

United Nations Development Programme
Project Document

Project title: Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection		
Country: United Republic of Tanzania	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	**Execution Modality***:* Assisted National Implementation Modality (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* UNSDCF Outcome 3 (CPD Outcome 2): By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, 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		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *Substantial*	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2: Gender equality as a significant objective	
Quantum Award ID: 1282881	**Quantum Project ID:** 01002768	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 9634	**GEF Project ID number: 11090**	
LPAC meeting date:		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: June 28, 2024		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: December 28, 2024		
Project duration in months: 60 months		
Planned start date: March 1, 2025	**Planned completion date:** February 28, 2030	

Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: September 1, 2027	Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF: October 31, 2029
Expected Operational Closure Date: 30 November 2031	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** 31 May 2032

Brief project description: This project will support the Government of Tanzania in planning and implementing an accelerated transition to carbon neutrality, with an emphasis on nature-positive solutions. **The core focus of this project is to support the Government in its intentions to develop a long-term strategy to achieve and sustain net zero GHG emissions, in a way that taps nature-positive solutions and avoids trade-offs among climate benefits, biodiversity conservation, and prevention and remediation of land degradation.** Working at the intersection of climate change mitigation and forest conservation and restoration, the project will lead to short-term and long-term net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions, while also protecting and reconnecting vital wildlife habitat in some of the world's most biodiverse and vulnerable forests. It will also address the underlying socioeconomic root causes – poverty, absence of alternative livelihoods, and inaccessibility of needed technologies and energy – that lead to encroachment or extractive activity in forested land, as well as fossil fuel use.

The objective of the project is **to reduce deforestation, increase accessibility of clean cooking solutions and e-transport, and to accelerate the transition to net-zero via integration of nature-positive solutions while minimizing trade-offs among climate benefits, biodiversity protection, and prevention and remediation of land degradation.** The project comprises components on net-zero planning; support for enhanced forest management and forest-friendly livelihoods; energy solutions for reducing deforestation and fossil fuel use; and knowledge management and reporting. Upstream and downstream activities will be implemented in a coordinated manner, with downstream forest management and energy solutions providing proof-of-concept for replication at scale and training on best practices and lessons learned. The project's geographical focal areas will be four Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) administered by the Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) – Chome, Magamba, Nilo, and Amani – selected because of their significance and vulnerability with regard to biodiversity and deforestation. The project will also work in other TFS reserves, other protected areas in northern Tanzania, surrounding communities and the cities that serve as gateways to ecotourism.

The project will lead to impacts across four GEF Core Indicators:

Core Indicator 1
Terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use
690,810 hectares

Core Indicator 3
Area of land and ecosystems under restoration
1,266 hectares

Core Indicator 6
Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:
1,050,000 metric tonnes of CO_2 (direct) and 4.05 million metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (indirect)

Core Indicator 11
People benefiting from GEF-financed investment
369,787 including 51 percent women

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 4,742,966
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 200,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 4,942,966**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	**USD 31,872,000**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 36,814,966**

SIGNATURES:		
Signature: *print name below*	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: *print name below*	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*
Signature: *print name below*	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** *within 6 months of GEF CEO endorsement*

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BPPS NCE	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support – Nature, Climate, and Energy
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EX-ACT	Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FPIC	Free, prior, and informed consent
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FSP	Full Sized Project
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GHG	Greenhouse gases
LEDS	Low-emissions development strategy
LGA	Local Government Authority
LT-LEDS	Long-term low-emissions development strategy
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NCMC	National Carbon Monitoring Centre
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFR	Nature Forest Reserve
NZNP	Net-Zero Nature-Positive
NZNPA IP	Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Program
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PM	Project Manager
PMC	Project Management Costs
POPP	[UNDP] Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PSC	Project Steering Committee
REA	Rural Energy Agency
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
STAP	GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TFS	Tanzania Forest Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VPO	Vice President's Office

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The defining development challenge for the GEF-8 Net-Zero Nature-Positive (NZNP) Accelerator Integrated Program is to address the complex and systemic connections between climate change and biodiversity loss. Its central objective is to support countries on the path to carbon neutrality, while putting nature at the center of economy-wide plans and strategies.

The NZNP national project in Tanzania (*Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection*) will support the Government of Tanzania in planning and implementing an accelerated transition to carbon neutrality, with an emphasis on nature-positive solutions. Working at the intersection of climate change mitigation and land conservation and restoration, the project will lead to short-term and long-term net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions, while also protecting and reconnecting vital wildlife habitat in some of the world's most biodiverse and vulnerable forests. It will also address the underlying socioeconomic root causes – poverty, absence of alternative livelihoods, and inaccessibility of needed equipment and energy – that lead to encroachment or extractive activity in forested land.

National GHG emissions trends and foundations of national mitigation strategy

Gross and net GHG emissions in Tanzania are rising steadily, primarily as a result of rapid population growth, as well as accelerating urbanization, economic growth, and energy consumption. Over the past three decades, Tanzania's population has more than doubled, from about 30 million people in 1995 to more than 61 million in 2022.[1] The population continues to grow by about 3 percent per year. Meanwhile, energy consumption per capita has risen by more than 100 percent between 2000 and 2021,[2] with further steady growth expected. As a result, in the 2021 revision of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Tanzania estimated a *business-as-usual scenario in which gross emissions of CO_2e would rise from 154 million tonnes per year in 2014 up to 219 million tonnes per year in 2030*.

Tanzania's strategic approach and commitment to medium-term decarbonization are reflected in its updated NDC. The NDC states that by 2030, Tanzania aims to reduce GHG emissions by 30 to 35 percent relative to the business-as-usual trend, resulting in a reduction of 138 to 153 $MtCO_2e$ emissions. The NDC identifies four priority sectors for mitigation: energy, transport, forestry, and waste.

Tanzania has emerging intentions but no formal commitments yet with regard to carbon neutrality. Under the leadership of the Vice President's Office, the Government is preparing plans for development of a low-emissions development strategy, with the support of the 2050 Pathways Platform. This work is to include a vision and a work plan toward the strategy, but the adoption and implementation timetables, as well as the contents (including any net-zero plans or commitments) are still undefined.

Established in 2016 at the Sokoine University of Agriculture, the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) is responsible for developing the national GHG inventory and reporting validated results to the UNFCCC and the international community, in coordination with the Vice President's Office. The NCMC also supports verification of GHG reductions for REDD+ and other projects for trading of carbon credits. The NCMC has assisted the Government of Tanzania in the development of a monitoring, reporting, and verification system for carbon in forests, using advanced remote sensing techniques.

Still, despite its relatively strong existing strategic, policy, and institutional frameworks for biodiversity protection and climate action, Tanzania has limited experience with planning for carbon neutrality, as well as limited implementation resources, especially in rural areas where the challenges are most acute. Modeling and

[1] National Census Report. Tanzania Bureau of Statistics. 2022. https://sensa.nbs.go.tz/. Retrieved March 2024.
[2] https://www.iea.org/countries/tanzania. Retrieved March 2024.

measurement tools for net-zero planning are not yet applied in Tanzania, at neither sectoral nor economy-wide levels.

