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Project title: Sustainable Restoration and Conservation of Malagarasi – Muyovosi Wetland Ecosystem Through an Integrated Approach		
Country(ies): Tanzania	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	**Execution Modality**: National Implementation (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:**		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:		**UNDP Gender Marker:**
Quantum Award ID: TBD		**Quantum Project ID:** **01004946**
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Project duration in months: 60		
Planned start date: June 12, 2026		**Planned completion date:** June 11, 2031
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: June 11, 2028		**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** December 11, 2031
Expected Operational Closure Date: March 12, 2032		**Expected Financial Closure Date:** September 11, 2032

Brief project description:

The Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland was proclaimed as a Ramsar site in 2000 and 95% of its extent is covered by protected areas. Wetland integrity is threatened by the encroachment of anthropogenic activities such as unsustainable agriculture, uncontrolled irrigation, overgrazing, illegal fishing, and overexploitation of wetland resources. These activities result in biodiversity loss and reduction of ecosystem services that sustain the livelihoods of local communities. The objective of the project is to curb environmental degradation and conflicts over the shrinking wetland resources. This will be achieved by: strengthening the capacity of institutions to inclusively plan, coordinate and implement wetland management measures; reducing the pressure on the wetland by supporting the development of alternative livelihood and income generating activities, including for women groups; and restoring degraded wetlands to enhance the health of the ecosystem, its capacity to provide ecosystem services, and the availability of habitats for wetland fauna species.

The project contributes to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, UNDP Nature Pledge strategy, Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025 - 2030, Tanzania's vision 2050 and other country's strategies and plans. Its transformative ambition lies in reframing biodiversity as essential to human well-being and climate resilience; catalyzing an economic shift by valuing nature and supporting sustainable nature-

based livelihoods and by integrating biodiversity into production sectors. The barriers for conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of wetland resources will be addressed through engagement of stakeholders and leveraging their capacity, gender inclusion, capacity building, and technology transfer for nature-positive practices. The project will offer a scalable and replicable model for conserving, restoring, and wisely using wetlands across Tanzania.		
FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD	6,950.000,00
UNDP TRAC resources	USD	
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD	6,950.000,00
Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD	6,950.000,00
Confirmed co-financing from private sector/NGO	USD	
Confirmed co-financing from MNRT	USD	12,500,000.00
Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	USD	
Grand-Total Project Financing (1) + (2)	USD	
SIGNATURES:		
Signature:	**Agreed by the Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature:	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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Acronyms

BEVAC	Beekeeping Value Chain Support
BMUs	Beach Management Units
CBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management
CCRO	Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CPD	Country Program Document
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field School
FPIC	Free, Prior Informed Consent Approach
FYD	Five Years Development Plan
FYDP III	Third National Five-Year Development Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEBs	Global Environmental Benefits
GBFF	Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
ISAWIMA	Igombe and Sagara Wildlife Management Area
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LAP	Livelihood Action Plan
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LTBWB	Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MMRS	Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar Site
MNRT-WD	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – Wildlife Division
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NCE	Nature, Climate and Energy (UNDP Unit)
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NEMPSI	National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NFPIS	National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
NWMAS	National Wildlife Management Areas Strategy
PIRs	Project Implementation Reports
PMU	Project Management Unit
PO-RALG	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
TAFORI	Tanzania Forest Research Institute
TALIRI	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TARI	Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision

TE	Terminal Evaluation
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TLMP	Tanzania Livestock Master Plan
ToC	Theory of Change
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VGSs	Village Game Scouts
VLUPs	Village Land Use Plans
VPO-DoE	Vice President's Office – Division of Environment
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas
WUAs	Water Users Associations
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Project Rationale

Current situation

Wetlands are highly productive ecosystems providing essential goods and services such as water purification, water storage and prevention of floods and droughts, and climate regulation. Wetlands are a source of essential resources for local communities, including food resources such as fish and various wild fruits and vegetables. Nevertheless, the *Global Wetland Outlook* (2021) reports that the world has lost 35% of its wetlands since 1970, a rate three times faster than forest loss. In Tanzania wetlands cover approximately 10% of the country's land surface area[1] and about 5.5% of wetlands are designated as Ramsar sites, under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, including the Malagarasi-Muyovosi (3,250,000 ha), located in the Tabora, Kigoma, Shinyanga and Geita regions.

This Ramsar site is a biodiversity hotspot of national and global importance, providing habitat for a vast diversity of flora and fauna species, including 51 endemic fish species and two threatened bird species of global significance (the Whale-headed Shoebill stork -*Balaeniceps rex* and Wattled Crane - *Bugeranus carunculatus,* both Vulnerable and with a decreasing global population[2]. Several mammals occur in the wetland, including the largest protected populations of Sitatunga *(Tragelaphus spekii)* in East Africa, African elephant – *Loxodonta Africana* (Endangered), Lion – *Panthera leo* (Vulnerable) and other mammals of high ecological and economic value. Among reptiles, of conservation relevance is the occurrence of the African slender-snouted crocodile (*Mecistops cataphractus,* Critically Endangered).

The diverse plant and animal life supports fisheries, agriculture, and tourism, providing both subsistence and income-generating opportunities for local communities and generates revenue for private sector. The wetland's rich vegetation stores a substantial amount of biomass and carbon, contributing to climate change mitigation and presenting an opportunity for carbon credit initiatives.

The Ramsar Convention emphasizes the wise use of wetlands to maintain their ecological integrity[3]. However, when certain thresholds of resource use are locally exceeded, human presence within wetlands can become unsustainable, resulting in biodiversity loss. Currently, significant challenges persist for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site. These include encroachment for farming, livestock grazing, overfishing using destructive fishing gears, and deforestation in the catchment upstream. These threats directly affect the integrity of the ecosystem and modify disturbance regimes, whose main consequences are the loss of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, including the provision of goods for the subsistence and income of local communities (women and vulnerable groups included).

Insufficient protection measures, weak law enforcement, weak coordination among institutions and lack of effective management frameworks among stakeholders enable open access and degradation of the Ramsar site[4]. The systemic nature of the challenge highlights the need for integrated, coordinated and system-wide solutions

[1] National Environmental Master Plan For Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032)

[2] IUCN. 2025. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-1. https://www.iucnredlist.org

[3] https://www.ramsar.org/document/present the Text of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

[4] VPO. 2014a. VPO. 2014. Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Wetlands

that address the central issue of land and water use planning, development and enforcement of land use plans and active community participation, to accommodate the need to reduce the threats and ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably to meet people's needs.

Baseline

Status quo for the management of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar Site

Ninety-five percent of the 3,250,000 ha Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site is under protection, in the form of National Park (Ugalla River) managed by Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA), Game Reserves (Luganzo-Tongwe, Igombe, Ugalla and Muyovosi) under Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and Forest Reserves (Kigosi, North Makere, South Makere, Ilunde, Swangala, Tongwe East & West and Ugunda) managed by Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS). The Ramsar site also includes the Igombe Sagara Wildlife Management Area - ISAWIMA gazetted in 2024. Despite this formal protection status, there is an encroachment of human activities into protected areas, which suggests inadequate management capacity to protect biodiversity and ensure long-term persistence. Gaps in management capacity include shortage of manpower, infrastructure and equipment for patrolling and surveillance. The encroachment of human activities and ecosystem degradation is more overwhelming in the 5% of the Ramsar site that lies outside protected areas, yet of high biodiversity value such as sections of the Malagarasi River, Nyamagoma and Sagara lakes. Given that these are not formally protected, biodiversity conservation and restoration measures are limited to environmental awareness campaigns and law enforcement through sector specific regulations.

The wetland assessment conducted by VPO[5] identified factors hindering conservation and restoration efforts that include inadequate planning and coordination among sectors, inadequate funding and weak law enforcement capacity. This calls for a multi-faceted approach to wetland conservation, emphasizing the importance of integrated management plans grounded in the Ramsar Convention's principles of wise use and include strategies to mitigate threats, promote sustainable resource use, and foster community participation in conservation efforts, and strengthen institutional frameworks.

Threats to Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site

Threats to biodiversity in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site are both within the wetland and from the upstream land and resource use activities that have impacts on the hydrological and water flow patterns to the wetland. These are associated with[6]: (i) habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; ii) unsustainable exploitation of wildlife, forests and fisheries resources; and iii) climate change impacts. These result from: (i) unharmonized implementation of sectoral policies, laws and strategies, (ii) inadequate governance and enforcement capacity, (iii) limited sustainable livelihood opportunities for poor communities dependent on wetland resources, and (v) increasing climate change impacts. An analysis of land use and land cover (LULC) during the PPG stage showed that 421,719 ha of the Ramsar site (12.9%) is degraded.

The baseline scenario of direct causes of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss is as follows:

1. Agricultural expansion

In the Tabora and Kigoma regions, agriculture is the primary economic activity and accounts for approximately 80% of the total economic output[7]. In these regions, agricultural production is dominated by small-scale subsistence

[5] VPO. 2024. The State of Tanzania's Wetlands – An Assessment of Lake Natron, Kilombero, Malagarasi-Muyowosi, and Mara River Ecosystems

[6] Catchments Conservation Plan for Lake Tanganyika Basin, for the period 2020 to 2035; National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032)

[7] URT. 2024.Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan 2050 - Roadmap to Transform the Crops Livestock and Fisheries Sectors

farmers practicing low-input farming, dependent on rainfall and with low uptake of agricultural technology. According to Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan 2050[8], across Tanzania, the coverage of extension services to disseminate appropriate farming technologies is inadequate. This results in low production efficiency, low agricultural yields and consequently, food insecurity. The use of agroforestry and other conservation agriculture practices is also limited. The decline in farm productivity in upland areas has resulted in the expansion of agriculture to valleys and wetlands due to high soil moisture and nutrient content, and proximity to streams for ease of irrigation.

Across Tanzania, only 22% of villages have land use plans and only 9% of smallholder land is titled. Insecure land tenure and open access to land contribute to its unsustainable use and call for the urgent need of developing integrated land-use plans that consider the needs of different land and natural resource users.

2. Livestock husbandry

There is an increasing influx of livestock, causing overgrazing and degradation of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland[9]. Between 2008 and 2020, the livestock population in Kigoma increased by 846.1%[10]. On the other hand, Tabora is among the regions of the country with the highest cattle numbers 2,020,124 – 2,841,191[11]. Water supply for livestock drinking and the coverage of extension services is inadequate.During the dry season, livestock farmers migrate with their livestock to the wetland, which often results in overgrazing and degradation of the local environment, including biodiversity loss.

3. Overharvesting of Wetland Resources

Most community members rely on firewood and charcoal for household energy. The increase in human population, including refugees from neighboring countries, increases the demand for firewood and charcoal for energy supply, which results in overexploitation of forest resources and deforestation[12].

Overfishing, the use of destructive fishing gears and insufficient monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities, threaten the sustainability of fisheries dependent livelihoods, exacerbate poverty and cause wetland habitat degradation and biodiversity loss.

4. Increase in human population

The overarching driver of environmental degradation is the increase in human population due to intrinsic growth but also due to the influx of immigrants. The increase in population intensifies the demand for land for livelihood activities, mainly agriculture and livestock keeping, to produce food and other commodities, leading to encroachment on the wetland. This calls for the need to adopt innovative and sustainable practices of land and wetland resource use and diversify income-generating activities to reduce overexploitation and degradation of the wetland.

1. Invasive species

The spread of invasive species is notably high with about 220 recorded invasive and potentially invasive species identified country-wide. The invasive species pose substantial impacts on agriculture, livestock rangelands, water bodies including wetlands and impair delivery of ecosystem services. Luckily, the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland has insignificant invasion but the potential is high, considering the influx of livestock and the connectivity to areas that are highly affected by invasive species around Lake Victoria Basin. This will be monitored and addressed during project implementation in collaboration with the LTBWB.

[8] URT. 2024.Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan 2050 - Roadmap to Transform the Crops Livestock and Fisheries Sectors

[9] VPO. 2014b. Guidelines for Sustainable Management and Utilization of Rangelands in Tanzania

[10] VPO. 2022. National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032)

[11] URT. 2024.Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan 2050 - Roadmap to Transform the Crops Livestock and Fisheries Sectors

[12] VPO. 2014a. Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Wetlands

III. STRATEGY

Theory of Change (TOC)

A variety of hazards and impacts puts local livelihoods at risk and undermines the capacity of already-strained ecosystems to provide services. Insufficient access to natural resources and diminishing ecosystem services contribute to conflict among resource users. In the absence of the intervention, the vital ecosystems of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site may become progressively and irreparably degraded, which, compounded by climate change, will exacerbate the poverty of natural resource dependent households.

The theory of change (TOC) for this project (Figure 3) has the following goal statement: to ensure that the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland ecosystem is well conserved and restored and that communities living around the area benefit through gender-responsive, participatory governance and strengthened alternative economic opportunities for the integrity of the ecosystem.

Project interventions aim to address the cycle of degradation by providing knowledge, technologies and other resources to institutions and local communities to generate global environmental benefits in the GEF focal areas of biodiversity, land degradation and climate change while also producing socioeconomic co-benefits to local communities. This will be achieved by strengthening key institutions, undertaking restoration of degraded ecosystems, promoting climate-resilient livelihoods for local communities, developing integrated land use plans, engaging relevant stakeholders and mainstreaming gender and women empowerment in project activities and benefits.

The project's TOC summarizes through a diagram and a narrative of the core problem behind the project strategy (Figure 3). The TOC diagram is to be read from the bottom up, starting with the Core Problem that this project seeks to address, and which results in direct threats to biodiversity and livelihoods of local communities.

The Barriers to the Long-Term Solution to the problems are included in the TOC Diagram. The main barriers include inadequate community-level governance, weak law enforcement and monitoring, mainly due to budget limitations to District Environment Management Committees to enforce VLUPs that result from various competing priorities at the district level. Another crucial barrier is the limited access and uptake of agricultural, livestock, fisheries, forestry or land management technologies or knowledge to sustain community livelihoods without degrading the wetland. The barriers will be overcome by working with local government authorities to strengthen their capacity to develop and enforce VLUPs, conduct wetland monitoring and surveillance, and by supporting local communities through the transfer of technology and knowledge for the development of alternative sources of livelihood to reduce pressure on wetland resources. The proposed solutions are guided by the realization that *if*:

i. Institutional capacity for sustainable wetland management, better biodiversity protection and climate resilience are strengthened, including spatial planning capacity for wetlands management plan development.

ii. Gender inclusive alternative community livelihoods in the ecosystem are improved such as sustainable agriculture, sustainable fishing, sustainable livestock keeping, or eco-tourism, catalyzed by private sector engagement.

Then: threats and pressure on wetlands resources will be reduced and ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland are improved for resilience building.

A number of key conditions—the **TOC Assumptions**—must be met for the project to overcome its **Barriers** and achieve the intended **Outcomes**. If these assumptions do not remain valid, this represents a risk to the project. Therefore, with the exception of **SES Risks**, which belong to a separate category related to project activities, the main **Project Risks were directly derived from the TOC Assumptions**. In fact, they were formulated as the direct 'negation' of these Assumptions.

The key **Assumptions** that sustain the TOC are the following and they were described in more detail in the previous section:

i. Relevant institutions and stakeholders involved in the management of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland ecosystem are willing and able to participate in capacity building initiatives, and actively apply the knowledge and skills gained to improve the management and conservation of the wetland,

ii. Knowledge, benefits and incentives to local communities are sufficient to promote behavioral change (transformative actions), adopt alternative livelihoods and collaborate on conservation initiatives,
iii. There is sufficient local and national level coordination available to guide the restoration efforts,
iv. There is strong commitment from all stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, to enhance knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation,
v. Extension workers demonstrations promote adoption of sustainable livelihood practices to indirect beneficiaries in the broad landscape,
vi. Government agencies and other stakeholders provide supportive policies and resources,
vii. Different resource user groups participate and agree with the VLUPs,
viii. The private sector is willing to invest in the development of value chains to support the livelihoods of local communities, co-implement and/or co-finance project activities.

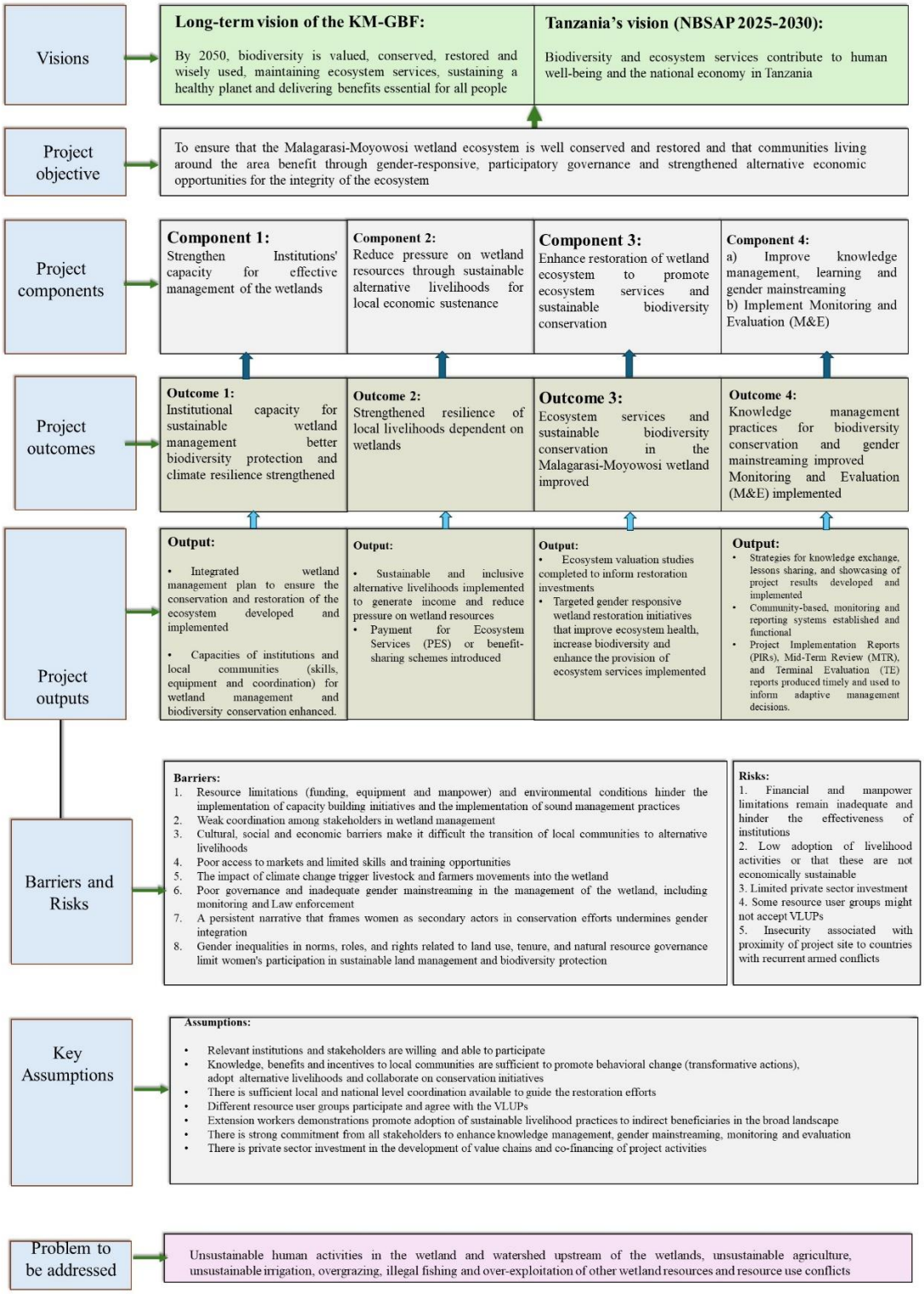


Figure 3. Project's Theory of Change

The project objective will be achieved through the implementation of four integrated components, each with one outcome. Achieving all of the project's **Outcomes** is a precondition for achieving the **Project Objective**.

