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# **DIR30IN\1146**

## **Diversifying Tanzania's Native Tree Species portfolio for people and biodiversity**

Tanzania has pledged to restore 5.2 mha of degraded land under the Bonn Challenge by 2030. Tanzania has a 1755 native tree species (NTS), but progress to integrate them into planting has been slow due to lack of knowledge and capacity related to NTS restoration. This project will (i) prioritise over-exploited (i.e. useful) threatened NTS; (ii) assess capacity and constraints affecting NTS seed/seedlings availability for restoration, and; (iii) address policy and practical barriers to NTS availability for restoration

# DIR30IN\1146

Diversifying Tanzania's Native Tree Species portfolio for people and biodiversity

## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Name** Cristina  
**Surname** Coletto  
**Tel (Work)** + [REDACTED]  
**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
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### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Charity/ trusts
<b>Name</b>	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
<b>Phone (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

## Section 2 - Project Summary, Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats


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
### Q3. Title


Diversifying Tanzania's Native Tree Species portfolio for people and biodiversity

Please attach a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [BGCILetter](#)

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### Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

No

### Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Please select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

**Biome 1**

Tropical-subtropical forests

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**Biome 2**

No Response

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**Biome 3**

No Response

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**Conservation Action 1**

Species Management

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**Conservation Action 2**

Conservation Designation & Planning

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**Conservation Action 3**

Land / Water Management

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**Threat 1**

Climate change & severe weather

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**Threat 2**

Invasive & other problematic species, genes & diseases

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**Threat 3**

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

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## Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Tanzania has pledged to restore 5.2 mha of degraded land under the Bonn Challenge by 2030. Tanzania has a 1755 native tree species (NTS), but progress to integrate them into planting has been slow due to lack of knowledge and capacity related to NTS restoration. This project will (i) prioritise over-exploited (i.e. useful) threatened NTS; (ii) assess capacity and constraints affecting NTS seed/seedlings availability for restoration, and; (iii) address policy and practical barriers to NTS availability for restoration

## Section 3 - Dates & Budget Summary

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## Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Tanzania	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

## Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 1 year, 8 months):
01 April 2024	31 March 2026	2 years

## Q9. Budget Summary

Darwin Funding Request	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
(Apr - Mar) £	£110,641.00	£88,625.00	199,266.00

## Q10. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

## Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

IKI project is now in the final evaluation phase awaiting sign-off and payment. It is a six-year project and due to start in November 2023.

Forest Service US has previously collaborated with BGCI to develop "climate-based" seed zones maps in Uganda and is willing to support with similar activity for this project. The official agreement will be signed if the project is approved.

## Q12. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

## Section 4 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

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### Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of **biodiversity and its relationship with multi-dimensional poverty**.

**For example, what are the causes of biodiversity loss, preventing conservation, and/or keeping people in multi-dimensional poverty that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify the need for your project? Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document).**

Tanzanian forests cover 37.7% of the country, representing an important resource to Tanzanian people playing a significant role in the economy of the country, covering over 20% of subsistence economy (Tanzania Forest Service Agency data), including the protection of biodiversity. However, the country is losing ~469,000 hectares of forest per year, a 25% increase from three years ago. According to the 2015 National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA), there is a national annual wood deficit of 31% (19.5 million m<sup>3</sup>), with annual demand and supply topping 62.3 and 42.8 million m<sup>3</sup> respectively. These trends show that the country's forests are continually under pressure to fulfill both domestic and international demand.

Unsustainable logging of wild species contributes to the biodiversity crisis and the current unprecedented loss of the world's forests. It is urgent to implement effective conservation measures for threatened timber species and safeguarding these species and the livelihoods of those who are reliant on them.

The Bonn Challenge is a global goal to bring 350 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2030. Tanzania is one of 61 countries that have made restoration pledges; it has itself a target of 5.2 million hectares. Despite this pledge, in 2018, progress has been slow – particularly with regard to the use of native tree species (NTS), with which Tanzania is richly endowed (1,755 NTS; 410 threatened; 308 endemic; 247 timber species of which 30 are threatened).

Constraints to effective NTS restoration include:

- 1) Lack of a focused national NTS policy,
- 2) Inadequate incentives for planting NTS,
- 3) No NTS seed zone maps or information on which species to plant where,
- 4) Poor knowledge about the usefulness of NTS,
- 5) Poor knowledge/ practice in NTS seed/seedling storage, handling, propagation, planting and management,
- 6) Unstandardised seed testing and allied laboratory management for NTS,
- 7) Poor knowledge on micropropagation methods for almost 95% of NTS.

These constraints result in NTS seed and seedlings being either unavailable or expensive to buy and propagate. Furthermore, the wide scale planting of inappropriate exotic and/or native species can (a) deplete/damage ecosystem services; (b) displace biodiversity, and; (c) fail altogether due to poor site selection and management, negatively impacting livelihoods.

The recently published State of the World's Trees has collated substantial data gathered over many years including on NTS, and derivative tools such as the Global Useful Native Trees database and the Climate Assessment Tool can now be deployed to guide NTS planting. This project will (i) prioritise over-exploited (i.e.

useful) threatened NTS; (ii) assess capacity and constraints affecting the availability of seed/seedlings of NTS for restoration, and; (iii) address policy and practical barriers to making seeds of NTS available for restoration

Key project outputs include:

- 1) A National Native Tree Seed Strategy
- 2) Sharing of data and tools for NTS collection, processing, storage and propagation
- 3) Training of National Tree Seed Centre and private enterprise seed/seedling suppliers in NTS collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting
- 4) Diversification of NTSC and private nursery portfolios.

## Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

**Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.**

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

## Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

**Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.**

The project, with its focus on threatened tree species, addresses the Convention on Biological Diversity- Global Biodiversity Framework Target 2: ecological restoration, Target 4: extinction prevented, Target 5: on the sustainable use, Target 8: climate impact mitigation and Target 20: Capacity Building. The project will be supporting the Nagoya Protocol through implementation of access and benefit sharing and include capacity building training. With its key objectives, a National Native Tree Seed Strategy, sharing of data, tools and training, the project also contributes to the ITPGRFA aims of providing access to plant genetic resources for plant breeders and scientists and 'ensuring that recipients share benefits they derive from the use of these genetic materials'. This project will also contribute to achieving the CITES Resolution Conf. 13.9 on 'Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes', as it will contribute to the collection and conservation of CITES-listed timber species and the propagation and growing of these species for long-term sustainable trade. Possibly under the source code Y for assisted production safeguarding wild populations. Tanzania has pledged to the Bonn Challenge, which aims to boost climate change actions and remove >15 billion tons of carbon dioxide. This project will help Tanzania achieve its pledge and address UNFCCC targets. The project contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 1 (No poverty), 3 (Good health), 12 (Responsible consumption), 13 (Climate action) and 15 (Life on land). The project will include a strong focus on gender, particularly ensuring that women are included and empowered by the project, thus addressing SDG 5 and CBD GBF Target 23 on Gender equality.

## Section 5 - Method, Innovation, Capability & Capacity

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### Q15. Methodology

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:**

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- what the **main activities** will be and where these will take place.
- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

The project impact will be: Environmentally and economically resilient Tanzanian Native Tree Species (NTS) are sequestering CO<sub>2</sub>, benefiting biodiversity and generating significant economic activity nationally from 2026 to reach AFR100 and other targets by 2050, to align with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

The project outcome will be Tanzanian NTS seed portfolio diversity increased, prioritising NTS of high value to people and biodiversity.

The project outputs are as follows:

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

Activities will include consultation with NTSCs/NGOs/CBOs/private seed sector; baseline survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings and technical capacity; identification of policy and practical constraints and impediments to increasing the NTS portfolio, conservation planning workshop.

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

Activities will include mining new data sources such as the GlobalTree Portal, the GlobUNT database, the Seed Information Database, BGCI's Propagation Database and the Climate Assessment Tool to develop tools, including seed zone and potential vegetation (what to plant where) maps for at least 100 NTS, and seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS.

Output 3: National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private sector seed/seedling suppliers trained in NTS collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting by the end of the project.

Activities: Seed/seedling suppliers will be trained in the use of the tools developed in Output 2, and in seed/seedling processing techniques. Training will be provided by TFS and the Tanzanian and BGCI.

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

Activities will include consultation, development and publication of a NTS Seed Strategy setting targets and a roadmap for diversifying NTS portfolios across Tanzania and ensuring provision of livelihood benefits; supporting the Strategy with tools designed to optimise successful planting and management; establishing regional training hubs for scaling up NTS portfolios and numbers of people trained, and; establishing national and regional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure progress.

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

BGCI will lead the project and TFS will be the lead in-country partner. They will be jointly responsible for report

writing. BGCI will distribute partner funds via grant agreements.

The project will be overseen by a Steering Committee (SC) comprising individuals from each of these organisations. The SC will meet biannually to monitor progress and will be chaired by BGCI.

## Q16. Innovation

**Please specifically outline how your approach or project is innovative.**

**Is it the application of a proven approach in a distinctly different geography/issue/stakeholder (novel to the area), or in a different sector (novel to the sector), or an unproven approach in any sector (novel to the world)?**

This project will use proven approaches for tree planting planning and practice but will utilise comprehensive new information for NTS previously unavailable. The Global Tree Assessment (GTA) [1], initiated in 2015 to assess the conservation status of all the world's 58,500 tree species, has involved >500 experts worldwide and generated immense new NTS data. We now know that 31% of tree species are threatened with extinction, and for the first time, we have published checklists of native, endemic and threatened tree species for every country in the world [2]. The GTA has generated geo-referenced natural distribution maps for almost all tree species, checked and verified by experts and using multiple data sources. These data, combined with other comprehensive databases, such as the Society for Ecological Restoration's Seed Information Database [3], BGCI's propagation database [4], potential vegetation maps [5] and the Climate Assessment Tool [6] enable us, for the first time to develop:

- 1) Planning tools for NTS planting and management, including seed zone and seed source maps, potential vegetation (what to plant where) maps, tree trait data, climate resilience information;
- 2) Seed collection, processing and storage protocols;
- 3) Seed germination protocols;
- 4) Seed documentation to keep accurate records of all phases of seeds from seed sources to end use (customer/field).

Information will be mobilised to substantially increase the portfolio of NTS being produced by NTSCs and nurseries in Tanzania. Tanzania's first NTS strategy will be produced. The aim is to scale up this novel approach across sub-Saharan Africa.

## Q17. Capability and Capacity

**How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting any Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) considerations), and the post-project value to the country.**

The project strengthens capability and capacity of local and national partners via multiple pathways.

The project partners with TFS (lead national authority for tree seed/seedling supply) to support them to create a policy enabling environment for improving NTS supply that will last post-project. Establishing a Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG) will ensure that the policy and resources developed, and training provided, responds to the actual needs in Tanzania.

Seed technician and nursery training will be provided to at least 240 individuals from National Tree Seed Centres, laboratories, government nurseries and NGOs/CBOs, and private sector enterprises, via workshops including theory and practical sessions. All training resources will be adapted from existing BGCI and TFS materials, will comply with global standards, and will be accessible to all trainees post-project. We will adopt a



Train-the-Trainer approach, equipping trainees with resources, enhanced skills and continued support to share with peers, during and post-project.

Trainees will be selected following a GESI approach. The first step will train representatives from government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector in GESI considerations. When tasked with identifying people from their organisations and communities close to forests to join training workshops, they will therefore be better able to select trainees representing the diversity of society and will be actively encouraged to recruit representatives from marginalised groups to join workshops. This includes women (target 50% of trainees), youth (50%), people with limited access to employment opportunities and people with disabilities. Training will enable employment in, and benefits from, the NTS supply network.