Deforestation and its impact on GHG emissions and biodiversity

Tanzania's remaining forests currently store a total of approximately 5.8 gigatons CO_2e. Estimates suggest that forests in Tanzania contribute about 2 percent of total global carbon storage and 11 percent of total carbon stored by forests in all of Africa[3].

Forest losses threaten these climate benefits. According to the FAO and national statistics, total forest area in Tanzania declined from 57 million to 46 million hectares from 1990 to 2020. Tanzania lost almost 470,000 hectares of forest per year from 2015 to 2020.[4] The annual consumption of biomass energy in Tanzania stands at around 62.3 million m^3, but sustainable yield is estimated at 42.8 million m^3. This leaves a 19.5 million m^3 deficit between allowable cut and actual cut. Carbon emissions due to conversion of forest to non-forest is currently estimated at 40 million tons of CO_2e per year. The Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector contributes about two-thirds of Tanzania's GHG emissions.[5]

Tanzania's forests are also a globally important repository of biodiversity. According to the IUCN Red List (January 2023), Tanzania has 1,591 Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable species - the most of any country in Africa.[6] Overall, about 73 percent of Tanzania's endemic vertebrate species, 553 endemic plant taxa, 41 single-site endemic vertebrate species and 76 single-site endemic plant taxa are in the national network of nature forest reserves (NFRs) managed by the Tanzania Forest Service.[7]

Therefore, deforestation leads to severe negative impacts and risks not only for climate change, but for biodiversity as well. This threat is particularly acute in the South Pare Mountains and the West and East Usambara Mountains in northeastern Tanzania (part of the Eastern Arc Mountains, which span from Kenya through the Usambara ranges to southern Tanzania), which are characterized by very high degrees of species richness and endemism.[8] All three of these ranges have been designated as Important Bird Areas by BirdLife International. Moreover, the Eastern Arc, and particularly the East Usambara Mountains, are highly fragmented, with promising but still unfulfilled potential to dramatically improve the persistence of wildlife by creating corridors that link isolated patches of protected forest.[9]

Drivers of deforestation in Tanzania

The primary drivers of forest loss in Tanzania include the following.

- Near-universal use of firewood and charcoal for cooking in both rural and urban areas (about 88 percent of households overall)

[3] Marco Andrew Njana, Boniface Mbilinyi, and Zahabu Eliakimu. The role of forests in the mitigation of global climate change: Empirical evidence from Tanzania. Environmental Challenges. Volume 4, 2021.

[4] Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020: United Republic of Tanzania. FAO. https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9825en

[5] National Climate Change Statistics Report. Tanzania Bureau of Statistics. 2019.

[6] Wildlife Conservation Society, 2023. https://tanzania.wcs.org/Species.aspx

[7] Ract C, Burgess ND, Dinesen L, Sumbi P, Malugu I, Latham J, et al. (2024) Nature Forest Reserves in Tanzania and their importance for conservation. PLoS ONE 19(2): e0281408. https:// doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0281408

[8] Rodgers, W. & Homewood, K.. (2008). Species richness and endemism in the Usambara mountain forest, Tanzania. Biological Journal of the Linnean Society. 18. 197 - 242. 10.1111/j.1095-8312.1982.tb02037.x.

[9] Newmark, William D., et al. "Targeted habitat restoration can reduce extinction rates in fragmented forests." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114.36 (2017): 9635-9640.

- Widespread dependence on wood cutting, charcoal production, distribution, and sales for primary or supplemental employment, with limited alternative livelihoods in forest-dependent communities
- Forest clearing and conversion for smallholder agriculture, grazing, mining, and settlements
- Climate change impacts, including forest fires
- Low capacity within forest management institutions for management implementation and integration at national, district and community levels
- Insufficient financing for effective forest management and protection

Within the NFRs, management deficiencies in planning and operational management form the main barrier that blocks effective climate action and biodiversity protection. Taking account of climate change in management plans for NFRs remains difficult, particularly because climate change mitigation yields no immediate benefit and may impose an additional burden on managers. Managers do not have adequate technical capacity, information, and resources to proactively consider climate change and its impacts in their planning and operations, and hence tend to respond instead to more immediate challenges and goals.[10]

The buffer zones around NFRs commonly include settlements, farmland, and rangeland that used to be forest, as well as some remaining forested community land where wood is managed and harvested for local use, especially in cooking and construction. All local governments and village councils have bylaws that provide for environmental conservation, including protection of water sources and riverbanks. These bylaws are enforced by village natural resources committees that report to the village council. Demand for reforestation of degraded and unproductive village and farmlands is high owing to the growing population and demand for forest products and services. Meanwhile, deforestation by village residents even within the NFRs is a continuing problem in some areas, where boundary protection and enforcement are insufficient.

The Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) has opened opportunities for commercial tourism concessions for selected NFRs, in accordance with Government Notice 85, published in July 2020. In all the NFRs, concession management zones have been designated under the respective general management plans. While there is considerable potential to rapidly implement a suite of ecotourism activities in the four NFRs (including birding, hiking, trekking, camping, photography, etc.), this potential remains largely untapped. Only Amani NFR has fairly well-developed ecotourism services within the preserve boundary, while Magamba NFR has one lodging facility under construction within its boundaries, through a concession granted to a private developer. The main barriers to ecotourism development within the NFRs includes competition with other destinations, including better-known parks in northern Tanzania; insufficient packaging and marketing, especially online for foreign travellers; limited plans and budgets to finance development of facilities; poor roads and other infrastructure around the NFRs; inadequate capacity and expertise of NFR staff to develop and manage tourism services; and weak incentives for NFRs to improve revenue streams, as income generated is not being re-invested back into these NFRs.

Alternatives to wood consumption in cooking

Firewood constitutes the primary cooking fuel for 63.5 percent of the households in Tanzania, followed by charcoal (26.2 percent), then liquefied petroleum gas (5.1 percent), and electricity (3 percent). Firewood is more commonly

[10] The ongoing GEF-7 project entitled *Building the Resilience of Forest Biodiversity to the Threats of Climate Change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves* is addressing some of these needs in nine Nature Forest Reserves administered by the Tanzania Forest Service – Mt. Hanang and Nou (Manyara Region), Pindiro and Rondo (Lindi Region), Pugu–Kazimzumbwi (Pwani), Uzigua (Pwani and Tanga), Mwambesi (Ruvuma), and Essimingor and Hassama Hills (Arusha) The defining theme of this project is climate resilience; climate change mitigation and prevention of deforestation are also considered, but are not a primary focus.

used in rural areas (84.8 percent of households) than in urban areas (17.4 percent).[11] In both absolute and relative terms, charcoal cooking in populous urban areas, which has more than doubled in the last decade, is a much greater threat to forests than cooking with wood and charcoal in rural areas. Without urgent intervention to promote alternative cooking methods, charcoal use is expected to double again by 2030 from 2012 baseline levels. Meanwhile, in rural areas, the climate impact of wood-fired cooking will continue to grow even with increasing urbanization. Although the urban population is expected to increase from a 2012 baseline of 30 percent up to 53 percent of the national total in 2050, the absolute number of people in rural areas is still expected to increase from 32 million in 2012 to 63 million in 2050.[12]

