Trainer of Trainers in seed collection, processing and storage. List of participants disaggregated by gender attached in Annex 11. The training report is also available in Annex 12. 206 people from NGOs, CBOs, trees seed centres and both private and community nurseries (87 women and 119 men) were also trained by the partners.

3.2. 20 government and NGOs/CBOs nursery managers (Trainer of Trainers), and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private nurseries, trained in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q3)

37 people trained as Trainer of Trainers in climate resilient NTS selection, marketing of NTS of economic significance, plant health and propagation. List of participants disaggregated by gender attached in Annex 13 and report in Annex 14. The partners will carry out additional training on these topics within their networks in Y2.

***Output 4**- A National NTS Policy developed for Tanzania and creation of complementary tools for implementation.*

4.1. National NTS Policy developed with TFS and SSCG, that provides mechanisms for direct livelihood benefits of communities, by end of Y1

Report produced as result of the policy survey to assess existing policy gaps (see Annexes 3 and 4). Consultation workshop organised to present the report and discuss steps forward (see Annex 16 for the policy workshop report). Tools to support policy implementation have been proposed and will be developed during the second year of the project (See list in the workshop report in Annex 16).

*4.2. 'What to plant where' tools available, promoted and widely used by seed/seedling end users and businesses (*Project *target: at least 1,000 people by end of project).*

Web-based hub is available at the project website, with some resources already uploaded and more to be added in the next quarter, and a nursery directory under construction. The results of the seed sources and potential vegetation maps will be uploaded in the section "What to plant where" in year 2 and the tools promoted at national level.

4.3. Repeat survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers, including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity compared to baseline by project end.

This will be measured in Year 2.

4.4 Project approach recorded, with challenges and successes documented, so it can be rolled out in other countries with high tree diversity and limited NTS portfolio

This will be measured in Year 2.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

***Project Outcome:** Tanzanian Native Tree Species (NTS) seed portfolio diversity increased prioritising NTS of high value to people and biodiversity.*

The project is making good progress towards achieving the outcome, which will be likely accomplished by end of the project, as reported in the indicators below.

0.1 Availability of NTS in National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private suppliers increased

This indicator will be measured close to the end of the project through an end survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings, which will be compared to the baseline produced with the initial survey.

0.2 Seed/seedling end users and businesses use 'What to plant where' tools (Project target: at least 130 people by end of project)

The indicator will be measure during Year 2, when the web-based hub will be fully active online and shared among different stakeholders.

0.3 Enhanced capacity of tree growers to use and provide NTS

Trainings delivered during Year 1, particularly on the topics of seed collection, propagation and nursery management, reached 282 people directly, who will be able to put the knowledges received into practice, improving and increasing the capacity of NTS portfolio. The development of seed storage germination and propagation protocols for 30 NTS, and their publication on the web-based hub, will also support sharing information and knowledge and enhance capacity of tree growers to provide NTS. The under construction native tree species nursery directory will also facilitate the NTS supply offer and demand, and the different resources that will be published

on the web hub, will increase awareness and knowledge on importance and uses of NTS and their integration into restoration and agroforestry practices.

0.4 National NTS Policy developed by end of project

As a result from the first consultation workshop, a list of tools and guidance documents to improve the policy implementation has been agreed and the SSCG members will be working on their development during the next months.

The policy development process for Tanzania follows a structured, participatory approach guided by national legal frameworks and international best practices. The process is led by the Vice President's Office – Division of Environment (VPO-DoE) and involves multiple stages to ensure that policies are scientifically informed, inclusive, and aligned with sustainable development goals. In the initial consultation workshops, the project partners and workshop participants, who included members of the SSCG went through all the possible actions that need to be taken to solve the policy gaps identified. Given the length and intensity of undertaking a policy development process, and the continuing development of the tree seed strategy by TFS, a collective decision was made that it will be feasible to develop guidelines and tools, that will support the implementation of the existing policies while filling the existing gaps. These guidelines and tools will also address some of the policy and practical constraints and technical capacity gaps that were realized from the assessments done in output 1.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumption 1: Native trees of high value to people and biodiversity are available and can be integrated in planting/reforestation projects. *Comments:* this assumption still hold true but carries reduced risk. The availability of native trees of high value to people and biodiversity will depend on seed availability during the collection period, which might be affected from climate change impacts on the plant phenology, germination rate and propagation survival. However, the capacity building programme delivered during Year 1 has improved knowledge and skills on native trees supply and production. The species prioritisation exercise has produced a list of 100 NTS that has particular value for people (useful trees as fruit, timber or medicinal, and cultural value) and for biodiversity conservation, that will be promoted through the project during the following months.

Output Assumption 2: Representative private seed/seedling suppliers can be identified and persuaded to participate. Mitigated by helping to ensure access to NTS markets is enhanced. *Comments:* this assumption has reduced risk. Through the project partners and the SSCG members, a wide range of stakeholders have been actively involved in the project and the under-development nursery directory will also facilitate the identification, information sharing and involvement.

Output Assumption 3: The developed tools are used to prioritise NTS of high level for people and biodiversity. *Comments:* this assumption still holds true, but at a reduced risk. The survey carried out by TFS about main constrains in proper conservation and restoration of NTS, showed as major issues poor knowledge and skills on seed collection and propagation of NTS, poor resource and technical limitations, and market and demand constraints. All those aspects are addressed by the project through trainings, technical resources shared on the web-based hub, supply chain facilitate and promote through the nursery directory.

Output Assumption 4: Staff from government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector receiving the trainings, remain in their role for the duration of the project and beyond. *Comments:* this assumption holds true. However, the sharing of resources, guidelines, video tutorials, propagation protocols, etc., via the web-based hub will facilitate access to a wide range of actors.