The project will develop and openly share 'What to plant where' resources to support NTS sourcing, growing and planting, including opensource seed zone maps, and an NTS web-based hub facilitating access to information held in relevant databases. These resources will provide benefit to organisations and individuals post-project.

**If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:**

*No Response*

## **Section 6 - Gender, Awareness, Change Expected & Exit Strategy**

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### **Q18. Gender equality and social inclusion**

**All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.**

BGCI ascribes to the principles of gender equality, which ensures that people's rights and access to resources are not contingent on their gender. Reaching gender equality and social inclusion is an integral part of the project cutting across all activities at every stage of implementation. BGCI's current staffing structure is 80% women, and our project partners are all gender balanced with strong female representation and leadership. The challenges of high poverty and inequality, in Tanzania will be at the forefront of our logistical arrangements for surveys and training workshops. To gauge the level of inclusion in our project, we will disaggregate project indicators by sex, age, and other relevant social categories wherever possible to gauge GESI. Ensuring that gender equality is built-into our methodology enables reduction of inequality and increased opportunity for women particularly, as the project may be replicated and scaled. We will make sure that our gender equality actions have a 'no harm' approach against the local, traditional gender norms in the country, recognising where project actions may affect relationships in a negative way and mitigating this impact.

### **Q19. Change expected**

**Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the lifetime of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).**

**When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.**

Tanzania's native tree flora comprises 1,755 tree species of which 308 are endemic and 410 (23%) are globally threatened – many due to over-exploitation, as they are useful. Less than 10% of Tanzania's NTS (and none of its endemic tree species) are currently available from its National Tree Seed Centres, due to lack of knowledge about seed collection, processing, storage, cultivation and use of those NTS.

In the short term, new data, tools and training will be provided to Tanzania Forest Service personnel, NGOs/CBOs and private enterprises enabling the collection, processing, storage, sale and/or germination and propagation of a much more diverse range of useful and resilient NTS.

In the medium term, embedding planning tools, such as seed zone maps, seed source data and potential vegetation maps into policy making and the development of a national NTS seed policy will enable this approach to be scaled up across Tanzania and for a wider range of NTS.

In the longer term, application of knowledge of growing and planting the right native trees in the right place for the right purpose (in current and future climates) will enable the design and implementation of climate proof and productive agricultural, forestry and agroforestry land use systems.

Beneficiaries:

Short term (training, increased skills): 20 seed technicians; 20 nursery managers; 100 seed collectors countrywide; 100 NGOs/CBOs/private seed suppliers/nurseries technicians. In total this will have benefits for 240 households. At least 1,000 people will benefit from the NTS resources available via the online hub.

Medium term (income): private seed suppliers/nurseries may be able to expand their businesses and increase employment opportunities.

Long term (benefits from trees): project actions will further promote and strengthen the role of local people and NTS industries as primary caretakers of their forest biodiversity in the long-term, including experiencing better Ecosystem Services, survival, and adaptability. The training component will provide people with skills in seed collection, management and production, which can be transferable to other employment opportunities. These skills can also increase livelihood opportunities for restoration of timber species, and biodiversity as green economies grow, and biodiversity credits develop.

Biodiversity will benefit for every native tree species that are planted instead of exotic species. Native trees are keystone species at the base of the trophic pyramid, provide food, shelter and resources to a myriad of other species. It has been shown that temperate tree species (e.g. oaks) are integral to the life cycles of thousands of other organisms (insects, fungi, lichens, birds, mammals etc.) [7]. Tropical and sub-tropical tree species are host to even larger numbers of dependent organisms, ensuring immense additional biodiversity benefits will accrue from planting a single NTS.

## **Q20. Pathway to change**

**Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.**

Our Theory of Change is: If we understand current political, economic and technical capacity barriers to growing NTS in Tanzania, if we ensure that policy makers and practitioners in Tanzania have access to comprehensive information and technical skills on how to grow and manage their own NTS, and if a national strategy that promotes NTS for biodiversity and provides mechanisms for livelihood benefits of communities from NTS is developed, then the Tanzanian seed portfolio will be increased, prioritising NTS of high value to people and biodiversity.

Tanzania will be able to successfully build sectoral expertise for planning, production and delivery of climate-appropriate NTS diversity, and Tanzania will be able to plan and implement its Forest Landscape Restoration targets; i.e. the establishment of environmentally and economically resilient and sustainable natural resource management systems in the different landscape-ecologies of the countries.

People and biodiversity will benefit because application of knowledge and skills of growing the right native trees in the right place for the right purpose (in current and future climates), supported by a policy enabling environment, will enable the design and implementation of climate proof and productive agricultural, forestry and agroforestry land use systems.

## Q21. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

**Q21a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?**

The National Native Tree Seed Strategy (Output 4) will be a tool available nationally and for system change, having potential impact on ecological restoration across a large landscape, replicable in other countries. Information on seed collection, propagation and planting will be available via an open access web-based hub. Using the ToT approach also means skills can be shared beyond the time frame of the project. Additionally, BGCI will play a key role in support to in-country partners through the African Botanic Garden Network (ABGN), as well as sharing lessons learnt to other countries.

**Q21b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?**

If the project succeeds in Tanzania, the same approach will be applied in other countries such as: Mozambique, that has pledged 1 mha to restore; Malawi, pledge of 2.3 mha; Zambia, pledge of 2 mha; Zimbabwe, pledge of 2 mha.

The capacitation scaling approach is also applied in this project, through the capacity building component for TFS staff, NGO/CBOs and botanic gardens. Lessons learnt and knowledge will be spread through BGCI network around the world.

Scaling up of the approach could be prevented or limited if the knowledge acquired during the project implementation is not shared or published. With this project we will create planning tools for NTS planting and management, seed collection and propagation protocols, that could be used in the future at national level and across sub-Saharan Africa. The results of the project will also be shared to other African countries through the IKI project (see section Q28b).

