



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Darwin Initiative Extra Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DAREX004
Project title	Partnering for a biodiverse, prosperous, and resilient Tarangire Ecosystem landscape
Country/ies	Tanzania
Lead Partner	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Project partner(s)	Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), Istituto Oikos (IO), Tanzania People and Wildlife (TPW)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£ 4,659,153
Start/end dates of project	Start: 01/04/2022 End: 31/03/2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2023 - March 2024 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Alphonse [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	Under development
Report author(s) and date	Charles [REDACTED], (project manager) & Philipo [REDACTED] (MEL Specialist), date 24/04/2024

1. Project summary

Northern Tanzania’s 3.5-million-hectare Tarangire ecosystem boasts the third-largest terrestrial mammal migration in East Africa. Like the Serengeti migration, wildebeest, zebra, and other wildlife in Tarangire move seasonally to find food and water. However, unlike the Serengeti where nearly all the wildlife’s dispersal range falls within government-protected areas, in Tarangire 80% of the lands that wildlife needs fall outside of the national park and are shared with local communities. The landscape is home to over 500,000 people spread across more than 150 villages and nine administrative districts that depend largely on pastoralist livelihoods. This culturally, economically, and ecologically vibrant landscape is increasingly threatened by activities that fragment and degrade the open rangelands which livestock and wildlife depend on.

Today, population growth, changing social values and structures, and climate change impacts degrade rangelands and increase pressures through resource scarcity and conflict. The landscape’s human population has increased by 35% from 2002 to 2012 and is forecast to double in the next 24 years. Simultaneously, the Tarangire ecosystem is too dry to consistently produce

quality crops, which will worsen with climate change. Climate models project that per capita water availability for Tanzania may decline by 76% by 2080. Yet outside investors are offering finance to lease traditional grazing lands for row-crop agriculture. Between 2000 and 2014 there was a 46% increase in area under row-crop agriculture across the Simanjiro plains, one of the most important wildlife dispersal areas of the Tarangire ecosystem. Such rapid land use change results in habitat fragmentation which undermines the landscape's ability to produce integrated grazing lands for pastoralists and seasonal habitat for wildlife. The depletion of wildlife populations is also driven by weak local incentives to protect wildlife from illegal use and habitat degradation. Furthermore, tenure rights are historically insecure especially for pastoral communities, which is a disincentive to participate in better landscape management. Community governance capacity is low and, in many areas, lacking, causing significant challenges in sustainable nature-based enterprises management for and by communities.

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

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

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

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

IF we undertake rangeland management actions that are targeted, robust and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs;

and IF we develop sustainable and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods; and IF we create the enabling conditions for landscape-scale biodiversity conservation;

THEN: key wildlife populations will be stable or increasing in the targeted areas. Important grazing and migratory routes that connect major ecosystems in the northern rangelands will be more secure, with at least 49 villages and 1 WMA (120,000 people) participating in and financially and socially benefitting from the improved management of their communal grazing land, and a minimum of 700,000 hectares of key habitat designated as integrated grazing land for livestock and wildlife; and rangeland conditions will be stabilized or improved in those areas. The project is located on designated communal grazing land in 49 villages and one Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in three districts (Simanjiro, Monduli and Longido) in Manyara and Arusha regions in Northern Tanzania. Please, see the project map in figure 2.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project has integrated stakeholder mapping and engagement from day one, realizing that there are stakeholders with varied levels of interest and influence on the project goals. During year 1, the project team conducted a stakeholder mapping exercise (see figure 1, annex 4) to identify key stakeholders and their strengths or value-add to the project and categorized them on a four-quadrant mapping tool to prioritize their engagement. This was used to inform the

community awareness raising and consultation plan. Key players with high influence and high interest include:

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

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

In this reporting period, the key achievements through this partnership include (through the UCRT): strengthening community rights in the village ownership (supporting 3 village land use planning and 3 Certificates of Communities Rights of Occupancy – covering 21,000 ha) and training to 30 new grazing coordinators and preparations of 20 seasonal grazing plans. Furthermore, all of the four partners have supported activities related to rangeland restoration in 991 ha in total in the three districts. TNC has supported the establishment of 11 pasture demonstration plots in 11 villages. In terms of developing the soil carbon project, TNC and UCRT have conducted community consultation on engaging the 29 communities on the discussing and signing Letter of Intent and the Project Concept Note has been prepared and submitted to Tanzania's national registry. TNC is liaising with Terracarbon on the ongoing work for developing the Project Design Document.

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

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

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

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities.

Activities under Output 1

1.3 The implementing partners continue to put in place a science-based project management system for determining the best practices for Integrated Rangeland Management (IRM) in the landscape. The IRM handbook is aimed to provide a one-stop point for all approaches to rangelands management, encompassing the three key approaches used by all four partners to address rangelands governance and management challenges. This handbook summarizes the three approaches and provides alternative ways in which partners could complement to address the gaps in those approaches. The IRM working group was established, composed of rangelands management experts from the four organizations. In Year 2, rangeland working group meetings proposed IRM handbook be updated to include rangeland's health monitoring approaches by three implementing partners (OIKOS, TPW and UCRT). Also, the team agreed to add two new chapters (chapters 4 and 5) which will highlight areas for integration of three rangelands management approaches and lessons learned as well as having an integrated landscape scale rangelands monitoring plan.

1.5 During the first half of year 2, UCRT introduced the project in 24 new villages bringing the total communities reached so far to 48 and engaged the communities through village general assemblies (VGAs) on the need to either create or strengthen governance institutions at the village level to oversee the implementation of the best practices in rangelands management. The proposal is to restructure grazing/CCROs committees to create the Village Rangelands Management Committee (VRMC) consisting of 11 members, including the Ward Livestock Officer, the VLUM chairperson, a traditional leader, and at least five women. The VRMC will assume the role of an independent institution at the village level overseeing governance and management of communal grazing resources as well as the soil carbon project at the village level. VRMC will report to the village government. The proposed restructuring was agreed by the VGAs in all 24 villages and the structure will be intrinsic within the Holistic Planned Rangeland Management (HPRM) best practices. During the second half of year 2, the focus shifted to strengthening both villages and ward-level rangeland committees on new livestock guideline that protects, manage, and improve village grazing areas. The participants of the training included ward joint grazing areas committee members, CCROs committee members, village leaders, traditional leaders, Women Rights and Leadership Forum (WRLF) representatives, livestock extension officers, ward councilors and ward executive officers. The aim is to ensure the effective

engagement of the key organs when setting up VRMC in 49 villages planned during year 3 (figure 2 and annexes 1.5).

1.6 The second round of community consultation (Sensitization Phase) on the soil carbon project and its linkage with the IRM was conducted in 26 communities covering 1,127 people. During the meetings, topics included (a) a General description of greenhouse gases, their causes and impact on climate change and how they contribute to prolonged drought in the region, with socio-economic and ecological impacts; (b) an Introduction to soil carbon concepts and their linkage to partners' previous interventions, such as communal land tenure security, rangelands health improvement, and how IRM best practices contribute into increase in soil organic carbon stocks; (c) Introduction and overview of carbon markets and their functionality, i.e., pay for performance, measured impact; (d) General introduction to the soil carbon project's goals and objectives; (e) An overview of how carbon markets work; (f) Responsibilities of the project and the community and benefits to the community; (g) National Policy and legal framework for the soil carbon concept. The Engagement Phase (step 1) has been conducted in 11 villages in Longido District and 18 communities in Monduli District (figure 3 and annex 1.6). The communities in Simanjiro District will be covered during quarter 1 in year 3 together with the agreement phase for all 50 communities.

1.7 During the first half of year 2, UCRT assessed performance and gaps for Herders Under The Tree Schools (HUTTS) implementation in three communities and conducted practical herding with herders to enforce bunched herding, one of the HPRM best practices. HUTTS that were established in year 1 and reached 350 herders are progressing well. HUTTS was introduced in 10 new villages that were identified during the first half of year 1. The project team has also developed HUTTS training program, multiplied, and distributed HUTTS guides to Grazing Coordinators. HUTTS is a behavioral change mechanism employed to raise herders' awareness of the IRM best practice principles and enables them to implement and enforce practices such as bunched herding and compliance with rotational grazing and the level of grasses that need to be left as a reserve for fast regrowth, thereby avoiding overgrazing among other irresponsible behavior leading to rangelands degradation. The year 3 plan will include scaling up the HUTTS program to at least 50% of the villages implementing IRM with the integration of the pasture demo plots with the HUTTS program for improving the grazing areas.

1.8 Key implementers of the Holistic Planned Rangeland Management model are 3 grazing coordinators selected in each project participating village, currently around 105 grazing coordinators volunteer to ensure compliance with grazing plans and other best practices as well as manage HUTTS. The grazing coordinators report on the rangeland status to the village grazing committee and the village council. To strengthen this, we hold annual meetings involving grazing coordinators and herders to create a community of practice. During the second half of year 2, UCRT conducted this meeting involving grazing coordinators from 10 new villages and herders to discuss experiences and challenges and way forward. The activity was successfully implemented during last quarter of year 2 involving villages of Orkejuloongishu, Karao, Engusero, Namalulu, Komolo, Lolbene, Losokonoi, Moita Bwawani, Moita Kiloriti and Makuyuni. These participants understand the key drivers that enhance implementations of holistic planned grazing management, the challenges behind implementations of grazing plans, strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities available all of which are crucial since it help practitioners to come up with the ideal, impactful, and attainable plan. A team of 5 UCRT staff and 4 District officials were involved in the implementation of the activity where the government staff were rangeland officers and livestock officers (*Figure 6 and annexes 1.8*).