Output Assumption 5: Policy makers people remain committed to develop a national NTS policy. *Comments:* the assumption holds true. The partnership with TFS and the active involvement of different actors as tree seed centres, universities and research institutes, big restoration projects, cooperatives associations, will strengthen the potential for advocacy.

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

Project Impact: *Environmentally and economically resilient Tanzanian Native Tree Species are sequestering CO_2, benefiting biodiversity and generating significant economic activity nationally from 2026 to reach AFR100 and other targets by 2050.*

The project is working on enhancing the portfolio of Native Tree Species in Tanzania, and as such, improving the number of species that are incorporated in restoration programmes in Tanzania towards meeting international restoration commitments. The project has built the capacity of 76 trainers, who have gone ahead to train 206 people (including government, civil society, academia and community tree growers), on the supply chain of NTS, from seed to tree conservation actions. This will improve the availability of native tree seeds and seedlings in Tanzania, which will have significant improvement on biodiversity conservation.

The project is also developing a directory of native tree species nurseries, seed zone and potential vegetation maps. These tools, collected in a web-based open access hub, will help guide the planting of the right tree in the right place, improve resilience, and encourage sustainable restoration practices and thereby enhancing biodiversity.

A special focus will be given to useful native species to increase their availability and integration into restoration projects or agroforestry practices, creating more markets and potential income-generating activities for trained seed collectors and tree growers.

Under the policy process, the SSCG is also working on suggesting potential systems of incentives for NTS conservation, also based on other on-going experiences, which might enhance the economical resilience of Tanzania NTS.

The implemented project activities have also directly supported the restoration and conservation of the Kilolo District ecosystem, which includes critical landscapes like the Dabaga and Kitonga Forest Reserves, Ipalamwa Village, and the Udzungwa Corridor. By identifying 92 native tree species and prioritizing threatened species such as *Prunus africana*, the project is addressing biodiversity loss and promoting ecological resilience. The technical capacity support of native tree nurseries in the area ensures sustainable reforestation and habitat restoration efforts. These nurseries also contribute to watershed management, agroforestry, and the restoration of degraded lands, crucial for preserving the ecological balance in Kilolo.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project, with its focus on threatened tree species, addresses the Convention on Biological Diversity- Global Biodiversity Framework Target 2: ecological restoration, Target 4: extinction prevented, Target 5: on the sustainable use, Target 8: climate impact mitigation and Target 20: Capacity Building. The project is supporting the Nagoya Protocol through implementation of access and benefit sharing and include capacity building training.
During the policy process the access and benefit sharing mechanism and a potential incentives system will be considered. With its key objectives, a National Native Tree Seed Strategy, sharing of data, tools and training, the project also contributes to the ITPGRFA aims of providing access to plant genetic resources for plant breeders and scientists and 'ensuring that recipients share benefits they derive from the use of these genetic materials'. This project also contribute to achieving the CITES Resolution Conf. 13.9 on 'Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes', as it contributes to the collection and conservation of CITES-listed timber species and the propagation and growing of these species for long-term sustainable trade. Out of the 100 NTS prioritised by the project, 10 species are CITES-listed timber species:

Species	CITES Species
Afzelia quanzensis	Appxs. II
Prunus africana	Appxs. II
Dalbergia melanoxylon	Appxs. II
Dalbergia acariaeantha	Appxs. II

Khaya anthotheca	Appxs. II
Euphorbia tirucalli	Appxs. II
Pterocarpus angolensis	Appxs. II
Osyris lanceolata	Appxs. II
Encephalartos sclavoi	Appxs. I
Aloe ballyi	Appxs. II

Tab.1 – CITES-listed timber species prioritised by the project

Tanzania has pledged to the Bonn Challenge, which aims to boost climate change actions and remove >15 billion tons of carbon dioxide. This project, promoting integration of NTS and biodiversity conservation, and increasing availability of NTS supply, help Tanzania achieve its pledge and address UNFCCC targets. The project contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 1 (No poverty) – promoting useful NTS that can generate alternative income generating activities to farmers and local communities, 3 (Good health) – promoting medicinal and fruits NTS that can have beneficial impact on health, 12 (Responsible consumption), 13 (Climate action) and 15 (Life on land) – promoting a sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and good practices for climate mitigation. The project includes a strong focus on gender, particularly ensuring that women are included and empowered by the project, thus addressing SDG 5 and CBD GBF Target 23 on Gender equality, as explained in the GESI section.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project beneficiaries include seed technicians, nursery managers, seed collectors, NGOs and private seed and seedling suppliers. So far, the project has built the capacity of 282 people who are part of these groups, with skills that can contribute to their economic livelihood improvement. Through the nursery's directory, improved availability of NTS, and resources for better propagation of NTS, the nurseries and private suppliers will be able to expand their businesses, increasing their income and create more employment opportunities for people. So far, 57 nurseries have improved capacity because of their engagement with the project. Additionally, the project has conducted a comprehensive assessment of the uses of NTS, and identified the most economically viable ones to promote, and conducted an assessment of NTS marketing concerns. In year 2, and in-depth training will be offered to the nurseries on boosting the demand for high value and economically significant NTS through market creation.

Capacity building for the project also involved local communities who are producers of NTS seedlings. For instance, Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU), who is project partner, has a robust network of community members of tree growers, and who are engaged in seed and seedling production. TTGAU has trained 92 people (41 women and 51 men) from five villages (Ipalamwa, Kiwalamo, Lusinga, Luhindo, and Lulanzi) in selection and propagation of climate resilient native tree species, site selection and tree planting, intersectionality, techniques for seed collection and germination, effective nursery management and handling seed dormancy, integration of local knowledge into restoration planning, safeguarding practices, unconscious bias and community protection measures, an principles of gender equality and social inclusion. A major outcome of the training was the development of village-level action plans aimed at sustainable restoration of native tree species, balancing ecological integrity with economic benefits. The project encouraged people to engage in the utilization of non-timber forest products, such as wild fruits, as a model for conserving biodiversity as well as increasing their economic value, thereby contributing to improve living standards of people.