Component 1: Strengthen institutions' capacity for effective management of the wetlands

This component aims to reinforce the ability of institutions, communities, and other stakeholders to manage wetlands effectively and sustainably. The primary focus will be on the development and implementation of a comprehensive and integrated wetland management plan aligned with national and international good practices in biodiversity conservation, restoration, sustainable natural resource use and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The plan will be developed through a participatory process involving all relevant stakeholders, including VPO-DoE, NEMC, MNRT and its conservation agencies, protected areas, LGAs (specifically the District Environmental Management Committees -DEMCs), community-based organizations, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

This component will also cover capacity building through provision of training programs that will be conducted for institutional staff and local community members. The training programs will be designed to enhance technical knowledge and practical skills related to wetland ecology and management, biodiversity conservation, biodiversity monitoring, ecosystem-based climate adaptation approaches and measures, training on Ranger Code of Conduct/Ethics; Ranger Standard Operating Procedures, integrating engagement, escalation and use of force, human rights and community safety, mainstreaming biodiversity in natural resource-based production sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and tourism) and integrated resource management. Targeted beneficiaries will include staff from relevant government institutions at national (VPO-DoE, NEMC, MNRT, TAWA, TFS and TANAPA), Zonal and Regional teams (TAWA and TFS), Local Government officials (DEMCs, DAO, DEO, CDO, DGO, DLO, DFO, among others), and members of local communities living in and around wetland areas, including resource user groups (e.g. Water Users' Associations) and community groups involved in biodiversity monitoring and surveillance (e.g. Village Game Scouts). Staff involved in planning and budgeting at district level will also be targeted in training, to build their awareness, sensitivity and catalyze the mainstreaming of wetland conservation actions in district plans, budgets and annual reports. Special attention will be given to gender inclusion and the empowerment of women and youth within these training initiatives.

To ensure that institutions and communities are adequately equipped to manage and protect wetlands, this component will also support the provision of essential equipment and working gear. This includes tools for ecological monitoring, data collection, enforcement, and restoration activities. Local authorities and relevant government agencies will receive operational support to improve surveillance, enforcement of environmental regulations, and day-to-day management of wetland ecosystems. Communities will be equipped with gear appropriate for participatory conservation efforts, such as tree planting, establishment of community patrols, among other interventions.

The outputs and activities under this component are aligned with GBFF Action Areas 1 (Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning), and GBFF Action Area 2 (Support to IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters), and contributes to GEF/GBFF indicator 1.2 (Area of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness).

Component 2: Reduce pressure on wetland resources through sustainable alternative livelihoods for local economic sustenance

This component of the project aims to alleviate the growing pressure on fragile wetland ecosystems by promoting and supporting the development of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities. The goal is to ensure that communities who traditionally depend on wetland resources for their economic needs can transit to income-generating activities or practices that are environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. Accordingly, the project will support the implementation of viable alternative livelihood options that are compatible with the

conservation of wetland ecosystems. These options may include, but are not limited, to sustainable agricultural practices that maintain soil health and minimize the use of chemicals, sustainable livestock farming, sustainable fishing, tourism and carbon trade. Major efforts will revolve around comprehensive stakeholder engagement and consultation in line with the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (applying FPIC as appropriate), and implementation of culturally sensitive capacity building and training for local communities to equip them with the skills and knowledge needed to effectively manage and benefit from these alternative livelihoods, whilst respecting their traditional knowledge, needs and interests. Particular emphasis will be placed on engaging marginalized groups, including women and youth, to ensure their voices are heard and their needs are addressed. A social-economic study will be undertaken to engage communities on viable alternative livelihoods options and develop a Livelihood Action Plan to guide the implementation of the options chosen, the cost associated with implementation of such options and identify appropriate beneficiaries of such assistance.

The private sector partners will be crucial in supporting diversification of livelihood options that are conservation-friendly such as tourism (include photographic, sport fishing, hunting, bird watching) as well as in supporting the development of value chain in fisheries, agriculture, livestock and beekeeping to improve the access to markets and the economic value of the products. To address the difficulty of accessing microfinance and other business support services affecting local communities, in particular women and youth, the project will engage microfinance banks and local governments to improve access to loans. Innovative financing mechanisms like the payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and the potential for harnessing carbon-based financing, will be explored by the project, ensuring that robust impact assessments and safeguards measures are in place. The project will advocate for private sector contribution to the improvement of community livelihoods, infrastructure and social services through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The outputs and activities under this component are aligned with GBFF Action Area 4 (Resource mobilization), Action Area 5 (sustainable use of biodiversity) and Action Area 6 (mainstreaming biodiversity in production sectors) and contributes to GEF/GBFF indicators 4.1 (area under improved management to benefit biodiversity) and 11 (people benefiting from GEF investment).

Component 3: Enhance restoration of wetland ecosystem to promote ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation

This component focuses on the restoration and sustainable management of wetland ecosystems as a means to enhance ecosystem health, improve biodiversity outcomes, and sustain the provision of vital ecosystem services such as water purification, flood regulation, carbon storage, and support the livelihood of surrounding communities. By restoring degraded wetlands and strengthening land-use governance, the project aims to mitigate resource use conflicts, reduce habitat loss, support the recovery of wetland natural vegetation and wetland-specific fauna species, and enhance the resilience of both ecosystems and local populations to environmental changes. Restoration efforts will prioritize unprotected ecologically sensitive sites that offer the greatest potential for biodiversity recovery and ecosystem service enhancement. Remote sensing and surveys will be necessary to assess the extent of forest and wetland degradation, identify priority restoration sites and for monitoring the wetland over time. CSOs will have a vital role in advocating for and supporting community participation in the development and implementation of restoration activities.

The outputs and activities under this component are aligned with the GBFF Action Area 1 (Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning) and contribute to GEF/GBFF indicator 3.1 (Area of land and ecosystems put under restoration).

Component 4: Implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The project will support establishment of robust participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that track the progress of conservation initiatives, assess and mitigate their impact, and inform future decision making and adaptive management strategies. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP/GEF requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project monitoring) and UNDP

Evaluation Policy. Collaboration with adjacent protected areas under TAWA, TFS, TANAPA, and local authorities is essential for effective implementation of the project.

Knowledge management, learning and gender mainstreaming

The project will promote development and implementation of a comprehensive knowledge management system that facilitates the sharing and utilization of information related to the conservation of the wetland. The project will mainstream gender and social inclusion into all aspects of project design and implementation in culturally appropriate ways. Women and youth will be encouraged to participate in all stages of the project cycle to enable them to acquire greater roles in environmental stewardship, and greater financial independence. Project-level safeguards and risk management measures, including gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan will be developed and implemented.

Alignment with Countries Priorities

The project aligns to the Tanzania Development Vision 2050 specifically **Goal 6:** *Effective and sustainable management of natural ecosystems and resources and building resilience to climate change*. It contributes to **Target 10:** *Tanzanians are dedicated custodians of the environment and are adapting to climate change with agility* and specifically **Pillar 3:** *Environmental integrity and climate resilience focusing on biodiversity integrity; healthy wetlands and sustainable water resources management; and climate resilient nation.*

The project is country-driven and well aligned with the recently developed National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2025-2030)[13], prepared to align with the GBF. The project specifically contributes to: (a) Strategic Goal A (Targets 1, 2 and 3) that focuses on building integrity through maintenance, restoration and enhancing connectivity and resilience of ecosystem services with targets that include putting priority inland waters – rivers, streams and wetlands under participatory management; (b) Strategic Goal B (Targets 4, 5 and 7)which focuses on interventions that enhance sustainable management and use of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem services, addressing human-wildlife and related land use conflicts. This goal supports strategies on promoting community co-management and strengthening local community capacities. The innovative actions point to minimizing the impact of climate change on freshwater and other vulnerable ecosystems to maintain their integrity and build resilience with actions on promoting carbon offset projects, promoting Climate Smart Agriculture programs and implementing plans to increase communities' climate change resilience and (c) Strategy Goal D (Targets 9, 10, 11, 14, 22 and 23) centered on capacity-building, informed participation, and promoting equitable socio-economic and environmental benefits for biodiversity dependent communities. Such interventions include Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) programs to restore, maintain and enhance ecosystem functions and application of biodiversity-friendly practices in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Also promotes strengthening community access to and participation in decision making and governance on plans related to biodiversity conservation.

The project is aligned with the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP-III2021/22-2025/26)

The project is aligned with the following sector priorities within the FYDP-III: (iii) biodiversity conservation; (v) strengthening national capacity to address climate change adaptation and mitigation measures; (vi) reduced land degradation; (x) development and implementation of strategies on conservation of wetland resources in the country; and (xiii) promoting community engagement in development and management of wetland ecosystems. While this Plan ends in 2025/2026 and the projects starts implementation in the second half of 2025/2026, the Project Midterm review will inform relevant priorities that may emerge in the subsequent FYDP – IV.

[13] VPO. 2025. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2025-2030

Contribution to Global Environmental Benefits:

The project will contribute to **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF)** and aligns with the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund Action Areas (**GBFF)**. This project is strongly aligned with the **UNDP Nature Pledge** strategy[14], which mobilizes countries to scale up efforts to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030, in support of the GBFF, by driving system-wide change through **three interconnected transformational shifts**:

1. Narrative Shift: Reframing Our Relationship with Nature

- Promoting a new societal narrative where nature is valued not only for its economic contributions, but also for its cultural, spiritual, and life-supporting roles.
- Positioning biodiversity and healthy ecosystems as central to human well-being, climate resilience, and sustainable development.
- Elevating Indigenous and local knowledge systems, community voices, and gender equality as vital components of conservation.

2. Economic Shift: Making Nature Count in Decision-Making

- Integrating nature into economic planning, national budgets, and policy frameworks.
- Redirecting harmful subsidies and aligning public and private finance with nature-positive outcomes.
- Creating economic incentives for restoration, conservation, and sustainable use, including support for nature-based livelihoods and businesses.

3. Policy and Practice Shift: From Commitment to Implementation

- Supporting countries to translate GBF targets into national biodiversity strategies and concrete actions.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into all sectors—especially agriculture, infrastructure, water, and energy.
- Strengthening governance, legal frameworks, institutional capacity, and monitoring systems to ensure inclusive and effective biodiversity action on the ground.

These three shifts are underpinned by **strategic support areas** such as inclusive governance, data and monitoring, sustainable finance, and nature-based solutions. Together, they represent a transformative pathway for achieving a **nature-positive future** that benefits both people and the planet.

[14] UNDP. 2024. UNDP Nature Pledge – UNDP's commitment to support countries to deliver the Global Biodiversity Framework and achieve de 2030 Agenda



The **Long-Term Vision** in the TOC is derived from the **KM-GBF and Nature Pledge Strategy,** and reads as follows: "by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people." The project will contribute the following **GBFF Action Areas**:

The project will contribute the following **GBFF Action Areas**:

- Action Area 1. Biodiversity conservation, restoration, land/sea-use and spatial planning
- Action Area 2. Support to IPLC stewardship and governance of lands, territories, and waters
- Action Area 4. Resource mobilization
- Action Area 5: Sustainable use of biodiversity
- Action Area 5: Biodiversity mainstreaming in production sectors

Moreover, the project contributes directly to several of the action areas and supports key outputs under the Nature Pledge, reinforcing UNDP's commitment to advancing nature-positive development and inclusive conservation, namely:

Action Area 1: Integrated, rights-based, and inclusive spatial planning for nature
Action Area 2: Nature-positive sectoral transitions
Action Area 3: Ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions
Action Area 4: Sustainable finance and investment
Action Area 5: Inclusive governance, human rights, and social equity

Global Biodiversity Benefits (GEBs) to be generated by the project will be linked to avoided biodiversity loss due to strengthened institutions and stakeholders for conservation, restoration and sustainable use of wetlands (Table 2).

Table 2. Contribution of the project to GEF-8 core indicators

Core Indicator	Project Core Indicator and Target	CEO Endorsement
1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management** **Core indicator 1.2:** Area of terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness (**3,145,352 ha**). This includes Muyovosi Game Reserve (**600,000ha ha**), Ugalla River National Park (**386,500 ha**), Ugalla Game Reserve (**757,736 ha**), Luganzo Game Reserve (**574,616 ha**) and Kigosi Forest Reserve (**826,500 ha**)	5,995,598.06 ha

	Other FRs (1,886,579ha) including Makere North (34,180.87 ha) and Makere South (8,941.13ha); Ilunde FR (6249.56ha), Tongwe East (87,470.88ha); Mpanda Line (411,979.84ha), Ugunda (153,794.73ha), Swangila (290,37.34ha) and Nyonga (67,124.72ha)	
3	**Area of land and ecosystems under restoration** **Core indicator 3.2:** Area of forest and forest land under restoration (737 ha), **Core indicator 3.3:** Area of natural grass and woodlands under restoration (19,960 ha) and **Core indicator 3.4:** Area of wetlands restored (3,765 ha)	24,462 ha
4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)** **Core indicator 4.3:** Area of landscape under sustainable land management in production systems (**270,000ha).** The Project will contribute to improved land management practices in villages adjacent to protected areas in the wetland in the districts of Kaliua, Uvinza nd Kasulu)	270,000 ha
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric ton of CO_2e) **Core indicator 6.1:** Greenhouse emissions reduced under AFLOU sector (11.5MtCoe).	11.5Mt CO_2e
11	**People benefiting from GEF-financed investments** **Core indicator 11**: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments **disaggregated by sex**. The project will deliver social and economic benefits to at least 78,500 individuals of whom at least 30% are women) equivalent to 27.6% of the population in the target communities who will be engaged in project activities (including training capacity development, tourism enterprises, sustainable Agricultural practices law enforcement, education and awareness-raising).	78,500 individuals (23,550F; 54,950M)

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

EXPECTED RESULT

The project is designed to achieve the following long-term impact: to significantly reduce threats and pressures currently affecting the wetland resources in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi ecosystem. By addressing and mitigating these threats, the project aims to restore and enhance the natural resilience and health of the wetlands, which will lead to sustainable biodiversity conservation and improvement in the provision of ecosystem services for local livelihoods. GBFF is complementary to GEF-8 TF. Accordingly, progress towards the achievement of targets of GBF action areas will be tracked using GEF TF Core Indicators[15]. The project will contribute to improve the management effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas covering 5,995,598.06 ha of wetland - GBF AA1 (GEF core indicator 1.2, complemented by GBFF specific indicator: Percent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans), restore about 24,462 ha, which corresponds to 20% of degraded forests and wetlands and 5% of the degraded grasslands of the Ramsar site - GBF AA1 (GEF core indicator 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 complemented by GBFF indicator: Services provided by ecosystems), enhance sustainable land management in production systems in an area of 270,000 ha – GBF AA1 and AA6 (GEF core indicator 4.3, complemented by GBFF indicator: Services provided by ecosystems) that includes the 5.5% unprotected section of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site, and benefit at least 78,500 individuals (at least 30% women) through improved, equal and inclusive access to ecosystem services - GBF AA5 (GEF core indicator 11). The project will also strengthen institutions at national, zonal, district and village levels, for effective wetland management and development of sustainable nature-based livelihoods.

Project objective. Together, the outcomes, outputs and activities described in this section are expected to contribute to the following objective: to ensure that the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland ecosystem is well conserved and restored and that communities living around the area benefit through gender-responsive, participatory governance and strengthened alternative economic opportunities for the integrity of the ecosystem.

To maximize efficiency and impact of the project, not all activities will be implemented in all target districts and villages, instead, in each district and village, activities with the highest likelihood of generating global environmental benefits and of improving the livelihoods of local communities will be prioritized.

Project Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

Component 1) Strengthen institutions' capacity for effective management of the wetlands

Outcome 1) Institutional capacity for sustainable wetland management, better biodiversity protection and climate resilience strengthened

Output 1.1) Integrated wetland management plan to ensure the conservation and restoration of the ecosystem developed and implemented

Balancing the needs of conservation and community livelihoods requires a management plan that will guide the interventions of stakeholders. The development of the integrated management plan will begin with an assessment of the ecological characteristics, socio-economic significance, and the pressures or threats on the wetland. It will be a participatory approach that will involve key stakeholders in all stages, including local communities, LGAs, DEMC, VPO-DoE, NEMC, MNRT and associated conservation agencies, protected areas located in the Ramsar site, water user associations, NGOs, researchers, and other relevant stakeholders, including women and other marginalized groups, to jointly outline conservation objectives, zoning plan, resource use guidelines, and restoration priorities. The management plan will include a detailed action plan with timelines, responsible institutions, resource requirements, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks to track progress and adaptively manage emerging challenges. The management plan will be a living and flexible document that will be reviewed and updated regularly to respond to ecological changes, development pressures, and stakeholder feedback. The

[15] GEF. 2023. Programming Directions for the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund

design of the integrated management plan will follow a landscape approach, seeking to balance the use of wetland resources for the livelihood of local communities with the need to conserve key habitats and wildlife corridors in the larger wetland ecosystem, in line with the principles of the Ramsar Convention[16]. Key activities will include an inception meeting to discuss the approach and methodology with stakeholders, assessment of ecological and socioeconomic attributes of the wetland, development of the draft wetland management plan, stakeholder workshops to discuss and validate the management plan.

The development of the management plan will be complemented by support to the reactivation of the Wetland desk at WD, TAWA HQ, TAWA and TFS zonal level and LGAs, to lead working group for the coordination of wetland management interventions. The desk must be anchored in the functional structure of the respective institutions to ensure continuity of its functionality beyond the project's lifespan. The main stakeholders to be engaged for this output are the MNRT; VPO-DoE; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Research and Training Institutions; and LGAs.

Gender considerations for Output 1.1.

- To achieve output 1.1, integrating gender considerations is essential for inclusive, effective, and sustainable results. Gender issues will be considered to achieve this output through Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement: The project will ensure the active involvement of both women and men in the planning, decision-making, and implementation of the wetland integrated management plan. A participatory approach that recognizes different roles, responsibilities, and knowledge of women and men in wetland ecosystems will be applied throughout the project cycle.
- Consideration of Gender-Specific Roles in Wetland Use: Through the gender analysis conducted, it was noted that there are differences on how women and men use the wetland resources, whereby women depend on the wetland to access water for domestic uses while men are more engaged in fishing activities. Women are also found in the fishing value chains whereby they use to purchase fish from fishermen and market them in local markets. Women were also found to depend on the wetland to get water for vegetable growing adjacent to the wetland, a main economic activity for most of the women in the adjacent villages. Therefore, this finding will be incorporated into the management plan to ensure that restoration and conservation measures do not disproportionately affect women and men.