Activities under Output 2

2.1 This activity is aimed at engaging pastoralists to adopt small-scale feedlots. During the first half of year 2, TNC contracted the International Collaborative for Science, Education, and the Environment (ICSEE) to enroll and train more than 120 pastoralist members of 8 fattening groups from 4 project villages through practical demonstration of alternative ways of fattening livestock. The livestock group members visited the feedlot two times and received training on how the

feedlot operates. They visited when the livestock entered the feedlot and once during the exit of their livestock. To enhance livestock value chains aimed at reducing climate change impact on pastoralists, reducing, or maintaining grazing pressure through commercial destocking for improved livelihood and increased pastoral resilience, sustaining best grazing practices (IRM), and supplying more balanced pasture access between wildlife and livestock. This is a behavioral change mechanism employed to change Maasai pastoralist culture from keeping large herds for prestige into a more pro-conservation and livelihood-enhancing pastoralism (Annex 2.1).

2.2 During the first half of year 2, the leadership and ownership structure of the Women Cultural Boma (WCB) in Engaresero village was overhauled through a meeting that involved 55 participants facilitated by UCRT. Based on this, a new governance model was established, where 30 women formed a steering committee to represent the members of the cultural boma. This new approach of leadership will ensure transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness of all stakeholders. The new design of the cultural bomas was established which involves cultural center and 4 lodges. During the second half of year 2, UCRT joined efforts with the Pastoral Women Council (PWC), a local NGO; to fund the construction of the Women's Cultural Tourism Centre (WCTC) and 4 tourist guest houses, an ideal means to diversify women's economic opportunity in Engaresero through eco-tourism. 4 tourist guest houses are under construction and will enable women to diversify tourism economic options apart from relying on the sale of cultural ornaments. The construction of WCTC was agreed upon between the Engaresero village council, Engaresero Eramatare Community Development Initiative (EECDI), a community-based organization in Engaresero village, PWC and UCRT. UCRT through the Darwin fund has constructed 2 guest houses and PWC has constructed 2. In addition to the construction of 4 guest houses, other tools such as computers and radio calls were supplied to the group (Annexes 2.2).

2.3 During the first half of year two, 20 existing beekeeping groups from Monduli and Simanjiro Districts received extension grants of USD 650 to expand their beekeeping enterprises through the purchase of new beehives. TPW conducted a 2-day enterprise and beekeeping techniques training for 5 new women's groups in Ngoley village. This represents a significant expansion of the TPW beekeeping program into the Babati District. 100 women, 20 from each group, attended the training and gained skills in entrepreneurship as well as beekeeping, including hive hanging, monitoring, and management. The training was also attended by the District Development Officer and the District Beekeeping Officer from the Babati district. Each new women's group in Ngoley also received a microgrant of USD 670 to purchase beekeeping equipment and hives. At least 220 new hives were hung in critical wildlife habitat across the landscape, 50 of these hives were hung in Ngoley village by the new groups recently receiving their first microgrants. 12 beekeeping groups in Simanjiro and Monduli Districts recorded honey harvests in year 2 harvesting a total of 904 kgs of crude honey from 97 hives, averaging 9.3 kgs per hive, \$1200 of crude honey in revenue generated during this first harvest (filtered honey=452kgs @ 12\$ = roughly \$5400 in revenue to women groups), the honey by-products are also used to develop other end beeswax products such as lip balm, soaps and skin products. In December, TPW recruited 21 women to serve as "Queen Bees" – a new role for the beekeeping program modeled after TPW's Warriors for Wildlife. With over 100 women's groups across 10 villages supported by TPW, we recognized the need for village-level assistants based in each community to facilitate day-to-day activities. In February 2024, the new Queen Bees were trained on crucial monitoring and program management tasks for the beekeeping program including reporting on women's group meetings and activities, collecting data on hive monitoring and harvests, and recording sales of honey and other beeswax products. Since the training, the Queen Bees have begun monitoring the beehives owned by their groups, recording data on the state of the hive and whether it is colonized or not. Over 800 hives have been monitored thus far, with records showing that 85% of the monitored hives are in good condition and 46% of monitored hives are colonized. In March 2024, TPW trained 33 women from Simanjiro and Monduli Districts on developing new beeswax products to add to the Mama Asali product portfolio. The trainees learned how to make new products including honey bathing bars, honey shower gel, beeswax hand balm, honey lotion bars, and

honey brightening lotion. Each product will be assessed for feasibility in the long-term and the women's groups will decide which products they want to continue making (figure 8)

2.4 TNC carbon experts worked with partners to review the relevant elements of the soil carbon project design and methodology given changes in global trends, before engaging the local government authorities and the local communities. In this reporting period, the Project Concept Note (PCN) has been submitted to the Sokoine University of Agriculture – National Carbon Monitoring Centre for review and approval. Also, by liaising with Terracarbon, the development of the Project Design Document (PDD) for the soil carbon project is ongoing. Soil sampling work, which was contracted to ICRAF, an international agroforestry research organization, has been and the report has been produced. The report provides baseline values for soil organic carbon stocks and informs methodology development, and revenue flow to communities, which will likely be achieved towards the end of the project. 45 community members from Simanjiro District (13 women) visited communities in Lindi region in southern Tanzania for an exchange trip on the governance of carbon projects.

Activities under Output 3

3.1 During the first half of year 2, UCRT started facilitation of Land Use Planning (LUP) processes, joint grazing agreement and development of land use plan by-laws in 3 new villages (Lormorijoi, Losirwa and Nanja) key to enhance sustainable protection and utilization of communal grazing resources. During the second half of year two, 3 LUPs and CCROs were finalized, LUPs by-laws were developed and signed at the district level and a joint grazing agreement between Nanja, Eng'arooji, and Arkaria was established. Through the VLUP process and joint grazing agreement, conflict on access and use is resolved and all villages can now utilize grazing resources in harmony. The three villages have passed the resolution that they need to develop a binding document that guides them in managing the land including creating a joint grazing committee with 15 members, five from each village, to oversee the implementation of the agreement. Secondly drafting a memorandum of understanding (MoU) that specifies the goals, duration, and rules of the joint agreement. Moreover, the joint grazing committee has been approved by the villages and the MoU is ready to be signed by the 4 village leaders in front of the district officials as witnesses (figure 5).

On the other hand, through the establishment of holistic planned rangeland management in an additional 10 villages (7 villages 1st half and 3 villages 2nd half), 20 seasonal (wet & dry) grazing plans were developed (figure 7). This is key to ensure rotational grazing is implemented in a grazing area covering more than 192,000 Ha to allow rest and restoration of degraded land while ensuring a stable supply of pasture. It also lays a foundation for other sustainable grazing practices such as bunched herding, invasive plant species control, and periodic rangeland health monitoring among others. Through TPW's Sustainable Rangelands Initiative (SRI), monthly pasture monitoring is being implemented in 74,600 Ha of critical communal grazing land contributing to indicator 0.1. Pasture monitoring and other SRI interventions are community-led and include rangelands monitors (24, 67% youth) and feedback meeting participants (285, 15% youth, 42% women), 309 people from 12 communities are actively participating and benefit from improved rangeland management (44% youth, 14% women), contributing to the target for indicator 0.6.

Below are two pieces of community feedback collected during the introduction of HPRM in new villages during the first half of year 2:

"I now understand that climate change is real and that we need to take action by following the planned grazing rotation system we agreed on, where livestock have to relocate to another grazing block to allow regeneration of grasses in preceding blocks, otherwise we will perish." Mr. Kelembo Olekitoo, a traditional leader from Kimokouwa village in Longido district.

"I am glad that women are now well represented in the village land governance and management institution, and I feel honoured to be one of the selected grazing coordinators in this village. This is an important role that helps our village council to plan and monitor our grazing blocks" Ms. Leah Daniel, GC member Orkejuloongishu village in Longido district.

3.2 During the first half of year 2, TNC, and UCRT have expanded the Holistic Planned Grazing (HPG) and rangelands health monitoring programs (among basic IRM components) to 7 new

villages, developing 14 wet & dry season grazing plans and selected 21 grazing coordinators to support sustainable rangelands governance and management in an area covering more than 165,000 Ha, adding them to the 23 villages and Randilen WMA that were enrolled during year 1. During the second half of year two, 3 more villages were added to IRM intervention contributing more than 31,000 Ha of priority communal grazing land under IRM practice, developing 6 wet and dry season grazing plans as well as selecting 9 grazing coordinators to support sustainable rangelands governance and management. So, in this reporting period, the established area with IRM is 196,000 Ha plus 350,000 Ha achieved in year 1 bringing the total to 546,000 Ha. This is a 78% achievement towards our indicator 0.1 (target of 700,000 Ha). During the process, 10 new Grazing Coordination Units (GCUs) were established in which 30 new grazing coordinators were selected and endorsed by VGAs. Currently, 105 grazing coordinators have been selected and obtained inception training on the principles of IRM and will attend a series of technical capacity building trainings and workshops throughout the project period to equip them with skills to sustainably implement the IRM. The project plan is to strengthen their capacity and equip all of them so that all IRM components are delivered to the grassroots e.g., through HUTTS for sustainability (figure 7).

3.3 During the first half of year 2, TNC led community engagement in Kitiangare (40 members including 26 women), Selela (30 members), Lemooti (30 members) and Randilen WMA (40 members) to implement mechanical uprooting of 95 hectares and 285 hectares of invasive plant species *Ipomea hildebrandtii* and *Dichrostachys cinerea* respectively. To date, our interventions are deterring the further spread of invasive plant species in 109,060 hectares of priority communal grazing areas in the Simanjiro and Monduli districts. Training on invasive plant species control focuses mainly on early detection and rapid responses and on efficient mechanical uprooting methods that consider specific plant regeneration mechanisms. Early training has been done in 4 new villages in Longido district implementing HPRM (Engikaret, Ranch, Lesingita and Kiserian), involving 310 individuals (figure 3.3 a - d) and mechanical uprooting of *Ipomea hildebrandtii* implemented in Ranch village (with more than 80 Ha) and Lesingita (121 Ha) villages during the second half of year 2 covering total more than 201 Ha.