Though its market uptake has been negligible so far, electric cooking offers much potential for forest protection and advancement toward net-zero in Tanzania. Electricity access is rapidly expanding across the country, even in rural areas. Indeed, the Tanzanian Rural Energy Agency expects that all of Tanzania's villages (more than 12,000) will be connected to the grid by summer 2024, and that even remote hamlets outside these villages will have connections by the end of 2024. The main barriers are inaccessibility and low affordability of e-cooking devices, as well as the cost of electricity. An electric pressure cooker costs between US $75 and $100 in Tanzania. The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) applies a five-tier tariff for electricity consumption, with a base rate of 100 shillings (US $0.04) per kWh, up to 75kWh per month.[13] Further monthly consumption is charged at 350 shillings (US $0.14) per kWh. Without intervention to increase access to the devices and to reduce both up-front costs and electricity costs, urban and especially rural residents would continue to rely on biomass and inefficient cooking methods[14]. Cost reduction measures could include subsidies and payment installment plans. Electricity tariff adjustments could be applied if e-cooking devices could be digitally enabled for submetering. Submetering also creates the opportunity for linkages with carbon credits for avoided fuelwood use. This approach has been piloted by an organization called UpEnergy but not yet scaled in Tanzania.

Some consumers perceive that alternative cooking methods compromise the flavor and texture of traditional dishes. Therefore, the success of alternative cooking devices also depends on promotion and outreach, ideally by word of mouth from cooks who enjoy the devices.

Support on the supply side is needed as well. Clean cooking equipment retailers in Tanzania are mostly still in their infancy in terms of capital and scale. They therefore commonly face early challenges in setting up operations and securing capital for storage and for bulk shipments. Electric pressure cookers are 100 percent imported. Importing companies must place orders for full container loads in order to optimize costs and to satisfy manufacturer requirements. Quality of imported e-cooking equipment can be inconsistent. The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) has only recently begun to consider developing standards, labels, and certification for the energy efficiency of electric cooking appliances.

At the same time, electric cooking also offers clear socioeconomic benefits to end users, even aside from GHG reductions and habitat protection. Cooking with charcoal and especially firewood poses significant health risk from smoke inhalation, as well as inconveniences in terms of travel to and from woodlots, carrying wood, and tending fires. Electric cooking eliminates these burdens. Indeed, stakeholder consultation in rural forest-adjacent communities around the NFRs in the Usambara Mountains indicates interest among women in pursuing electric cooking not only as a household practice, but also as a business opportunity. E-cooking would enable them to cook

[11] Ibid.
[12] National Climate Change Statistics Report. Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 2019.
[13] As of 1 May 2024, the official UN exchange rate is 1 USD = 2,585.51 Tanzania Shillings (TZS).
[14] Ibid.

for longer hours, for many more people. The women stakeholders speculate that e-cooking might even attract their husbands to cook as well. [15]

Electricity generation, access, and affordability

Electricity access is expanding rapidly in Tanzania. The Rural Energy Agency (REA) of Tanzania is implementing a national project to electrify rural areas, whereby 10,127 villages out of 12,318 villages in mainland Tanzania (equivalent to 82 percent) have already been electrified. The remaining villages are due to be connected to the national grid by September 2024. REA also aims to electrify all 37,610 remote hamlets in Tanzania (including 4,553 in total in the Tanga, Kilimanjaro, and Arusha regions of northern Tanzania region) that currently have no electricity access. This will mainly be done through grid extensions, with minigrids also considered for certain hamlets. This work is expected to take six years to complete, at an estimated cost of around USD 3.2 billion[16].

Reliability of the electric grid is irregular but is widely expected to improve in the coming months and years. Currently, the total generating capacity of the national grid is about 1,900 MW, including about 60 percent from thermal power plants (powered by gas and heavy oil). The entry into operation of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP) in 2024 will add more than 2,100 MW to national electric supply and will drop the share of fossil-fired electricity to below 25 percent, with the rest to be covered by renewable sources. Geothermal is also being explored in the southern highlands of Tanzania.

Electric vehicles as an alternative to fossil fuel use in transport

Expansion of e-mobility in Tanzania offers significant potential benefits for climate change mitigation, as well as reduction of local air pollution. Transition away from petrol and diesel engines for transport will likely be a critical part of Tanzania's path to carbon neutrality.

To date, e-mobility solutions in Tanzania have been implemented mostly in Dar es Salaam, in two main areas: (1) motorcycles and scooters for passengers and delivery services; and (2) covered three-wheeled vehicles (bajaj) used as feeders to the public transport system run by the Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit (DART). Private sector initiatives primarily drive the first option, while multiple public sector actors and development partners drive the second option.

E-mobility is only starting to emerge in northern Tanzania. It has attracted considerable interest among managers and tour operators in protected areas, insofar as electric tour vehicles are completely quiet with zero emissions when idling, and therefore can mean enhanced wildlife viewing opportunities, with less disturbance. E-Motion, a private company based in Arusha that retrofits tour vehicles with electric power trains and battery storage, asserts that it has lined up at least 200 potential customers, for whom conversions could be executed within 24 months. But the barrier preventing final orders is the absence of public charging infrastructure along the main corridors linking the region's primary tourist attractions – Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tarangire, Lake Manyara, and Serengeti National Parks, as well as the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

Installation of charging stations would require a coordinated effort among government ministries (including the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Energy), TANESCO, local government authorities, and the private sector (including e-vehicle companies and tour operators) to determine sites, secure development rights and permissions, establish technical specifications, define

[15] Meeting with residents of the village of Mhero near Chome Nature Forest Reserve, 6 February 2024.
[16] Ibid.

ownership and/or leasing arrangements, agree on shared financing, and carry out social and environmental assessments and implementation of safeguards.

In themselves, the climate-change mitigation and human development benefits of electrification of tour vehicles are likely to be small. The bigger untapped potential, in terms of both climate impact and improved livelihoods, would come with increased opportunity for low-income individual citizens to purchase or lease electric motorcycles, scooters, and bajaj, and thereby enjoy reduced life-cycle operating costs. Initial analysis indicates that the lease or purchase cost of an e-bajaj would be about 25 percent more than for a conventional bajaj, but that operating costs would be about 50 percent less.

Financing from carbon markets for net-zero nature-positive activities

Voluntary carbon markets involving projects in Tanzania are already well developed, with billions of dollars of investment having already flowed through these channels into the country,[17] mostly for forest conservation. Government Notice 636, adopted in 2022, defines the regulatory environment for carbon markets. Some implementers of projects, in both the private and NGO sectors, are well aware of how to document and bundle GHG emissions and to certify them with various registries, most notably Verra for forestry projects. Other projects, especially those involving nascent or immature companies and inexperienced managers, require considerable technical assistance to reach the carbon markets. This gap applies especially to NFRs of the Tanzania Forest Service, which widely note the unmet need for carbon trading capacity-building in their management plans.