Output 1.2) Capacity of institutions and local communities on wetland management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation strategies enhanced

Enhancing the capacity of institutions and local communities in wetland management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation is essential for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the wetland. Strengthening knowledge, skills, and access to technologies enables stakeholders to make informed decisions, implement effective conservation practices, and respond proactively to environmental challenges. By integrating traditional knowledge with scientific approaches, as well as institutional and community roles and responsibilities, capacity strengthening initiatives will contribute to effective implementation of measures to conserve, restore and wisely use wetland resources, protect biodiversity and build the resilience of the ecosystem and local communities to the impacts of climate change. The main stakeholders to be engaged for this output are the MNRT; VPO-DoE; NEMC, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Water; Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children; Research and Training Institutions; and LGAs.

[16] https://www.ramsar.org/document/present the Text of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

The following activities are planned for this output:

Act. 1.2.1) Develop village land use plans to mitigate conflicts among land users and prevent environmental degradation

The interdisciplinary nature of the pressures to the integrity of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site should be addressed through an integrated rather than fragmented approach of conservation and livelihood development interventions. The encroachment of human livelihood activities, which causes the degradation of the Ramsar site is the result of unplanned land use. Accordingly, the project will contribute to reduce pressure to the ecosystem through the development of Village Land Use Plan (VLUPs), which will support coordinated issues across sectors and institutions in addressing structural drivers of environmental degradation and building communities' resilience. Most villages in the districts of Kaliua and Uvinza have Village land use plans developed only until stage four due to budget limitations. Additionally, most of the VLUPs have already expired and are in need of revision and updating. Incomplete and/or expired land use plans cannot be effectively enforced, hence land use conflicts mainly between farmers and pastoralists continue. The immigration of livestock keepers also hindered the implementation of VLUPs. The capacity of District, Ward and Village Environmental Management Committees (EMCs) is inadequate for the effective enforcement of village by-laws and regulations contained in land-use plans[17],[18]. The project will support the entire process of land use planning, having a Village Land Committee; clear demarcation of village boundaries, development of land administration, land parceling and issuance of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO). The issuing of CCRO is a confirmation of community ownership and power to make decisions on the land. Following the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) guidelines, the planning process will be participatory and inclusive, engaging a broad range of stakeholders such as local communities, village leaders, farmers, livestock keepers, conservation authorities, marginalized groups such as women's, people with disabilities and youth representatives. By applying a comprehensive landscape- and ecosystem-approach that takes into account the needs of multiple stakeholders, the VLUPs will aid in mitigating conflicts among different land users and in preventing environmental degradation in the fragile wetland network. The VLUPs shall clearly demarcate zones for strict protection of the wetland, zones for sustainable use of wetland resources, zones for agriculture, livestock grazing, wildlife corridors, forage production, fishing and fish farming, settlement, reforestation of degraded areas with fast-growing tree species, and other land uses based on sustainable practices and community priorities. The VLUPs will complement the GMPs for protected areas and the Ramsar site management plan.

The development of the VLUPs will observe the necessary procedures including community sensitization and strengthening of local institutions to enforce village by-laws and land-use plans, and mechanisms of conflict resolution. Completing the land-use planning to stage 6 as per the NLUPC Guidelines will create an enabling environment for the successful implementation of sustainable alternative livelihoods (output 2.1) and restoration interventions (output 3.1). Support to VLUPs in pilot villages will include preparation of resources management plans in collaboration with the main sectors. This will be facilitated to the final stages with issuance of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO). The development of VLUPs will be accompanied by sensitization of local communities to enhance their understanding of the need of VLUPs.

Particular attention will be given to ensuring the active participation of women, including women farmers and pastoralists, in the land use planning processes to support equitable land rights, secure tenure, and access to natural resources. (ii) local and regional government officials receiving capacity building on land use planning process. Land users particularly women and youths will benefit from clear land use boundaries and reduced land disputes. Village Governments and Land Use Planning Committees will benefit from improved planning skills and strengthened local governance and decision-making with gender-balanced participation promoted to enhance inclusive and equitable land management.

[17] VPO. 2022. National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032)

[18] VPO. 2024. The State of Tanzania's Wetlands – An Assessment of Lake Natron, Kilombero, Malagarasi-Muyowosi, and Mara River Ecosystems

Act. 1.2.2) Provide training to biodiversity conservation institutions and local government authorities on wetland management

Technical capacity gaps hinder the effective planning and implementation of wetland conservation and restoration actions. Coordination among institutions and sectors in the implementation of socioeconomic development activities and respective policies and laws is an additional constraint for the conservation of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site. To fill this gap a needs assessment will be conducted to identify specific skills gaps, educational requirements, and learning preferences of the target institutions (MNRT, VPO-DoE, TAWA headquarters, TAWA and TFS in Tabora and Kigoma regions, LGAs, WMAs). This will be done through a combination of methods such as surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, and document reviews to collect detailed insights on existing competences, gaps and capacity building priorities to strengthen the institutions and coordination mechanisms to manage the wetland, as well as the preferred modes of learning (e.g., in-person workshops, online courses, exchange of experience visits, etc.) and logistical needs for the delivery of the training (geographic location, access to technology, and staff availability).

Based on the needs assessment, a capacity building plan will be developed to address competence gaps in critical areas such as biodiversity conservation and restoration, land use planning, protected areas management, wetland management, strategies for fostering effective community engagement, wetland biodiversity monitoring, use of technology such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing. The capacity building plan will be developed with a strong emphasis on gender inclusion, to actively promote equitable gender participation. The trainings to be implemented as part of this plan shall be oriented towards building practical competence in data collection, mapping, spatial analysis, and decision support, and be adaptable to institutional contexts and needs, to enhance its relevance and impact. The project will also provide support for the strengthening of coordination among institutions and sectors in the planning and implementation of socioeconomic development and environmental conservation activities.

The beneficiaries of this activity will be staff from VPO-DoE, MNRT and associated conservation agencies (TAWA, TFS and TANAPA), community-based natural resource management organizations (e.g. WMAs) and Local Government Officers (e.g. District Game Officers, Environmental Officers, DEMCs, Land Officers, Community Development Officers, Agriculture Officer, Livestock Officer, Fisheries Officer, Forest Officers, Planning and budgeting officers, among others) through training to enhance their capacity to manage wetland resources inside and outside protected areas, using an inclusive and gender-sensitive approach to ensure consideration and participation of all groups. Training and capacity building institutions will also benefit through their engagement in providing training courses.

Act. 1.2.3) Provide training to village-based key institutions on wetland management

Effective protection of the GRs, FRs and NPs through TAWA, TFS and TANAPA GMPs relies on effective community engagement using the local governance institutions (village governments, Village Natural Resources Committees, Village Game Scouts -VGS, Water Users Associations – WUAs and other resource user groups). The approach involves Community Based Natural Resources Management – CBNRM as instituted by respective policies, regulations and guidelines. Most of these institutions and structures are weak, in terms of basic skills. The weakness affects their capacity to effectively enforce land and other resources management by-laws. This activity will focus on providing essential training to the VGAs and resources user groups mainly in undertaking patrols and monitoring of illegal activities in areas adjacent to protected areas.

The beneficiaries of this activity include VGS, WUAs, District, Ward and Village Natural Resources and Environment Committees and village governments through training to enhance their skills in wetland management.

Act. 1.2.4) Conduct community sensitization and environmental awareness campaigns to enhance stewardship and build community consciousness on the important role of wetlands and their ecosystem functions

Local communities apply traditional knowledge to use wetland resources in a sustainable manner. However, population growth and immigration of people to this region reduces the effectiveness of traditional land use practices and calls for the need of integrating these practices and knowledge with scientific approaches. Accordingly, to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of wetland ecosystems, the project will promote community sensitization and environmental awareness campaigns to create a well-informed community and foster local ownership and active participation in conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of wetlands. These campaigns will engage local communities, schools, and stakeholders in understanding the ecological importance of wetlands and the role they play in maintaining biodiversity, water quality, and climate resilience. A specific attention will be carried on including women and other marginalized groups in conducting campaigns to enhance their role and ownership in wetlands conservation and management.

Key sub-activities will include, among other approaches: (i) educational outreach and workshops focusing on the organization of community meetings, workshops, and seminars to provide information about the ecological functions of wetlands, the economic, social and cultural values of the wetland. The current threats, risks and the environmental and socioeconomic consequences of wetland degradation and the benefits of conservation and restoration will be highlighted; (ii) support the Malihai Clubs of Tanzania to lead the creation of environmental clubs in schools, to promote wetland conservation and environmental stewardship among young people; (iii) use of local media for public awareness campaigns, using multi-platforms such as community radio, social media, posters, and local newspapers to educate the broader community about wetland conservation; (iv) empowerment of local leaders and community-based organizations to act as champions for wetland conservation and help disseminate knowledge, organize local events, and encourage inclusive sustainable practices among community members; (v) establish Community Wetland Management Committees (CWMC) to enhance community participation in wetland conservation, and serve as the main link between conservation agencies, district authorities and local communities on matters pertaining the wetlands; (vi) Promote women's empowerment and leadership in wetland conservation by supporting the creation and strengthening of women's groups and platforms that engage in awareness-raising, restoration initiatives, and sustainable livelihood activities linked to wetland conservation. This will include targeted capacity building, technical training, and leadership development to expand women's knowledge and decision-making roles, while also addressing barriers to participation. Activities will be co-designed with local women's organizations and ensure culturally appropriate engagement. The initiative will contribute to shifting social norms and promoting inclusive conservation practices.

Act. 1.2.5) Equip protected areas with necessary resources for the implementation of management plans

The shortage of working gears limits the capacity of conservation authorities (TAWA, TANAPA and TFS) and the effectiveness of managing protected areas (game reserves, national parks and forest reserves). With current patrolling equipment and methods (vehicle and foot patrols) protected areas are unable to cover the full extent of the area. Patrolling and surveillance operations are particularly constrained by the difficult access, particularly during the rainy season. This activity will focus on providing essential management resources, including equipment, working gears and logistical support, to enable effective management of protected areas located in the Ramsar site. The resources shall specifically support critical activities such as patrolling, monitoring, and surveillance aimed at conserving biodiversity by preventing or combating illegal activities (e.g., poaching, logging, encroachment), and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. A needs assessment will be conducted at institutional (TAWA, TANAPA and TFS) and at selected protected areas to ensure support tailored to the needs.

The direct beneficiaries of this activity will be protected area personnel (game scouts, wardens, field officers), who will be provided with equipment for effective patrolling, monitoring, and law enforcement. Conservation agencies (TAWA, TANAPA and TFS) will benefit through strengthened institutional capacity to implement management plans and conserve biodiversity in the areas under their jurisdiction.

Act. 1.2.6) Equip villages adjacent to the Ramsar site with necessary resources to support community-based patrolling and monitoring

TAWA, TFS and TANAPA employ community based management approaches that involve working with local level governance structures (village governments, Village natural resources Committees, Village Game Scouts, Water Users Associations, among others) and with WMAs. Most of these structures are weak, in terms of access to basic facilities. The shortage of working gear affects their capacity to effectively discharge expected responsibilities within village lands and in areas adjacent to the protected areas. This activity will focus on providing essential management inputs/resources, including training and working gear, to enable effective implementation in the 5% unprotected section of the Ramsar site as well as in other areas adjacent to protected areas in the Ramsar site. These resources and facilities shall be directed to support critical activities such as patrolling, surveillance and monitoring, to prevent illegal activities (e.g., poaching, logging, encroachment).

The direct beneficiaries of this activity are Village Game Scouts and Water Users Associations who will be provided with proper equipment and gear for effective community patrolling and contribution to conservation. Protected area management authorities (TAWA, TFS and WMAs) will benefit indirectly through *s*trengthened partnerships with local communities in surveillance and detection of threats to biodiversity.

Gender considerations for Output 1.2

Integrating gender considerations is essential to ensure inclusive capacity development and effective long-term outcomes. Below are key gender considerations which are aligned to this output:

- Inclusive Capacity Building: The project will design and implement training programs that are gender sensitive to content, delivery, timing, and location to accommodate both women's and men's roles and availability. Efforts will be made to ensure that there is equitable participation of women, men, and youth in all capacity-building initiatives related to wetland management.
- Recognition and integration of Gendered Knowledge and Practices: The project will promote gender-balanced knowledge exchange platforms where both women and men can contribute ideas and innovations towards the restoration and conservation of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site.
- Empowerment and Leadership: The project will encourage gender-balanced representation in community-based initiatives for the restoration and conservation of the wetland. Through capacity building programs, women will be capacitated in leadership and negotiation skills to participate effectively in wetland management institutions and decision-making structures.
- Gender-responsive Institutional Strengthening: The project will organize trainings programs for the institutions and government departments on gender mainstreaming in environmental governance, policy development, and project implementation. It will also promote the adoption of gender policies or guidelines within institutions responsible for wetland management.
- Monitoring and Accountability: The project will develop gender-sensitive indicators to assess the effectiveness of capacity-building activities. Sex-disaggregated data will be collected to evaluate changes in knowledge, skills, and participation of men and women in wetland related programs.

Component 2) Reduce pressure on wetland resources through sustainable alternative livelihoods for local economic sustenance

Outcome 2) Strengthened resilience of local livelihoods dependent on wetlands.

Output 2.1) Sustainable and inclusive alternative livelihoods to generate income and reduce pressure on wetland resources implemented

Implementing sustainable alternative livelihoods is crucial for generating income while reducing pressure on wetland resources. This output is aligned with the economic and financial shift of the UNDP Nature Pledge Strategy, aimed at transforming local economies from nature-negative to nature-positive income generation and socially inclusive practices. By providing communities with viable economic options, the project will catalyze the shift away

from harmful to environmentally friendly livelihood development practices. These alternatives will support household and local economies while at the same time incentivize for deeper commitment to environmental stewardship and conservation. When aligned with local knowledge and cultural practices, such initiatives will empower communities to pursue development in harmony with nature, ensuring the preservation of wetland ecosystems for future generations. This output will also entail the development of a Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) which will identify persons that will potentially be displaced by the project and the category into which each person falls. The plan will identify compensation, rehabilitation assistance and other support for each individual/community. The action plan will further prescribe measures to activities that may involve economic displacement with significant social and economic impacts on affected persons.

Gender-sensitive approaches to livelihood diversification such as supporting women's cooperatives, encouraging balanced involvement in sustainable enterprises, and providing tailored financial services, will enable all community members to actively participate in and benefit from project activities. By recognizing and addressing the distinct roles, needs, responsibilities and challenges faced by women and men, the project will promote equitable access to resources, capacity-building, leadership and decision-making opportunities. The project proposes to introduce alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on wetland resources. Caution must be taken to avoid economic displacement among the communities that depend on the wetland for their livelihoods.

To address the current drivers of wetland degradation identified through document review[19],[20] and stakeholder consultations during the PPG process, alternative income generation activities should focus on promoting sustainable agriculture, sustainable fishing and fish farming, sustainable livestock production, carbon trade, ecotourism, value addition in beekeeping, among other economic activities. However, considering the dynamics of socio ecological systems, new challenges might emerge and the relative importance of challenges to the integrity of the ecosystem might also change. Accordingly, to enhance project efficiency in addressing environmental challenges and addressing community livelihood needs, there should be flexibility in the selection of income generating activities to be actually supported by the project. In each project site or village, based on the biophysical, socioeconomic and cultural setup, the most suitable, environmentally friendly alternative income generation activities will be agreed between the PMU, local communities, local government authorities and private investors. Support to income generation activities will be initiated in the first two years of the project, to allow adequate time for the uptake and replication of technologies, impact on the livelihoods of households and sustainability. Priority villages for the implementation of activities to reduce pressure on the wetland will be selected based on the criteria presented in Box 1. A Social Inclusion Plan will be prepared to guide the project on appropriate activities where the traditional underserved local communities may be engaged in the restoration activities in line with their cultural and land use practices. In each village, the selection of beneficiaries should ensure that VGS and WUAs working as volunteers in the implementation of wetland conservation and restoration activities are prioritized, as part of the incentives to continue with their activities.

The main stakeholders to be engaged for this output are the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children; TARI, TAWIRI, TALIRI and private sector.

Agriculture and forestry enterprises will play a key role in supplying improved food crop and tree seeds, providing training on sustainable farming, and establish contract farming with local producers. Fisheries enterprises will pay a role in supplying fishing and fish farming inputs and technical training, invest in eco-friendly fish processing, conservation, packaging and labelling. Locally based cattle ranches will play a role in supplying improved cattle breeds, training of livestock keepers on animal husbandry and development of infrastructure such as boreholes and drinking troughs for livestock. Part of private sector investment for livestock development will be part of CSR.