Oikos continued to support the implementation of rangeland restoration work on 172 hectares in the 13 project villages, through Women Rangeland Guardians (WRGs). 4 out of the 16 villages decided to allocate multiple restoration sites to allow women from sub-villages to work near their homes. 2 WRGs from Sepeko ward and all 4 villages of Engaruka ward have developed their group constitution, which will be registered at the district level during the first half of year three. Remaining groups will work on their constitution development at the beginning of year 3. 160 participants from all project villages (10 from each village), including WRG, traditional leaders and local government members, participated in a learning exchange visit on rangeland restoration to the experienced WRG group from Naitolia. In addition, 100 Resource Assessors (RAs) across all project villages were trained and equipped (each with 1 smartphone, uniform, 2 wooden sticks with marks, and boots) to enable them to monitor rangeland health in their village grazing areas through smart data collection (figure 3.3). The Marketplace Literacy (MPL) programme aims at increasing informally educated women's understanding of basic marketplace rules, managing risks and competition, investigating business opportunities, and investing in profitable and sustainable micro-businesses. The programme is strongly linked to the rangeland restoration as grass of the restored plots is one of the commodities that women could trade as fodder. Until now a total of 372 women received the MPL training across 13 project villages and 21 are trained as Trainer of Trainees (ToT). At the end of year 2, Oikos MPL trainers started visiting all groups to conduct an MPL assessment of all training recipients to monitor and evaluate the impact of the training and additional training needs for their successful establishment of small enterprises and businesses.

TPW Invasive species control contributed to the deterrence of invasive species spread in an area covering more than 35,000 Ha of communal grazing area of Ngoley and Mwada villages. Informed by rangelands monitoring data, TPW supported Ngoley village in conducting a pasture rehabilitation activity where community members in Ngoley uprooted an invasive plant species (locally known as *Masida*) from 615.9 ha of rangelands in the Mkuyu and Mofoa areas (annex 3.3). 353 people were paid stipends and received training to perform this work, overseen by the

Ngoley village grazing committee and TPW Rangeland team members. 91 community members were employed on short-term contracts to uproot invasive and problematic species from 183 acres (74 ha) of critical rangelands. Two native tree nurseries which were established in Monduli and Simanjiro districts (with 14,400 native tree seedlings distributed and planted in 11 project villages with more degraded rangelands), were supported in completing their infrastructure improvement as well as enabling conditions for strengthening women and youth groups entrepreneurship skills for sustainability. The plan is to hand over the two nurseries to women groups under the supervision of the 2 district councils' Department of Natural Resources and continue building the financial management capacity of the two groups towards the end of the project. 15,000 native tree seedlings were distributed during the rainy season in the second half of year 2. During this reporting period, 10 were established and on-site practical learning to pastoral communities involved training on perennial grass seeds harvesting and storage was conducted (figure 3.3 bullet 4). The reseeding of grass seeds in selected degraded areas in project villages will be integrated with other HPRM best practices including HUTTS during the first half of year 3 — a vehicle that will integrate seasonal planned grazing, bunched herding, and reseeding of degraded (bare ground) areas on the landscape.

3.4 Periodic rangeland health monitoring systems by all implementing partners are being adapted and integrated to inform the integrated landscape monitoring system. UCRT's holistic planned grazing management approach has an inbuilt rangelands health monitoring system implemented by trained and equipped grazing coordinators (3 GCs per village) in all IRM-implementing villages (figure 6). Currently, the data is submitted to a collective server from all data collection points twice a season (before each grazing block is open and a few days after each grazing block is closed for grazing). This way it becomes possible to manage compliance with seasonal rotational grazing plans and collect important rangeland biophysical metrics guiding grazing plans and other rangeland improvement initiatives on the landscape. TPW Sustainable Rangelands Initiative implements rangelands monitoring and supports twelve villages in the project area to collect monthly data on pasture quality including indicators such as grass height, percentage of bare ground versus basal vegetation, pastoralists' perception of grazing quality, frequency of common invasive species, and grass color in an area covering 184,472 Ha. This data is collected by two community rangeland monitors each month via the Esri mobile data collection application, Survey123. The data is submitted to TPW's Arc GIS online database where aggregate results from each village are visualized and displayed in a Dashboard. TPW hosts rangeland feedback meetings in the twelve villages, which provide a forum for TPW staff, and the village grazing committees to review the Dashboards, discuss rangeland challenges and potential solutions, and make evidence-based decisions on land allocation and use or adjust the existing grazing plan. OIKOS Resource Assessors (RA) received trainings and equipment for use on rangeland health monitoring. Until now a total of 100 RAs have been trained across the project landscape of which 35% are women (35). During year 2 all RAs started data collection and received a one-day refresher training during the last quarter of year 2 on data collection and GPS navigation and continued with the data collection at the end of February. Data analysis is planned from end of April 2024 going forward. The MEL Working group was established to draft an Integrated Rangelands Health Monitoring and Assessment Protocol, an improvement of the previous periodic rangelands monitoring systems for IRM. The final version of the integrated landscape monitoring system will be included in Chapter 5 of the IRM Handbook.

3.5 (a) Baseline socio-economic: During the first half of year 2, the baseline socio-economic report was finalized, and two manuscripts were drafted out of the report for publication. One out of the two manuscripts has been submitted for publication during the second half of year 2.

(b) Soil sampling and analysis: During the first half of year 2, soil samples were collected and composited at the plot level from 247 random plots across 36 clusters in the project intervention area. 245 topsoil (0-20 cm) samples and 212 subsoil (20-50cm) samples were collected. In addition to the top/subsoil samples standard, over 600 cumulative mass samples and 100 bulk-density soil samples were collected. The samples were transferred to the ICRAF HQ laboratory in Nairobi for further analysis specifically to establish the baseline soil organic carbon (SOC) stock across the landscape where the soil carbon project is being established. The report was

finalized during the second half of year 2 and the findings are being used to develop the financial model for the soil carbon project (*Annex 3.5.b*) During the soil sampling survey, data on types and distribution of desirable native grass species were identified per district. The information was used to inform the establishment of 10 pasture demonstration plots and reseeded exercises to avoid the introduction of non-native grass species in the process (*ref. activity 3.3 bullet#4*).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

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

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

- Progress to date: Two implementing partners (TNC & UCRT) lead under this activity developed the community consultation and engagement plan which is being used to conduct activity 1.4.
- MoV: Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document (see link in annex 1.1)
- Likelihood of achievement to date: The final version of the community consultation and engagement plan is being implemented.

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

- Progress to date: All implementing partners contribute to the development of an IRM Handbook that combines all partners' approaches in rangelands management. This year partners agreed to update the IRM handbook to include 2 more chapters, chapter 4 and chapter 5.
- MoV: IRM handbook for best practices in Northern Tanzania rangelands, (see link in Annex 1.2)
- Likelihood of achievement to date: A working version of the IRM Handbook that will be improved towards the end of the project is in place (see link in annex 1.2)

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

- Progress to date: The first and second phases of community consultation and engagement completed and have seen villages sign Letters of Intent (LOI) to engage in the establishment and development of the soil carbon project 28 villages and 1 WMA in Monduli and Longido, the remaining villages are in Simanjiro district will be covered during quarter 1 of year 3.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: 70% achievement in terms of stages of engagement and coverage, expect that all 49 villages and 1 WMA will sign the contract by the end of Yr3.

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

- Progress to date: Community consultation and engagement is in progress covering 49 villages and 1 WMA. The reach is 2760 people in 49 villages and 1 WMA in which 850 are women and 1910 men, and 40 % of the total are youth.
- MOV: Training reports and list of participants available (see link in annex 1.4).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: 90% achieved by the end of year 2, work in progress during the contractual stage.

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

- Progress to date: 543,000 Ha of communal grazing land is committed under IRM and potential soil carbon project
- MOV: Community consultation report, IRM establishment reports.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: 78% achieved, work in progress for the remaining 22% in year 3.

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

- Progress to date: 33 villages and 1 WMA have their governance and management structures improved by selecting grazing coordinators and providing technical training on basic principles of IRM and enforcement mechanisms. Learning from grazing coordinators from old villages.
- MOV: IRM establishment report in 10 new villages and strengthening in 23 former villages and 1 Randilen WMA.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: 68% achieved, work in progress for 32% remaining during year 3.

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

- Progress to date: Project MEL Plan highlight the IRM rangelands health monitoring plan that is being introduced along with other IRM best practices implemented by grazing coordinators (see link in annex 1.7)
- MOV: Project MEL Plan developed and has the rangelands health monitoring component that informs landscape-wide monitoring and assessment system.
- Likelihood of achievement to date: Over 95% achieved, work in progress.

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

2.1 At least 80 livelihoods enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, Eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025.

- Progress to date: 70 livelihoods enterprises trained to date (50 beekeeping groups, 8 livestock fattening groups, 11 women rangelands guardians and 1 eco-tourism group).
- MOV: Training reports with participants list and groups register; progress report on livestock fattening program.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* over 88% achieved, work in progress.

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

- Progress to date: too early to estimate how many individuals benefit from 68 livelihoods enterprises trained to date (30 beekeeping groups, 18 livestock fattening groups, 11 women rangelands guardians and 1 eco-tourism groups).
- MOV: Endline survey report planned by 2026.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* No update this year.