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	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

A GESI analysis was carried out in April 2025 (see Annex 17 for the checklist and Annex 18 for the analysis report), showing that Tanzania has a complex interplay between gender, social inclusion, and structural inequalities. While progress has been made, cultural norms still influence gender roles, especially in rural areas and significant challenges remain for both women and marginalised groups. Women are at a disadvantage in all stages of their life, with traditional gender roles starting as a girl helping with domestic chores, possible education restrictions and as an adult in decision-making power and access to resources. Marginalised populations face the same fate. Legal and policy frameworks provide a foundation for promoting equality, although Tanzania has not ratified ILO (International Labour Organisation) Convention 169 which provides more specific, but have implementation gaps at national and local level. Environmental stressors and climate vulnerabilities make it harder to address these inequalities.The project has to proactively address these dynamics, taking into account gender-balanced participation, including vulnerable groups, and thinking about how to improve equal access to resources.

Project partners and ToT participants are in the process of following two workshops specifically focussed on GESI. As part of the second workshop in May 2025 they have to think how they can actively contribute on GESI, by applying their newly developed GESI lens on their part of the project. They will make sure they deliver their training to communities in such a way that is a meaningful participation for all. That includes thinking who to invite and focus on women, people from different tribes and disabled people. If possible, trainers will reach out actively to different stakeholders from marginalised groups and discuss with them how to involve more people. They will discuss whether training materials are needed in different languages, research the literacy rate of their audience and adjust materials accordingly with more visuals and simple texts. The training location will be easy accessible for all participants, and at walking distance so everyone can participate, at a time suitable for all women and marginalised groups.

Doing the GESI analysis gave us additional insight at how unequal society in Tanzania still is. Although we knew this beforehand, it is corroborated with strong numbers like a GESI Inequality Index of 0.55 which is low and made us realise how important this project is to help Tanzania's society overcome structural inequalities.

Looking at the participants of the trainings, only 38% was female showing that without a more active GESI approach not much will change.

The self-learning platform, free available on the web-based hub, will make training materials and different resources easier accessible to marginalised groups and some resources will also be available in Swahili.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the project has been managed by BGCI in collaboration with the Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG). The SSCG has around 30 members, from Tanzania Forest Service, Zanzibar Forest Department, Tree Seed Centres, Research Institute, Botanic Gardens, Academic Institutions, and NGOs working on biodiversity conservation and tree planting projects. The first SSCG meeting was held online the 12th of July 2024, with the participation of 23 members, discussing: project overview, role of SSCG, resource gap analysis and species prioritisation and conservation action planning. The SSCG was kept updated on the project progress through periodic e-mail communication, and the project progress was presented by BGCI to all SSCG during the workshop organised in Dodoma at the end of February.

Internal quarterly review meetings with all the project team, were organised to check on progress against the project implementation timetable, achievement of targets, budget follow up, in order to identify next steps to mitigate and avoid potential delays. Periodic evaluations of the risk register and any potential new risks were done by BGCI, as reported in Section 10.

The baseline survey of technical capacity and availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers, is providing a picture at the beginning of the project that will be compared with the value of the end survey to quantify the project impact in terms of skills and knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries and increment in the NTS portfolio and availability of seedlings.

8. Lessons learnt

Establishing a team of experts in Native Tree Species of Tanzania from different sectors is one of the actions that has worked very well for the project. It made all the training sessions excellent opportunities for peer-to-peer learning, as so much knowledge was created in the room from scientific to practical hacks that have worked at the community level to improve the quality of native tree seeds and seedlings. Continued engagements with this group will enable the creation of extremely informative tools and materials to fill the practical, policy, and technical capacity gaps in Tanzania, hence truly diversifying and enhancing Tanzania's NTS.

Both the theoretical sessions and practical sessions of the trainings were highly participatory. The strong camaraderie created by gathering the participants from different projects with similar goals was a positive outcome. The level of participant enthusiasm was uncommon. This was very encouraging to all.

The training also became a forum for participants to engage and give input to future discussions at higher levels and to have input into future policies and practices by the stakeholders who promote this project. Through their contribution of resolutions and prioritization of species, they were given an opportunity to share their experience on NTS seeds saving and issues related to conservation and continued learning from each other from different contexts. They decided at the end to create a network of practitioners who from now will be communicating among themselves through a WhatsApp group.

Stakeholder engagement takes more time than anticipated, especially when multiple sectors and regions are involved. Flexibility in planning and use of hybrid (physical + virtual) engagement models can improve participation. The adaptive response to this is to establish designated local focal points to support localised coordination. Scheduled engagements around major sector events to increase attendance.

Some native species prioritised for collection mismatch their phenological calendar, thus propagation lacked immediate seed availability during the survey period, which affected the timing of propagation trials. Phenological timing (i.e., flowering and fruiting seasons) must be integrated into work planning for any biological resource collection. The adaptive response for this is to adjust the propagation calendar to align with the natural seed availability of selected species.

Initial training and consultations revealed fewer women involved in the technical and decision-making domains across institutions. Gender-sensitive selection criteria alone are not enough; rather, active outreach and institutional sensitisation are needed to promote equitable representation. This has been responded to by conducting gender-awareness briefings during

stakeholder meetings and TFS training sessions as well as internalising through project reports. Prioritised the selection of female trainees and included GESI modules in ToT sessions.

At the partner level, some lessons that were learned were that early involvement of village governments and local authorities facilitated smoother implementation and access to critical information, such as forest boundaries and species-specific data. Local botanists and community members provided significant contributions by identifying native tree species using local names and sharing traditional ecological knowledge. This highlighted the value of integrating indigenous knowledge into conservation practices. There is a needy to establish and preserve means of keeping records/information on each different native tree species rather than herbarium, to facilitate ease access of information at any time of need.