Another gap in Tanzania is an enabling framework for compliance markets for carbon credits to be traded by nations in fulfillment of their NDCs, per Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. Such a framework would define corresponding adjustments to ensure that any GHG emission reductions achieved in Tanzania and sold to another country would not be double counted. According to the UNDP Africa Sustainable Finance Hub, Establishment of such a framework in Ghana with the assistance of the UNDP Africa Sustainable Finance Hub has proven to be instrumental in mobilizing more than $1 billion in new investment flows into the country.

Gender mainstreaming and gender equality

The Government of Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of its peoples. Accordingly, the Government has taken various measures to ensure equality of all its citizens and, in particular, gender equality and gender equity. The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children was established in 1990 as the national machinery for spearheading gender development in the country. The Ministry, among other things, has facilitated the formulation of the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000). To ensure effective implementation of this policy, a National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD) to promote gender equality and equity has been prepared.

Women have consistently constituted over 50 percent of the country`s population. About 90 percent of them live in rural areas engaged in agricultural and livestock keeping for their livelihood and economic prosperity, and hence vulnerable to poverty. Women's economic activities depend on geographical location and climatic variations. Level of Women`s education, tradition roles, age and reproductive roles, all affect productivity and development. These women still face many problems despite Government effort to reduce women's workload, increase social services and reduce poverty for increased prosperity. Urban women are mostly engaged in small scale businesses particularly in the informal sector. Urban women also face problems in their struggle for economic and social prosperity. Lack of entrepreneurial skills, management problems, inadequate capital and security contribute to low productivity, persistent poverty and low social status.

[17] https://carboncredits.com/tanzania-carbon-credit-projects-attract-20b-from-companies/

Both men and women are involved in community and leadership roles. However, women in rural and urban areas bear a heavier workload than men, emanating from women's double roles (reproductive and productive), and inhibiting their participation in development activities. The heavy workload and sex-based division of labour at household level are deeply rooted in customs and traditions. This division is further aggravated by lack of appropriate technology for women's work, across a range of equipment for household, commercial, and agricultural use. Factors that hinder women's effective use of appropriate technology include, but are not limited to:

- Limited availability of such technologies, especially in rural areas
- High prices of devices and the electricity needed to operate them
- Inadequate skilled human resource in maintenance and repair.

Due to social, traditional and cultural practices, most women do not own resources. Moreover, they do not make decisions on family resources and property. This lack of control over resources limits their accessibility to loans for development. However, the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania recognizes the right of every person, women and men to own property and the right for protection of his or her property. The Land Act of 1999 and Village Land Act of 1999 provide for complete gender equality in ownership, access and control over land. But these laws are not known to the majority of the people, both men and women.

Alignment with other national commitments and strategies

This national NZNP project is directly aligned with several other national commitments and strategies.

Tanzania has ratified the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity; the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the Ramsar Convention; the World Heritage Convention; and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Tanzania is also a party to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The Government of Tanzania has in turn enacted several policy, legal and regulatory instruments to govern implementation of national biodiversity priorities and commitments made under these conventions. The functioning policies and legal frameworks include the National Environment Policy (2021) made effective under the Environment Management Act of 2004 and the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (2013). Biodiversity is also a central concern of national climate strategies, including the NDC, as well as the National Climate Response Strategy (2021-2026), National Climate Change Strategy (2012), and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for Climate Change (2007).

Sectoral policy and legal frameworks further define actions to implement the broader national strategies. For example, the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan III (FYDP-III, 2021/22–2025/26) both outline priority interventions for the Environment and Natural Resource Management sector of the 'Interventions for Deepening Industrialisation and Service Provision' Pillar. The Government's NZNP intentions closely align with the following priority sector areas of intervention 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 to combat poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, bee and antiquities resources in the country; and (xiii) promoting stakeholders engagement in development and management of plantation forest resources for conservation and economic growth. Mainstreaming climate action cuts across all sector policies, strategies, plans, and capacity-building efforts, with regard to both adaptation and mitigation measures[18]. National efforts are also currently directed towards development of technologies that reduce use of biomass for fuel, improving forest management

[18] Currently under preparation

financing including development of non-traditional revenue streams that support conservation such as the emerging carbon markets and ecotourism products and services.

In December 2023, at the direction of the President, the Government began the process of developing a 2050 Vision for long-term sustainable development in Tanzania. The development of the 2050 Vision is proceeding on a parallel timetable with the work of the 2050 Pathways Platform in 2024-25 to define initial steps toward a long-term low-emissions development strategy. There are clear opportunities for integration of these two efforts.

Advancement of NZNP activity supports implementation of the national UNFCC Technology Needs Assessment Climate Change Mitigation, Energy and Forestry Sector (Report III, 2017) and Component 2.2 of the Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Program 2015 - 2025.

The NZNP national project aligns with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020)[19] and will contribute to implementation of Targets 1, 2 and 4 of Goal A; Targets 5 and 9 of Goal B, Target 11 of Goal C and Targets 14, 15 and 16 of Goal D. It is also consistent with the national Action Plan for Implementing the Convention of Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (2014) and the National Strategy for Conservation of Lands and Water Catchments (2020-2025).

The NZNP project will also contribute to realization of the goal and main targets in the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy, which aims "*to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania, and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations*." Key results in the Strategy to which the project contribute are: (i) sustainable supply of forest products and services, (iii) enhanced ecosystem stability, and (iv) enhanced national capacity to develop and manage the forest sector. The project will contribute to meeting targets (i), (iv) – (vi), (ix) – (xiv) and (xix) of Objective A ('Ensured sustainable supply of forest products and services by maintaining sufficient forest area under effective management') and targets (iv) and (vii) of Objective C ('Ensured ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility')[20]. The project also contributes to the Tanzania Forest Service Agency Strategic Plan (2020-2025) Outcomes on (i) 'Improved service delivery', and (ii) 'Increased revenue' under medium-term Objective C ('Institutional capacity to deliver services strengthened').

NZNP project activities also reflect gender responsive frameworks including the National Gender Policy in the Mainland and the Gender Policy of Zanzibar (2016-2020), Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), African Union Gender Policy and Action Plan and the Maputo Protocol.

[19] NBSAP (2015-2020) under review
[20] National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031)

STRATEGY

The objective of the national NZNP project in Tanzania is *to reduce deforestation, increase accessibility and affordability of clean cooking and e-mobility, and to accelerate the transition to net-zero via integration of nature-positive solutions, while minimizing trade-offs among climate benefits, biodiversity protection, and prevention and remediation of land degradation*. It will seek to fulfill this objective via interventions across four components, each with its own targeted outcome and associated outputs and activities.