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

- Progress to date: Too early to report but benefit is evident from IRM practices leading to access to sufficient pasture among other conservation livelihoods activities.
- MOV: BS-ES assessment reports (see link listed in annex 2.3 – outcome)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date:* No update this year.

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

- Progress to date: The governance and financial model will be finalized during quarter 1 of year 3. This is after obtaining the soil sampling data which is crucial in providing inputs for the financial model.
- MOV: Community consultation report and associated deliverables (see link in annex 4).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: Over 50%.

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

- Progress to date: The Project Concept Note has been submitted to SUA – NCMC. The development of the PDD is ongoing. To be finalized during quarter 1 of year 3.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: No update this year

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

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

- Progress to date: 56 seasonal grazing plans developed to inform IRM best practices and enhance other IRM practices. 3 Land Use Plans were finalized, 3 land use plan by-laws were developed and approved, and 3 certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCROs) were acquired for 3 new villages adding 21,722 Ha of communal grazing area which serves as wildlife movement, dispersal, and breeding ground.
- MOV: Project report document, memoranda of occurrences of meetings and training, LUPs maps, where it is discussed and utilized (see link in annex 3.1).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: Year 2 target achieved.

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

- Progress to date: to be reported in Year 3.
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: No update this year.

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

- Progress to date: 105 grazing coordinators trained this year. 30 of them are newly recruited grazing coordinators from an additional 10 villages.
- MOV: IRM establishment report and training reports (see link in annex 3.3).
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: 100%-year 2 target achieved.

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

- Progress to date: 350 herders trained in 23 villages and 1 WMA.
- MOV: Training reports and attendance lists (see link in annex 3.4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: about 30% achieved this year.

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

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

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

- Progress to date: Project MEL Plan in place to inform the development of a landscape-wide monitoring system to be included in chapter 5 of IRM Handbook.
- MOV: Project MEL Plan, linked to IRM Handbook (see link in annex 1.4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: 95% achieved.

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

- Progress to date: Planned last year of the project.
- MOV: Integrated Landscape-wide Monitoring Plan (see link in annex 1.4)
- *Likelihood of achievement to date*: No update this year

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome:

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

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

- Progress: 543,000 Ha under IRM by the end of year 2 (78% towards our 2026 goal).

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

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

0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026

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

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

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

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

- Progress: The SOC baseline survey results are out (*Annex 3.5.b*). At the project's start, soil organic carbon assessments will be based on a landscape soil sampling plan and used to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results. At year 5 (after the project ends), soils will be re-sampled as used to verify and model project impacts.

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

- 0.6 Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document
 - Progress: The community engagement and outreach design has been produced.
- 0.6 and 0.8 Household incomes will be assessed at project start and end through quantitative household surveys and data from livestock commercialization/enterprise.
 - Progress: Final report for socio-economic baseline survey completed, 2 manuscripts developed, one submitted for publication during the second half of year 2.

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

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

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

- 0.6 and 0.8 Household incomes will be assessed at project start and end through quantitative household surveys and data from livestock commercialization/enterprise
 - Progress: Final report for socio-economic baseline survey completed, 2 manuscripts developed, one submitted for publication during the second half of year 2. End line survey report will produce figures for this indicator.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level assumptions

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

Comment: This assumption still holds. The field survey for the baseline data on socio-economic has been completed and final report is available.

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

Comment: This assumption is still relevant. A final report on soil sampling and analysis is available and is used to enrich the soil carbon financial model.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Output 1 assumptions

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

Comment: This assumption is still relevant.

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

Comment: This assumption remains relevant.

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

Comment: This assumption still holds, the project uptake in year 1 is 50%, with additional communities joining in year 2 and year 3.

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

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

Assumption 10: The model currently employed in Kenya is replicable here, whereby community grazing coordinators are hired by community agreement and funded under the project. Project

training and project and community governance creates conditions where data collected meets quality control and assurances.

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

Output 2 assumptions

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

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

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

Comment: This assumption still holds.

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

Comment: This assumption still holds.

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

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

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

Comment: This assumption holds

Output 3 assumptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assumption 20: Project partners and communities and stakeholders are committed to continuing activities to improve rangeland management in the long term beyond the project's lifetime

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

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

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

- **Biodiversity conservation**

Since April 2022, the four implementing partners have scaled up integrated management of communal rangelands to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss through activities that degrade soils and land, fragment the landscape, and reduce space for wildlife and vegetation. Activities conducted so far, such as delivering training to local community members and pastoralists on conservation practices, sustainable communal grazing practices, and landscape restoration, and building capacity of local government for better land use planning and management support transitioning practices to be nature-positive and halt the decline of nature. If successful, by 2026, IRM delivered through the project will have contributed to halting and reversing biodiversity loss in the Tarangire landscape, while providing sustainable livelihoods opportunities and contributing to climate change mitigation through enhancing and protecting the carbon sink capacity of the landscape.

- **Human development and wellbeing**

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

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

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

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project supports the commitments of the following listed agreements

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

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

- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

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

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

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

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

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

- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

This project will contribute to the following SDGs

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

5. Project support to multidimensional poverty reduction

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

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

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

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

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 primary objective of the projects is to promote gender equality and social inclusion in the rural communities where we work. To achieve this, we have ensured GESI is considered in every aspect of our intervention. For example, we have involved women's platforms in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the activities in all 23 villages and 1 WMA villages during the first year of the project. E.g., women make up the majority in beekeeping groups, similar to rangelands restoration activities and in some instances 100% women. The platforms like Women Right and Leadership Forum (WRLF) are composed of 24 women leaders each village and representatives from different groups such as farmers, grazing coordinators, grazing committees, village council and traditional leaders. They participate actively in all the meetings and trainings that are organized and have contributed with their perspectives and suggestions and informed decision making at the community level. Moreover, we have supported the formation and strengthening of village grazing management committees, which are responsible for overseeing the use and management of grazing land and natural resources. These committees are composed of both men and women, as well as youth, to ensure a balanced representation and participation of different segments of the sub village level.

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

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

7. Monitoring and evaluation

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been developed (see link in annex 3.4). The overall objective of the MEL plan is to provide a guide on monitoring, evaluation, learning, compliance, and accountability, while implementing the project subject to the project log frame. The MEL plan covers aspects such as harmonised field monitoring protocol, socio-economic assessments data and remote sensing data. It aims to provide resourceful information to the project and local communities and optimise IRM of communal rangeland. Understanding the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of current interventions will support adaptive management of conservation activities to help ensure that our project is delivering the intended benefits for biodiversity, people, and rangelands/habitat as well as informing adjustment for future interventions.

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

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

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

8. Lessons learnt

Increasing numbers versus deepening engagement: TPW learned several key lessons about the beekeeping project design that informed programming in year 2. For instance, simply increasing the number of direct beneficiaries does not always result in increased impact of the program. We identified a need to deepen engagement with existing groups through additional trainings in leadership, financial management, and business development. This resulted in the Queen Bees program. We have learned through the Queen Bees program implementation in year 2 that many young women lack technology skills or leadership experience. Thus, significant training was needed, including refresher trainings in year 3, to ensure the women have the skills to succeed in their new roles.

Carbon project development: Development of carbon project have witnessed an influx of different types of investors in Tanzania, and this comes with varied approaches in consultation and engagement. Some developers pay special consideration into FPIC processes while others don't. This gives rise to carbon politics and competition between different Carbon initiators and especially those who push communities to sign agreements without fully undertaking FPIC process, promising advance payment immediately after signing. The power of FPIC is it enlightens the communities to make sound decisions on who they should engage with. Our project has always focused on FPIC processes in engaging the communities we target for this project and this has enhanced a stronger engagement of communities.

Invasive plant species: One of the major challenges facing rangeland is the spread of invasive species that degrade the natural resources and reduce the productivity and biodiversity of the ecosystems. The local communities, who depend on rangelands for their livelihoods, have expressed their concern and demand for effective interventions to control and eradicate the

invasive species. During year 2 we have learned of more community awareness which led to some communities taking self-initiative to control invasive plant species in Longido districts.

Tanzania land laws are contradicting: The legislative challenge is seen as another major obstacle across the Northern Tanzania rangeland due to the overlapping of the legislations and policies. The Village Land Act of 1999 and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act of 1959, Wildlife Conservation Act, that support Game Controlled Areas (GCAs) have created legislative contradictions in the pastoralist's landscape causing expropriation fears for pastoralist communities, as well as leading to weak land use planning to identify and manage the rangelands. This is evidenced in four districts of Simanjiro, Monduli, Longido and, Ngorongoro where over 15,000 sq. km were proposed to graduate to game reserve from game-controlled areas. The project has learnt that if the proposal becomes successful, it will negatively affect the rangeland management intervention in the areas where working. However, the project is working with partners on seeking ways of resolving this.

Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

Comment: *Indicator 0.7 is out of scope for this project since the timebound indicator is set at year 20. It is critical to understand the extent to which project sustainability is dependent on carbon finance. In the absence of this revenue stream, will the project's outcome be sustained on the basis of IRM implementation alone?*

Response: We have since submitted (and have received approval) for a change request of the logframe, which included an update to indicator 0.7. This now states: "0.7 \$3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management by 2026".

10. Risk Management

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

Some of the risks in this reporting period include a contradiction on some of the Tanzanian laws especially on village land, livestock and wildlife on the rights of the communities to own, manage and benefit sustainably from the resources that are on their village lands. Specifically, there is a recent proposal by the Tanzanian government for establishing game reserves in the communally-owned grazing areas. This has created a misunderstanding among the communities. Currently, the project implementing partners are discussing with the government on how to resolve the situation.

Another risk is from other carbon project developers in the landscape who are our competitors, nicknamed 'carbon cowboys', through disruption of our community engagement work in the project through their payment process to villages soon after signing their contracts. In mitigating this, we have reported the matter to the District and Arusha Regional Authorities for the necessary actions.