All these lessons learned are being carried forward into the second year of the project, to improve the quality of engagements, outputs and enable ease of access to information through the Web-based hub, as has been pointed out.

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

- *Comment - The gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) statement is vague and could be strengthened:*

BGCI is strengthening its GESI approach having now an internal person dedicated to this.

In the framework of the project, we followed the recommendations provided during the GESI webinar organised by DEFRA, and produced a GESI Analysis report, attached in Annexes 18 and 19. The report includes some recommendations which we will execute in Year 2 of the project.

We have also delivered a GESI introduction session during the second ToT training, focused on: a) what is GESI; b) why is GESI important; c) gender equality in Tanzania; d) GESI in practice; e) next steps understanding GESI. (See Annex 12 for the training report). Another session will focus more on the practical aspect of GESI implementation and will be delivered to partners and key stakeholders in May 2025.

- *Comment - GESI considerations have not been factored into the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan or logframe:*

After collecting feedback and comments on the GESI analysis and during the next GESI session with project partners, we will be able to plan any potential measure to integrate better the GESI topic into the project M&E and log-frame. If needed, we will update the log-frame and submit the new version.

- *Comment - The links to poverty reduction could be clearer:*

Unsustainable forest management and illegal logging of wild species not only contributes to the biodiversity crisis and the current unprecedented loss of the world's forests but has also impact on livelihoods of those who are reliant on them. The project, increasing access to a wider native species portfolio, through better knowledge about their usefulness, practices in seed collection, storage, propagation, planting and management, will have an impact on the NTS market, with a potential for private seed suppliers/nurseries to expand their businesses and increase employment opportunities.

Working through a wide and diversified network of stakeholders, the project actions will further promote and strengthen the role of local people in the NTS supply chain and market. With previous projects in other countries, we have proved the essential role of communities involvement in seed collection and NTS propagation and planting, and the impact on sustainability and livelihood improvement. The training component will provide people with skills in seed collection, management and production, which can be transferable to other employment opportunities. These skills can also increase livelihood opportunities for restoration of timber species, and biodiversity as green economies grow, and biodiversity credits develop. NTS resources will be available via the online hub to a wider audience.

In the longer term, application of knowledge of growing and planting the right native trees in the right place for the right purpose (in current and future climates) will enable the design and

implementation of climate proof and productive agricultural, forestry and agroforestry land use systems. This can have a positive impact on the farmers livelihood, making the system more resilient, the soil more fertile through the integration of species NTS and the product offer wider, including native fruits, medicinal native trees, etc.

- *Comment - In the logframe:*
    - *Outputs and Outcomes could be SMARTer. For example, 0.1 & 0.3 could be strengthened to measure the scale of change, and 0.2 could be improved as number of downloads of a tool does not necessarily mean it is being used as intended;*

The recommendation will be considered during the monitoring and evaluation of the impact, adopting SMARTer indicators and means of evaluations as for example survey/training assessment to measure the training impact, knowledge acquired by the participants and new practices adopted (indicator 0.3). To measure the scale of change in terms of availability of NTS (indicator 0.1), we have developed a detailed and comprehensive survey form which includes lot of parameters that, when compared with the endline survey, will allow us to measure the impact (See survey in Annex 6). The same approach will be applied to measure the extent of use of the “What to plant where” tool: a survey involving key stakeholders will be conducted in the last quarter of the project to assess the actual utilisation of the tools provided in the web-based hub.

- *the logic of why and how outputs will contribute to the outcome for poverty reduction could be strengthened.*

By assessing the main constrains and challenges for NTS provision, both at policy level and in terms of technical knowledge and capacity, the project guides the development of tools and training programs for NTS, as well as the development of complementary tools for policy implementation. All of this will help increase the NTS portfolio and facilitate access, which, in combination with the advocacy and awareness creation component, will contribute expand the demand for and market of NTS, creating potential new income-generating activities for local communities. See also section 5 for more details. We will take in consideration the recommendation in measuring the impacts, highlighting the links to poverty reduction.

10. Risk Management

Delivery chain risk map: one of the partner, Migombani Botanic Garden, does not have a strong administrative body and therefore we have preferred to sign a consultancy agreement with the person in charge of the activities implementation, who was the curator of the botanic garden for long time and still has strong link with the community organisation involved in the garden management. Payments have been established for each activity implemented with a final amount to be paid after conclusion of the implementation and submission of a satisfactory report.

Issue register: at the beginning of the project implementation, the Project Manager was changed from what was proposed in the application. The assigned Project Manager has experience in managing other Darwin Initiative projects and NTS restoration projects and she is based in Kenya, which makes easier to travel to Tanzania for project implementation and monitoring.

The updated Risk Register is attached.

11. Scalability and durability

The active involvement of a wide and diversified range of partners and stakeholders in all phases of the project implementation, including the establishment of the Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG) with members representing different institutions, from government, research, academic and conservation organisations and NGOs, contributes to the ownership of the project and the future sustainability. The outreaching capacity of the project partners, and their networks, covers all Tanzania regions, including Zanzibar archipelago, and a wider audience will be reached out through the promotion of the web-based hub.