## Section 7 - Risk Management

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### Q22. Risk Management

**Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.**

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p><b>Fiduciary (financial)</b> Partners receiving sub-grants do not use the funds for intended purposes</p>	Major	Rare	Moderate	Mitigated by working with known partners that BGCI has collaborated with before. All partners that will receive funding in this project have received grant funding from BGCI previously which was well-managed and reported on	Minor
<p><b>Safeguarding</b> Partners and collaborators break code of conduct and ignore principles of safeguarding during training courses, carrying out project activities, or collaborating with local stakeholders and communities</p>	Severe	Unlikely	Major	Mitigated by ensuring all partners agree to adhere to BGCI's Code of Conduct including Safeguarding Policy. Mitigated by including code of conduct, safeguarding and other policies as condition of funding, part of training and project initiation. Mitigated by working with reputable organisations already well known to us	Minor
<p><b>Delivery Chain</b> Policy makers and practitioners are not increasing the production of native tree species or not using the information and tools generated through the project</p>	Major	Possible	Moderate	Mitigated by involving key national stakeholders and government institutions and disseminating the tools through the BGCI network. Mitigated by mainstreaming NTS through policy and creating capacity building on collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting	Minor

<p><b>Risk 4</b></p> <p>COVID 19 or other national/global disruption prevents the deployment of local and international expertise to lead training, survey or consultation</p>	Moderate	Likely	Major	<p>Mitigated by the expertise available locally from within Tanzania and regionally (especially the neighbouring Kenya, from the Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens members like Brackenhurst Botanic Garden and Forest Kenya and Tooro Botanical Garden in Uganda) and running online training</p>	Moderate
<p><b>Risk 5</b></p> <p>Turnover of government staff trained and involved in project implementation</p>	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	<p>Mitigated by creating training manuals, guidelines and online materials that can be shared to new people</p>	Minor
<p><b>Risk 6</b></p> <p>If partners in country cannot complete training or online courses cannot be accessed, a new framework for the training of ToT and field collectors would be required</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	<p>Expertise deployment risk is mitigated by online training and face-to-face capacity building</p>	Minor

## Q23. Project sensitivities

**Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.). Please note your response to this question won't influence the outcome of your application.**

Yes

**Please provide brief details.**

The location of certain tree species which may be threatened by unsustainable harvest and use, should not be published as this may put the remaining in situ trees at risk. This will be the decision of the in-country partners regarding their genetic resources. Similarly, traditional knowledge sharing will be respected according to national and global regulations.

## Section 8 - Workplan

### Q24. Workplan

**Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.**

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## Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

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### Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

**Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.**

**Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add on'. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).**

The BGCI project team and the project Steering Committee (SC) will lead the monitoring and evaluation of the project, ensuring activities are delivered according to the work plan and the logical framework, suggesting mitigation measures if needed. The SC will include the main project partners and stakeholders and will meet biannually. Meetings will be online to avoid unnecessary expenditure on travel, and they will focus on: progress against the project implementation timetable – in case of delays, the SC will identify next steps to mitigate and avoid further delays; comparison of progress and activities completed against the indicators defined in the logframe – in case the indicators are not achieved, measures to apply will be discussed; expenditures against project budget – assessment of any under or over spend and discussion of potential measures to apply; evaluation of the risk register and any potential new risks.

Moreover, the project leader will organise quarterly review meetings with the project team, to check on progress, achievement of targets and budget.

Impact of the capacity building will be monitored by assessing baseline knowledge and expertise related to NTS collection, conservation, propagation and planting, before the trainings and at the end. The impact of capacity building will be successful if the diversity of NTS seed/seedlings will increase and if the suppliers will start using the tools developed by the project (see output 2).

Impact on availability and diversity of seed/seedlings of native trees will be measured through a survey conducted at the end of the project and compared to the baseline values at the start of the project.

BGCI will also lead financial auditing throughout the project.

**Total project budget for M&E (£)**

£ [REDACTED]

**(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)**

**Total project budget for M&E (%)**

█

**(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)**

**Number of days planned for M&E**

45

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## Section 10 - Logical Framework


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### Q26. Logical Framework (logframe)


**Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.**

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 [Logframe ToC BGCI](#)

 23/10/2023

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#### Impact:

Environmentally and economically resilient Tanzanian Native Tree Species are sequestering CO2, benefiting biodiversity and generating significant economic activity nationally from 2026 to reach AFR100 and other targets by 2050.

#### Outcome:

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

#### Project Outputs

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##### Output 1:

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

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##### Output 2:

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

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##### Output 3:

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

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##### Output 4:

A National NTS Policy developed for Tanzania and creation of complementary tools for implementation.

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##### Output 5:

*No Response*

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#### Do you require more Output fields?

**It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.**

No

#### Activities

**Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

#### Output 1:

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

#### Output 2:

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

#### Output 3:

- 3.1. Train as trainers 20 seed technicians from NTSC and NGOs/CBOs, and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in NTS seed collection, processing and storage, including GESI training for the trainers
- 3.2. Train as trainers 20 nursery managers and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing, including GESI training for the trainers

#### Output 4:


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


## Section 11 - Budget and Funding


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### Q27. Budget

**Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.**

 [BCF-Budget-over- 100k-BGCI](#)

 23/10/2023

 17:26:04

 xlsx 95.66 KB

### Q28. Alignment with other funding and activities



**This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.**

### **Q28a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?**

Development of existing/past activities

**Please give details.**

BGCI has been working in Tanzania since 2016, organizing two national workshops bringing together the Botanic Gardens of the countries and training them and other conservation partners on tree conservation techniques. BGCI has a longstanding partnership with Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), the former Tanzania Tree Seeds Agency (TSA) and Missouri Botanical Garden, working on projects to conserve threatened species among which *Karomia gigas*, a species that was thought to be extinct. A project with TFS, funded by Fondation Franklinia is ongoing focused on four threatened species, to enhance ex situ and in situ conservation and initiate recovery of the target species, build capacity for tree conservation and raise the profile of tree conservation and threatened species within the government agency. In May 2023 a workshop with staff from TFS has been coordinated by BGCI, to discuss: analysis of threats to Tanzania trees and obstacles on taking effective actions; importance of species conservation; case studies of species conservation as the *Karomia gigas*; case studies from similar ecosystem in Kenya; status of plant conservation in Tanzania and development of practical action plans for four threatened tree species. The outcomes of this workshop have helped inform this project.