11. Sustainability and legacy

- The communities' capacity to manage better their rangelands has increased than it was before the start of the project. This was evidenced during a field visit during the mid-term review of the project in Irerendeni village where the communities on how they can manage better and benefit from the improved rangeland management interventions.

"We now have an assurance on fodder for our livestock through the year. Thanks to the project for the intervention, we can now coordinate on how to graze our livestock through the grazing block systems in ways that ensure sufficient fodder availability throughout the year. We are now eagerly looking to benefit from carbon sales as additional benefit", commented one village from Irerendeni village.

- Understanding on the project by the senior district staff in Monduli, Longido and Simanjiro has enhanced due project's capacity-building interventions. The District Commissioner for Monduli District gave a testimony on how the project has positively impacted his understanding on the IRM and soil carbon.
- At the regional level, the senior staff are conversant on the project. This was evidenced during the discussion between the consultant and representatives of the Arusha Regional Office during a courtesy visit for the mid-term review.

As part of the open access plan, the project team shares their contact details whenever they conduct any project activity in the field. This cements good communication between the project and the stakeholders as they could openly and freely access each other for any query which is related to the project. Furthermore, the project has contributed into attracting other organisation to join the project's efforts in supporting the communities so as to benefit better from their resources. For instance in Engaresero village where the project has supported the construction of two cultural guest houses, a local organisation known as Pastoral Women Centre; contributed two additional guest houses. Thus, four houses are under construction now.

The intended sustainable benefits post-project are still valid. No changes which will be made. The plan for scaling up the approach will be through revenues from carbon sales and also from other potential sources of funding (both within and outside TNC). The intervention on the rangeland management through the project and the financial sustainability through the carbon revenues will contribute to ensuring that the activities are going to be sustained. This will leave a sustained legacy in the project area.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

On the use of the Darwin Initiative logo:

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

The project participated in the International Scientific Conference which was organized by the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) in Arusha, Tanzania. The project presented a paper and participated through the pavilion where project materials with Darwin Initiative and UKAID logos were displayed. Also, during project meetings, printed materials that are shared with participants have Darwin Initiative and UKAID logos.

Understanding of the Darwin Initiative to most of the senior staff within the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government and also within the Vice President's Office – Division of Environment has increased. The project has contact persons in these offices who also functions as a communication bridge between the project and their offices. Also, through various project meetings, apart from the contact persons; other staff also participate. Furthermore, the project supported two staff (one each from the PO-RALG and VPO–DoE) to participate in the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change which was conducted in Dubai from 30th November to 13th December 2023.

The project has developed a communication plan in which key messages are being shared through various communication channels including TNC's LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook accounts. During first quarter of year 3, these accounts are going to be linked back to the Darwin Initiative/Biodiversity Challenge Funds including its social media channels.

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes <i>Patricia</i> [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes. Ethics and compliance training provided annually for all TNC employees
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% Planned: 100%
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. During community consultations, engagement and agreement through FPIC., grievance mechanisms are normally shared with the communities. The project will continue to share with the communities the grievance redress mechanisms as well monitoring the identified project risks.	

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/ <i>[If yes, please provide their name and email]</i> John [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/ <i>[If yes, please provide date and details of training]</i> Safeguards at TNC, 18/11/2023. This was an Environmental and Social Safeguards which was conducted online. TNC is committed to upholding the highest possible standards of human rights across our conservation work, formalized by the adoption of the Respecting Human Rights Policy in 2022.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 50% [and number: 1] Planned: 50 % [and number: 1]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. During community consultations, engagement and agreement through FPIC., grievance mechanisms are normally shared with the communities. The project will continue to share with the communities the grievance redress mechanisms as well monitoring the identified project risks.	

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

Through community consultations, engagement and agreement through FPIC, the following topics have been covered, involving 1,127 people:) a General description of greenhouse gases, their causes and impact on climate change and how they contribute to prolonged drought in the region, with socio-economic and ecological impacts; (b) an Introduction to soil carbon concepts and their linkage to partners' previous interventions, such as communal land tenure security, rangelands health improvement, and how IRM best practices contribute into increase in soil organic carbon stocks; (c) Introduction and overview of carbon markets and their functionality, i.e., pay for performance, measured impact; (d) General introduction to the soil carbon project's goals and objectives; (e) An overview of how carbon markets work; (f) Responsibilities of the project and the community and benefits to the community; (g) National Policy and legal framework for the soil carbon concept.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

No.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative since last Annual Report)	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				Draft
Consultancy costs				Draft
Overhead Costs				Draft
Travel and subsistence				Draft
Operating Costs				Draft
Capital items (see below)				Draft
Others (see below)				Draft
TOTAL	£1,202,469.00	£1,138,918.82		

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

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

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

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

N/A

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Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project Title: Partnering for a biodiverse, prosperous, and resilient Tarangire Ecosystem landscape.

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact: A fully functional Tarangire landscape that sustains high biodiversity and people, where wildlife corridors and dispersal areas are protected, and poverty is reduced through community-led integrated rangeland management.</p>	<p>Biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement</p>	<p>•Biodiversity conservation Since April 2022, the four implementing partners of this project have scaled-up integrated rangelands management of communal rangelands to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss through activities which degrade soils and land, fragment the landscape, and reduce space for vegetation, wildlife and other species. Activities conducted so far, such as delivering training to local community members and pastoralists on conservation practices, sustainable communal grazing practices, and landscape restoration, and building capacity of local government for better land use planning and management support transitioning practices to be nature-positive and halt the decline of nature. If successful, by 2026, IRM delivered through the project will have contributed to halting and reversing biodiversity loss in the Tarangire landscape, while providing sustainable livelihoods opportunities and contributing to climate change mitigation through enhancing and protecting the carbon sink capacity of the landscape.</p> <p>•Human development and wellbeing</p>	

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		<p>The decline in biodiversity and degradation of soil and land reduces the area available for grazing by livestock, and therefore facilitates increases in poverty and creates social conflicts due to scarcity of grazing resources and resulting large movements of animals. Human-wildlife conflict due to habitat fragmentation, limited livelihoods opportunities and need for economic development, and climate change are also mounting challenges facing the ecosystem's biodiversity and community livelihoods.</p> <p>Since inception, the project has helped to address the fundamental drivers of the threats to livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Scaling-up IRM of communal rangelands and the associated benefits for livelihoods and climate derived from the ecosystem services provided by the grasslands support sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Through the planned activities, the project has already begun to support pastoralist communities to increase their capacity for sustainable grazing and communal land management. FPIC ensures that the activities are supported by communities, improving likelihood of long-term integration. Local government capacity building and Training of Trainers for micro- and small-enterprise beekeeping, for example, build internal capacity of</p>	
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		<p>local people, communities, and institutions to sustainably manage the ecosystems, helping to reverse biodiversity loss, and generate sustainable livelihood opportunities to alleviate poverty.</p> <p>Furthermore, the development of the soil carbon project, recognising the climate mitigation potential of the grasslands, will provide an additional incentive through the carbon markets for sustainable management of the ecosystem and a new source of income for conservation and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>If successful towards 2026, improved rangeland management through IRM will halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity in the Tarangire landscape, and provide sustainable, sufficient pasture for livestock and wildlife and an expanded carbon sink, thus contributing to climate change mitigation. The expanded carbon sink will also create soil carbon offset benefits for local communities through the soil carbon project which is one among many deliverables under this project, providing further incentive to halt degradation and nature loss. This will mean a greater impact of the project towards effective and sustainable community natural resource management leading to both enhanced biodiversity and livelihood impact.</p>	
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<p>Outcome: Improved rangelands management (IRM) that promotes biodiversity conservation and vibrant, resilient community livelihoods covering 700,000 hectares of critical communal grazing areas of Northern Tanzania.</p>	<p><i>During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.</i></p> <p>0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implemented IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026.</p> <p>0.2 Productivity of rangelands under IRM, measured by improved availability of quality palatable grass, increased by 35% in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026</p> <p>0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026</p> <p>0.4 Elephant numbers remain stable or increasing by 5% by 2026.</p> <p>0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO₂e per hectare per year by 2026.</p> <p>0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (WMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026.</p> <p>0.7 \$3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management by 2026.</p> <p>0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased by 50% through participation with</p>	<p>0.1, 0.2, 0.3: 23 villages and 1 WMA have an Integrated Rangelands Management mechanisms established and working to achieve on these 3 indicators by 2026. Total progress to date is 357,463.40 Ha under successfully implemented IRM, a 51% achievement towards our indicator 0.1 target of 700,000 Ha. This will translate into achievement for indicators 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 and 0.6 altogether by 2026.</p> <p>0.4 To be reported in year 4.</p> <p>0.5 A consultant is engaged to plan and execute soil sampling and analysis plus vegetation assessment to establish soil organic carbon baseline values useful to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results.</p> <p>0.6 Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document finalized and is used as a working version guiding our community consultation, engagement, and agreement processes.</p> <p>0.6 and 0.8 Household incomes data collected during the baseline socio-economic survey through a quantitative household survey. The data will also be compared with the 2022 National Census</p>	<p>0.1, 0.2, 0.3 Plan for Year 2 is to continue strengthening IRM in the Year 1 & 2 villages while enrolling the last batch of 16 new villages into IRM program that will contribute at least 150,000 Ha of priority communal grazing areas that also serve as wildlife corridors, dispersal, and breeding ground. Strengthening of rangelands governance and management institutions will also go hand in hand with establishment of IRM program in these villages</p> <p>0.4 Wildlife Census planned during the dry season of 2025 but depend on availability of funds</p> <p>0.5 IRM best practices enrich Soil Carbon Stock in communal grazing areas from 2026 going forward</p> <p>0.6 TNC and project implementing partners review the BS socioeconomic report and work together with the consultant to develop a manuscript to be published planned for Year 3. Preparation for ES begin.</p> <p>0.7 Early stages of establishment of a Soil Carbon Project commenced in Year 1, community engagement and agreement started in year 2, full</p>
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	project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.	data. Altogether will be compared with endline survey to feed into the impact metric on improved income. 0.7 Not planned this year. 0.8 Baseline socio-economic survey commissioned during year 1, baseline data generated, and preliminary analysis and report produced. One manuscript submitted for publication in Elsevier-Rangelands journal during the last quarter of year 2. Time series remote sensing assessment planned internally in year 3 to complement baseline socio-economic study, Vegetation assessment finalized along with soil sampling analysis and the final report is in place.	engagement planned during year 3. 0.8 TNC and project implementing partners review the BS socioeconomic report and work together with the consultant to develop a manuscript. One manuscript submitted for publication during the last quarter of year 2. Preparation for ES planned end of year 4 begin. The BS will provide baseline values for key livelihoods metrics such as household income among others.
Outputs:	<i>During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.</i>		
1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area.	1.1 Project plan developed for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration by 2022	Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document in place	It is assumed that communities will continue to want to engage in the program and actively participate in its implementation.
	1.2 Science based project management system developed for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape by 2022	A working version of an IRM handbook developed to guide IRM best practices for Northern Tanzania rangelands	Partners through IRM working groups will work in year 3 to update changes into the IRM handbook by incorporating 2 new proposed chapters for approaches informed by lessons learned during year 1 and year 2 and integrated landscape scale monitoring plan.