[19] VPO. 2014a. Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Wetlands

[20] VPO. 2024. The State of Tanzania's Wetlands – An Assessment of Lake Natron, Kilombero, Malagarasi-Muyowosi, and Mara River Ecosystems

Box 1. Criteria for the selection of villages for the implementation of project activities

1. **Ecological Significance**. Villages should be prioritized based on their proximity to ecologically critical areas:
- Proximity to sensitive ecosystems (e.g. wetland, floodplain, riverbank)
- Presence of endemic, threatened, or migratory species
- Level of habitat degradation or fragmentation
- Potential for ecological restoration or biodiversity enhancement
- Geographic representativeness within the Ramsar site

2. Degree of Environmental Pressure. Villages that exert or are affected by significant environmental pressure should be considered for urgent interventions:
- High dependence on natural resources (e.g., fishing, farming in the wetland)
- Prevalence of unsustainable practices (e.g., overfishing)
- Evidence of pollution or encroachment into protected areas

3. Socio-Economic Vulnerability. Interventions should prioritize communities most in need and those likely to benefit from sustainable alternatives:
- High levels of poverty
- Limited access to basic services (e.g., water)
- Low livelihood diversity (high dependency on natural ecosystems)
- Food insecurity or malnutrition rates
- Villages with high incidence of human-wildlife conflicts
- Vulnerable and marginalized households: female-headed households, children-headed households, the elderly, etc.
- Prioritize villages within the unprotected 5% of the Ramsar site that is outside the protected/conservation areas
- Include villages that have not benefited from previous projects, e.g. SIMMORS, etc.
- Ensure women and youth participate in project decision-making and implementation

4. Community Willingness and Institutional Capacity. Success depends on local support and governance capacity. The willingness should be established prior to the start of implementation.
- Community interest and willingness to engage in conservation
- Existence of active community-based organizations (CBOs) or environmental groups
- Previous participation in conservation or sustainable development initiatives

5. **Conflict Sensitivity**. Avoiding and mitigating conflict is essential for long-term sustainability:
- Low risk of land-use or resource-based conflicts
- Representation of marginalized or underrepresented groups

6. High number of beneficiaries. Villages where the project can benefit a high number of people in large areas, including beyond the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site should be prioritized, e.g. sites of hydropower production

The following activities are planned for this output:

Act. 2.1.1) Promote sustainable livestock keeping

An increase of livestock numbers in the wetlands and overgrazing is among the main causes of land degradation and biodiversity loss in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site[21]. On the other hand, the productivity of livestock is

[21] VPO. 2024. The State of Tanzania's Wetlands – An Assessment of Lake Natron, Kilombero, Malagarasi-Muyowosi, and Mara River Ecosystems

constrained by factors such as the prevalence of diseases, the use of indigenous cattle breeds, the shortage of forage and drinking water[22],[23]. Therefore, intervention is required to reduce the pressure on the wetland and halt biodiversity loss while at the same supporting livestock production as a mean of enhancing food security, increase household income and build the resilience of farming communities to climate shocks. The project will support the following interventions to improve livestock husbandry (herd health and productivity), with particular attention to the active participation and empowerment of women, who are often responsible for key aspects of livestock care and management in rural households. These interventions include: (i) veterinary extension services, by facilitating veterinary outreach programs offering services such as vaccinations, mobile veterinary assistance to remote areas for disease diagnosis and treatment, and methods and drugs to clean ticks and prevent tick-borne diseases while ensuring these services are accessible to both men and women livestock keepers; (ii) promote farmer field schools to demonstrate good practices of forage production with inclusive participation strategies that ensure women and youth are equally involved; (iii) introduce improved breeding to enhance livestock productivity, with training and support tailored to women's roles and responsibilities in livestock reproduction and calf care; (iv) provide livestock water points away from the wetland through the construction of boreholes and installation of livestock watering facilities such as watering troughs, tanks, and piped distribution systems to facilitate controlled access to water for livestock in upland areas while improving water access for all, particularly reducing the burden on women who often have the responsibility of fetching water; (v) train livestock keepers association on sustainable practices; (vi) sensitize livestock keepers on sustainable livestock management practices such as rotational grazing, forage production and conservation, and integrated livestock-crop farming systems to boost farm sustainability, reduce environmental impacts and enhance resilience to climate change and other hazards ensuring the materials and delivery methods are gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate.

The direct beneficiaries will be livestock farmers, who will gain improved knowledge, techniques, and resources for sustainable practices; livestock dependent households who will benefit from enhanced income and food security, and veterinary extension workers and local institutions that will be supported through training and tools to improve the quality and frequency of technical assistance to livestock keepers.

Act. 2.1.2) Promote sustainable fishing and fish farming to reduce pressure on wild fish stocks and natural habitats

Inadequate fishing gears (e.g. fine-mesh, including mosquito nets), uncontrolled fishing effort, limited monitoring and surveillance, and the lack of a seasonal closure, are the main drivers of decline in fish capture and degradation of aquatic habitats[24]. To ensure the long-term health and productivity of the wetland ecosystems and sustain the livelihoods of fishing dependent households, the project will promote sustainable fishing practices in natural habitats such as rivers and lakes. This activity will target unprotected critical habitats such as the Malagarasi river, Sagara and the Nyamagoma lakes as well as protected areas where communities are granted authorization for fishing.

The sub-activities will include: (i) support to the licensing and organization of fishers in associations to control fishing effort and prevent overfishing, provide them with fishing nets of adequate size and motorized boats to fish in the main rivers, rather than in the marshes and edges of the rivers where most fish species breed; (ii) implement fishing regulations such as setting a seasonal closure, establishment of no-fishing zones or breeding grounds (sanctuaries) to allow fish populations to regenerate and replenish fish stock; (iii) develop fish farming infrastructure (e.g. fish cages) and provide fish farmers with inputs such as quality fingerlings, fish feed, and nets; and technical advice on stocking density, species selection, feeding regimes. This intervention will include targeted support for women and youth, particularly in pond aquaculture and small-scale fish farming enterprises;(iv) support

[22] MLF. 2022. Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (LSTP) 2022/23 - 2026/27

[23] [23] URT. 2024.Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan 2050 - Roadmap to Transform the Crops Livestock and Fisheries Sectors

[24] URT. 2024.Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan 2050 - Roadmap to Transform the Crops Livestock and Fisheries Sectors

fishers association or cooperatives in fish processing and storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and the need of frequent fishing, women, who are predominantly engaged in fish processing and trade, will be prioritized in accessing these facilities and training.; (v) train and raise awareness of local communities (including women and other marginalized groups) on sustainable fishing methods and on the relevance of maintaining healthy fish stocks; (vi) establish and train fisheries management committees to empower local communities to take an active role in the stewardship of the wetland resources and disseminate eco-friendly fishing practices in the wider community; and support the establishment of Beach Management Units (BMUs) to lead the implementation and enforcement of sustainable fishing practices, with specific quotas and leadership roles reserved for women to ensure gender-balanced governance.

The beneficiaries will be local fishers and fish farmers through improved fishing practices and increased fish captures and income. Women along the fish value chain especially in processing and trading will gain from improved infrastructure, capacity building, and access to formal markets. Local fish consumers will benefit through increased availability of affordable fish products. Protected areas will benefit indirectly through reduction in the pressure on wild fish populations and aquatic habitats.

Act. 2.1.3) Support the operationalization of ISAWIMA

The ISAWIMA was established as an Authorized Association by the GN 442 of 31/05/2024, covering a total area of 29,180 km2 that include 15 villages. Initial operations are in place under the General Management Plan including beekeeping, tourist hunting and photographic activities. Nevertheless, these activities will require further development and support to realize the full economic potential of this WMA. The main economic activity of the WMA is beekeeping. The project will support the diversification and strengthening of income generating activities of the ISAWIMA by supporting the development of honey value chain through improved processing, packaging, labelling and linking producers to the market. Furthermore, the project will support the development of nature-based tourism and eco-tourism activities such as photographic safaris, canoeing, birdwatching, walking safaris, and apiary tourism. The difficult access particularly during the rainy season will require adequate planning and suitable equipment for tourism in wetlands. The strengthening of the WMA income generating capacity will be through the establishment of partnership with private enterprises such as Upendo Honey for beekeeping value chain development, EBN Hunting Safari and Adam Hunting Safari for nature-based tourism and eco-tourism activities. Local communities will benefit from increase revenue generated by the WMA as well as through direct jobs in ecotourism activities.

Output 2.2) Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) or benefit-sharing schemes introduced

The project will promote Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) from water-dependent enterprises to reward communities for conserving the ecosystem as well as restoration and conservation of watersheds upstream of the wetland. In addition to supporting the introduction and operationalization of PES scheme in the LTBWB, the project will also support the restoration and conservation of watersheds upstream of the wetland. It will also will support TFS, local authorities, and ISAWIMA in initiating carbon trading, by identifying partners (e.g., private sector, NGOs, carbon markets), negotiating partnership terms, and securing legal agreements (MoUs). This activity will help conserve miombo woodlands, enhance carbon sequestration, and generate revenue for communities, private sector, conservation agencies and public institutions. In the Malagarasi-Muyovosi catchment. This output will contribute to the implementation of financing mechanisms identified by the Biodiversity Financing Initiative (BIOFIN).

Gender considerations for Output 2.1.

To effectively implement Component 2 **–** Reduce pressure on wetland resources to enhance sustainable alternative livelihoods for local economic sustenance, mainstreaming gender considerations is central to ensure equitable

participation, benefit sharing, and sustainability of interventions. Women and men, as well as youth, often engage differently with natural resources and face varying levels of access to opportunities and decision-making. Key gender consideration includes:

- Recognizing different roles and dependencies: Women are more involved in the non-extractive uses of the wetland such as water collection, small-scale gardening and in the value chains of fishing and charcoal while men dominate activities like fishing, charcoal production and livestock grazing. Livelihood programs proposed have recognized these differences and are designed to match gender-specific needs, skills, and resource uses.
- Equal access to alternative livelihoods: The project will ensure women, men and youth have equal access to alternative income-generating activities designed to reduce pressure on wetland resources.
- Promotion of women and youth led enterprises: The project will support formation or build on the existing women's cooperatives or youth groups for sustainable livelihoods such as sustainable fishing for men and processing and marketing for women.
- Inclusive decision making and governance: Women and youth will be well represented in livelihood planning and cooperative leadership. The project will promote gender-balanced participation in village resource use planning and benefit-sharing discussions.
- Monitoring gender impacts: Progress of the project will be tracked using sex- and age-disaggregated data on access to livelihoods, income changes, decision-making roles, and well-being. A participatory assessment will be conducted to understand how men and women experience changes in resource pressure and economic options.

Component 3) Enhance restoration of wetland ecosystem to promote ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation

Outcome 3) Ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland improved

Output 3.1) Ecosystem valuation studies completed to inform restoration investments

Restoring wetlands through targeted initiatives plays a crucial role in revitalizing ecosystem health, increasing biodiversity, and enhancing the provision of essential ecosystem services that support the livelihoods and the well-being of local communities. By concentrating efforts on degraded or ecologically sensitive areas of the wetland, the projects will contribute to the restoration of natural hydrology, regeneration of native vegetation, recovery of habitats and of populations of wildlife species, and the capacity of the land to produce food crops and forage. Functioning wetlands serve as natural filters for water, buffers against flooding, and store significant amounts of carbon, which makes wetland restoration a key strategy in addressing climate change and improving water resource management. Restoration will also help reestablish wildlife corridors and habitat connectivity at the landscape level, which is essential for enhancing ecosystem resilience and promoting long-term environmental sustainability. The project will support the undertaking of ecological studies that will inform restoration activities.

Output 3.2) Targeted gender responsive wetland restoration initiatives that improve ecosystem health, increase biodiversity and enhance the provision of ecosystem services implemented

Targeted gender-responsive wetland restoration initiatives play a vital role in fostering both ecological resilience and social equity. By actively involving women and men in planning, decision-making, and implementation, these initiatives ensure that diverse knowledge systems and community needs are reflected in restoration strategies. Such approaches improve ecosystem health by rehabilitating degraded wetlands, restoring natural water flows, and enhancing soil and water quality. They also increase biodiversity by creating habitats that support a wide range of plant and animal species. In addition, gender-responsive restoration enhances the provision of ecosystem services such as clean water, climate regulation, and sustainable livelihoods.

The criteria for the selection of priority sites for restoration are presented in Box 1. The restoration methodology will be adapted to the ecological status of the target area, but, overall, it will consist on the adoption of sustainable land management practices, vegetation replanting and removal of invasive species. To detect the impacts of conservation and restoration activities on the status of biodiversity, monitoring activities will be implemented by institutions and local communities, aided by the use of innovative technologies.

The main stakeholders to be engaged for this output are the MNRT, Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Water; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; TAWIRI, TAFORI, TARI, local communities and private sector. Private agricultural and forestry enterprises will play a key role in supplying tree seedlings and technical training on sustainable farming and restoration practices, support the establishment of community nurseries and tree-planting campaigns to restore degraded lands and enhance ecosystem services. EBN Hunting Safari and Adam Hunting Safari, will be engaged for the institutions and local communities to benefit from the private sector long-term experience in wetland biodiversity conservation and monitoring, through training in the use of technologies to record and digitally share biodiversity monitoring data.

Proposed activities under this output are as follows:

Act. 3.1.1) Promote sustainable and climate smart agricultural practices
Sustainable agricultural practices prevent deforestation and land degradation, restore soil fertility, increase agricultural productivity and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the livelihoods of local communities to climate change. However, the review of documents like the Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan 2050 - Roadmap to Transform the Crops, Livestock and Fisheries Sectors, and stakeholder consultations conducted in April 2025 as part of the PPG process revealed that these are not widely practiced in the project's target districts, and crop farmers have limited knowledge of soil health, which is crucial for sustained production.

The project will promote sustainable and climate smart agriculture through the implementation of the following sub-activities: (i) promote agroforestry systems, which will consist of integrating trees and shrubs into crop and livestock farming systems to create diverse, productive, and resilient agricultural landscapes. Agroforestry provides ecosystem services, watershed protection, hydrological regulation, biodiversity conservation and carbon storage, improves soil fertility and provides additional sources of income through timber, fruit, forage and other products; (ii) promote conservation and regenerative agriculture, mainly by encouraging farming practices that maintain permanent soil cover, minimize soil disturbance (e.g. reduced or no tillage), use crop residues or manure to restore soil fertility, promote crop rotation and diversification, which will improve soil health, enhance water retention, reduce erosion, and reduce the need for chemical inputs, leading to more sustainable and profitable farming systems; (iii) community awareness raising on the benefits of sustainable agricultural techniques and training to transfer skills and technologies to farmers in farmer field schools to be established in various villages located in the Ramsar site, for subsequent adoption and scaling up to more farmers in the village; (iv) training of district officials and extension services to promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices in the broader landscape (training of trainers); (v) establish small scale community nurseries with water for irrigation (~30,000 seedlings per year in each beneficiary village) to support tree planting in agroforestry systems and in the afforestation of degraded areas to restore ecosystem services. Tree planting will complement and scale up afforestation activities carried out by other stakeholders (TFS, TNC, among others). The TFS will play a key role in the decision of suitable species for afforestation of degraded areas.

The direct beneficiaries of this activity will be the farmers (both men and women) applying sustainable agriculture techniques in the farmed area of 350,000 ha within the Ramsar site. District agricultural extension services will benefit through training on best practices. Additionally, agroforestry systems will provide ecosystem benefits to the broader population of beneficiaries (indirect beneficiaries).

Act. 3.1.2) Promote community participation in forest management and restoration

The use of forest resources as a source of biomass energy is a key driver of deforestation[25]. The effectiveness of ongoing efforts to reduce deforestation and unsustainable offtake of biomass energy is limited by shortage of funds, equipment and manpower at TFS to patrol and monitor the integrity of woodlands and forests. Illegal offtake of forest products in forest reserves is common in the Tabora and Kigoma regions. To complement the capacity of the institution, the project will support the development of community-based forest management plans, to create community ownership, management responsibility and sustainability of the efforts to reduce the pressure on forest resources.

The plan should provide guidance to reduce the pressure on slow-growing natural miombo forests through adequate management of resources to allow regeneration. It will also guide the planting of trees as an approach to restore degraded lands, both in riparian habitats and in catchment areas. In addition to the environmental benefits, this activity has significant social co-benefits, by increasing the availability of fuelwood and charcoal, and reduce conflict over these resources. Community groups will be trained on the identification of invasive plant species in the wetland, and provided with skills and equipment for their removal.

The direct beneficiaries will be local communities and households that depend on forest resources for domestic energy. Indirect beneficiaries will be the wider community, benefiting from improved ecosystem services such as clean air, water regulation, and climate mitigation.

Act. 3.1.3) Develop and support the implementation of Single Species Action Plan for Shoebill and Wattled Crane

The shoebill and wattled crane are globally threatened wetland indicator species that require targeted conservation actions to safeguard their populations and habitats. Currently, there is a significant lack of data on their abundance, distribution, and habitat preferences within the Ramsar site. Anthropogenic pressures, including livestock grazing, habitat conversion for agriculture, poaching, wetland burning, and egg collection are contributing to declining population growth, habitat loss, range contraction, and increasingly sporadic sightings of these species. This project will support the development of species-specific management plans to guide the implementation of conservation measures. These plans will focus on actions to increase population sizes, preserve and enhance critical habitats, raise public awareness of the national and international importance of these species, and mitigate key threats. Additionally, the plan will identify priority research and monitoring to improve ecological knowledge and understanding of the species' spatial and temporal distribution patterns.

TAWIRI, in collaboration with TAWA, will play a central role in conducting the ecological assessments necessary to inform the development of these management plans. The main beneficiaries will be TAWA, TFS, TANAPA and protected areas, which will obtain technical and scientific advice on how to manage these species and their habitats.

Act. 3.1.4) Provide support for the monitoring and assessment of key biodiversity and water flow and water quality indicators of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland ecosystem

Provide technical, logistical, and financial support to institutions and local communities for the systematic monitoring and comprehensive assessment of key biodiversity and water quality indicators in the 5% unprotected section of Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site. This includes conducting regular field surveys, data analysis, and ecological studies to track changes in species diversity, abundance, and distribution. Particular emphasis should be placed on habitat integrity, conservation status, population dynamics, breeding patterns and migratory behavior of priority species such as the wattled crane, shoebill stork and African slender-snouted crocodile, which serve as important indicators of the overall health, recovery and resilience of the wetland ecosystem.

[25] VPO. 2022. National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032)

Additionally, the project will support the operationalization of Wildlife and Forest Information system, created by the project on Combating poaching and the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania through an integrated approach (IWT project), to strengthen biodiversity monitoring, surveillance and decision-making systems. This will include the GPS-tagging of wetland endemic bird species (wattled crane and shoebill) for real-time monitoring of their movements in the Earth ranger platform available in the Katavi/Rukwa/Gombe/Mahale Task Coordination Group (TCG).

Project direct beneficiaries will include conservation scientists and researchers, who will gain valuable data and insights to inform ecosystem management, community members who will be trained and equipped to collect monitoring data and TAWA through the use of the generated data and knowledge to make wetland and bird species management decisions.

Gender considerations for 3.1

This project has considered the distinct roles, knowledge systems, and dependencies that women, men, and youth have on wetland ecosystems to ensure inclusive participation and equitable benefit-sharing. To make wetland restoration gender-responsive, the following considerations will be integrated:

- Inclusive planning and decision-making: the project will ensure that women, men and youth are actively involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of restoration activities through participatory forums, community consultations, and inclusive governance structures
- Gender-equitable access to restoration-related employment and training: the project will promote equitable participation of women and youth in paid restoration work (e.g., tree planting, riverbank stabilization), and provide them with skills training, protective equipment, and fair wages.
- Time and mobility considerations: Restoration activities will be designed with sensitivity to women's time burdens and caregiving responsibilities, including flexible work hours and local implementation to minimize travel requirements.
- Enhancing benefits for women: The project will prioritize restoration activities that support ecosystem services directly benefiting women, such as improved water access, availability of alternative sources of energy and smart agriculture.

Component 4) Implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Outcome 4) Adaptive M&E implemented

Output 4.1) PIRs, MTR and TE reports produced timely, and inform adaptive management decisions.

Under this output, a monitoring and evaluation system aligned with both UNDP and GEF standards will be established, and also align with the VPO's M&E system, the National Environmental Information System (NEIS) to ensure quality data collection for informed decision-making and continuous improvement. The system will support technical reporting, evaluations, and project adjustments during implementation.

The project will also establish mechanisms to address stakeholder concerns promptly, promoting transparency and accountability throughout the project implementation process, and support adaptive management of project activities in line with UNDP and GEF M&E and Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policies. This component will also monitor the expected improvement in institutional capacity and in the effectiveness of protected areas management by applying the UNDP Capacity Development Card and the METT tool for TAWA and MoGR, respectively during the Mid-term review and terminal evaluation.