### **Q28b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?**

Yes

**Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.**

The project will intentionally identify and work with tree growers across Tanzania. Rather than duplicating their work or doing conflicting activities, this project aims to find out more about their work, including barriers and technical issues, build their capacity, and support these partners to expand their work on, and ability to benefit from, NTS.

BGCI is currently awaiting final approval by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) for a proposal focused on supplying high-quality tree planting material of native tree species for landscape restoration in five Sub Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya and Burkina Faso). The project seeks to improve the low availability of high-quality planting material of NTS for planting at diverse sites to support livelihoods and the environment. One component of the project will focus on the creation and facilitation of partnership platforms for integrated tree seed and seedling supply for landscape restoration in sub-Saharan Africa. BGCI will play a key role on strengthening the African Botanic Garden Network (ABGN) and sharing lessons learnt to other countries.

### **Q29. Value for Money**

**Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent? Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.**

To maximise Value for Money (VfM) we will apply the 4Es approach – Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness and Equity.

The project ensures the best value for money applying BGCI financial and operations procedures.

The project major costs are time of BGCI and TFS staff and training. The staff time input is required to deliver training and for resource and policy development, which will achieve the intended benefits of the project, and will last far beyond the two years. All project staff have strong technical expertise (see attached CVs), and the staff time cost is based on national rates. BGCI overheads are comparatively low (12%). TFS are contributing significant time in-kind and will cover overheads (e.g. insurance costs). Additional 100% in-kind time contribution comes from the GIS consultant, who will be from one of BGCI's partners, likely the US Forest Service.

Training and resource development is a big focus, to ensure that a large number of NTS and a large number of people (>1,000 within the project timeframe) benefit from the project resources.

We are also leveraging an existing project and another project that will begin soon, and benefiting from the experience and knowledge of BGCI's network.

BGCI's membership of over 800 global botanical institutions and specific regional networks in Africa, Asia and South America will be pivotal in the communication of the project results and outputs. Accessibility to online resources beyond project countries, will allow the application of the protocol at different sites and to provide information on NTS globally.

### Q30. Capital items

**If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.**

No capital items of high value are planned to be purchased with the Darwin funding.

## Section 12 - Outputs, Open Access, Ethics & Safeguarding

---

### Q31. Safeguarding

**All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.**

**Please upload the following required policies:**

- **Safeguarding Policy**: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy**: which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct**: which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

**If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.**

**Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are**

**upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.**

**If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.**

The conduct of BGCI staff and BGCI sub-contractors is guided by BGCI's Code of Conduct, which includes: Anti-bribery and corruption; Anti-harassment and bullying; Dignity at work; Anti-money laundering; Equality, diversity and inclusion; Safeguarding children, young persons and vulnerable adults; and Whistleblowing (<https://www.bgci.org/legal-and-policies/>).

BGCI staff and contractors are required to formally agree to conform to these policies by signing our standard contracts and grant agreements. All partners of this project will formally agree to adhere to BGCI's policies when signing project agreements. BGCI's Code of Conduct will be included in all training given, and shared in all project initiation meetings. Adherence to BGCI's policies will regularly be reviewed by the Steering Committee.

An accessible and transparent grievance mechanism will be put in place to allow anonymous complaint reporting and any kind of allegations.

## Q32. Ethics

**Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.**

The project has been designed and will be implemented to meet all legal and ethical obligations of UK and Tanzania.

BGCI has developed ABS training materials and best practices that will be shared during the implementation of this projects, including in seed collection trainings.

The Code of Conduct will apply during all project implementation, Prior Informed Consent will be obtained for all sites, and sensitive data will be kept confidential.

The project includes strong leadership and participation from local stakeholders (governments, NGOs, private) which will be involved in all project phases and will be trained, as key aspect for the long-term sustainability.

Consultation across local stakeholders will be carried out to collect information, assess knowledge and identify main constraints that should be addressed through the project.

## Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement


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### Q33. British embassy or high commission engagement


**It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.**


Yes

**Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.**

 [RE Darwin Initiative Innovation application](#)

 23/10/2023

 16:26:38

 pdf 120.38 KB

## Section 14 - Project Staff

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### Q34. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	% time on project	1 Page CV or job description attached?
Cristina Coletto	<b>Project Leader</b>	5	Checked
Magda Svensson	Project Manager	40	Checked
Paul Smith	Technical Advisor	5	Checked
Yvette Harvey-Brown	Conservation Planning Coordinator	10	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, surname)	Role	% time on project	1 Page CV or job description attached?
January Muthoka	Project/Training Officer	25	Checked
Herbert Ongubo	Training Officer	15	Checked
Fandey Hussein	Project Manager - TFS	25	Checked
Jameseth Lazaro	Training Officer - TFS	25	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [Staff CVs](#)

 23/10/2023

 17:11:47

 pdf 977.05 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

## Section 15 - Project Partners

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### Q35. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