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	<p>1.3 At least 49 village institutions (e.g., village natural resource committees, participatory village land use teams, and CCRO teams) with increased capacity in good governance, financial management, conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024</p>	<p>Roughly 70% of target achieved evidenced by community consultation event, introduction of IRM, and strengthening of rangelands governance and management institution in 33 villages and 1 WMA.</p> <p>Community consultation reports will be developed to minute all key discussion and viewpoints, and recorded attendance. A summary report synthesizing all consultations held will also be published.</p>	<p>Establishment of IRM in at least 16 phase III (new) villages will mark the project reach to a target 49 villages and 1 WMA and strengthening of rangelands governance and management institutions in 49 villages and 1 WMA by establishing grazing coordination units and VRMCs. All 49 villages grazing committees and other village government organs will have increased capacity in good governance, financial management, conflict resolution and gender consideration by March 2025.</p>
	<p>1.4 At least 2,000 individuals (at least 50% youth and women) trained on transparency and accountability around environmental management and natural resource revenues by 2024</p>	<p>Letters of intent to engage in soil carbon project establishment signed with communities setting out roles and responsibilities, and requirements to participate in projects, including carbon rights, Agreements public available to all communities' members to ensure transparency.</p>	<p>Community consultation is completed in 50% of target villages and WMA, year 2 will mark completion of community consultation, and partial engagement. Full engagement and agreement in all 49 villages and 1 WMA planned by March 2025.</p> <p>Assuming that project update is 25 % in year 1, with additional community joining in years 2 and 3.</p>
	<p>1.5 700,000 ha of village land that is important to livelihoods and wildlife habitat/movement under IRM management plans agreed by communities by 2025.</p>	<p>To be reported in Year 3: Year 2 progress shows that 555,849.40 Ha is already under IRM best practices, roughly 80% achievement towards a target of 700,000 Ha</p> <p>Collation of all individual community management plans agreed by communities.</p>	<p>Addition of 16 new villages adding roughly 150,000 Ha of priority communal grazing areas into IRM and other interventions</p>

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	<p>1.6 Governance mechanisms established in 50 participating communities for IRM with formal institution with skilled management team in place at village level and link to relevant legal and policy frameworks by 2025.</p>	<p>To be reported in Year 3: The governance mechanisms is strengthened in 33 villages and 1WMA and there are formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village. So, 68% achieved under this.</p>	<p>Year 2 progress is roughly at 70% in 33 villages and 1 WMA. The project will scale up to additional 16 villages in year 3, strengthening the capacity of grazing committees, introducing grazing coordination units with established strong linkage with community institution management.</p>
	<p>1.7 IRM monitoring plan established and implemented through a network of community-based grazing coordinators by 2026</p>	<p>Monitoring Plan in place and incorporate soil carbon monitoring and verification components.</p> <p>[A project implementation monitoring, and reporting plan developed and published publicly. Formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village]</p>	<p>Work with TNC carbon market team to finalize the project MEL Plan section of rangelands health monitoring to update monitoring metrics and clearly stipulate how grazing coordinators will be obtained, trained, and equipped to collect quality data that meet standards. This will also explain how grazing coordinators role will be funded under the soil carbon project. The same will inform finalization of soil carbon PDD.</p>
<p>2. Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 80 <u>conservation</u> micro-enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, , , eco-tourism, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025</p>	<p>Year 2 marked establishment and/or strengthening of 78 livelihoods enterprises trained to date (40 beekeeping groups, 26 livestock fattening groups, 11 women rangelands guardians and 1 eco-tourism group)</p>	<p>Year 3 plans to strengthen the already established groups and scale-up to more IRM villages.</p> <p>Communities are interested and committed to participate in in trainings and recognize biodiversity linkages to their livelihoods.</p>

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	2.2 At least 50,000 individuals from 49 communities and 1 CWMA implementing and benefiting from appropriate livelihood options, such as livestock fattening/commercialization, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026	Planned from Year 3: One manuscript from baseline survey submitted to Elsevier-Rangelands. Two additional manuscripts planned for submission in year 3.	Year 3 plans to strengthen the already established groups and scale-up to more IRM villages. Follow-up surveys with training recipients will be conducted periodically.
	2.3 At least 100,000 people benefitting from livelihoods that support IRM by 2026	To be reported in Year 4: Final social economic baseline report in place.	Scale up IRM and other interventions to 16 new villages in year 3.
	2.4 Community Carbon Enterprise (CCE) governance established detailing the community led decision making process of how funds dispersed to community projects by 2025.	To be reported in Year 3: CCE Standard Operating Procedures and governance approved by communities. Carbon offset sales revenue data Recorded minutes of CCE community committee meetings where fund disbursement decisions taken	Full community engagement and agreement planned to be completed in year 3 paving a way for the establishment of soil carbon project and inform the establishment of social enterprise (CCE) that will be responsible to leading community decision on carbon revenue.
	2.5. Project climate impact accounting method and analysis validated and verified, delivering a sustainable revenue stream for CCE by 2026	To be reported in Year 4: Legal documents of SPV incorporation (Mem Arts), and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between all shareholders, PDD and validation report by VVB, Monitoring Report(s) and verification report by VVB Survey data and analysis on community engagement and benefits for project activities.	Carbon Market team is working to put in place all necessary tools for project's carbon accounting and management protocols to meet Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standard, and this is audited by an approved validated and verified body (VVB).

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<p>3. Coordinated landscape-scale management actions that restore large scale ecosystem functions and create robust, productive rangelands.</p>	<p>3.1 Report created and shared those reviews existing and planned rangelands and grazing management tools, scientific knowledge, policy and legal frameworks, grazing bylaws, grazing plans, and on-the-ground community governance of rangelands, and proposes priority actions across the landscape by 2025</p>	<p>Introduction of IRM in 33 villages and 1WMA entails the review of the capacity of rangelands governance and management institutions at each village and the introduction of grazing coordination unit entails strengthening of on ground community governance of communal grazing resources. Both GCU and VGC supports the development of seasonal grazing plans, develop and enforce grazing by-laws in line with developed seasonal grazing plans.</p>	<p>Year 3 plan is to review the rangelands monitoring protocol used in Tanzania and see how it inform the science. Two additional papers planned to be submitted for publication that highlight the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Health monitoring protocol linked with soil organic carbon stock.</p>
	<p>3.2 Landscape framework plan agreed by government, other implementing partners and community representatives that identifies biodiversity corridors, areas of critical habitat and areas for restoration by 2024</p>	<p>To be reported in Year 3: Stakeholder approved plan for addressing drivers of habitat quality and fragmentation.</p> <p>Meeting minutes and summary report of consultations between government, implementation partner discussions and community representatives</p>	<p>A stakeholders meeting planned for year 3.</p>
	<p>3.3 At least 150 grazing coordinators trained in IRM and IRM monitoring by 2025</p>	<p>105 grazing coordinators and 24 chairperson of grazing committees participates in a series of technical trainings on principles of IRM and enforcement mechanisms. Training reports with participants lists available</p>	<p>48 new grazing coordinators will be enrolled and trained for year 3. Training of all 159 grazing coordinators from 49 villages and 1 WMA will continue.</p>
	<p>3.4 At least 1,000 herders are trained in improved grazing practices by 2025</p>	<p>To be reported in Year 3: Training reports with participants lists</p>	<p>Introduction of HUTTS planed in 25 villages and 1 WMA in year 3</p>
	<p>3.5 280,000 ha of village land in process of ecological restoration through the removal of invasive species and replanting of</p>	<p>To be reported in Year 3: Two native trees nurseries established in Monduli and Simanjiro with the</p>	<p>Periodic rangelands restoration monitoring system to be established to track restoration</p>

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	indigenous trees and reseeded grasses with a focus on recruitment of women participants by 2025	initial capacity of producing 100,000 native trees seedlings per year. 12 acres pasture demonstration plots established in 6 villages to inform scaling in year 2. Reseeding of desirable perennial grasses in highly degraded areas (bareground and invasive species control hotspot) planned during year 2. Natural regeneration to be implemented by OIKOS in 14 villages, preparation completed during year 1. Project implementation and impact monitoring reports	activities such as invasive species control and recovery of bareground areas.
	3.6 Creation and implementation of a landscape-wide monitoring system for biodiversity and soil carbon based on field sampling and remote sensing data that links to targeted practices and variables identified in the IRM plan by 2023 (with ongoing monitoring milestones thereafter)	A project implementation monitoring and reporting plan developed and published publicly; Field surveying campaign implemented at baseline and 4-year mark to collect landscape data on carbon stocks, biodiversity and communities, with data collected used to inform rangeland management and conservation activities; Baseline and 4-year monitoring reports will be published [Update: A plan is drafted and will be finalized in year 2 to incorporate soil carbon monitoring and verification guidelines]	MEL Working group to convene meetings to put in place a landscape wide monitoring system for biodiversity and soil carbon. Integrate partners rangelands monitoring systems and align them with the oil carbon project needs
	3.7 Plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system developed and agreed upon by project partners, communities and stakeholders by 2026	To be reported in Year 4: Log of meetings and agreements among project partners and stakeholders	IRM working group and MEL Working group meeting to discuss on the post-project plan and incorporate as chapter 5 in the IRM Handbook.
Activities: (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			

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1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area including community governance capacity building and strengthening management structures.