During the PPG a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and a Gender Action Plan were developed. As part of the relevant M&E framework, a Mid-Term Review (MTR) and terminal evaluation (TE) report will be prepared. These will include an assessment of gender-specific results and progress in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

Report(s) submitted (the TE and the mid-term review) must include gender-specific results and progress in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

Knowledge management, learning and gender mainstreaming

Knowledge management practices for biodiversity conservation and gender mainstreaming will be developed and implemented and will consist on:

a) Strategies for knowledge exchange, lessons sharing and showcasing project results. The project will support knowledge management and exchange, which will contribute to awareness- raising, learning and replication, and inform policy decisions and future investments. It will also support activities that enhance stakeholder engagement and risk management within the project cycle management framework. The aim is to generate and share knowledge in an inclusive way, recognizing the diverse knowledge systems and communication styles of local communities. Documenting and disseminating project learnings will help strengthen capacities, scale up good practices, and showcase positive impacts with gender-disaggregated data.

b) Community-based tracking monitoring systems and reporting changes in the wetland ecosystem. The focus is to empower local communities to be active stakeholders in the monitoring of wetland biodiversity, by providing them with tools and skills to routinely collect data on wetland biodiversity (focusing on indicator species), water levels and anthropogenic threats, and share the recorded data with TAWA, and research and training institutions.

Partnerships

Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Projects, including potential for co-financing or joint programming

The project will actively collaborate with ongoing projects and programs to leverage funding and avoid double funding, strengthen synergies, share lessons learned and increase the overall impact on the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site. Table 4 summarizes various ecosystem restoration projects by different donors in the Tabora and Kigoma regions. Duplication with other organizations implementing project in the same geographical region will be avoided by sharing annual workplans in multi-stakeholder consultation forums.

Table 4. Related projects and initiatives (past and present) and how to coordinate activities with them and learn lessons

Initiative	**Duration**	**Coordination & Learning**
Ongoing		**Brief description and outline of collaboration**
Tuungane Project (Lets Unite!) Implementer: The Nature Conservancy (TNC), international NGO, registered in Tanzania	2011 - current Budget: USD 1.5 million/annum Donors: various, including USAID	The Tuungane Project is a collaborative initiative launched in 2011 by The Nature Conservancy and Pathfinder International in western Tanzania. Operating along the shores of Lake Tanganyika and within the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, the project addresses the interconnected challenges of environmental conservation, public health, and sustainable livelihoods in one of Tanzania's most biodiverse yet underserved regions. Interventions focus on supporting improved livelihoods through fisheries management, Climate-Smart Agriculture and forest conservation and tree planting to impact people and planet; reproductive health services (in partnership with the International NGO Pathfinder) and women's empowerment and education. Project sites are in Kaliua (Tabora region), Uvinza, Kasulu and kibondo (Kigoma region). <u>*Relevance, Collaboration and Synergies:*</u> There is potential for collaboration and synergies in integrated watershed and wetland management; development of Village Land Use Plans and the

Initiative	Duration	Coordination & Learning
		strengthening of local institutions; livelihood diversification through the replication of climate-smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, agroforestry techniques into communities around the Ramsar site, development of beekeeping and sustainable fisheries management; forest and biodiversity conservation, including the identification and restoration of ecological corridors between the Greater Mahale Ecosystem and the Malagarasi-Muyovosi landscape; support local institutions for effective patrolling and biodiversity monitoring; innovative financing through carbon trade; and leveraging funding and partnerships by attracting funding from climate and biodiversity donors through integrated project proposals.
Combating Poaching and the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania Through an Integrated Approach Implementing Agency: UNDP Implementing partner: MNRT-WD	2020 – 2026 Budget: 5,354,587.00 USD Donors: GEF	The project has the following components: (1) strengthening legislation and institutional capacity to tackle poaching and wildlife trafficking at national level and increase intensity of international collaboration to fight IWT between Tanzania and neighbouring countries; (2) reducing poaching and illegal trade in threatened species in targeted landscapes; (3) facilitate increased involvement of local communities in wildlife enforcement and monitoring activities and addresses the need for enhanced sustainable livelihood opportunities to reduce dependency on vulnerable habitats and wildlife within the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem. Under component 2, the project supports the establishment of Task and Coordination Groups (TCGs), which is a platform of multi-institutional collaboration for anti-poaching operations. In the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland ecosystem, the Katavi/Rukwa/Gombe/Mahale TCG was created and is functional, covering the following protected areas Ugalla, Rukwa- Luafi, ZAPU Tabora, Muyovosi-Kigosi, Gombe NP, Mahale NP and Katavi NP. *Relevance, Collaboration and Synergies:* Synergies should be leveraged between this project, in patrolling and surveillance to combat poaching and other threats to wildlife and its habitats. There is also opportunity for collaboration for the continued operationalization of Wildlife and Forest Information system produced by this project, allowing sustainability of GEF investments
Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), Tanzania Implementers: Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Vice President's Office (VPO)	2024-2026 UNDP – GEF Donors: Governments of Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, Flanders, UK, Canada and France Budget:	The United Republic of Tanzania began to engage in the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) program in 2017 with a pilot phase in Zanzibar from 2018 and a subsequent scale up to Tanzania Mainland incorporated in BIOFIN Phase II for the period of 2018-2030. BIOFIN launched at the Convention on Biological Diversity 11th (CBD) Conference of the Parties (CoP 11) is a new global partnership to address the biodiversity finance challenge. It builds on finance plans to support the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans. *Relevance, Collaboration and Synergies* BIOFIN will develop Finance Solutions to support implementation of the NBSAP (2025-2030) priorities towards the Four Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Strategic Goals. Specifically Goal A: Protection and Restoration of biodiversity, Goal B: Prospering with Nature on sustainable harvest; and Goal D: Invest and Collaborate that fosters gender-inclusive participation, enhancing NbS and benefit sharing. This project addresses and contributes to these national priorities.
Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in Lake Tanganyika basin	2024 – 2029 Budget: 14,599,083 USD Donor: GEF	This project seeks to contribute to efforts to improving the sustainability of fishing practices and reduction of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in the territorial zone of Lake Tanganyika by supporting the active engagement of fishers, their representative organizations and broader stakeholder groups, in inclusive, participatory decision-making and day-to-

Initiative	Duration	Coordination & Learning
Implementing Agency: UNEP Executing organization: UNOPS Implementing partner: VPO		day co-management of the fisheries resources; (ii) to strengthen the protection of intact biodiverse natural habitats in the lake catchment areas, as an integral part of wider efforts to reduce upstream erosion and discharge of sediment load into nearshore lake habitats; (iii) to contribute to efforts to reduce upstream erosion and discharge of sediment load into nearshore lake habitats by containing land degradation, reducing soil loss and rehabilitating degraded habitats, in selected lake catchment areas; and (iv) to ensure more coordinated and harmonised transboundary implementation across the lake and its basin of the high priority strategic actions. *Relevance, Collaboration and Synergies:* Synergies and complementary should be explored in the promotion of sustainable fishing practices, providing the MoGR in surveillance and monitoring equipment, updating VLUPs and supporting sustainable livestock keeping in the buffer zone of the MoGR.
Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania Implementers: Government of the United Republic of Tanzania acting through its Vice President's Office (VPO) and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	2023 – 2028 Budget: 19,007,353 USD Donor: Green Climate Fund (GCF)	This project was launched in May 2025. The project is under implementation in the districts of Kibondo, Kasulu and Kakonko in the Kigoma region. The proposed project responds to the climate change impacts affecting an already vulnerable and degraded landscape, host communities and refugees. The project has significant strategic contributions to environmental and social issues in the region by enhancing ecosystem services provision that impact a broader biodiverse landscape, minimizing resource conflict and promoting peaceful coexistence between host communities and refugees. All project interventions will be informed by comprehensively assessing and planning for land use, forestry, cooking energy requirements and livelihood interventions. *Relevance, Collaboration and Synergies:* There is strong potential to collaborate and cross-learn between the two projects, especially in the areas of land use planning, ecosystem restoration, institutional capacity development, development of climate-resilient livelihoods (agricultural practices, beekeeping, community-based forest management), gender-responsive conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources.
BEVAC project – beekeeping value chain		The BEVAC was implemented to strengthen beekeeping value chain by improving production, processing and value addition, market access of bee products, review policy and regulatory frameworks to provide a better business environment to improve beekeeping value chains. It supported beekeepers through training, extension services and provision of modern beekeeping equipment. *Relevance, Collaboration and Synergies:* There are potential synergies between the two projects in promoting beekeeping as an incentive to conserve forests and reduce the need for deforestation for income (e.g., charcoal) while generating alternative income to local communities, and in building community awareness on conservation.
Past projects		***Lessons learned***
Sustainable and Integrated Management of the Malagarasi-Muyovozi Ramsar Site (Simmors) Project	2001 – 2007 Budget: DKK 31.394 Mil	The project implemented sustainable natural resource management interventions in partnership with local communities in pilot areas of Urambo District and a limited part of Kigoma Rural District (Lake Sagara and Nyamagoma) within the Malagarasi-Muyovozi wetland area. Key lessons

Initiative	Duration	Coordination & Learning
	Donor: Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	learnt are that supporting villages in developing and enforcing land use plans, demarcating the boundaries of the Ramsar site, promoting community-based forest conservation initiatives, developing alternative income-generating activities such as sustainable agricultural practices, beekeeping, support for sustainable fishing and livestock keeping are crucial interventions to curb the encroachment of anthropogenic activities that degraded the wetland ecosystem. These interventions triggered behavioral change and increased support to conservation and restoration initiatives. There is a need for local government authorities to integrate wetland management into their plans and budgets, provide capacity building to relevant institutions for wetland management to implement relevant policy frameworks, and strengthen systems for information dissemination, to ensure sustainability. Micro projects in beekeeping, agriculture, fishing and livestock keeping resulted in the increase of villager's income. Fish catch size improved, dried-up water-sources were springing again and wild animals were returning.

Co-financing summary

The sources of co-financing are:

- Government of Tanzania, through MNRT:
- UNDP, core resources, assigned to PMC costs through the budget:

For more details on the co-financing sources, refer to section Financial Planning and Management. For the letters of co-financing, refer to Annex 12. The overview of the break-down of GEF and co-financing per component is presented in Table 5, the same table that is included in the GEF's CEO Endorsement Request.

Table 5. Summary of GEF funds and co-financing per component

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Included in project results?	If yes, list the relevant outputs
MNRT	(e.g. In kind) as per GEF CEO endorsement template	12,500,000.00	No	

Project Components	*GEF Project Financing*	*Co-financing*
Component 1) Strengthen Institutions' capacity for effective management of the wetlands	1,722,675	2,698,333
Component 2) Reduce pressure on wetland resources through the development of sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities	1,883,900	6,120,000
Component 3) Enhance restoration of wetland to promote ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation	1,722,610	2,698,333

Component 4) Monitoring and evaluation	180,496	126,786
Knowledge management and gender mainstreaming	392,254	380,357
Subtotal	5,901,935	12,023,809
Project Management Cost (PMC)	295,097	476,191
Total Project Cost	6,197,032	12,500,000

Risks and Assumptions

Based on the risk screening conducted during the project design phase through application of UNDP's Social and Environmental Risk Screening Procedure (SESP) and baseline assessments and consultations conducted during the project development process, thirteen (13) potential social and environmental risks associated with project activities were identified; three of these are rated as Substantial and ten as Moderate (Table 6). However, the impacts of the identified risks are considered to be largely reversible and manageable through identified mitigation measures (see detailed SESP report) (Annex 5).

Table 6. Risks identified for the Malagarasi–Muyovosi Wetland Ecosystem project and the Assessment & Management Measures (Safeguard instruments) required.

RISK CATEGORIES	RATINGS	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES
CONTEXT		
Climate Risk Owner: PMU and MNRT	Moderate	Project activities like restoration of degraded wetlands and climate-smart agriculture (Output 2.2) may be vulnerable to erratic rainfall, floods, and droughts due to climate change. The project has integrated climate adaptation into wetland restoration activities proposed for the project area such as i) Promoting CSA and agroecological practices (Output 2.2) ii) Implementing early warning systems for climate-related risks iii) Using Climate Risk Screening Tool to predict changes in temperature, precipitation, and extreme events for the area
Environment and Social Risk Owner: PMU and MNRT	Substantial	Wetland restoration, fisheries infrastructure, and land use plans (Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1) could lead to temporary displacement, natural resource conflicts, or biodiversity disturbance. During PPG, the project has prepared the ESMF, LAF, SEP and the GAP to identify environmental and social risks that may arise as a result of the project implementation. Additionally, the project will i) develop and implement ESIAs/ESMPs for infrastructure (e.g., fish landing sites) ii) Apply biodiversity impact assessments for sensitive areas and prepare a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), iii) Implement Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and prepare a Livelihood Action Plan to determine the extent of economic displacement and the possible alternative livelihoods for the affected communities within the project area.

Political and Governance Risk Owner: MNRT and VPO	Substantial	Weak coordination among institutions and overlapping mandates (Output 1.1) could delay implementation of restoration and enforcement activities. The project has proposed to strengthen governance through Project Steering Committee; Establish multi-stakeholder governance platforms; clarified institutional roles, responsibilities and mandates in governance frameworks (Output 1.1) in the Prodoc and the ESMF. Strengthened inter-agency coordination via Project Steering Committee and Inter-ministerial Committee will help fast track policy harmonization and ensure high-level of political buy-in.
		INNOVATION
Institutional and Policy Risk Owner: MNRT and VPO	Moderate	Inadequate institutional capacity for planning, enforcement, and implementation of wetland management plans. Limited integration of biodiversity and wetland conservation into district and sectoral planning processes (Output 1.2). The project has proposed i) Institutional assessments and capacity building for MNRT, TAWA, LGAs, and community-based organizations on safeguards and planning tools; ii) mainstream biodiversity in district planning and budgeting iii) Support regulatory reform and policy alignment with wetland conservation goals; iv) Mainstream ecosystem values in policy reviews
Technological Risk Owner: MNRT	Moderate	Limited access to monitoring, enforcement, and restoration technology; inadequate equipment such as boats and aerial surveillance is some of the challenges faced by the conservation areas within the wetland ecosystem (Output 3.1). The project will procure necessary equipment (e.g., patrol boats, GIS tools), introduce remote sensing and ecological monitoring tools; train staff and CBOs in data management and technological applications for wetland restoration, SMART monitoring and ecosystem surveillance
Financial and Business Model Risk Owner: MNRT and National Treasury	Moderate	Inadequate funding for wetland conservation and limited access to financing for communities, especially women and youth. Inadequate co-financing and unclear resource mobilization strategy may constrain implementation of restoration and livelihood activities (Outputs 2.2, 3.1). The project will leverage co-financing from GEF, UNDP, Government and private sector; support access to microfinance; explore carbon financing, biodiversity offsets, PES; build public-private partnerships and CSR contributions; promote conservation-compatible value chains; Develop resource mobilization and private sector engagement strategy; Promote conservation-based SMEs and community enterprises
		EXECUTION
Capacity for Implementation Risk Owner: MNRT	Substantial	Limited human and technical capacity at national, district, and community levels to implement restoration, enforcement, and safeguard instruments (Output 1.3). The project will deliver targeted training and technical assistance; support recruitment and deployment of staff; enhance coordination among TAWA, TANAPA, TFS, LGAs; empower community-based organizations and promote participatory approaches in

		implementation. A capacity needs assessment will be conducted during project inception to identify the gaps and propose additional measures
Fiduciary Risk Owner: MNRT and National Treasury	Moderate	Potential inefficiencies in financial reporting or mismanagement of funds during procurement and disbursement of community grants and contracts (Outputs 3.2). The project should apply UNDP financial management and procurement procedures; conduct regular audits; build fiduciary capacity of implementing partners; implement risk-based monitoring and establish third-party financial audits and community-level financial literacy sessions
Stakeholder Risk Owner: MNRT and PMU	Substantial	Risk of weak stakeholder engagement, resistance to change, and marginalization of vulnerable groups, particularly women. Risk of elite capture or exclusion of vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth, indigenous groups) in VLUPs, livelihood support and decision-making (Outputs 2.2, 3.1). The project should implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, conduct inclusive and culturally sensitive consultations; support women's participation and leadership; integrate feedback mechanisms; apply Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as needed.
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The overall risk rating applied here has adopted the SESP approach in that the highest risk translates to the overall risk rating. In this instance this relates to economic displacement and possible exclusion of marginalized, vulnerable groups and historically underserved communities who may not have the economic capacity to participate in some of the proposed project activities

To manage the identified risks and impacts during the design and implementation phase of the project, there are a set of site-specific Assessments/management plans or measures which will be developed during project implementation as well as those already prepared during the project design (and integrated into this ESMF). Mitigation measures identified during the scoped impact assessments will be incorporated into Environmental and Social Management plans for each project site/village. A Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be prepared to be operationalized through Grievance Redress committees that will be established in each of the project sites. Site/Village-Specific Social Inclusion Plans, addressing the requirements of UNDP SES Standard 6 will be prepared. Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive stakeholder engagement will be conducted, as guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, applying the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. A Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) will be prepared and implemented to compensate for economic displacement generated by restrictions to access natural resources. A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) and Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared and integrated into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as well to address impacts on cultural heritage.

Stakeholder engagement

Effective engagement of diverse stakeholders, especially women, local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector is at the core of the project's strategy. By promoting decentralization, inclusive governance and gender-responsive planning, the project aims to foster stakeholder ownership and collaboration in the planning and implementation of activities to conserve, restore and wisely use the wetland. Therefore, the preparation of this project was guided by document review and an extensive and comprehensive participatory

process, involving stakeholders that represented different levels of Government sectors, CSOs, private sector as well as intended project beneficiaries. Subsequently, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis was conducted and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed with the aim of ensuring adequate representation of stakeholders during the implementation of the project. A detailed overview of project stakeholders and their roles is presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8). In summary the stakeholder engagement plan entails:

1. Involvement during the design of the project through consultation and information dissemination
2. An elaborated strategic approach to stakeholder participation during project implementation:

- Regular Information Sharing: Project stakeholders will receive timely updates on project progress through emails, phone calls, community meetings, and workshops. These channels will also be used to solicit feedback and clarify implementation plans.
- Multi-level Consultation Forums: Feedback from government agencies, community groups, CSOs, and private sector stakeholders will be collected through structured meetings at national, regional, district, and village levels. These will include meeting of project technical committee, project steering committee, and targeted workshops, co-convened by UNDP, MNRT and VPO-DoE. Additionally, wetland conservation desks will be reactivated at TAWA headquarters, and TAWA and TFS regional offices in Tabora. Wetland focal points will be established in the Kaliua, Uvinza and Kasulu districts, to serve as communication and coordination platforms among stakeholders in project implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning.
- Field-based Feedback Mechanisms: UNDP and implementing partners will collect stakeholder input during site visits, focus group discussions, and individual consultations. Field notes and observation records will be compiled into monitoring reports and implementation reviews, which will be used to refine activities and inform adaptive management decisions.
- Community Engagement Platforms: At the local level, village assemblies and committee meetings will provide a platform for ongoing dialogue and feedback. Community leaders, including elected representatives and technical officers, will act as conduits for relaying community priorities and concerns to project teams.
- Accessible Communication Tools: The project will use both traditional and modern communication channels to reach diverse stakeholders. This includes local notification systems via mosques and churches, mobile phone alerts, noticeboards, community radios, public address systems, and distribution of printed materials in appropriate languages.
- Engagement of Political Leadership: Regional and local political leaders will be engaged through project launches, field visits, and official functions. Their feedback will be documented and used to guide project outreach and public accountability.
- Participation in Multi-Stakeholder Platforms: Project representatives will participate in local and international stakeholder forums which will be identified relevant to the project. These spaces will be used to gather external input, share lessons, and expand stakeholder networks.