- **Component 1. NZNP strategy, institutional framework, policies, and coordination**
  - *Outcome 1: Strategy and national institutional framework developed with broad stakeholder input and operationalized for coordinated implementation of NZNP initiatives*

- **Component 2. Harnessing nature-based solutions for climate action**
  - *Outcome 2: Expansion of jobs and investment in enterprises that reduce deforestation and support forest conservation, leading to both wildlife habitat preservation and climate change mitigation*

- **Component 3. Energy solutions to reduce deforestation and fossil fuel use**
  - *Outcome 3: Acceleration of market uptake of electric cooking and electric transport, thereby reducing deforestation and fossil fuel use*

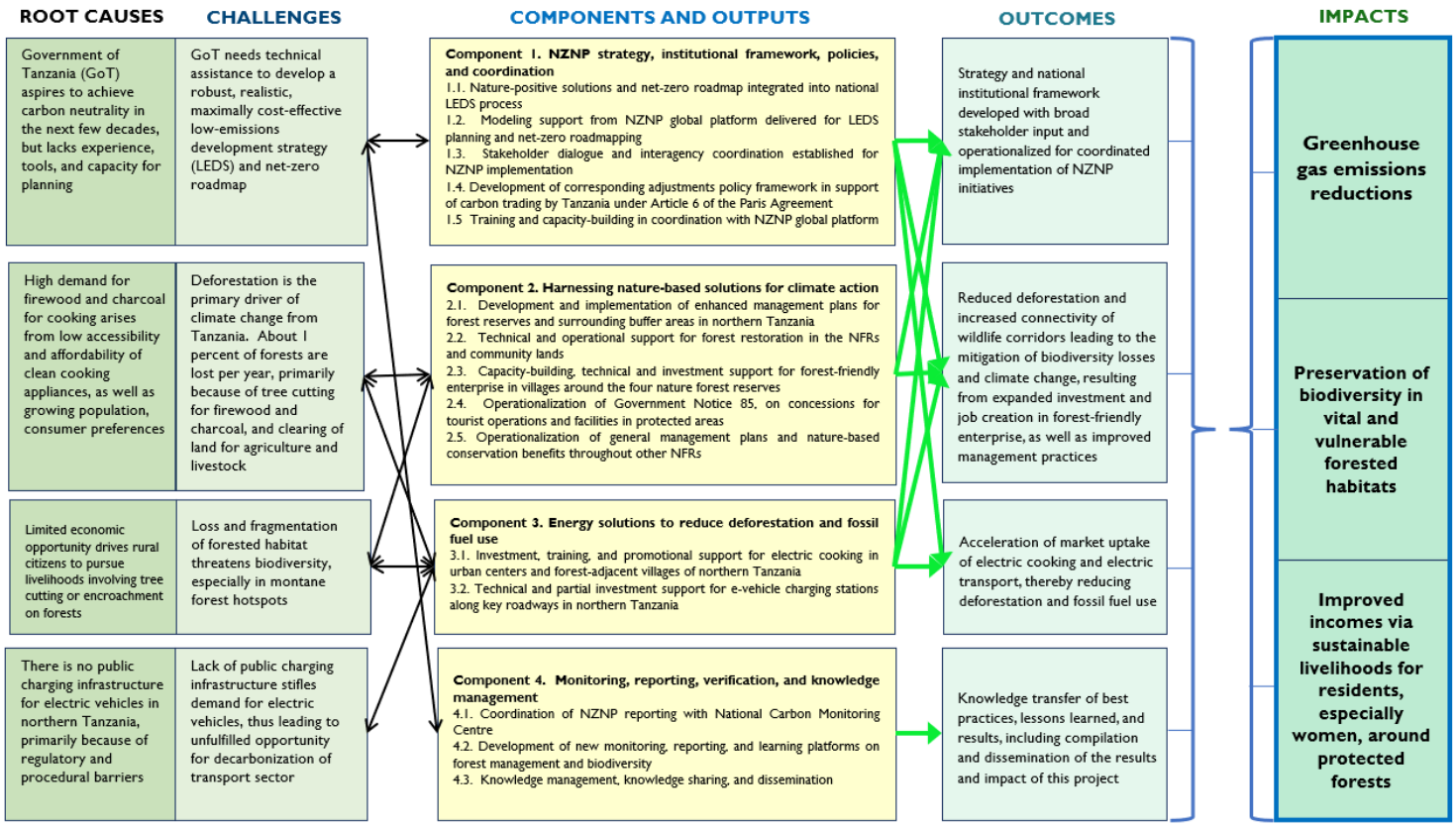
- **Component 4. Monitoring, reporting, verification, and knowledge management**
  - *Outcome 4. Knowledge transfer of best practices, lessons learned, and results, including compilation and dissemination of the results and impact of this project*

The project strategy has been informed by extensive direct outreach among national and local stakeholders, and assessment of baseline (past and current) initiatives of the government and donor agencies in nature protection and climate change mitigation in Tanzania. The national experts on the project preparatory team have also conducted assessments of private-sector capacity and gaps with regard to forest-friendly enterprise, energy access and use, appliance markets and cooking technology, and electric and fossil-fueled transport. This scoping work has led to the definition of interventions with strong national and local stakeholder support and alignment with government priorities, as well as incrementality beyond baseline conditions and activity. These actions have also been selected for their potential to cost-effectively address various specific barriers and root causes that underlie the development challenge.

Theory of Change

Figure 1 presents a Theory of Change diagram that summarizes the project's strategic design of components and outputs, taking account of the challenges and their drivers, leading to outcomes and ultimately to impact in climate change mitigation, conservation of biodiversity, sustainable land management, and improvement of human livelihoods.

Figure 1
Theory of Change
Strategic Mapping of Challenges, Root Causes, Targeted Interventions, Outcomes, and Impact



Geographic focus

The project's geographic focal areas will be nature forest preserves and other protected areas in northern Tanzania, as well as surrounding communities and the cities that serve as gateways to ecotourism. The project will focus particularly on four Nature Forest Reserves (NFRs) located in the West and East Usambara Mountains: Chome (14,283 ha), Magamba (9,283 ha), Amani (8,380 ha) and Nilo (6,025 ha). These NFRs are part of the national network

of Nature Forest Reserves managed by the Tanzania Forest Service, with a total area of 898,494 ha[21]. See Annex 3 for a map of these NFRs.

The project is targeting these four NFRs because of the national and global significance and vulnerability of the West and East Usambara Mountains with regard to biodiversity, as described in the Development Challenge section. The four NFRs have also been selected as focal areas for several other reasons, including 1) vulnerability to climate-induced and anthropological risks (forest fires, drought, flooding) which negatively affect the forests' function as catchments and create conditions conducive to invasive species; 2) increasing pressure from illegal tree cutting to limited nature based solutions in adjacent areas; 3) established but limited engagement with adjacent land users, private sector and local villages; 4) promising but still underdeveloped opportunities for the reserves and surrounding communities to generate enhanced forest-friendly incomes, including operationalization of concessions for ecotourism; and 5) avoidance of overlap with the nine focal forest reserves of the GEF-7 project *Building the Resilience of Forest Biodiversity to the Threats of Climate Change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves*.

Table 1 summarizes the geography, biodiversity significance, and community surroundings of the four focal NFRs.