<b>Lead Partner name:</b>	Botanic Garden Conservation International (BGCI)
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.bgci.org">www.bgci.org</a>
<b>Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project?  (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):</b>	<p>BGCI is the world's largest plant conservation network with over 800 members organisations in more than 100 countries. Our mission is to mobilise botanic gardens and engage partners in securing plant diversity for the well-being of people and the planet. There are an estimated 60,000 scientists, horticulturists and educators in BGCI's network, and we coordinate global consortia engaged in tree red listing (<a href="https://www.bgci.org/our-work/networks/gta/">https://www.bgci.org/our-work/networks/gta/</a>) and ecological restoration (<a href="https://www.bgci.org/our-work/networks/era/">https://www.bgci.org/our-work/networks/era/</a>).</p> <p>BGCI has worked with TFS for 7 years on conservation of threatened trees, networking and capacity building of Tanzanian botanic gardens and plant conservation organisations.</p> <p>BGCI published the State of the World's[8], authored the Red List of Timber Species[9], has extensive experience leading projects focused on NTS collection, processing, storage and propagation, and capacity buildings on these topics.</p> <p>BGCI is heavily involved in policy development, including the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. BGCI led tree conservation planning workshops in Kenya and Ghana, resulting in national strategies for threatened tree species conservation for both countries.</p> <p>BGCI is co-delivering a six-year International Climate Initiative funded project to improve NTS seed supply in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso (2023 – 2029), so is well-placed to facilitate cross-learning with Tanzania.</p> <p>BGCI will lead the project, organising inception meetings, editing grant and partner agreements, leading M&amp;E, organising regular meetings with the Steering Committee, coordinating with all partners, and reporting to Darwin Initiative. These activities will be done in collaboration with TFS, the lead in-country partner, as their ownership of the project is key for long-term success.</p> <p>BGCI will use extensive experience from the GTA, conservation planning and networking to deliver Output 1. BGCI and TFS will co-deliver Output 2. BGCI and TFS will co-deliver Output 3 by organising training, alongside experts from BGCI's network. BGCI's policy development and knowledge-sharing experience will be key for Output 4.</p>
<b>International/In-country Partner</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> International

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**Allocated budget (proportion or value):** ████████

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**Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)**  Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Partner?**  Yes

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**Do you have partners involved in the project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS)

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**Website address:** <https://www.tfs.go.tz/index.php/en>

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**What value does this Partner bring to the project?**

**(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**

TFS is mandated to manage forest resources sustainably in collaboration with stakeholders, in order to deliver sufficient and quality goods and services to meet local and international socio-economic and environmental needs.

TFS will co-deliver the project outputs via a strong collaborative working arrangement with BGCI, and they will take ownership of all resources, policies and other products, to ensure they provide long-term benefit to Tanzania's people and biodiversity.

As the lead in-country partner, TFS will be involved in the delivery of all Outputs. The specific roles of TFS will be to participate in the SSCG and gathering of baseline data, contributing to Output 1. In support of Output 2, they will identify existing and develop new information sources to be shared via the data hub. TFS will jointly deliver training under Output 3, and additional staff from TFS will be recipients of training to ensure NTS are better mainstreamed into practice, and to build capacity.

TFS will also leading on policy develop in Output 4, ensuring that the national policy aligns with and supports other national policies and frameworks. Beyond the timeframe of the project they will also be a lead implementer and monitoring agency for the policy.

---

**International/In-country Partner**  In-country

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**Allocated budget:** ████████

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**Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)**  Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?**  Yes

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<b>2. Partner Name:</b>	ECHO East Africa Impact Center
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="https://echonet.org/our-work/regional-impact-centers/east-africa-impact-center/">https://echonet.org/our-work/regional-impact-centers/east-africa-impact-center/</a>
<b>What value does this Partner bring to the project?  (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):</b>	<p>ECHO is a current provider of native and exotic tree seedlings to farmers. They have a seed bank and a network of seed collectors and note a need to train those within their network. ECHO is in dialogue with actors around Arusha, where they are based, to promote more sustainable plantations and the incorporation of more native species along rivers and ravines. This project will support these aims.</p> <p>Under Output 1, ECHO will be part of the SSCG and provide data for the baseline study. Under Output 2, they will be a recipient of training as part of the train the trainers programme, and then provide training to their network of farmers and communities.</p> <p>ECHO will be a user and promoter of the tools and resources developed by the project, made available via the data hub created in Output 3. They will also contribute to consultations on policy development in Output 4, and their staff and trainees will be long-term beneficiaries of the improved NTS supply, capacity and livelihood opportunities created by the project.</p>
<b>International/In-country Partner</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
<b>Allocated budget:</b>	██████
<b>Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

<b>3. Partner Name:</b>	Tanzania Tree growers Association Union (TTGAU)
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="https://www.ttgau.or.tz/index.php/services/what-we-do">https://www.ttgau.or.tz/index.php/services/what-we-do</a>

**What value does this Partner bring to the project?**  
**(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**

Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU) is an apex body of Tree Growers Associations (TGAs). TTGAU is currently active in five regions of Tanzania namely Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma, Morogoro and Rukwa covering 11 district councils. TTGAU has 154 member groups commonly known as Tree Growers Associations (TGAs) with more than 10,000 members.

TTGAU promotes development of public-private partnerships in the forest sector and provides a platform for knowledge sharing among members.

Under Output 1, TTGAU will be part of the SSCG and provide data for the baseline study. Under Output 2, a selected number of members will be recipients of training as part of the train the trainers programme, and then provide training to TTGAU members.

TTGAU will promote the tools and resources developed by the project and their members will be users of the tools and resources made available in Output 3. Representatives will also contribute to consultations on policy development in Output 4, and their members will be long-term beneficiaries of the improved NTS supply, capacity and livelihood opportunities created by the project.

<b>International/In-country Partner</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
<b>Allocated budget:</b>	██████
<b>Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

<b>4. Partner Name:</b>	Migombani Botanic Garden
<b>Website address:</b>	N/A



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Migombani Botanic Garden (MBG) is situated on Zanzibar. The garden was established in 1870 and has a good collection of NTS. The garden is managed by the Zanzibar Municipality Council. Over the past five years, the garden has received support from Potsdam Municipality, Germany, and the Potsdam Botanic Garden to build their capacity and collections and improve their infrastructure.

MBG has strong links with CBOs involved in tree growing across Zanzibar and will transfer their knowledge and skills learnt to this network.