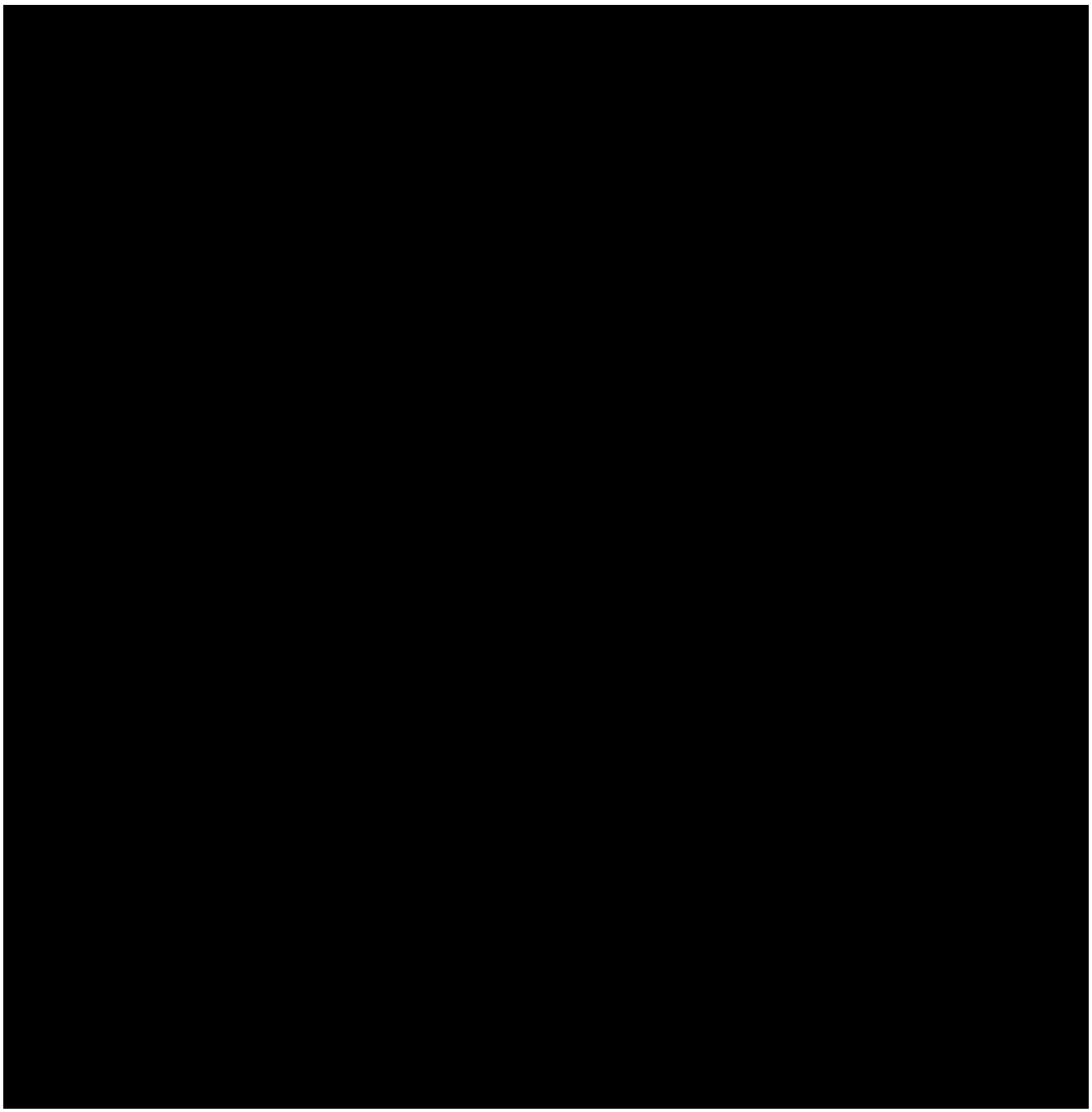
The capacitation scaling approach is also applied in this project, through the capacity building component organised with Training of Trainers (ToT), delivering the training within their networks and with the creation of materials open accessible through the Self-learning section in the web-based hub. The capacity building programme has been tailored based on a need assessment survey collected from the project partners and their networks. Using the ToT approach also means skills can be shared beyond the time frame of the project. Information on seed collection, propagation and planting will be available via the open access web-based hub.

The Output 4 focuses on the development of a National Native Tree Seed Strategy and the creation of complementary tools for the implementation, based on a policy gap analysis. Tanzania Forest Service, main partner of the project, is developing a new tree seed regulation, which will be discussed by the working groups established during the first policy consultation workshop, which will be working at the production of complementary tools, guidelines and best practice manuals, to make the regulation a tool available nationally and for system change, having potential impact on ecological restoration across a large landscape. Additionally, BGCI will play a key role in support to in-country partners through the African Botanic Garden Network (ABGN), as well as sharing lessons learnt to other countries, especially through the RTRP-Seed Project (Click on table Right Tree, Right Place – Seed Project) on-going in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda and Burkina Faso.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

The team has made significant efforts to publicize the project. For instance, social media posts have been shared on LinkedIn and Facebook by BGCI, BGCI Africa and Tanzania Forest Service, highlighting the activities of the project. In the posts shared, the Darwin Initiative is always mentioned as the donor. These channels have been effective in sharing the activities of the project both to the organizations involved in the project and to people who are not part of it, therefore creating a bigger outreach for the project. For trainings and workshops delivered in person, branded T-shirts and notebooks were made as publicity materials, that also include the Darwin Initiative logo, to recognize the contribution of the UK government towards the project. In all engagements for the project, including trainings, workshops and meetings related to restoration of native trees in Tanzania, information is shared on the Darwin Initiative funded project, and the logos are also included in all our presentations.

13. Safeguarding



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 Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	**94,529**	**91,862**	**-3%**	

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]		Fondation Franklinia Tanzania Government to TFS
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	[redacted]		IKI

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

As we continue to implement the project, a sustainable exit strategy takes shape that will continue enhancing the native trees species portfolio of Tanzania. The project is creating new collaborations and partnerships among organizations, individuals, experts and univeristies that are enable great cross sharing of both knowledge and resources. For instance, a renowned expert in tree seeds and plant health, Dr. H. P. Msanga published a book on seed germination of indigenous trees in Tanzania that had not been in circulation for some time. Through this project, over 30 copies have been printed and distributed to different institutions, to enhance their work in native trees germination. These experts have been part of capacity building trainings all over Tanzania and remain in contact with the organizations to continue offering support. The project has also brought people from different sectors and organizations together (who formerly did not know about each other) to not only discuss critical issues around native tree species, but they have formed strong working relationships. An incredibly informative platform of trainers has been created (connected through a WhatsApp group), that has been highly interactive and useful in giving practical day – day advice. Here, the trainers share any challenges they experience in

the course of their daily work in the nurseries, tree seed centres and restoration work, and inspiring lessons with their counterparts, making this learning and enhancement of technical capacity ongoing.