(TNC & UCRT lead; IO & TPW support)

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

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

- 2.1 Scale up the livestock marketing and sales opportunity that adds value for local producers but ties access to market and service opportunities to local conservation and management measures, including rangeland health and wildlife protection.
 - 2.2 Evaluate and put in place targeted actions for eco-tourism in Lake Natron area
 - 2.3 Develop and support small enterprises for women and youth that have basic business skills. The target groups will specifically engage in production of sun-dried meat, curing leather, and bee keeping (beeswax and honey production).
 - 2.4 Evaluate, design, and establish a soil carbon activity for communities practicing IRM
- 2.4.1 Obtain VCS methodology VM0032, including contracting VVB to audit revisions and approval of revisions by VERRA
- Draft the required carbon project documentation under the VCS carbon standard.
 - Contract VVB to validate VCS project documentation including facilitation of site visit required for auditing of project for VCS validation.

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- Register and certify project under VCS carbon standard, managing transactions and dialogue with the carbon standard's body VERRA

2.4.2 Undertake monitoring activities

- Draft periodic (at least every 4 years) Monitoring Reports required for verification through collation of impact monitoring data and undertaking analysis in accordance with validation project accounting methodologies.
- Contract VVB to verify the programme's Monitoring Report including facilitation of site visit required for auditing.

- Create carbon revenue management system

2.4.3 Create carbon revenue management system

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

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

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

3.2 Implement improved grazing actions:

3.2.1 Hire, train and equip at least 150 Grazing Coordinators (GC) to support communities in implementing IRM and grazing management plans, support trainings of herders (linked to Output 1 activities to increase capacities of herders and GCs in IRM).

3.2.2 Grazing management learning exchange trip to Kenya for PMU staff and at least 20 community grazing coordinators.

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

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

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

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3.5 Conduct field survey campaign.

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

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

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

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	<p>Wildlife Management Area (WMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026.</p> <p>0.7 \$3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management by 2026.</p> <p>0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased by 50% through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.</p>		<p>prevent communities of the project to be able to engage in this project.</p> <p>Covid-19 pandemic will continue to be managed and decline so that engagement in project activities will be feasible for communities and Consortium</p>
Outputs:	<i>During project start-up, partners will agree upon responsibilities to track, verify and report on project indicators.</i>		The target populations at all participating villages are pastoralists solely relying on livestock keeping for the majority of their livelihoods.
1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area.	1.1 Project plan developed for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration by 2022	Community engagement and outreach design implementation plan document	It is assumed that communities will continue to want to engage in the program and actively participate in its implementation.
	1.2 Science based project management system developed for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape by 2022	IRM handbook for best practices for Northern Tanzania rangelands	
	1.3 At least 49 village institutions (e.g., village natural resource committees, participatory village land use teams, and CCRO teams) with increased capacity in good governance, financial management,	Community consultation reports will be developed to minute all key discussion and viewpoints, and recorded attendance. A summary report	

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	conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024	synthesizing all consultations held will also be published.	
	1.4 At least 2,000 individuals (at least 50% youth and women) trained on transparency and accountability around environmental management and natural resource revenues by 2024	Agreements with communities signed by appropriate representatives setting out roles and responsibilities, and requirements to participate in projects, including carbon rights, Agreements public available to all communities' members to ensure transparency.	Assuming that project update is 25 % in year 1, with additional community joining in year 2.
	1.6 700,000 ha of village land that is important to livelihoods and wildlife habitat/movement under IRM management plans agreed by communities by 2024	Collation of all individual community management plans agreed by communities.	
	1.7 Governance mechanisms established in 49 participating communities for IRM with formal institution with skilled management team in place at village level and link to relevant legal and policy frameworks by 2023	Formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village	The project is able to scale up grazing committees and grazing coordinators with established strong linkage with community institution. management
	1.8 IRM monitoring plan established and implemented through a network of community-based grazing coordinators by 2026	A project implementation monitoring and reporting plan developed and published publicly. Formal documentation of active grazing committee and skilled grazing coordinators per each participating village	The model currently employed in Kenya is replicable here, whereby community grazing coordinators are hired by community agreement and funded under the project. Project training and project and community governance creates conditions where data collected

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			meets quality control and assurances.
2. Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources.	2.1 At least 80 conservation micro- enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, , , eco-tourism, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025	Social economic baseline survey reports Training reports with participants lists	Communities are interested and committed to participate in in trainings and recognize biodiversity linkages to their livelihoods
	2.2 At least 50,000 individuals from 49 communities and 1 WMA implementing and benefiting from appropriate livelihood options, such as livestock fattening/commercialization, , eco-tourismsoil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026	Social economic baseline and endline survey reports Follow-up surveys with training recipients	Identified alternative community livelihood options are relevant for and adapted bycommunities. Livelihoods do not create unintended negative consequences for biodiversity
	2.3 At least 120,000 people benefittingfrom livelihoods that support IRM by 2026	Social economic baseline and endline survey reports, analysis on engagement and benefit from livelihoods activities	The benefits to be acquired directly and positively impacts community livelihoods. Benefits from IRM-related livelihoods go beyond monetary income increases, such as healthier livestock because of improved grass. Livelihoods do not create unintended negative. consequences for biodiversity

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	<p>2.4 Community Carbon Enterprise (CCE) governance system established detailing the community led decision making process of how funds dispersed to community projects by 2023</p>	<p>CCE Standard Operating Procedures and governance approved by communities.</p> <p>Carbon offset sales revenue data</p> <p>Recorded minutes of CCE community committee meetings where fund disbursement decisions taken</p>	<p>The decision-making process will be developed by the community, but guided by project implementers to ensure the process is fair, transparent and adequately incorporates the views of marginalized subgroups.</p> <p>Communities will understand and accept the benefits and risks to the CCE opportunity and will support it – for it to continue, any community concerns would be recognized and addressed</p>
	<p>2.5. Project climate impact accounting method and analysis validated and verified, delivering a sustainable revenue stream for CCE by 2026</p>	<p>Legal documents of SPV incorporation (Mem Arts), and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between all shareholders, PDD and validation report by VVB, Monitoring Report(s) and verification report by VVB</p> <p>Survey data and analysis on community engagement and benefits for project activities.</p>	<p>Project's carbon accounting and management protocols meet Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standard, and this is audited by an approved validated and verified body (VVB).</p>
<p>3. Coordinated landscape-scale management actions that restore large</p>	<p>3.1 Report created and shared that reviews existing and planned rangelands and grazing management tools, scientific knowledge,</p>	<p>Project report document, memoranda of occurrences of</p>	

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scale ecosystem functions and create robust, productive rangelands.	policy and legal frameworks, grazing bylaws, grazing plans, and on-the-ground community governance of rangelands, and proposes priority actions across the landscape by 2025.	meetings and trainings where it is discussed and utilised	
	3.2 Landscape framework plan agreed by government, other implementing partners and community representatives that identifies biodiversity corridors, areas of critical habitat and areas for restoration by 2024	Stakeholder approved plan for addressing drivers of habitat quality and fragmentation. Meeting minutes and summary report of consultations between government, implementation partner discussions and community representatives	
	3.3 At least 150 grazing coordinators trained in IRM and IRM monitoring by 2025	Training reports with participants lists	Grazing coordinators are able to dedicate their time to participate in and apply learnings from trainings
	3.4 At least 1,000 herders are trained in improved grazing practices by 2025	Training reports with participants lists	Herders will be able to dedicate required time to participate in trainings
	3.5 280,000 ha of village land in process of ecological restoration through the removal of invasive species and replanting of indigenous trees and reseeded grasses with a focus on recruitment of women participants by 2025	Project implementation and impact monitoring reports	Sufficient baseline data available to support tracking of restoration activities. Community members have or develop sense of ownership and responsibility to restore their landscape for livelihoods and biodiversity benefits