3. Participation of stakeholders in the Monitoring and Evaluation process.

4. Gender-Responsive and Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement. To ensure that engagement processes are inclusive and equitable, particularly for women and youth, the project will adopt the following measures:

    - Ensure Gender Representation: All consultations will be gender-responsive, with proactive inclusion of women's groups, national women's machineries, youth organizations, and indigenous women leaders. The UNDP Checklist for Gender-Responsive and Socially Inclusive Consultations will guide implementation and monitoring.
    - Partner with Women's and Community-Based Organizations. Local women's organizations and community groups will be directly involved in shaping culturally appropriate consultation strategies. Their leadership will support inclusive facilitation, increase participation of underrepresented voices, and improve ownership of outcomes.
    - To support effective and inclusive engagement, communication will be adapted to fit the local context and foster trust and confidence. All meetings will be conducted in Swahili, and where needed, translation into local tribal languages will be provided by members of the respective

communities. Discussions at the community level will be facilitated by community representatives and district government officials, ensuring cultural sensitivity and promoting local ownership.

- Adequate time and flexibility will be provided to accommodate the participation of all targeted groups, including individuals with disabilities and those from remote areas. Particular attention will be paid to eliminating barriers to participation that may arise due to disability, gender identity, economic activity, religion, or ethnicity. This inclusive approach is intended to prevent the exclusion of key community members from the planning and decision-making processes.
- In all meetings which will be conducted, a registration of participants will be taken, and a community engagement register will be maintained and updated regularly to track participation and ensure accountability. Additionally, feedback mechanisms will be developed to guarantee that women and other relevant groups such as minorities, the elderly, youth, and other marginalized populations are not only included in consultations but also benefit from the project and remain informed about its progress.

Stakeholder engagement is guided by the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8), Social and Environmental Standards (SES) and the Gender Action Plan (PRODOC Annex 10), ensuring both cross-cutting and targeted interventions that promote equity and meaningful participation. The approach is informed by UNDP's commitment to 'leave no one behind', which recognizes and addresses the intersectionality of vulnerabilities considering the overlapping effects of geography, discrimination, shocks and fragility, governance gaps, and socio-economic deprivation. This ensures that stakeholder engagement is inclusive, responsive, and prioritizes those most at risk of being marginalized or excluded.

/ Refer for more details to Annex 8 "Stakeholder Engagement Plan"/

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

In the villages surrounding the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site, women play a central in agriculture, water collection, and the fisheries economy. Nevertheless, they face limited access to land, safe water, financial resources, and decision-making power. Only 33% of women own agricultural land, despite being more active in farming than men. In fishing communities, women play vital roles in processing and selling fish but lack access to capital, technology, and support to grow their businesses.

Investments in gender-responsive infrastructure and livelihoods have the potential to generate sustainable, long-term impact. Enhancing women's land tenure security, improving access to safe and reliable water sources, and supporting women-led economic activities are critical pathways to empowerment. Such measures strengthen women but also contribute to broader community development, fostering improved health, education, and economic outcomes across generations. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared to provide for a structured engagement with all the project stakeholders and particularly women. Stakeholder engagement should be sustained throughout the project cycle.

Gender-Balanced Stakeholder Engagement

Achieving gender balance in stakeholder engagement, inclusivity and equity in decision-making processes was effectively considered. Noting the diverse stakeholders involved, including MNRT, TAWA, TFS, LGAs and project direct beneficiaries, integrating gender perspectives in all relevant outputs was observed to strengthen the

effectiveness and sustainability of project initiatives. The training and participatory activities have considered gender dynamics to foster inclusiveness in decision making.

Gender-responsive training: Component 1 and 3 include training activities that will be pivotal in building the capacity of stakeholders to address and integrate gender-sensitive practices. Staff from different institutions and local communities should receive tailored sessions to recognize and address gender-specific challenges in their work environments. The trainings will encompass the differential gender perspectives such as female rangers (from GR, FR and NP) and VGS who may face different operational challenges compared to their male counterparts. This shall be acknowledged and addressed during training and decision-making processes that represent community needs equitably. Exclusion of the vulnerable and marginalized groups and elite capture were identified as risks during the PPG process and the project is expected to deploy culturally appropriate measures while engaging them.

Participatory activities: Components 2 and 3 contain various activities including meetings and consultations that are designed to encourage active and equal participation of all genders. This involves ensuring that meeting times, locations, and formats are accessible to both men and women and that facilitators should address any power imbalances particularly at community level where many local community women might need extra assistance and facilitation in the discussions to comprehend the content. Special efforts, may include providing childcare during meetings or holding separate consultations for women and men, when necessary, can help overcome cultural or practical barriers to participation. In setting up of committees and groups, representation quotas or guidelines would be applied to ensure that women have equitable opportunities to serve in decision-making.

/ Refer for more details to PRODOC Annex 8 "Stakeholder Engagement Plan" and PRODOC Annex 10 "Gender analysis and action plan". /

Knowledge

The project will establish a comprehensive knowledge management system to support wetland conservation through effective information sharing and use. It will integrate gender and social inclusion across all project activities, ensuring active participation of women and youth to enhance their roles in environmental stewardship and financial empowerment. As part of the Knowledge Management Framework, ecological and socioeconomic surveys (inputs) will be analyzed using spatial and statistical software (tools) to generate databases from which reports (outputs) will be produced, and subsequently shared through local workshops, online platforms and policy briefs to stakeholders (dissemination). Safeguards such as a gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented alongside robust risk management measures.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

To ensure the project's long-term impact, a robust sustainability and exit strategy will be implemented. MNRT has been designated as the Implementing Entity basing on the reality that 95% of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar Site includes protected areas under its mandate. This strategy emphasizes not only building the institutional capacity of key conservation agencies such as TAWA, TFS, and LGAs, but also strengthening the capabilities of a broader array of stakeholders, particularly women and community-based organizations. This will empower local communities and enhance ownership, impact, and sustainability of the restoration efforts. Component 1 is largely designed to develop the necessary capacity needed beyond the project lifetime.

Sustainability will be embedded through targeted capacity development initiatives, institutional strengthening, and the mainstreaming of good practices. Focus areas will include promoting gender equality, ensuring adherence to social and environmental safeguards, and enhancing stakeholder engagement at all levels. Additionally, the project will support the integration of the private sector into biodiversity-friendly value chains, thereby fostering economic activities that are both conservation-compatible and resilient.

By engaging LGAs as project beneficiaries, including planning and budgeting departments at district level, the project will catalyze the integration of wetland conservation actions in district annual plans, budgets and reports. The project will also promote long-term innovative financing mechanisms strategies such as payments for ecosystem services (PES), biodiversity offsets and carbon credits.

Through these concerted efforts, the project will lay a strong foundation for the continued conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of wetland resources beyond its lifespan, ensuring that environmental and socio-economic benefits endure for future generations.

For details refer to Annex 9 of the ProDoc - Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Annex 8 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project integrates lessons learned from other interventions that demonstrated the most effective approaches to address biodiversity conservation and community livelihood needs. The factors that hindered successful implementation and sustainability of previous projects were also taken into account during the design of this project. The project incorporates an understanding of ecological and socioeconomic impacts of degradation of the wetland ecosystem and clear justification of the need of intervention; focuses on project objectives that are consistent with the problem the project intended to address and with the needs and values of intended beneficiaries and key stakeholders; proposes approaches to ensure active stakeholder participation in order to build ownership of project interventions and results; and incorporates a result framework that ensures objectives and outcomes are measurable and the results of measurements can be used to evaluate the performance of the project.

The project will be implemented in close collaboration with ongoing projects (Table 5). Existing Government structures and staff will be used for project implementation. Additional resources (e.g. expertise) will be procured in collaboration with project stakeholders. However, staff and equipment costs will be kept as minimal as possible, to ensure that most of the financial resources are allocated to interventions that will generate environmental and socioeconomic benefits.
During implementation, the project will adopt a standard set of measures required for GEF-funded projects to achieve cost-effectiveness and maximize the results from the available financial resources. All activities will be included in the Annual Work Plan, which will be discussed and approved by the PSC to ensure the proposed activities are relevant and contribute to the achievement of project results.

When contracting third party consultants, the project will follow a transparent and fair recruitment process that is in line with UNDP standards. The selection will be based on qualifications, technical expertise and financial proposal, to ensure hiring the best consultant for optimal price. Economy fares for air travel and road travel will be applied and appropriate lodging facilities will be provided to the project staff that ensures staff safety and cost effectiveness. Expenses will be accounted for according to UNDP rules and in line with the GEF policy. The project will follow a tendering process for any procurement accounting for more than US$ 2,500.00. At least three vendors will be compared, and in the case only a single vendor is eligible, appropriate procedures will be followed to obtain approval from UNDP and GEF.

Financial Management

The project will be executed according to UNDP's full National Implementation Modality (NIM) as per NIM guidelines agreed by UNDP and the Government of Tanzania. The Implementing Partner (MNRT-WD) is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Program and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Steering Committee, and therefore attends Project Steering Committee meetings as a non-voting member.

Procurement Management

The procurement procedures and requirements will need to align with the principles of transparency, fairness, and efficiency, as per UNDP regulations. UNDP support is aimed at strengthening local procurement capacity and aligning with national ownership and sustainability goals.

Specifically:

- Procurement managed by national government/local institutions according to their procedures, aligning with agreed standards for competitiveness, fairness, transparency.
- UNDP provides oversight and capacity-building support.
- Must comply with Tanzania laws.
- Strong focus on audit trails, accountability, oversight through regular audits, reporting requirements, and monitoring.
- Risk management strategies are crucial to identify and mitigate procurement-related risks.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): list relevant SDG(s) SDG 1 No Poverty; SDG 2 Zero Hunger; SDG 5 Gender Equity; SDG 10 Reduced inequalities; SDG 13 Climate Action; SDG 14 Life Below Water; SDG 15 Life on Land; SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Tanzania Program Results and Resource Framework: Annex I of the United Nations Framework for Cooperation on Sustainable Development in Tanzania (UNFCSD 2022-2027): Outcome 3: By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanza-nia, especially the most vulner-able, contribute to and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy.
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022 – 2025): UNDP direction of building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk and UNDP Country Program Document (CPD 2022-2027) programme priority on planet: environmental sustainability, climate change and resilience
[*] Gender responsive indicators and targets: Refer to Annex 10 Gender Action Plan

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Sustainable Restoration and Conservation off Malagarasi – Muyovosi Wetland Ecosystem Through an Integrated Approach, PIMS # 9967

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	**OBJECTIVE:** To ensure that the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland ecosystem is well conserved and restored and that communities living around the area benefit through gender-responsive, participatory governance and strengthened alternative economic opportunities for the integrity of the ecosystem						
	Indicator 1: Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Stakeholder consultations Project progress reports.	0	43,175 beneficiaries, at least 30% are women	78,500 beneficiaries, at least 30% are women	Project PIR and other M&E activities	Low adoption of livelihood activities, limited private sector investment, lack of interest by some resource user groups

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 2: Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare) Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans (**GBF core indicator 1.1)**	Project progress reports. GMP of Muyovosi GR, Kigosi FR, Makere South FR, Makere North FR, Ilunde FR, Swangala FR, Ugunda FR, Ugalla River NP, Ugalla GR, Igombe GR and Luganzo-Tongwe GR	All GRs and FRs (total area of 5,995,598.06 ha) have gaps in management that result in encroachment of human activities. Extent of the area encroached to be determined in year 1	50% (2,997,799.3 ha) of the total area covered by protected areas free from encroachment of human activities	70% (4,196,919.02 ha) of the total area covered by protected areas free from encroachment of human activities	Project PIR and other M&E activities Protected areas annual narrative reports	
Project component 1	**Component 1) Strengthen institutions' capacity for effective management of the wetlands**						
Project Outcome 1) Institutional capacity for sustainable wetland management, better biodiversity protection and climate resilience strengthened	Indicator 3: Integrated Management Plan (with validity of 10 years) for the Ramsar site approved by relevant authorities and operational (GEF Core Indicator 1)	TAWA reports Project progress reports.	0	1 integrated management plan for the Ramsar site approved	At least 30% of management actions under integrated management plan implemented by different stakeholders	Project PIR and other M&E activities TAWA reports	Assumptions: 1)Key stakeholders, including women's groups, local communities, LGAs, protected areas, TAWA, TFS, TANAPA, WMAs, NGOs and CBOs collaborate in the preparation and implementation of the management plan

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 4: Number of villages with land use plans developed or updated, and under implementation (GEF core indicator 4)	LGAs reports Stakeholder consultation	15 villages in Uvinza and Kaliua districts	18 villages with updated/developed to stage 6 LUPs across the Kaliua and Uvinza districts (i.e. 3 VLUPs developed to stage 6, by the project)	21 villages with updated/developed to stage 6 LUPs across the Kaliua and Uvinza districts (i.e. 6 VLUPs developed to stage 6, by the project)	Project PIR and other M&E activities DC and DED reports TAWA reports	2) Trained staff will be able to use their skills for pursuing wetland conservation, restoration and sustainable use goals
	Indicator 5: Number of people from relevant institutions and communities trained in wetland and Ramsar site management practices (GEF core indicator 3).	Institution's annual report	Inadequate technical capacity for wetland management due to limited people with adequate skills	100 people from MNRT, VPO-DoE, NEMC, DEMCs, TAWA, TFS, TANAPA, LTBWB, WMAs, DCs and resource users trained, gender equity in the selection	150 people from MNRT, VPO-DoE, NEMC, DEMCs, TAWA, TFS, TANAPA, LTBWB, WMAs, DCs and resource users trained, gender equity in the selection	Project PIR and other M&E activities Institution's annual reports	3) Wetland units at national and regional levels meet with relevant stakeholders to coordinate wetland conservation issues and project implementation

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 6: Working groups established and meeting regularly to coordinate wetland management interventions	MNRT-WD, TAWA, TFS and LGA reports	0 (there are no working groups for stakeholder coordination on wetland management)	Wetland Desk at WD established, wetland desk at TAWA HQ revitalized, created wetland desks at TAWA and TFS Offices in Tabora and in LGAs	Wetland desks at WD, TAWA HQ, TAWA and TFS regional level and LGAs fully functional, coordinating wetland conservation, restoration and wise use interventions	Project PIR and other M&E activities TAWA reports DC and DED reports	
	Indicator 7: Area and % of the Ramsar site under conservation interventions (GEF core indicator 1)	TAWA, TFS and TANAPA reports	3,087,500 ha (95%) covered by protected areas and WMAs	3,185,000 ha (98%) of the Ramsar site under improved management	3,250,000 ha (100%) of the Ramsar site under improved management	TAWA, TFS and TANAPA reports	
	Indicator 8: METT score of selected protected areas **(**GEF core indicator 1)	Management effectiveness using METT for: MoGR LTGR URNP KFR	 64 62 72 56	 70 68 78 63	 76 74 84 70	Project PIR and other M&E activities	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1) Integrated wetland management plan to ensure the conservation and restoration of the ecosystem developed and implemented Output 1.2) Capacities of institutions and local communities (skills, equipment and coordination) for wetland management, biodiversity conservation enhanced						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project component 2	**Component 2) Reduce pressure on wetland resources through sustainable alternative livelihoods for local economic sustenance**						
Outcome 2) Strengthened resilience of local livelihoods dependent on wetlands	Indicator 9: Number of community members trained on biodiversity-friendly alternative livelihood activities (e.g. climate-smart agriculture, fish farming, beekeeping, livestock keeping), disaggregated by gender (GEF core indicator 11)	Sector (agriculture, livestock, fisheries) reports	Inadequate coverage of agricultural, livestock and fisheries extension services at district level	600 farmers, 50 livestock keepers, 100 fishers, 20 fish farmers trained and 20 beekeepers gender equity in the selection of farmers	1,200 farmers, 80 livestock keepers, 150 fishers, 30 fish farmers and 40 beekeepers trained, gender equity in the selection of farmers	Project PIR and other M&E activities DC and DED reports TAWA reports	Assumptions: 1) Key stakeholders, including women's groups, farmers are willing to participate in training and adopt environmentally friendly income generating activities and practices 2) Trained beneficiaries will be able to use their skills for improving livelihood while conserving the wetland ecosystem
	Indicator 10: % of farmers adopting sustainable production in livestock, fisheries and agriculture (GEF core indicator 4)		0%	10%	20%	Project PIR and other M&E activities DC and DED reports	
	Indicator 11: % increase in average annual income earned by beneficiary households from alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender (GEF core indicator 11)	LGA's reports	To be determined by the socioeconomic study to be conducted in the 1st year of project implementation	5%, for both men and women	10%, for both men and women	Project PIR and other M&E activities DC and DED reports	

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1.1) Sustainable and inclusive alternative livelihoods to generate income and reduce pressure on wetland resources implemented Output 2.1.2) Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) or benefit-sharing schemes introduced.						
Project component 3	**Component 3) Enhance restoration of wetland ecosystem to promote ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation**						
Outcome 3) Ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland improved	Indicator 12: Hectares of Ramsar site farmed land with adoption of CSA (GEF core indicator 4)	Research and monitoring reports	0, extent of farmed land to be determined by an ecological assessment to be conducted in the first year	10% increase	10% increase	Land use and cover change analysis using remote sensing	Assumptions: 1) Farmers are willing to abandon some farmed land 2) Threats such as poaching, bushfires, trampling by grazing livestock, habitat conversion will be reduced by project interventions 3) Community members participate in the recording and sharing of data on the observation of species and
	Indicator 13: % increase in the population of wattled crane, shoebill stork and slender-snouted crocodile in the wetland (GEF core indicator 3)	Project progress reports. Research and monitoring reports	Unknown population sizes - be determined by an ecological assessment to be conducted in the first year	5% increase of population size	10% increase in population size	TAWIRI reports TAWA database of species sightings	
	Indicator 14: Number of hectares of degraded Ramsar site habitats restored (forests, grasslands	Project progress reports.	0	12,231 ha (368 ha of forests, 9,980 ha of grasslands and	24.462 ha (737 ha of forests, 19,960 ha of grasslands and of 3,765 ha of wetlands)	Project PIR and other M&E activities Partners reports (e.g. TNC and LTBWB)	

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	and wetlands)(GEF core indicator 3)	Research and monitoring reports		of 1,883 ha of wetlands)			threats to the wetland
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1.1). Ecosystem valuation studies completed to inform restoration investments Output 3.1.2) Targeted gender responsive wetland restoration initiatives that improve ecosystem health, increase biodiversity and enhance the provision of ecosystem services implemented						
Project component 4	**Component 4) Implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**						
Outcome 4) Adaptive M&E implemented	Indicator 15: External mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports produced with recommendations and lessons learnt	Project progress reports.	0	1 MTR timely completed, yielding recommendations that are implemented	2 reports timely completed, including a TE report yielding recommendations and lessons learnt	Project PIR and other M&E activities	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1.1) PIRs, MTR and TE reports produced timely, and inform adaptive management decisions.						
	Improve knowledge management, learning and gender mainstreaming						
Outcome Knowledge management practices for biodiversity conservation and gender mainstreaming improved	Indicator 16: Number of lessons documented and shared	Project M&E reports	0	2 to 3 presentations in stakeholder forums	6 presentations in stakeholder forums	Project PIR and other M&E activities	Assumptions: 1) Key stakeholders, including women, LCs, NGOs/CBOs can effectively participate and benefit from activities

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline (2025)	Mid-term Target (2028)	End of Project Target (2031)	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 17: % of women participating in project supported activities	Project M&E reports	0	At least 30%	At least 50%	Project PIR and other M&E activities	
Outputs to achieve Outcome	Strategies for knowledge exchange, lessons sharing and showcasing project results developed and implemented Community-based tracking monitoring systems and reporting changes in the wetland ecosystem established and functional						

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[1]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

1. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
3. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
4. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
5. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
6. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
7. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
8. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 17 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF. If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) must be prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement.