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 (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

The project, starting with the data from the Global Tree Assessment (GTA), an initiative led by BGCI and the IUCN Species Survival Commission Global Tree Specialist Group, assessing the conservation status for all the world's tree species available on the IUCN Red List, and working together with the established Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG), composed of members from Government Agency, Tree Seed Centres, private sector suppliers, Research Institute, Botanic Gardens, Academic Institutions, and NGOs working on biodiversity conservation and tree planting projects, identified 100 priority useful Native Tree Species to be promoted. Different criteria, having impact on the biodiversity and local livelihood, have been used for the species prioritisation, as for instance: the IUCN Red List Status, the socio-economic and cultural value, the ecological importance and the natural regeneration potential.

A team of experts in Native Tree Species of Tanzania coming from different sectors was established to conduct a capacity need assessment, evaluate policy gaps, constraints and potential tools to facilitate policy implementation and NTS integration.

Capacity building and experience sharing sessions were held within the experts team to train Trainers of trainers, creating excellent opportunities for peer-to-peer learning, from scientific to practical skills to improve quality of NTS seedlings production. Both the theoretical sessions and practical sessions of the trainings were highly participatory, with an uncommon level of participation.

Continued engagements with this group will enable the creation of highly informative tools and materials to fill practical, policy and technical capacity gaps in Tanzania, truly diversifying and enhancing Tanzania's NTS. A web-based hub has been created where planning tools for NTS planting and management can be collected, easily accessible, and able to connect a wide range of key stakeholders (tree growers, nursery, conservation organisation, government institution, research centres, etc.).

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	**File Name or File Location**	**Caption including description, country and credit**	**Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)**	**Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)**
Image	Practical Nursery Training	Practical training at ECHO East Africa nursery on propagation and nursery management in Arusha, Tanzania	**Facebook** African Botanic Garden Network Botanic Gardens Conservation International **Instagram** @yourbgci	

			LinkedIn African Botanic Garden Network Botanic Gardens Conservation International	
Image	Field Training on Plant Identification and Sample Collection	Practical training on seed collection, plant identification and sample collection in Dodoma, Tanzania.	**Facebook** African Botanic Garden Network Botanic Gardens Conservation International **Instagram** @yourbgci **LinkedIn** African Botanic Garden Network Botanic Gardens Conservation International	
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

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

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Environmentally and economically resilient Tanzanian Native Tree Species are sequestering CO_2, benefiting biodiversity and generating significant economic activity nationally from 2026 to reach AFR100 and other targets by 2050.	So far, the project has built the capacity of 76 trainers, who have gone ahead to train 206 people (including government, civil society, academia and community tree growers) on the supply chain of NTS, from seed to tree conservation actions. The under-construction nurseries directory, the seed zone and potential vegetation maps and other resources collected in the web-based open access hub, will help guide the planting of the right tree in the right place, improve resilience, and encourage sustainable restoration practices and thereby enhancing biodiversity.	
Outcome Tanzanian Native Tree Species (NTS) seed portfolio diversity increased prioritising NTS of high value to people and biodiversity.		
Outcome indicator 0.1 Availability of NTS in National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private suppliers increased	This will be measured close to the end of the project through an end survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings, which will be compared to the baseline produced with the initial survey.	The 100 useful NTS prioritised will be promoted to be integrated into restoration and agroforestry projects, and to be grown in nurseries.
Outcome indicator 0.2 Seed/seedling end users and businesses use 'What to plant where' tools (Project target: at least 130 people by end of project)	This will be measure during Year 2, when the web-based hub will be fully active online and shared among different stakeholders, and the seed sources and potential vegetation maps produced.	Development of the seed sources and potential vegetation maps; upload maps and other resources to the web-based hub and promoting to a wide audience of users.
Outcome indicator 0.3 Enhanced capacity of tree growers to use and provide NTS	282 people have been trained on seed collection, propagation, nursery management and will be able to put in practice the skills acquired for producing a wider NTS portfolio, of better quality and climate resilient. The under-construction nursery directory will also facilitate the NTS supply offer and demand, and the different resources that will be published on the web hub, will increase awareness and knowledge on importance and uses of NTS and their integration into restoration and agroforestry practices.	Promotion of the 100 NTS prioritised; promotion of the web-based hub and nursery directory at national level.

Outcome indicator 0.4 National NTS Policy developed by end of project	A list of tools and guidance documents to improve the policy implementation has been agreed and the SSCG members will be working on their development during the next months.	Working groups to develop tools and guidance for improving policy implementation.
Output 1 Assessment of current NTS portfolio and of conservation opportunities/priorities carried out, and constraints identified.		
Output indicator 1.1 Establishment of and consultation with Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG) by Y1, Q2. **(DI-C19)**	SSCG established with around 30 members and actively engaged in all activities implemented so far. Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 1 and 2.	SSCG will play a key role for next year, in promoting the species prioritised within their network and promoting the web-based hub, resources and tools produced.
Output indicator 1.2 Identification of the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS by Y1, Q3. **(DI-C19)**	Report on the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS produced, see Annex 3 and 4.	During year 2 the SSCG and other stakeholders will work on tools as guidelines, best practices guide, manuals to address the practical constraints and enhance the policy implementation.
Output indicator 1.3 Baseline data gathered and published on availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government (actual data), NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers (estimated based on a stratified sample), including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity by Y1, Q3. **(DI-C07; DI C19)**	Baseline on capacity needs assessment and a species and nursery survey on the availability of NTS have been produced. Data are available in annexes 5 and 6.	This data will be compared with the end line survey to measure the project impact on technical skills and availability of NTS.
Output indicator 1.4 List of at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS to be targeted by the project developed in consultation with SSCG and using results of baseline study and conservation planning workshop, by end of Y1, Q4.	List of 100 useful NTS produced through a participatory process for species prioritisation. See Annex 10.	During year 2 the 100 NTS will be promoted to be integrated into restoration projects, agroforestry, etc. Specific guidance and knowledge products will be produced for some species.
Output 2 Data and tools for NTS collection, processing, storage and propagation developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers.		
Output indicator 2.1	Web-based hub established, see link: https://www.bgci.org/our-work/inspiring-and-leading-	During next quarters the hub will be enriched with different resources as seed zone and