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	<p>3.6 Creation and implementation of a landscape-wide monitoring system for biodiversity and soil carbon based on field sampling and remote sensing data that link to targeted practices and variables identified in the IRM plan by 2023 (with ongoing monitoring milestones thereafter)</p>	<p>A project implementation monitoring and reporting plan developed and published publicly; Field surveying campaign implemented at baseline and 4-year mark to collect landscape data on carbon stocks, biodiversity, and communities, with data collected used to inform rangeland management and conservation activities; Baseline and 4-year monitoring reports will be published</p>	<p>Assume monitoring approach developed and implemented in Kenya is applicable here.</p> <p>Plan includes annual remote sensing detecting of NDVI to validate and confirm field reporting of grazing plan implementation success.</p> <p>Assume that similar sampling approaches will be used to generate a database to determine landscape changes and attribution to project activities.</p>
	<p>3.7 Plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system developed and agreed upon by project partners, communities, and stakeholders by 2026</p>	<p>Log of meetings and agreements among project partners and stakeholders</p>	<p>Project partners and communities and stakeholders are committed to continue activities to improve rangelands management in the long-term beyond the project lifetime.</p>
<p>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)</p>			
<p>1. Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area including community governance capacity building and strengthening management structures. <i>(TNC & UCRT lead; IO & TPW support)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Identify at least 49 local communities, 1 WMA and respective government authorities at Village, District and Regional levels that will be targeted for the project 1.2. Develop project plan for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration. 1.3. Implement science-based project management system for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape. 1.4. Design and undertake stakeholders' engagement and outreach processes including sensitizations, establishment of independent community institutions, workshops, trainings (including youth, women, and new individuals not already engaged in rangeland management activities with partners) 1.5. Establish at least 49 independent community institutions in each participating village and support it with skilled management team to supervise and manage biodiversity conservation activities and IRM plan implementation, and livelihood activities and benefit sharing, building from existing institutions wherever possible. 1.6. Conduct at least 49 community and 1 WMA consultations using FPIC principles to discuss relevance and acceptance of a potential soil carbon activity including honest discussions of potential risks, cost and benefits to local peoples. 1.7. Establish a "Herders Under The Tree School" and conduct trainings of herders in IRM techniques and related grazing practices (links to Output 3). 1.8. Hold annual meetings with all the grazing coordinators, herders together to create a community of practice. 1.9. Support communities to develop long-term implementation plans and responsibilities for IRM plans 			

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

(TNC lead carbon activities; UCRT lead eco-tourism activities; IO, UCRT & TNC lead livestock livelihoods activities; TPW lead beekeeping livelihoods activities; partners coordinate across all livelihoods activities)

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

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

(TNC & TPW lead landscape and biodiversity monitoring with IO & UCRT support; TNC coordinate all partners in landscape restoration activities; TNC coordinate all partners in improved grazing management activities)

- 3.1 Undertake landscape analysis and review of existing grazing practices, tools, plans, policies, and frameworks, and identify critical conservation areas; use these to inform landscape framework plan.
- 3.2 Implement improved grazing actions:
 - 3.2.3 Hire, train and equip at least 150 Grazing Coordinators (GC) to support communities in implementing IRM and grazing management plans, support trainings of herders (linked to Output 1 activities to increase capacities of herders and GCs in IRM).
 - 3.2.4 Grazing management learning exchange trip to Kenya for PMU staff and at least 20 community grazing coordinators.
- 3.3 Plan and implement landscape restoration actions, with a focus on recruitment of women participants:
 - Uproot invasive plant species in 100,000ha of critical but highly infested wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
 - Establish two indigenous tree species nurseries in Monduli and Simanjiro to cater for the two zones as pilots (pending project development, this may be a livelihood generation activity linked to Output 2 activities).
 - Replant indigenous tree species in 180,000Ha of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
 - Palatable indigenous grass species reseeding in 180,000Ha of critical but highly degraded wildlife and livestock dispersal areas.
- 3.4 Develop integrated landscape monitoring system and implement landscape monitoring plan.
- 3.5 Conduct field survey campaign.

Darwin Extra Logical Framework Template

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

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Annex 3: Standard Indicators

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Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	DAREX004 Indicators after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Baseline (before or during 2022)	Baseline Source	Year 1 Total	Cumulative Year 2 Total (Incl. Yr 1)	Total Target Towards LOP
DI-A10	Proportion sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment).	2.1 At least 80 conservation micro-enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, , , eco-tourism, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025	Proportion (groups)	Typology of conservation micro-enterprises (Livestock fattening groups, Eco-tourism groups, beekeeping groups, RGs)	8%	NT-Program	69%	98%	100%
DI-A11	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment).	2.1 At least 80 conservation micro-enterprises trained on livelihood improvement topics including livestock fattening/commercialization, , , eco-tourism, beekeeping, etc., and their linkages to biodiversity and natural resources by 2025	Number (groups)	Typology of conservation micro-enterprises (Livestock fattening groups, Eco-tourism groups, beekeeping groups, RGs)	6	NT-Program	55	78	80
DI-A12	Annual turnover of established sustainable livelihood enterprises in the project's final year.	0.7 \$3 million earned from soil carbon sales from improved rangeland management over the next 20 years from 2026	Mil £/year	Villages	-	NT-Program	-	-	3
DI-B03	Number of new/improved community management plans available and endorsed*.	Number of IRM tools e.g., LUPs, joint grazing agreements, seasonal grazing plans developed or reviewed	Number	Typology of community management plans.	12	NT-Program	48	74	110

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DI-B05	Number of people with increased participation in local communities / local management organisations (i.e., participation in Governance/citizen engagement).	I1.4 At least 2,000 individuals (at least 50% youth and women) trained on transparency and accountability around environmental management and natural resource revenues by 2024	People	Gender; Age Group; Typology of community/management organisations.	381.00	NT-Program	528.00	2,048	2,000
DI-B06	Number of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (people) with strengthened (recognised/clarified) tenure and/or rights.	Number of communities empowered to secure communal land tenure rights over their land	Number of communities	Gender; Age Group; Typology of tenure/rights: (Extraction/Harvesting, Access/Use, Water, total ownership), Biome/ecosystem/habitat.	80.00	UCRT	-	3.00	6.00
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed.	IRM handbook, Community consultation and engagement plan, community consultation pamphlet, RH-MAP protocol, PDD	Number	Knowledge/practice area, product typology.	-	NT-Program	3.00	5.00	5.00
DI-C03	New assessments of habitat conservation action needs published.	0.5 Soil Carbon stocks protected and soil sequestering 1.4 t CO2e per hectare per year by 2026 [soil organic carbon assessments will be based on landscape soil sampling plan and used to initialize and evaluate SNAP model results. At year 5 (after project end), soils will be re-sampled as used to verify modelled project impacts.]	tCO2e/Ha	Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat; Assessment method.	TBD	ICRAF BS Report	389,644	534,466	1,297,464

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DI-C04	New assessments of community use of biodiversity resources published.	0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.	Proportion (groups)	Assessment method	TBD		N/A	N/A	100,000
DI-C07	Number of projects contributing biodiversity conservation or poverty reduction evidence to policy/regulation/standards consultations.	1.3 At least 49 village institutions (e.g., village natural resource committees, participatory village land use teams, and CCRO teams) with increased capacity in good governance, financial management, conflict resolution, and gender considerations by 2024	Number of communities + 1WMA	Types of institutions	1		24	34	50
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices ²⁰ .	0.1 At least 700,000 ha under successfully implemented IRM [have received sustainable land management practices] by 2026	Area (hectares)	Protected areas/non-protected areas, Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat, community controlled or non-community controlled. Extent of habitat disaggregated by pre-project and post project sustainably managed area, and other.	176,295		357,463	555,849	700,000

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		0.2 Productivity of rangelands under IRM, measured by improved availability of quality palatable grass, increased by 35% in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026	% increase	Protected areas/non-protected areas, Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat, community controlled or non-community controlled. Extent of habitat disaggregated by pre-project and post project sustainably managed area, and other.	50%		0%	0%	85%
DI-D02	Number of people whose disaster/climate resilience has been improved.	0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (CWMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026	People	Income, disaster/climate resilience ²¹ , water and food security, health Gender, Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat.	43,000	5 villages and RWMA	80,576	119,576	120,000
DI-D04	Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	0.4 Wildlife number remain stable or are increasing by 5% by 2026 [proxy: African elephants]	Fauna	% Increase; Area (ha)	0%		0%	0%	5%
DI-D05	Number of people supported to better adapt to climate change as a result of the project [ICF KPI 123].	0.6 At least 120,000 people from 49 communities and 1 community-based Wildlife Management Area (CWMA) participating and benefiting from improved rangeland management (at least 30% of them women and youth) by 2026	People/ Household	Gender; Age Group; Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat.	43,000	5 villages and RWMA	80,576.00	119,576	120,000

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		2.2 At least 50,000 individuals from 49 communities and 1 WMA implementing and benefiting from appropriate livelihood options, such as livestock fattening/commercialization, eco-tourism soil carbon sales, beekeeping by 2026	People/ Household	Gender; Age Group; Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat.	600	-	-	-	50,000
DI-D12	Area of degraded or converted ecosystems that are under active restoration.	3.5 280,000 ha of village land in process of ecological restoration through the removal of invasive species and replanting of indigenous trees and reseeded grasses with a focus on recruitment of women participants by 2025	Area (hectares)	Active restoration activity typology (excludes planned/intended restoration).	69,100		108,826	135,372	280,000
DI-D16	Number of households reporting improved livelihoods.	0.8 Household incomes for 100,000 individuals (at least 40% women and youth) increased through participation with project's livelihood support activities in comparison to 2020 baseline by 2026.	Households/Individuals	As measured through household surveys, livelihood metric (income, education, health etc.).	922,928		20,813	30,563	100,000
DI-E01	Ecosystem Degradation Avoided (ha) (DEFRA / ICF KPI 8)	0.3 Natural vegetation cover loss is reduced to 0 by 2026 (current degradation rate is 10% of entire northern Tanzania rangelands)	Area in hectares (ha)/% decrease	Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat; type of degradation e.g., deforestation avoided; type of pressure removed	10%		-	-	0%

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)

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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)

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Figure 8: Beehives hung by women beekeeping groups in Simanjiro district

Checklist for submission (To be updated)

	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, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	✓
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	n/a
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.	✓
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	n/a
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	n/a

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Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	