**What value does this Partner bring to the project?**

**(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**

Under Output 1, MBG will be part of the SSCG and provide data for the baseline study. Under Output 2, a selected number of staff will be recipients of training as part of the train the trainers programme, and then provide training to CBOs to scale up the project impact across Zanzibar.

MBG will promote the tools and resources developed by the project and their visitors and trainees will be users of the tools and resources made available in Output 3. Representatives will also contribute to consultations on policy development in Output 4, and MBG will benefit from their improved ability to grow and sell NTS as a result of the project.

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**International/In-country Partner**  In-country

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**Allocated budget:** ██████████

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**Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)**  Yes

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?**  Yes

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**5. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**What value does this Partner bring to the project?**

**(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):**

*No Response*

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**International/In-country Partner**  International  
 In-country

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**Allocated budget:** 0

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**Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)**  Yes  
 No

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Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?  Yes  
 No

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6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project?  
*No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner  International  
 In-country

Allocated budget: 0

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)  Yes  
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?  Yes  
 No

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If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.


*No Response*


Please provide a combined PDF of all Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

---

 [Partners support letter](#)

 23/10/2023

 15:42:56

 pdf 1.17 MB

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## Section 16 - Lead Partner Track Record

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### Q36. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

Please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
--------------	----------------	-------

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DAREX001	Paul Smith	Developing a Global Biodiversity Standard certification for tree-planting and restoration
29-006	Joachim Gratzfeld	People, Primates, Plants: Co-managing Biodiversity and Improving Livelihoods in Vietnam
29-004	Kirsty Shaw	Kaya Connect: Restoring the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest biodiversity hotspot
DARNV005	Alex Hudson	Understanding Ugandan native plant species' role in innovative sustainable landscapes
29-014	Alex Hudson	Improving Community Sustainable Natural Resource Management of Mount Mulanje
27-015	Joachim Gratzfeld	Farms and Forests: Boosting biodiversity and livelihoods in Northern Cambodia

## Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

## Section 17 - Certification

### Q36. Certification

**If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.**

**Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be ineligible.**

**On behalf of the**

Company

**of**

Botanic Gardens Conservation International

**I apply for a grant of**





£199,266.00

**I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.**

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, theory of change, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.













Checked

<b>Name</b>	CARLY COWELL
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Director of Conservation
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	 <a href="#">Certification</a>  23/10/2023  16:06:43  pdf 34.77 KB
<b>Date</b>	20 October 2023

**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

 <a href="#">2022 annual report and accounts</a>  20/10/2023  14:11:44  pdf 1.14 MB	 <a href="#">2021 annual report and accounts</a>  20/10/2023  14:11:35  pdf 1.3 MB
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**Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF**

 <a href="#">Code of conduct 20.10.2023</a>  20/10/2023  14:25:47  pdf 446.29 KB	 <a href="#">Whistleblowing 20.10.2023</a>  20/10/2023  14:25:45  pdf 471.17 KB
 <a href="#">Safeguarding Policy 20.10.2023</a>  20/10/2023  14:25:36  pdf 295.61 KB	

## Section 18 - Submission Checklist

### Checklist for submission

<b>I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.</b>	Checked
<b>The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked

<b>I have attached the below documents to my application:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF.</li> </ul>	Checked
<b>my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided</b>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• my 1 page Theory of Change as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance, or provided an explanation if not</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a copy of the Lead Partner’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 31).</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 34, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 35, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.</li> </ul>	Checked
<b>I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.</b>	Checked
<b>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.</b>	Checked

**We would like to keep in touch!**

**Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.**

Checked

**Data protection and use of personal data**

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: **Diversifying Tanzania’s Native Tree Species portfolio for people and biodiversity**

**Workplan (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2026)**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	<b>Assessment of current NTS portfolio and of conservation opportunities/priorities carried out, and constraints identified.</b>									
1.1	Establish a Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG), including Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers	4								
1.2	Carry out consultation across sectors to identify the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and supplying NTS	4								
1.3	Conduct baseline survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers, including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity	6								
1.4	Work with SSCG to develop a list of at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS to be targeted by the project	6								
Output 2	<b>Data and tools for NTS collection, processing, storage and propagation developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers.</b>									
2.1	Develop Tanzania NTS web-based hub and share online with seed/seedling suppliers	6								
2.2	Develop NTS web-based hub of resources, including data sources such as GlobalTree Portal, GlobUNT, Seed Information Database, BGCI’s Propagation Database and Climate Assessment Tool	3								
2.3	Develop Seed Zone and Potential Vegetation Maps for at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS	12								
2.4	Develop seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS	18								
Output 3	<b>National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private sector seed/seedling suppliers trained in NTS collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting</b>									

Project Title: **Diversifying Tanzania’s Native Tree Species portfolio for people and biodiversity**

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1	Provide training ToT to 20 seed technicians from the NTSC and NGOs/CBOs, and then to 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in NTS seed collection, processing and storage, including GESI training for the trainers	18								
3.2	Provide training ToT to 20 nursery managers and then to 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector enterprise nurseries in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing, including GESI training for the trainers	18								
Output 4	<b>A National NTS Policy developed for Tanzania and creation of complementary tools for implementation</b>									
4.1	Develop draft national NTS Policy with TFS and Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (Output 1), share draft for consultation and develop final version	18								
4.2	Promote National Seed Zone Map to ensure it is widely used by at least 1000 seed/seedling end users and businesses	6								
4.3	Share digital PV maps on ‘what to plant where’, Climate Assessment Tool and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS online, promote widely and track usage	9								
4.4	Repeat survey of NTS seeds/seedlings availability across Government, NGO and private sector suppliers, including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity	4								
4.5	Document and record the project approach, challenges and successes, so that it can be scaled up to other countries that have high tree diversity but limited NTS portfolio	3								



Project Title: ‘Diversifying Tanzania’s Native Tree Species portfolio for people and biodiversity’