Tanzania NTS web-based hub developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers online by Y1, Q3	people/where-we-work/africa/ (Click on tab Tanzania's Native Tree Species)	potential vegetation maps, guidelines, best practices manuals, video tutorials, and promoted at national level.
Output indicator 2.2 NTS web-based hub resources available to users by Y1, Q4. **(DI-C01)**	Web-hub is already online with resources organised in three sections: NTS resources; self-learning portal; What to plant where. Few resources have been uploaded already but more will be added in the next quarters. A nursery's directory is under construction.	During next quarter the web-hub will be enriched with more resources and promoted to users, through the project partners and SSCG members. Training on how to use the different tools will also be organised.
Output indicator 2.3 Seed Zone Maps for at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS, seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS and Potential Vegetation Maps available by Y2, Q2. **(DI B02; DI-C01 DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-AO4)**	Local consultant identified and engaged. 30 NTS out of the 100 prioritised species have been selected for propagation protocols development (See Annex 10).	Starting from the data provided by the project partners, in the next quarter the consultant will start the development of the seed zone and vegetation maps. Partners will work on the propagation trials.
Output 3 National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private sector seed/seedling suppliers trained in NTS collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting.		
Output indicator 3.1 20 seed collectors/technicians from the National Tree Seed Centres, laboratories and NGOs/CBOs (Trainer of trainers) and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector enterprises, trained in NTS seed collection, processing, and storage. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q2) **(DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04)** Output indicator 3.2 20 government and NGOs/CBOs nursery managers (Trainer of Trainers), and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private nurseries, trained in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation	76 people from national tree seed centres, TFS, NGOs, CBOs, academia, and community and private nurseries trained as trainers and 206 people from NGOs, CBOs, community and private nurseries, TFS and academic institutions trained on seed collection, processing, and storage, GESI, climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and nursery management, and plant health (See lists of participants and training reports in annexes 11, 12, 13 and 14).	An online and more in-depth training on GESI will be conducted in the second year. The trainers will also train more people on the modules that were offered in the second ToT that covered GESI, climate resilient NTS selection, propagation, and plant health.

and marketing. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q3) **(DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04)**		
Output 4 A National NTS Policy developed for Tanzania and creation of complementary tools for implementation.		
Output indicator 4.1 National NTS Policy developed with TFS and SSCG, that provides mechanisms for direct livelihood benefits of communities, by end of Y1, available for consultation during Y2, and finalised by end of Y2. **(DI-C04; DI-C19; DI-D03)**	Report on existing policy gaps (See Annexes 3). Consultation workshop with 19 participants to present the report, the survey results on main policy and practical constrains to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS, and discuss next steps (See Annex 15).	During next quarters working groups will be organised to develop tools to support policy implementation.
Output indicator 4.2 'What to plant where' tools available, promoted and widely used by seed/seedling end users and businesses (Project target: at least 1,000 people by end of project)**. (DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-AO4; DI-D05)**	To be upload to the web-based hub in Y2.	The results of the seed sources and potential vegetation maps will be used to develop the "What to plant where" tool in year 2 and promoted at national level.
Output indicator 4.3 Repeat survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers, including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity compared to baseline by project end.	To be measured in Y2.	
Output indicator 4.4 Project approach recorded, with challenges and successes documented, so it can be rolled out in other countries with high tree diversity and limited NTS portfolio.	To be measured in Y2.	

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: Environmentally and economically resilient Tanzanian Native Tree Species are sequestering CO_2, benefiting biodiversity and generating significant economic activity nationally from 2026 to reach AFR100 and other targets by 2050.			
Outcome: Tanzanian Native Tree Species (NTS) seed portfolio diversity increased prioritising NTS of high value to people and biodiversity.	0.1 Availability of NTS in National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private suppliers increased 0.2 Seed/seedling end users and businesses use 'What to plant where' tools (Project target: at least 130 people by end of project) 0.3 Enhanced capacity of tree growers to use and provide NTS 0.4 National NTS Policy developed by end of project	0.1 End survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers 0.2 Number of downloads 0.3 Training records and certificates. Repeat survey of technical capacity 0.4 National NTS policy document	Native trees of high value to people and biodiversity are available and can be integrated in planting/reforestation projects.
Output 1 Assessment of current NTS portfolio and of conservation opportunities/priorities carried out, and constraints identified.	1.1. Establishment of and consultation with Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG) by Y1, Q2. **(DI-C19)** 1.2. Identification of the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS by Y1, Q3. **(DI-C19)** 1.3. Baseline data gathered and published on availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government (actual data), NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers (estimated based on a stratified sample), including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity by Y1, Q3. **(DI-C07; DI C19)** 1.4 List of at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS to be	1.1. SSCG membership list aggregated according to gender; minutes of meetings; summary report. 1.2. Meeting minutes; summary report; list of constraints. 1.3. Questionnaire; visit reports; summary report published online.	Representative private seed/seedling suppliers can be identified and persuaded to participate. Mitigated by helping to ensure access to NTS markets is enhanced.