To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

The MTR will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request.

To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the

project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDPHY ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US$ 2 million.

Final Report:

The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans**.**

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

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[1] See https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/policies-guidelines

Monitoring Activity

	Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification
Track results progress	Project objective from the results framework To ensure that the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland ecosystem is well conserved and restored and that communities living around the area benefit through gender-responsive, participatory governance and strengthened alternative economic opportunities for the integrity of the ecosystem	Indicator 1: Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Mid-term target: 43,175 beneficiary individuals, at least 30% are women End of project: 78,500 beneficiary individuals, at least 30% are women		Rolling, keeping the Stakeholder database updated	PMU	Reports from the stakeholder database

		Indicator 2: Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)	Mid-term target: 50% (2,997,799.3 ha) of the total area covered by protected areas free from encroachment of human activities End of project target: 70% (4,196,919.02 ha) of the total area covered by protected areas free from encroachment of human activities	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]
	Project Outcome 1) Institutional capacity for sustainable wetland management, better biodiversity protection and climate resilience strengthened	Indicator 3: Integrated Management Plan for the Ramsar site approved by relevant authorities and operational	Mid-term target: 1 integrated management plan for the Ramsar site approved End of project target: At least 30% of management actions under integrated management plan implemented by different stakeholders	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]
		Indicator 4: Number of villages with land use plans developed or updated, and under implementation	Mid-term target: 3 VLUPs developed to stage 6 in the Kaliua and Uvinza End of project target: 6 villages with VLUPs developed to stage 6 in the Kaliua and Uvinza	Project progress reports, Reports from the stakeholder database	Rolling, keeping the Stakeholder database updated	PMU	Reports from the stakeholder database

		Indicator 5: Number of people from relevant institutions and communities trained in wetland and Ramsar site management practices	Mid-term target: 100 people from MNRT, VPO-DoE, NEMC, DEMCs, TAWA, TFS, TANAPA, LTBWB, WMAs, DCs and resource users trained, gender equity in the selection End of project target: 150 people from MNRT, VPO-DoE, NEMC, DEMCs, TAWA, TFS, TANAPA, LTBWB, WMAs, DCs and resource users trained, gender equity in the selection	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]

		Indicator 6: Working groups established and meeting regularly to coordinate wetland management interventions	Mid-term target: Wetland Desk at WD established, wetland desk at TAWA HQ revitalized, created wetland desks at TAWA and TFS Offices in Tabora and in LGAs End of project target: Wetland desks at WD, TAWA HQ, TAWA and TFS regional level and LGAs fully functional, coordinating wetland conservation, restoration and wise use interventions	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]

		Indicator 7: Area and % of the Ramsar site under conservation interventions (GEF core indicator 1)	Mid-term target: 3,185,000 ha (98%) of the Ramsar site End of project target: 3,250,000 ha (100%) of the Ramsar site	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]
		Indicator 8: METT score of the MoGR, LTGR, UR NP and KFR	Mid-term target: 70, 68, 78 and 63, respectively End of project target: 76, 74, 84 and 70, respectively	Refer to METT in Excel	Baseline, mid-term and project end	PMU	[as above]
	Project Outcome 2) Strengthened resilience of local livelihoods dependent on wetlands	Indicator 9: Number of community members trained who have adopted biodiversity-friendly alternative livelihood activities (e.g. climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fishing, livestock keeping)	Mid-term target: 600 farmers, 50 livestock keepers, 100 fishers, 20 fish farmers trained and 20 beekeepers gender equity in the selection of farmers End of project target: 1,200 farmers, 80 livestock keepers, 150 fishers, 30 fish farmers and 40 beekeepers trained, gender equity in the selection of farmers	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]
		Indicator 10: % of farmers adopting sustainable production in livestock, fisheries and agriculture	Mid-term target: 10% End of project target:20%	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]

		Indicator 11: % increase in average annual income earned by beneficiary households from alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender	Mid-term target: 5% for both men and women End of project target: 10% for both men and women	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]
	Project Outcome 3) Ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland improved	Indicator 12: Hectares of Ramsar site farmed land with adoption of CSA	Mid-term target: 10% increase End of project target: 20% increase	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]
		Indicator 13: % increase in the population of wattled crane, shoebill stork and slender-snouted crocodile in the wetland	Mid-term target: 5% increase of population size End of project target: 10% increase of population size	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]
		Indicator 14: Number of hectares of degraded wetland restored through agroforestry and reforestation	Mid-term target: 12,231 ha (368 ha of forests,9,980 ha of grasslands and of 1,883 ha of wetlands) End of project target: 24.464 ha (737 ha of forests,19,960 ha of grasslands and of 3,765 ha of wetlands)	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]	[as above]

	Project Outcome 4) Adaptive M&E implemented	Indicator 15: % of women participating in project supported activities	Mid-term target: at least 30% Project End: at least 50%	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	Annually	PMU	Project Reports (reports of reports)
	Knowledge management practices for biodiversity conservation and gender mainstreaming improved	Indicator 16: Number lessons documented and shared	Mid-term target: 2 to 3 presentations in stakeholder forums Project End: 6 presentations in stakeholder forums	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR)	Annually	PMU	Project Reports (reports of reports)
		Indicator 17: External mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports, with recommendations and learn lessons	Mid-term target: 1 MTR report yielding recommendations that are implemented Project End: 2 reports, including a TE report yielding recommendations and lessons that are effectively implemented	UNDP's ERC system, including through management responses	According to UNDP CO's Evaluation Plan	UNDP, working together with MNRT	MTR and TE reports

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to	

Monitoring Activity			
	Frequency/Timeframe	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
		manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	
Monitor SES, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and gender Action Plan	ongoing	Conduct environmental and social assessment of all project interventions, implement GRM, implement multi-stakeholder forums	
Supervision Missions	Annually		
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, CO and RTA. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	
Project Review (Project Board)	*Annually*	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders

Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	*N/A*	UNDP direction of building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk and UNDP Country Program Document (CPD 2022-2027) programme priority on planet: environmental sustainability, climate change and resilience	By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulner-able, contribute to and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	MNRT, VPO, LGAs, Resource User Groups, CSO and private sector
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	*N/A*	UNDP direction of building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk and UNDP Country Program Document (CPD 2022-2027) programme priority on planet: environmental sustainability, climate change and resilience	By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanza-nia, especially the most vulner-able, contribute to and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	MNRT, VPO, LGAs, Resource User Groups, CSO and private sector

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution: *This M&E budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are equivalent to those of the M&E Component of the Results Framework and TBWP. Other project M&E activities can be added to this budget if they are included under the M&E component of the results framework. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units in these M&E activities and in performing standard UNDP M&E requirements are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.*	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	*15,000*
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	*22,000*
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	*10,000*
Monitoring of SES, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and gender Action Plan	*25,000*
Supervision missions	*To be covered under PMC*
Learning missions	*10,496*
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): *costs associated with conducting the independent review/evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or PMU.*	*Add See MTR guidance for estimates on time required and costs* *43,000*
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE): *costs associated with conducting the independent evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or the PMU.* *Not required for EA projects; however, non-expedited EAs processed as FSPs must carry out a TE*	*Add See TE guidance for estimates on time required and costs,* *50,000*
Add other project M&E activities noting this cannot include audit costs as these must be charged to the Project Management Costs.	*5,000*
TOTAL indicative COST *Do not exceed* *5 % when GEF project grant up to USD 5 million.* *3% when GEF project grant between 5–10 million.* *2% when GEF project grant over 10 million*	*180,496*

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the project's governance mechanism

1. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner (IP) (or GEF Executing Agency) for this project is the **Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)**, which carries the government mandate on overseeing the management of all natural, cultural and tourism resources in the country. Therefore, Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in the project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this project document. MNRT-WD will engage with the zonal and district governments, conservation agencies (TAWA, TFS and TANAPA), WMAs, private sector, national and international NGOs and local communities and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the project. The wetland conservation desk at TAWA HQ and TAWA and TFS zonal level, and wetland focal points will be established at district level, to create a vertical coordination, communication and reporting lines for the implementation of the project. The IP specific tasks include:

    - Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
    - Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
    - Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
    - Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
    - Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
    - Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year.
    - Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

2. VPO will be a key partner in this project given its government mandate on all issues related to environment and climate change and the designated National Focal Point for the Ramsar Convention who saves official governmental contact for the Ramsar Convention on wetland implementation at the national level in Tanzania. The Director of Wildlife (DW) will work in close cooperation with the VPO with respect to among others, in facilitating carbon trade and other biodiversity innovative financing mechanisms and coordinating development of the Integrated Wetland Management Plan. VPO will serve as a Co-chair for the Project Steering Committee and Technical Committee.

3. DW will also coordinate all activities at the local level with the President's Office, Regional and Local Government (PO-RALG) through direct engagement with the relevant regional government and district offices.

4. The day-to-day administration and management of the project will be carried out by a full-time Project Manager (PM), with the support of a full-time Project Financial and Administrative Officer (PFAO). The project will also retain the technical services of a part-time Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) to update, implement and report on the performance of the project's Social and Environmental Safeguards and an M&E Expert to support monitoring and reporting as well as coordination any specialized studies and research activities. Collectively the PM, PFAO, SESO and M&E expert will form the core of a Project Management Unit (PMU). The terms of reference for the PM, PFAO and SESO (to be included in Annexes 8). The PMU will be allocated office space in the premises of the WD.

5. The PMU will also be technically supported by contracted national experts, national institutions, NGO's, CBO's, international consultants and companies. The recruitment of specialist support services and the procurement of any equipment and materials for the project will be done by the PMU, in consultation with the National

Project Director (NPD), and in accordance with relevant Government recruitment and procurement rules and procedures. The terms of reference of the key individual national and international experts and consultants to be contracted by the project will be detailed in Annexes).

The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** The PMU is responsible for:

1) **Coordination and Management**: The PMU oversees the day-to-day operations of the project, ensuring that all activities are coordinated and implemented as planned. This includes managing the project schedule, resources, and staff to achieve the project's objectives.
2) **Integration with National Systems**: The PMU works closely with existing government systems and procedures to ensure alignment is achieved with UNDP/GEF financial and procurement procedures. This includes financial management, procurement, and monitoring systems, to strengthen government capacities therein and ensure sustainability beyond the project's lifespan.
3) **Monitoring and Reporting**: Monitor the progress of the project against its goals and timelines. It collects and analyzes data to support the MNRT-WD prepare reports
4) **Stakeholder Communication**: The PMU acts as the main point of contact between the project, and local stakeholders.
5) **Capacity Building**: Strengthen the capabilities of MNRT-WD, local partners and beneficiaries through training and development activities.
6) **Risk Management**: The PMU identifies potential risks to the project and develops strategies to mitigate these risks.

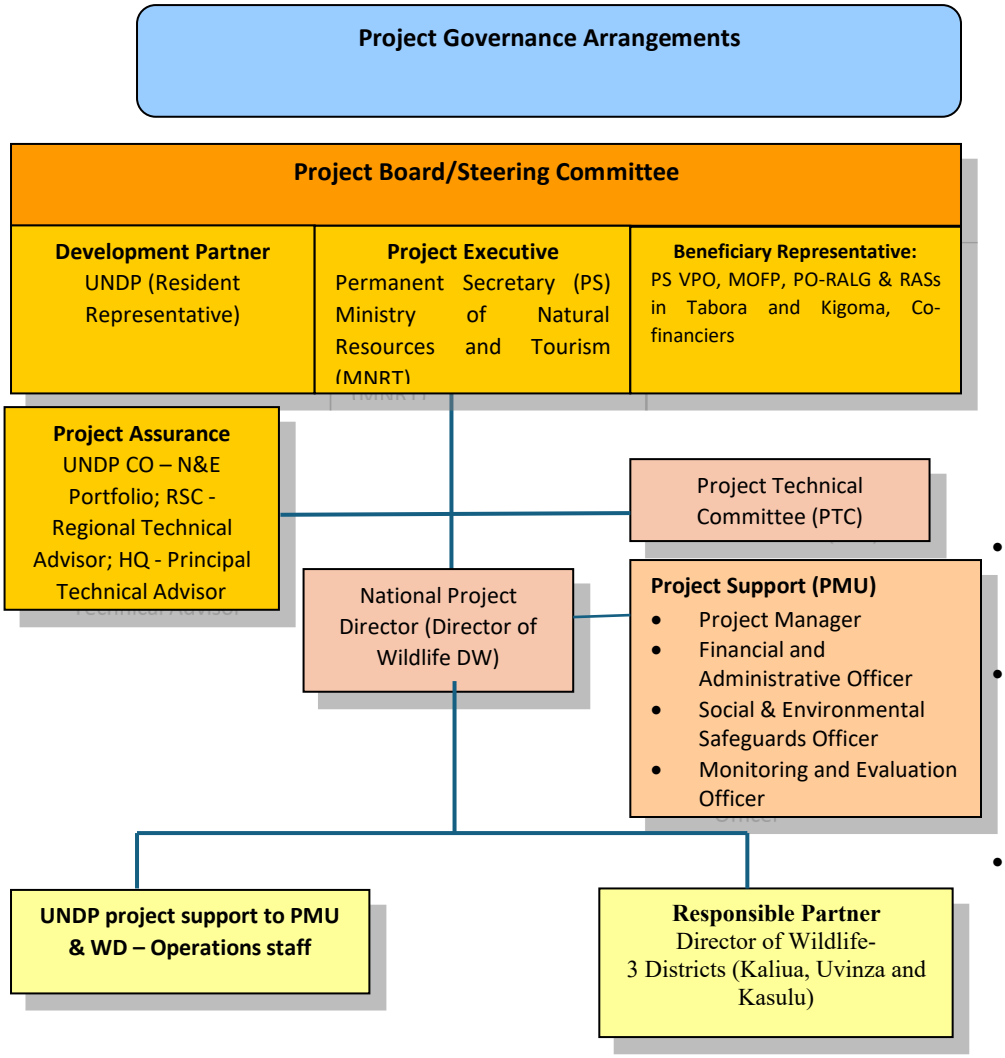
6. National Inter-Agency Technical Committee (PTC). The Technical Committee will be established to among others responsibilities, provide assistance on implementation mainly for the outputs and activities that fall beyond the MNRT and recommendations to the IP and PSC to ensure effective implementation. The PTC will be co-chaired by the Director of Wildlife (MNRT and the Director of Environment (VPO) and will constitute of Directors from the key sectors constituting the PSC.

UNDP

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member. UNDP will ensure that the objectives and requirements of the SES are considered throughout UNDP's Programme and Project Management Cycle. UNDP will ensure that potential social and environmental risks and impacts as well as opportunities are systematically identified and addressed in all UNDP Programmes and Projects. UNDP will ensure adherence to the SES for Project activities implemented using funds channeled through UNDP's accounts regardless of Implementation Modality.

Section 2: Project governance structure

The conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar site will require an integrated approach involving a wide range of stakeholders, each with its responsibilities in the implementation of project activities. The governance arrangements of the project are summarized in the diagram below.



First line of defense

UNDP oversight of project support to IP cannot be UNDP staff providing Project assurance or providing programmatic oversight support to the RR

Second line of defense

- Regional Bureau oversees RR and Country Office compliance at portfolio level
- BPPS NCE RTA oversees technical quality assurance and GEF compliance. BPPPS NCE PTA oversees RTA function
- UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator and Regional Bureau Deputy Director can revoke DOA/cancel /suspend project or provide enhanced

Figure 4: Project Governance Arrangements

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-à-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure

Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board: to be included in the TOR of the Project Board

- Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- Meet annually; at least once.
- Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board: to be included in the TOR of the Project Board

- Consensus decision making:
    - The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;
    - The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
    - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
    - In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

- Oversee project execution:
    - Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.

- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.

- Risk Management:
  - Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
  - Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
  - Address project-level grievances.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. Project Executive: This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner) (and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the MNRT.

2. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in the Project Board. The Beneficiary representative are: Ministries (agriculture, livestock and fisheries, water, and land), Conservation Agencies (TAWA, TFS, TANAPA), LGAs, NGOs, CSOs, women's groups, local communities, Private sector, Academia.

3. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project.

a) The Development Partner is: UNDP Resident Representative (RR)

b) Project Assurance: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required

documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is The Environmental Focal Point.

c) Project Management – Execution of the Project: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

Roles and responsibilities of the PMU members should be detailed in the respective Annex noting that the PMU cannot be located in the UNDP Country Office. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is the Project Manager.