Table 1

Summary of the geography, biodiversity and surrounding land use for the four selected NFRs

Nature Forest Reserve	Geography	Biodiversity significance and ecotourism potential	Surrounding land uses
Chome	Located in Kilimanjaro-Same district with an area of 14,283 ha established under GN No. 105 published on 25/03/2016	CNFR is an important catchment and natural forest rising to an altitude of 2,462 meters above sea level at the Shengena peak, which is the highest point in the Pare and Usambara Mountains. The Shengena hill is a source of permanent and seasonal rivers and streams discharging water into the plains of Kihurio and Mkomazi. There are two scenic viewpoints. Duma overlooks the Mkomazi National Park, Ndungu/Kalemawe Lake in Tanzania and Taita Hills and Tsavo National Park in Kenya. The other is the Gonjanza facing the sisal plantations along the Arusha – Dar es Salaam highway. Access to the reserve is by a 4 km drive to Shengena peak. The routes and sites are famous for hiking, trekking, bird watching, butterfly watching, photography, camping and picnicking, and swimming.	CNFR has buffer zones consisting mainly of household wood lots and natural forest patches that serve as corridors for woodland birds. The reserve is bordered by 27 villages (Bwambo, Msindo, Duma, Mvaa, Gwang'a, Marieni, Mhero, Tae, Menamo, Ndolwa, Vudee, Mtii, Gojanza, Malindi, Myombo, Mvango, Ntanga, Kirore, Kambeni, Mang'a, Ivuga, Sambweni, Mpinji, Lugulu, Gonja Kanza, and Mamba). Main land uses in these villages are farming and grazing. Links with Mkomazi NP to the south.
Magamba	Located in Tanga –Lushoto district with an area of 9,283 ha, designated as	MNFR has undulating range of mountains and valleys that drops sharply in the West of Shume with two major valleys on the lower plains, the	MNFR is surrounded by 21 densely populated villages. As part of joint forest management agreements, communities

[21] Status as of 2021

Nature Forest Reserve	Geography	Biodiversity significance and ecotourism potential	Surrounding land uses
	Nature Forest Reserve in March 2016	Mkomazi-Umba valley and the Rwengera River. MNFR has historical, cultural and natural sites with potential for cultural ecotourism that include Kwehondo peak, Kigulu Hakwewa (German Cave) and Jiwe la Mungu. MNFR as part of the West Usambara Mountain forests has diverse vegetation ranging from submontane to upper montane. Land cover types include Shume plantations, and the tree species in the preserve include Ocotea usambarensis, Tabernaemontana pachysiphon, Macaranga conglomerata, Albizia gummifera, Vepris nobilis, Syzgium guineense, Aphloia theiformis, Dasylepis integra, Flacourtia indica and Psychotria goetzei and a variety of shrub species and varieties of animal, bird and insect species.	surrounding the reserve are allowed to undertake non-consumptive activities such as worshiping, recreation, cultural tourism and training within the preserve. They also have access to water for on-farm irrigation and domestic use. Key stakeholders include the Lushoto District Council as the overseer of district and village lands, tour operators supporting eco-tourism activities, and communities with smallholder farms and grazing areas. There is also a nearby Shume forest plantation constituting mainly of pines and cypress spp.
Amani	Located in Tanga-Muheza district with an area of 8,380 ha, gazetted in 1997	It forms the southern and the largest forested mountain block of the East Usambara Mountains, lying within the UNESCO East Usambara Biosphere Reserve. Includes the Amani Botanical Garden, established in 1902, with more than 1,000 plants species from all over the world and famous for historic and research tourism. ANFR is a catchment area mostly in the dense montane and sub-montane areas discharging water to the Zigi and other permanent rivers that serve as a water tower for Tanga city. It is renowned for excellent birding, including viewing of rarities and endemics such as the Long-billed Forest Warbler and Amani Sunbird. One 500-meter stretch of streambed within the preserve is the only known habitat in the world for the Amani Flatwing, a damselfly. The preserve also includes sunset viewpoint points, the famous Chemka waterfall, and trails for nature walks and trekking. The reserve has potential for hot air balloon tours, zip lines and canopy walks.	ANFR has buffer zones and corridors of about 310 ha found in and outside the enclaves. One of the main corridors is the Derema, which is now established and gazetted as forest reserve adding 956 ha to the Nature Forest Reserve. It borders 20 villages of Potwe Ndondondo, Potwe Mpirani, Shambakapori, Kwamzindawa, Mkwakwani, Mnyuzi, Kwagunda, Gereza, Magunga Cheke in southern part and Ubiri in the northwestern part of Korogwe district. To the northern part are the Mbomole and Sakale villages and in the north eastern and on the south eastern are the Magoda, Kisiwani, Mashewa, Shembekeza and Kimbo villages in Muheza district. There are other private land owners on the slopes surrounding the NFR, including vast tea plantations.

Nature Forest Reserve	Geography	Biodiversity significance and ecotourism potential	Surrounding land uses
Nilo	Located in Tanga-Muheza district with an area of 6,025 ha, established on 07/12/2007 under GN No. 234	High in biodiversity and wildlife migration routes. NNFR is a catchment area mostly in the dense montane forests with a number of permanent rivers. NNFR has 779 tree species from 127 families recorded that include Cephalosphaera usambarensis, Allanblackia stuhlmanii, Ocotea usambarensis, Cordia abyssinica, Newtonia buchananii and Makaranga capensis. The forest contains various eco-tourism attractions such as waterfalls, caves, hilltop viewpoints, ritual sites, and beautiful panoramas of the forest canopy. These provide for eco-tourism attractions and services including natural forests camping sites, cultural tourism and apitourism (on the theme of beekeeping).	NNFR is bordered by 17 adjacent villages that serve as on-ground co-management partners, mainly in the corridors, buffer zones and the farms bordering the reserve.

Based on its work at these four NFRs, the project will also support the Tanzania Forest Service in disseminating successful practices on forest protection and community engagement to seven other NFRs in western and central Tanzania.

Building upon the UN Capital Development Fund CookFund project that has been working in urban areas in coastal and central Tanzania, the project will expand electric-cooking market support to heretofore unserved areas in northern Tanzania, including urban centers as well as the rural areas around the four focal NFRs. The project will also promote e-transport in the northern corridor of national parks and protected areas in northern Tanzania, including the city of Arusha and town of Moshi, as well as Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Lake Manyara, Tarangire, and Serengeti National Parks, as well as the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. These areas have been chosen because of the absence of public charging infrastructure, and assessment of promising regional market potential for e-transport if such infrastructure is put in place. In this work, the project places specific strategic emphasis on innovation and digital opportunities (see subsection.

The strategic design of the NZNP project in Tanzania is fully consistent with the objectives and approaches of the NZNP Accelerator Integrated Program (IP) and the global NZNP platform managed by UNEP. More details on the IP and the global platform are presented in the Partnerships subsection of the Results and Partnerships section.

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results*:*

The project will realize the strategy set forth in the previous section via activities and outputs within four components.

- Component 1. NZNP strategy, institutional framework, policies, and coordination
- Component 2. Harnessing nature-based solutions for climate action
- Component 3. Energy solutions to reduce deforestation and fossil fuel use
- Component 4. Monitoring, reporting, verification, and knowledge management

Component 1 includes upstream activity toward development of a net-zero emissions strategy with nature-positive elements, as part of a national long-term low-emissions development strategy. Components 2 and 3 include downstream sector-specific interventions at the intersection of climate change mitigation, land restoration, biodiversity protection, and advancement of human livelihoods. Component 4 involves monitoring and reporting at both project-specific and nationwide levels, especially with regard to greenhouse gas mitigation and forest protection, as well as knowledge management in coordination with the NZNP global platform.