	targeted by the project developed in consultation with SSCG and using results of baseline study and conservation planning workshop, by end of Y1, Q4.	1.4 List of 100 identified species made available to government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector on web-based hub.	
Output 2 Data and tools for NTS collection, processing, storage and propagation developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers.	2.1. Tanzania NTS web-based hub developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers online by Y1, Q3 2.2. NTS web-based hub resources available to users by Y1, Q4. **(DI-C01)** 2.3. Seed Zone Maps for at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS, seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS and Potential Vegetation Maps available by Y2, Q2. **(DI B02; DI-C01 DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-AO4)**	2.1. Website established. 2.2. Number of NTS tools and resources online; number of website users; number of downloads of resources; online training courses; databases. 2.3. Seed zone map published online; Potential Vegetation map available online, propagation protocols.	The developed tools are used to prioritise NTS of high level for people and biodiversity.
Output 3 National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private sector seed/seedling suppliers trained in NTS collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting.	3.1. 20 seed collectors/technicians from the National Tree Seed Centres, laboratories and NGOs/CBOs (Trainer of trainers) and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector enterprises, trained in NTS seed collection, processing, and storage. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q2) **(DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04)** 3.2. 20 government and NGOs/CBOs nursery managers (Trainer of Trainers), and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private nurseries, trained in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q3) **(DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04)**	3.1. Training records; certificates awarded aggregated according to gender. 3.2. Training records; certificates awarded aggregated according to gender.	Staff from government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector receiving the trainings, remain in their role for the duration of the project and beyond.

Output 4 A National NTS Policy developed for Tanzania and creation of complementary tools for implementation.	4.1. National NTS Policy developed with TFS and SSCG, that provides mechanisms for direct livelihood benefits of communities, by end of Y1, available for consultation during Y2, and finalised by end of Y2. **(DI-C04; DI-C19; DI-D03)** 4.2. 'What to plant where' tools available, promoted and widely used by seed/seedling end users and businesses (Project target: at least 1,000 people by end of project)**. (DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-AO4; DI-D05)** 4.3. Repeat survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers, including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity compared to baseline by project end. 4.4 Project approach recorded, with challenges and successes documented, so it can be rolled out in other countries with high tree diversity and limited NTS portfolio	4.1. National NTS Policy document with amount of seed needed and beneficiaries. 4.2. Tools published online and promoted; downloads; collection/planting/production records 4.3. Survey records; visit reports; summary report published online 4.4. Questionnaire; visit reports; final recommendations with case studies published online	Policy makers people remain committed to develop a national NTS policy.

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)

Output 1:

1.1. Establish a Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG), including Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers
1.2. Carry out consultation across sectors to identify the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS
1.3. Conduct baseline survey of technical capacity and availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers
1.4 Work with SSCG to develop a list of at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS to be targeted by the project

Output 2:
2.1. Develop Tanzania NTS web-based hub and share online with seed/seedling suppliers

2.2. Develop NTS web-based hub of resources, including data sources such as GlobalTree Portal, GlobUNT, Seed Information Database, BGCI's Propagation Database and Climate Assessment Tool.
2.3. Develop Seed Zone and Potential Vegetation Maps for at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS.
2.4 Develop seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS.

Output 3:
3.1. Train as trainers 20 seed technicians from NTSC and NGOs/CBOs, and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in NTS seed collection, processing and storage, including GESI training for the trainers

3.2. Train as trainers 20 nursery managers and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing, including GESI training for the trainers

Output 4:
4.1. Develop draft national NTS Policy with TFS and Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (Output 1), share draft for consultation and develop final version
4.2.1 Promote National Seed Zone Map to ensure it is widely used by at least 1000 seed/seedling end users and businesses
4.2.2. Share digital PV maps on what to plant where, Climate Assessment Tool and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS online, promote widely and track usage
4.3. Repeat survey of technical capacity and NTS seeds/seedlings availability across Government, NGO and private sector suppliers
4.4 Document and record the project approach, challenges and successes, so that it can be scaled up to other countries that have high tree diversity but limited NTS portfolio

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

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
DI-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	2.3 3.1/3.2 4.2	People	Men	119			119	60
DI-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	2.3 3.1/3.2 4.2	People	Women	87			87	60
DI-A03	Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	2.3 3.1/3.2 4.2	Number	Governmental organisation	6			6	
DI-A03	Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	2.3 3.1/3.2 4.2	Number	Non-governmental / private organisation	43			43	
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	2.3 3.1/3.2 4.2	People	Men					To be measured in Y2
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	2.3 3.1/3.2 4.2	People	Women					To be measured in Y2
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered	3.1/3.2	People	Men	55				10

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
	further training								
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training	3.1/3.2	People	Women	21				10
DI-B02	Number of new or improved species management plans available and endorsed	2.3	Number	New					To be measured in Y2
DI-B02	Number of new or improved species management plans available and endorsed	2.3	Number	Improved					To be measured in Y2
DI-B07	Number of policies with biodiversity provisions that have been enacted or amended	4.1	Number of instruments	Enacted					To be measured in Y2
DI-B07	Number of policies with biodiversity provisions that have been enacted or amended	4.1		Amended					To be measured in Y2
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	2.2/2.3	Number	English					To be measured in Y2
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	2.2/2.3	Number	Swahili					To be measured in Y2
DI-C04	New assessments of community use of biodiversity resources published	4.1	Number						To be measured in Y2

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
The Native Tree Species (NTS) web-based hub	Guidelines Manuals Self-learning materials Maps				BGCI and project partners	https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/native-tree-species-nts-web-based-hub/

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?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
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.	X
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.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	