5. GEF Focal Point: The Vice President Office (VPO) through the Division of Environment (DoE) is responsible for the environment and regulates all biodiversity matters in the country. VPO is the GEF Operational Focal Point, and coordinates the GEF focal areas with sector ministries, Local Government Authorities and non-state actors. VPO-DoE is also the Focal Point of the Ramsar Convention. VPO is a key player with mandate on policy and regulatory functions in the Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar Site.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 17,450,000.00. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 6,785,750.00 administered by UNDP, USD 164,250.00 in cash co-financing from UNDP core resources and to be administered by UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, plus USD 12,500,000.00, which is partner-managed co-financing. UNDP is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis in the GEF PIF and will be reported to the GEF during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process as follows (Table 8):

Table 8: Co-Financing for the Project

Co-financing source	**Co-financing type**	**Name of Co-financier**	**Investment Mobilized**	**Co-financing amount**
(e.g. government, or NGO)	*(e.g. In kind) as per GEF CEO endorsement template*		*(either Investment mobilized ar recurrent expenditures)*	
MNRT	…	MNRT	USD 12,500,000.00	…
Total			USD 12,500,000.00	

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with the project manager on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of

the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is strongly encouraged to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however must be done before the operational closure date. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- Operational Closure: Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date. Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from the UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

	Y1Q1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3	Y1Q4	Y2Q1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3	Y2Q4	Y3Q1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3	Y3Q4	Y4Q1	Y4Q2	Y4Q3	Y4Q4	Y5Q1	Y5Q2	Y5Q3	Y5Q4
Component 1) **Strengthen institutions' capacity for effective management of the wetlands**																				
Outcome 1) Institutional capacity for sustainable wetland management, better biodiversity protection and climate resilience strengthened																				
Output 1.1) Integrated wetland management plan to ensure the conservation and restoration of the ecosystem developed and implemented																				
Inception meeting to discuss the approach and methodology with stakeholders		x																		
Assessment of ecological and socioeconomic attributes of the wetland			x																	
Development of draft integrated wetland management plan				x	x	x														
Stakeholder workshops to validate the integrated wetland management plan						x														
Output 1.2) Capacity of institutions and local communities on wetland management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation strategies enhanced																				
Develop village land use plans					x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Training to biodiversity conservation institutions and local government authorities on wetland management			x	x	x	x	x	x												
Provide training to village-based key institutions on wetland management				x	x															
Conduct community sensitization and environmental awareness campaigns to enhance stewardship and build community consciousness on the important role of wetlands and their ecosystem functions				x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Equip protected areas with necessary resources for the implementation of management plans			X	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

	Y1Q1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3	Y1Q4	Y2Q1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3	Y2Q4	Y3Q1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3	Y3Q4	Y4Q1	Y4Q2	Y4Q3	Y4Q4	Y5Q1	Y5Q2	Y5Q3	Y5Q4
Equip villages adjacent to the Ramsar site with necessary resources to support community-based patrolling and monitoring					x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x								
Component 2) Reduce pressure on wetland resources to enhance sustainable alternative livelihoods for local economic sustenance																				
Outcome 2) Alternative community livelihoods in the ecosystem improved																				
Output 2.1) Sustainable and inclusive alternative livelihoods to generate income and reduce pressure on wetland resources implemented																				
Develop Livelihood Action Plan				x	x	x	x													
Promote sustainable livestock keeping				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Promote sustainable fishing and fish farming to reduce pressure on wild fish stocks and natural habitats				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Establish partnership for carbon trade and other biodiversity innovative financing mechanisms					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Support the operationalization of ISAWIMA									X	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Component 3) Enhance restoration of wetland ecosystem to promote ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation																				
Outcome 3) Ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation in the Malagarasi-Moyowosi wetland improved																				
Output 3.1) Targeted restoration initiatives that improve ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation implemented in three districts																				
Promote sustainable and climate smart agricultural practices				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Promote community participation in forest management and restoration					x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Provide support for the monitoring and assessment of key biodiversity and water quality indicators of the Malagarasi-Moyowosi wetland ecosystem				x								x							x	
Develop and support the implementation of Species Action Plan for Shoebill and Wattled Crane							x	x	X	x	x	x								

	Y1Q1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3	Y1Q4	Y2Q1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3	Y2Q4	Y3Q1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3	Y3Q4	Y4Q1	Y4Q2	Y4Q3	Y4Q4	Y5Q1	Y5Q2	Y5Q3	Y5Q4
Component 4a) Improve knowledge management and gender mainstreaming																				
Outcome 4a) Knowledge management practices for biodiversity conservation and gender mainstreaming improved																				
Output 4a1) Strategies for knowledge exchange, lessons sharing and showcasing project results developed and implemented																				
Project Inception Workshop successfully conducted		x																		
Track project results and monitor risks: Regular production and dissemination of project reports, including technical reports, lessons learning and supervisory missions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 4a2) Community-based tracking monitoring systems and reporting changes in the wetland ecosystem established and functional																				
Observation, recording and sharing data on the occurrence of wetland indicators species and biodiversity threats by community members	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Component 4b) Implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)																				
Outcome 4b) Adaptive M&E implemented																				
Output 4b1) *PIRs, MTR and TE reports produced timely, and inform adaptive management decisions.*																				
Annual preparation of the Project Implementation Report (PIR)						x				x				x				x		
Measure project results in the protected areas: Application of the METT tool at mid-term and final evaluations										x	x							x	x	
Monitor Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), Gender Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mid-term review										x	x									
Terminal Evaluation																		x	x	

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Tanzania and UNDP, signed on SBAA of **day/month/year**. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by [name of entity] ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin

ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

1. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
2. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
3. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
4. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
5. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any

concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

1. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter

Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Any maps included in this project document conform to maps accepted by the UN Geospatial Information Section (see https://www.un.org/geospatial/mapsgeo)

	Geo Name	Geo Name ID	Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
1	Kaliua district	248	Kaliua district	-4.91201	31.71682		
2	Uvinza district	9258474	Uvinza district	-5.51427	30.29736		
3	Kasulu district	158213	Kasulu district	-4.38729	30.44858		
4	Sagara Lake	150334	Sagara Lake	-5.21350	31.02485		
5	Nyamagoma Lake	7871256	Nyamagoma Lake	-4.98398	30.83581		

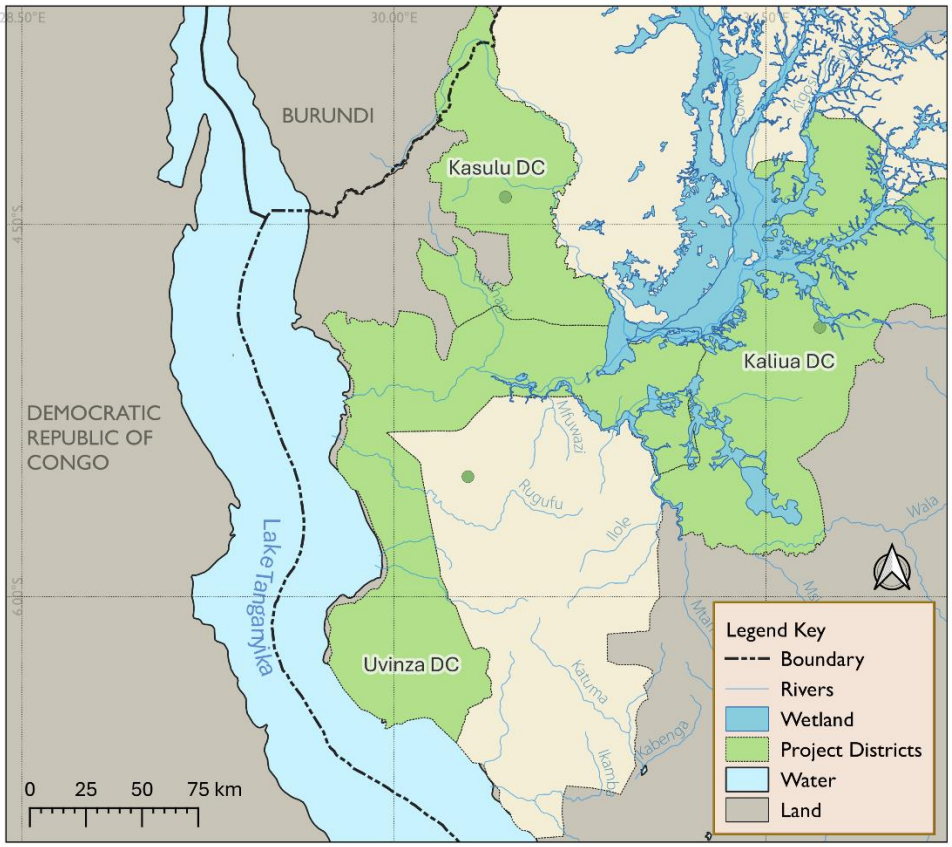


Figure 5. Project site: Malagarasi-Muyovosi wetland

Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

	Y1Q1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3	Y1Q4	Y2Q1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3	Y2Q4	Y3Q1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3	Y3Q4	Y4Q1	Y4Q2	Y4Q3	Y4Q4	Y5Q1	Y5Q2	Y5Q3	Y5Q4
Component 1) **Strengthen institutions' capacity for effective management of the wetlands**																				
Outcome 1) Institutional capacity for sustainable wetland management, better biodiversity protection and climate resilience strengthened																				
Output 1.1) Integrated wetland management plan to ensure the conservation and restoration of the ecosystem developed and implemented																				
Inception meeting to discuss the approach and methodology with stakeholders		x																		
Assessment of ecological and socioeconomic attributes of the wetland			x																	
Development of draft integrated wetland management plan				x	x	x														
Stakeholder workshops to validate the integrated wetland management plan						x														
Output 1.2) Capacity of institutions and local communities on wetland management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation strategies enhanced																				
Develop village land use plans					X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Training to biodiversity conservation institutions and local government authorities on wetland management			x	x	x	x	x	x												
Provide training to village-based key institutions on wetland management				x	X															
Conduct community sensitization and environmental awareness campaigns to enhance stewardship and build community consciousness on the important role of wetlands and their ecosystem functions				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Equip protected areas with necessary resources for the implementation of management plans			X	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Equip villages adjacent to the Ramsar site with necessary resources to support community-based patrolling and monitoring					X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								

	Y1Q1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3	Y1Q4	Y2Q1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3	Y2Q4	Y3Q1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3	Y3Q4	Y4Q1	Y4Q2	Y4Q3	Y4Q4	Y5Q1	Y5Q2	Y5Q3	Y5Q4
Component 2) Reduce pressure on wetland resources to enhance sustainable alternative livelihoods for local economic sustenance																				
Outcome 2) Alternative community livelihoods in the ecosystem improved																				
Output 2.1) Sustainable and inclusive alternative livelihoods to generate income and reduce pressure on wetland resources implemented																				
Develop Livelihood Action Plan				x	X	x	x													
Promote sustainable livestock keeping				x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Promote sustainable fishing and fish farming to reduce pressure on wild fish stocks and natural habitats				x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Establish partnership for carbon trade and other biodiversity innovative financing mechanisms					X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Support the operationalization of ISAWIMA									x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Component 3) Enhance restoration of wetland ecosystem to promote ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation																				
Outcome 3) Ecosystem services and sustainable biodiversity conservation in the Malagarasi-Moyowosi wetland improved																				
Output 3.1) Targeted restoration initiatives that improve ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation implemented in three districts																				
Promote sustainable and climate smart agricultural practices				x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Promote community participation in forest management and restoration					X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Provide support for the monitoring and assessment of key biodiversity and water quality indicators of the Malagarasi-Moyowosi wetland ecosystem				x								x							x	
Develop and support the implementation of Species Action Plan for Shoebill and Wattled Crane							x	x	x	x	x	x								
Component 4a) Improve knowledge management and gender mainstreaming																				

	Y1Q1	Y1Q2	Y1Q3	Y1Q4	Y2Q1	Y2Q2	Y2Q3	Y2Q4	Y3Q1	Y3Q2	Y3Q3	Y3Q4	Y4Q1	Y4Q2	Y4Q3	Y4Q4	Y5Q1	Y5Q2	Y5Q3	Y5Q4
Outcome 4a) Knowledge management practices for biodiversity conservation and gender mainstreaming improved																				
Output 4a1) Strategies for knowledge exchange, lessons sharing and showcasing project results developed and implemented																				
Project Inception Workshop successfully conducted		x																		
Track project results and monitor risks: Regular production and dissemination of project reports, including technical reports, lessons learning and supervisory missions	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 4a2) Community-based tracking monitoring systems and reporting changes in the wetland ecosystem established and functional																				
Observation, recording and sharing data on the occurrence of wetland indicators species and biodiversity threats by community members	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Component 4b) Implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)																				
Outcome 4b) Adaptive M&E implemented																				
Output 4b1) *PIRs, MTR and TE reports produced timely, and inform adaptive management decisions.*																				
Annual preparation of the Project Implementation Report (PIR)						x				x				x				x		
Measure project results in the protected areas: Application of the METT tool at mid-term and final evaluations										x	x							x	x	
Monitor Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), Gender Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism	x	X	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mid-term review										x	x									
Terminal Evaluation																		x	x	

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

See separate file.

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

See separate file.

Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

See separate file.

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

See separate file

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF) and other SES frameworks/plans, if required

See separate file

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

See separate file

Annex 11: Procurement Plan

See separate file

Annex 12: Additional agreements

See separate file – letters of co-financing.

Annex 13: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services

(if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF) NA

Annex 14: GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

See separate file.

Annex 15: On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner

Annex 16: Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team

Annex 17: GEF Core indicators

See separate file**.**

Annex 18: GEF Taxonomy

Project Title:	Sustainable Restoration and Conservation off Malagarasi – Muyovosi Wetland Ecosystem Through an Integrated Approach		
Country:	Tanzania	GEF Project ID:	11769
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	9967

Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 4**
☒**Influencing models**			
	☐**Transform policy and regulatory environments**		
	☒**Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making**		
	☒**Convene multi-stakeholder alliances**		
	☒**Demonstrate innovative approaches**		
	☐**Deploy innovative financial instruments**		
☒**Stakeholders**			
	☒**Indigenous Peoples**		
	☒**Private Sector**		
		☐Capital providers	
		☐Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐Large corporations	
		☐SMEs	
		☐Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐Project Reflow	
	☒**Beneficiaries**		
	☒**Local Communities**		
	☒**Civil Society**		

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☒Community Based Organization	
		☒Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐Academia	
		☐Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒**Type of Engagement**		
		☒Information Dissemination	
		☒Partnership	
		☒Consultation	
		☒Participation	
	☒**Communications**		
		☒Awareness Raising	
		☐Education	
		☐Public Campaigns	
		☒Behavior Change	
☒**Capacity, Knowledge and Research**			
	☐**Enabling Activities**		
	☒**Capacity Development**		
	☐**Knowledge Generation and Exchange**		
	☒**Targeted Research**		
	☐**Learning**		
		☒Theory of Change	
		☒Adaptive Management	
		☒Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐**Innovation**		
	☐**Knowledge and Learning**		
		☐Knowledge Management	
		☐Innovation	
		☐Capacity Development	
		☐Learning	
	☐**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**		
☒**Gender Equality**			
	☒**Gender Mainstreaming**		
		☒Beneficiaries	
		☒Women groups	
		☒Sex-disaggregated indicators	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☒Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☐**Gender results areas**		
		☐Access and control over natural resources	
		☒Participation and leadership	
		☒Access to benefits and services	
		☒Capacity development	
		☒Awareness raising	
		☒Knowledge generation	
☐**Focal Areas/Theme**			
	☐**Integrated Programs**		
		☐Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			☐Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐Financial Screening Tools
			☒High Conservation Value Forests
			☐High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐Soybean Supply Chain
			☐Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐Beef Supply Chain
			☒Smallholder Farmers
			☐Adaptive Management
		☐Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☒Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☒Sustainable Production Systems
			☒Agroecosystems
			☐Land and Soil Health
			☐Diversified Farming
			☒Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐Smallholder Farming
			☐Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐Food Value Chains

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			☐Gender Dimensions
			☒Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☒Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☒Sustainable Food Systems
			☒Landscape Restoration
			☐Sustainable Commodity Production
			☒Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☒Integrated Landscapes
			☒Food Value Chains
			☐Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☒Smallholder Farmers
		☐Sustainable Cities	
			☐Integrated urban planning
			☐Urban sustainability framework
			☐Transport and Mobility
			☐Buildings
			☐Municipal waste management
			☐Green space
			☐Urban Biodiversity
			☐Urban Food Systems
			☐Energy efficiency
			☐Municipal Financing
			☐Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐Urban Resilience
	☒**Biodiversity**		
		☒Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☐Productive Landscapes
			☐Productive Seascapes
			☒Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☒Mainstreaming	
			☐Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☒Tourism

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			☒Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☒Fisheries
			☐Infrastructure
			☐Certification (National Standards)
			☐Certification (International Standards)
		☒Species	
			☐Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☒Threatened Species
			☐Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐Crop Wild Relatives
			☐Plant Genetic Resources
			☐Animal Genetic Resources
			☐Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangroves
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Sea Grasses
			☐Wetlands
			☐Rivers
			☐Lakes
			☐Tropical Rain Forests
			☐Tropical Dry Forests
			☐Temperate Forests
			☐Grasslands
			☐Paramo
			☐Desert
		☐Financial and Accounting	
			☐Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☐Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐Conservation Trust Funds
			☐Conservation Finance
		☐Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			☐Biosafety
			☐Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☐**Forests**		

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐REDD/REDD+
		☐Forest	
			☐Amazon
			☐Congo
			☐Drylands
	☐**Land Degradation**		
		☒Sustainable Land Management	
			☒Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☒Ecosystem Approach
			☒Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒Community-Based NRM
			☒Sustainable Livelihoods
			☒Income Generating Activities
			☒Sustainable Agriculture
			☒Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☒Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐Sustainable Fire Management
			☐Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐Land Productivity
			☐Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐Food Security	
	☐**International Waters**		
		☐Ship	
		☐Coastal	
		☐Freshwater	
			☐Aquifer
			☐River Basin
			☐Lake Basin

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐Learning	
		☐Fisheries	
		☐Persistent toxic substances	
		☐SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐Targeted Research	
		☐Pollution	
			☐Persistent toxic substances
			☐Plastics
			☐Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐Private Sector	
		☐Aquaculture	
		☐Marine Protected Area	
		☐Biomes	
			☐Mangrove
			☐Coral Reefs
			☐Seagrasses
			☐Polar Ecosystems
			☐Constructed Wetlands
	☐**Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐Mercury	
		☐Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐Cement	
		☐Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐Ozone	
		☐Persistent Organic Pollutants	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		☐Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐Waste Management	
			☐Hazardous Waste Management
			☐Industrial Waste
			☐e-Waste
		☐Emissions	
		☐Disposal	
		☐New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐Plastics	
		☐Eco-Efficiency	
		☐Pesticides	
		☐DDT - Vector Management	
		☐DDT – Other	
		☐Industrial Emissions	
		☐Open Burning	
		☐Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐Green Chemistry	
	☐**Climate Change**		
		☐Climate Change Adaptation	
			☐Climate Finance
			☐Least Developed Countries
			☐Small Island Developing States
			☐Disaster Risk Management
			☐Sea-level rise
			☒Climate Resilience
			☐Climate information
			☒Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐National Adaptation Plan
			☐Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐Private Sector
			☐Innovation

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			☐Complementarity
			☐Community-based Adaptation
			☐Livelihoods
		☐Climate Change Mitigation	
			☐Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐Energy Efficiency
			☐Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐Technology Transfer
			☐Renewable Energy
			☐Financing
			☐Enabling Activities
		☐Technology Transfer	
			☐Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			☐Endogenous technology
			☐Technology Needs Assessment
			☐Adaptation Tech Transfer
		☐United Nations Framework on Climate Change	☐Nationally Determined Contribution
	☒ Rio Markers		
		☐Paris Agreement	
		☐Sustainable Development Goals	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 0	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 1	
		☐Climate Change Mitigation 2	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 0	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 1	
		☐Climate Change Adaptation 2	

Annex 19: Results of the Partners Capacity Assessment Tool (PACT) and HACT Micro Assessment

See separate file**.**

2. PROJECT SPECIFIC ANNEXES

Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool - METT (in Excel)

See separate file in Excel.

//END OF PRODOC//