Component 1. NZNP strategy, institutional framework, policies, and coordination

Component 1 of the project aims to support the Government of Tanzania in planning its path to net-zero GHG emissions, with an emphasis on nature-positive solutions in forest conservation and restoration, as well as avoidance of trade-offs between climate and biodiversity benefits. In coordination with the 2050 Pathways Platform and the UNEP-led NZNP global platform, the NZNP project in Tanzania will contribute content and guidance to Tanzania's third Nationally Determined Contribution and its long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS) as that document is developed. Specific technical assistance will include integration of sectoral analysis and solutions for forest management into the NDC and LEDS; development of a net-zero roadmap; and delivery of modeling and measurement tools, with associated training, from the NZNP global platform. This component will also include development of a policy framework for Tanzania to engage in carbon trading with other countries seeking to comply with their NDCs. It will also include capacity-building for the project team and government agency representatives via in-country workshops and travel for training organized by the global NZNP platform.

All of this work throughout the component will draw upon the achievements and lessons of the downstream outputs of Components 2 and 3, with a specific eye toward replicating the most cost-effective interventions nationwide, via policy mandates, incentives, programs, and financing. Work on the LT-LEDS will be closely coordinated with updates and implementation plans made to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Output 1.1. Nature-positive solutions and net-zero roadmap integrated into NDC and LEDS

The 2050 Pathways Platform will launch a short-term project in April 2024, supporting the Government of Tanzania in articulating a vision and then a workplan toward a long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS). That project is expected to conclude in mid-2025. In this output, the NZNP national project will build upon the foundation laid during the 2050 Pathways project, helping to realize an actual LT-LEDS reflecting net-zero plans and nature-positive solutions.

Both the LT-LEDS and net-zero roadmap will be designed so as to accelerate and ensure Tanzania's transition to net-zero, while ensuring that trade-offs with biodiversity protection and land conservation are avoided or minimized. Avoidance of such trade-offs will be ensured by inclusion of the various responsible agencies in the formulation of the strategy and roadmap, including the Vice President's Office (Division of Environment), the Ministry of Natural

Resources and Tourism, and the National Climate Monitoring Centre, all of which are also expected to play leading roles in the concurrent updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Integration of climate, biodiversity, and land protection objectives will be further supported by technical analysis and stakeholder outreach of Outputs 1.2 and 1.3. All this work will also draw directly from the downstream activities of Components 2 and 3, with best practices and lessons learned to inform the planning of investments and programs to be applied at scale in the national strategy and roadmap. The expanded knowledge management platform to be developed in Output 4.2 will provide further support to ensure sound climate planning that also takes biodiversity and land protection priorities into account.

The project will also contribute to Tanzania's third Nationally Determined Contribution submittal, for which preparation will begin in 2025. This work will ensure that the NDC, LT-LEDS, and net-zero roadmap are fully consistent and supportive of each other, with nature-positive solutions reflected fully.

Planned activities under Output 1.1

- *Activity 1.1.1.* Deliver analysis and recommendations on nature-positive solutions on nature-positive solutions that help accelerate and secure Tanzania's transition to net-zero, especially involving forest protection and clean cooking (based on experience gained in Components 2 and 3), to be included in the LT-LEDS
- *Activity 1.1.2.* Support development of scenarios to be reflected in the LT-LEDS, including at least one scenario for full carbon neutrality by 2050, with analysis of costs and sectoral socioeconomic impacts
- *Activity 1.1.3.* Develop a roadmap to carbon neutrality by 2050, to be considered for inclusion in the LT-LEDS, including actions, timetables, responsible parties, and a monitoring plan
- *Activity 1.1.4.* Support the development of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to be contained in the LT-LEDS, including assessment of potential actions and relevant safeguards to be recommended in the net-zero roadmap
- *Activity 1.1.5.* Support updates to Tanzania's NDC in alignment with the LT-LEDS and with new monitoring and reporting conducted by the National Carbon Monitoring Centre under Output 4.1.

Output 1.2. Modeling support from NZNP global platform delivered for LEDS planning and net-zero roadmapping

The NZNP global platform offers quantitative modeling tools and associated training applicable for the development, implementation, and tracking of fulfillment of LEDS and net-zero plans, with sectoral analysis tailored to specific country needs. Under this output, the project will arrange delivery of these tools and training. This output will be closely coordinated with Outputs 1.1 and 1.5. The trainers will be experts engaged by the NZNP Global Platform, linked with trainees by the Project Manager and the Vice President's Office (VPO). The trainees on modeling (Output 1.2) will be primarily experts in the National Carbon Monitoring Centre and officials leading the development of the LT-LEDS in the VPO.

Planned activities under Output 1.2

- *Activity 1.2.1.* Organize and implement delivery of modeling tools and training from the NZNP global platform
- *Activity 1.2.2.* Deliver ongoing technical support to the VPO, the National Carbon Monitoring Centre, TFS, and other agencies in applying these tools

Output 1.3. Stakeholder dialogue and interagency coordination established for NZNP implementation

In accordance with its Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the project will ensure the participation and input of local and national stakeholders in all of its activities, including those of Component 1. This output will ensure that stakeholders are informed and consulted about the LEDS, NDC, and net-zero roadmap, and that their interests are taken into account. This output will also directly contribute to the completion of the SESA (See Activity 1.1.4), which will take account of received stakeholder input and interests.

Planned activities under Output 1.3

- *Activity 1.3.1.* Support the VPO and national agencies in informing stakeholders about LT-LEDS development (including forest-adjacent communities, women and women's groups, and private-sector entities) and inviting input into the SESA, LEDS and net-zero roadmap
- *Activity 1.3.2.* Support the VPO in coordinating the participation of all relevant government agencies, including regional and local government authorities as appropriate, in the development of the LEDS and net-zero roadmap

Output 1.4. Development of corresponding adjustments policy framework *under Article 6.2 and 6.8 of the Paris Agreement in support of integration into the National Carbon Trading Guidelines*

Under this output, the project will deliver support to the Vice President's Office in development and implementation of a corresponding adjustments policy framework that would allow Tanzania to sell carbon credits to other countries under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. This framework, once developed, would be integrated into the National Carbon Trading Guidelines adopted by the VPO in October 2022. This output will be carried out with technical assistance from the UNDP African Finance Hub (outside the GEF grant budget), which developed the world's first and most widely known such framework in Ghana and has since supported country-specific replication in several other African countries.

Planned activities under Output 1.4

- *Activity 1.4.1.* Support the VPO and National Carbon Monitoring Centre in developing corresponding adjustments policy framework
- *Activity 1.4.2.* Conduct capacity building on corresponding adjustments for implementers of the regulations
- *Activity 1.4.3.* Review the National Carbon Trading Guidelines to integrate corresponding adjustments under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

Output 1.5. Training and capacity-building in coordination with NZNP global platform

The UNEP-led NZNP global platform stipulates that all national NZNP projects should plan and budget for participation in workshops, country clinics, and a study tour on NZNP planning (including modeling, private sector engagement, and gender and social inclusion considerations) and financing. Accordingly, Output 1.5 includes travel and other costs of these capacity-building events. The trainees for the workshops, country clinics, and study tour under Output 1.5 will be determined specifically during the project period based on subject matter affinity, but are expected to include the Project Manager, officials from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, the Tanzania Forest Service, the VPO, and possibly other agencies.