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Environmentally and economically resilient Tanzanian Native Tree Species are sequestering CO<sub>2</sub>, benefiting biodiversity and generating significant economic activity nationally from 2026 to reach AFR100 and other targets by 2050.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Tanzanian Native Tree Species (NTS) seed portfolio diversity increased prioritising NTS of high value to people and biodiversity.</p>	<p>0.1 Availability of NTS in National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private suppliers increased</p> <p>0.2 Seed/seedling end users and businesses use ‘What to plant where’ tools (Project target: at least 130 people by end of project)</p> <p>0.3 Enhanced capacity of tree growers to use and provide NTS</p> <p>0.4 National NTS Policy developed by end of project</p>	<p>0.1 End survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers</p> <p>0.2 Number of downloads</p> <p>0.3 Training records and certificates. Repeat survey of technical capacity</p> <p>0.4 National NTS policy document</p>	<p>Native trees of high value to people and biodiversity are available and can be integrated in planting/reforestation projects.</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 1. Assessment of current NTS portfolio and of conservation opportunities/priorities carried out, and constraints identified.</p>	<p>1.1. Establishment of and consultation with Seed/seedling Suppliers Consultation Group (SSCG) by Y1, Q2. <b>(DI-C19)</b></p> <p>1.2. Identification of the main policy and practical constraints to collecting, storing, growing and</p>	<p>1.1. SSCG membership list aggregated according to gender; minutes of meetings; summary report.</p> <p>1.2. Meeting minutes; summary report; list of constraints.</p>	<p>Representative private seed/seedling suppliers can be identified and persuaded to participate. Mitigated by helping to ensure access to NTS markets is enhanced.</p>

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	<p>supplying NTS by Y1, Q3. <b>(DI-C19)</b></p> <p>1.3. Baseline data gathered and published on availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government (actual data), NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers (estimated based on a stratified sample), including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity by Y1, Q3. <b>(DI-C07; DI C19)</b></p> <p>1.4 List of at least 100 useful and ecologically important NTS to be targeted by the project developed in consultation with SSCG and using results of baseline study and conservation planning workshop, by end of Y1, Q4.</p>	<p>1.3. Questionnaire; visit reports; summary report published online.</p> <p>1.4 List of 100 identified species made available to government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector on web-based hub.</p>	
<p><b>2. Data and tools for NTS collection, processing, storage and propagation developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers.</b></p>	<p>2.1. Tanzania NTS web-based hub developed and shared with seed/seedling suppliers online by Y1, Q3</p> <p>2.2. NTS web-based hub resources available to users by Y1, Q4. <b>(DI-C01)</b></p> <p>2.3. Seed Zone Maps for at least 100 useful and ecologically</p>	<p>2.1. Website established.</p> <p>2.2. Number of NTS tools and resources online; number of website users; number of downloads of resources; online training courses; databases.</p> <p>2.3. Seed zone map published online; Potential Vegetation map</p>	<p>The developed tools are used to prioritise NTS of high level for people and biodiversity.</p>

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	important NTS, seed storage, germination and propagation protocols for at least 30 NTS and Potential Vegetation Maps available by Y2, Q2. <b>(DI B02; DI-C01 DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04)</b>	available online, propagation protocols.	
<b>3. National Tree Seed Centre, NGOs/CBOs and private sector seed/seedling suppliers trained in NTS collection, processing, storage, propagation and planting.</b>	<p>3.1. 20 seed collectors/technicians from the National Tree Seed Centres, laboratories and NGOs/CBOs (Trainer of trainers) and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector enterprises, trained in NTS seed collection, processing, and storage. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q2) <b>(DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04)</b></p> <p>3.2. 20 government and NGOs/CBOs nursery managers (Trainer of Trainers), and 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private nurseries, trained in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing. (Milestone: 20 trainers by Y1, Q4; Project target: 120 people trained by Y2, Q3) <b>(DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04)</b></p>	<p>3.1. Training records; certificates awarded aggregated according to gender.</p> <p>3.2. Training records; certificates awarded aggregated according to gender.</p>	Staff from government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector receiving the trainings, remain in their role for the duration of the project and beyond.

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<p>4. A National NTS Policy developed for Tanzania and creation of complementary tools for implementation.</p>	<p>4.1. National NTS Policy developed with TFS and SSCG, that provides mechanisms for direct livelihood benefits of communities, by end of Y1, available for consultation during Y2, and finalised by end of Y2. <b>(DI-C04; DI-C19; DI-D03)</b></p> <p>4.2. 'What to plant where' tools available, promoted and widely used by seed/seedling end users and businesses (Project target: at least 1,000 people by end of project). <b>(DI-A01; DI-A03; DI-A04; DI-D05)</b></p> <p>4.3. Repeat survey of availability of NTS seeds/seedlings across Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector suppliers, including available taxa and numbers of seeds/seedlings and technical capacity compared to baseline by project end.</p> <p>4.4 Project approach recorded, with challenges and successes documented, so it can be rolled out in other countries with high tree diversity and limited NTS portfolio</p>	<p>4.1. National NTS Policy document with amount of seed needed and beneficiaries.</p> <p>4.2. Tools published online and promoted; downloads; collection/planting/production records</p> <p>4.3. Survey records; visit reports; summary report published online</p> <p>4.4. Questionnaire; visit reports; final recommendations with case studies published online</p>	<p>Policy makers people remain committed to develop a national NTS policy.</p>
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**Activities:**

Output 1:

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

Output 2:

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

Output 3:

- 3.1. Train as trainers 20 seed technicians from NTSC and NGOs/CBOs, and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in NTS seed collection, processing and storage, including GESI training for the trainers
- 3.2. Train as trainers 20 nursery managers and train 100 people from NGOs/CBOs and private sector in climate resilient NTS selection, propagation and marketing, including GESI training for the trainers

Output 4:

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