This output will be closely coordinated with Outputs 1.1 and 1.2. It is listed as a separate output in order to clarify budget planning by the Project Management Unit and to demonstrate compliance with the required actions and minimum budget amounts by category, as stipulated by UNEP. Thus the budget for Output 1.5 includes travel and workshop costs but no staff or consultant time, while the budget for Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 include the staff and consultant time but no travel costs.

Planned activities under Output 1.5

- *Activity 1.5.1.* Travel by project staff/beneficiaries to three peer-to-peer capacity-building workshops on NZNP planning
- *Activity 1.5.2.* Travel by project staff/beneficiaries on one study tour on NZNP planning organized by UNEP
- *Activity 1.5.3.* Travel by project staff/beneficiaries to two regional peer-to-peer workshops, and two regional training workshops for financial institutions
- *Activity 1.5.4*. Organize a country clinic on NZNP planning and/or financing

Component 2. Harnessing nature-based solutions for climate action

Output 2.1. Development and implementation of enhanced management plans for forest reserves and surrounding buffer areas in northern Tanzania

All the targeted NFRs have forest management plans (FMPs) already in place for 2022-2026, with specific implementation measures to be developed and implemented under annual plans. Incremental activities planned under Output 2.1 will enhance the existing plans with new activities to reduce threats relevant to both climate change and biodiversity (notably encroachment, forest fire, invasive species and habitat degradation) in the four NFRs. By improving management effectiveness and sustainable use, this output should lead to application of improved practices over a total of 37,971 hectares of the four focal NFRs, plus additional land outside the preserve boundaries.

Planned activities under Output 2.1

- *Activity 2.1.1.* Conduct climate vulnerability and risk assessment for the four NFRs and their buffer zones, including generation of baseline information, preparation of updated profiles, and recommendation of adaptation/mitigation measures
- *Activity 2.1.2.* Prepare subsidiary plans and guidelines supplemental to the general management plans that incorporate the recommended climate change adaptation and mitigation measures both in the NFRs and in the surrounding community lands
- *Activity 2.1.3.* Develop and implement new Integrated Fire Management Plans in the four NFRs, including awareness creation for all the 85 adjacent villages. Establish and maintain fire breaks in the fire hotspots, procure fire management equipment for the four reserves, and deploy forest fire warning systems, fire-incidence reporting, and information management systems.
- *Activity 2.1.4.* Facilitate consultations and develop mechanisms for coordinated land management with the two enclaves within Amani NFR

- *Activity 2.1.5.* Build technical capacity of the four NFRs' staff to execute climate change interventions into reserves' management plans, in coordination with LEDS development and capacity-building activity of Component 1 and Activity 2.1.2.
- *Activity 2.1.6.* Support implementation of expanded routine patrol and boundary protection activities of the four NFRs, including joint patrols supported by village natural resource committees
- *Activity 2.1.7.* Implement training in conjunction with expanded patrol and boundary protection activity to ensure protection of human rights, including the rights and safety of women
- *Activity 2.1.8.* Provide forest surveillance facilities for the village natural resource committees

Output 2.2. Technical and operational support for forest restoration in the NFRs and community lands

The territory within the four focal NFRs includes degraded or disturbed patches resulting from forest fires and encroachment for farming and mining. Degradation in the formerly forested areas outside the NFRs is even more widespread from conversion to farmland and settlements, as well as use of wood for cooking. Among NFR management and village councils alike, there is strong demand for restoration. Restoring and reconnecting these lands to healthy forest requires a combination of natural succession, control of exotic and invasive species, and planting of native trees. For this, tree nurseries are needed for all four NFRs and their buffer areas.

This output will support new and expanded operations for tree nurseries in all four NFRs. The project will support the planting of tree seedlings from these nurseries both within the NFRs and in buffer zones, with some paid participation from community members. This work will be carried out based on the successful model already applied by the local NGO Amani Friends of Nature, which has created a tree nursery in the Magamba NFR and has organized local village citizens' participation in control of invasive bracken ferns and reforestation within the NFR, using native trees from the nursery. The project will support new plans, conceived by Amani Friends of Nature but heretofore not funded or executed, to establish a new nursery to provide native tree seedlings for reforestation of gaps in the Amani-Nilo-Semdoe forest corridor in the East Usambara Mountains. (See the Partnerships subsection below for more details.)

The project will also promote the maintenance of sustainable community woodlots in collaboration with village governments in the buffer areas. The TFS zonal office in Same and the NFRs have central nurseries, but these are not operating to their full capacity. The current capacity is below 100,000 seedlings annually while the demand within the NFRs and communities is over 900,000 seedlings annually. The zonal office will collaborate with other partners to establish and expand existing tree nurseries, including establishing satellite nurseries in villages that have particularly high demand for seedlings, to optimize distribution and to ease pressure on the central nurseries in the NFRs. Where appropriate, the NFR management teams will collaborate with adjacent private land owners to establish additional tree nurseries in the respective areas.

Planned activities under Output 2.2

- *Activity 2.2.1.* Establish and capacitate operation of new and expanded tree nurseries in Chome, Magamba, and Amani NFRs and surrounding villages throughout the project period, with a total capacity of at least 920,000 seedlings annually
- *Activity 2.2.2.* Establish, in collaboration with other partners, at least 12 satellite tree nurseries in selected villages with high demand, remote from the central nurseries, including at least three for each NFR
- *Activity 2.2.3.* Restore degraded forest patches within the NFR by removal of invasive species and reforestation with native trees, with engagement of village communities as paid participants

- *Activity 2.2.4.* Rehabilitate, restore and reforest corridors and buffer zones outside the NFRs, including but not limited to 310 hectares of community lands between Amani and Nilo NFRs, and the Derema, Semdoe and Segoma Forest Reserves, with engagement of village residents as paid participants
- *Activity 2.2.5.* Facilitate verification of net GHG emissions reductions from reforestation projects, and establishment of linkages with accreditation and markets for carbon credits
- *Activity 2.2.6.* Conduct ecological and social impact assessments of nurseries and associated restoration efforts, including wildlife surveys and assessment of ecosystem niches before and after restoration

Output 2.3. Capacity-building, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves

The project will offer support to local enterprise activities around the NFRs to create and expand sustainable livelihoods that do not involve encroachment into forested land, harvesting of trees, mining, or other extractive practices that harm forests. This support will involve business planning and management training, as well as analytic support on marketing and supply chain management. It will also provide low-value grants to civil society organizations that support forest-friendly entrepreneurial activities through microfinance and associated business support, in full compliance with UNDP's Low-Value Grants modality. This output will not involve on-granting.

The selection of beneficiaries of Output 2.3 will be carried out by the Tanzania Forest Service, which will be responsible for implementation now that UNDP will no longer have an execution role in this output as originally planned. The process will involve elaboration of a standard application form; a scoring system including indices of organizational capacity, technical soundness of the proposal, financial viability and cost-effectiveness, expected human development impact including job creation for women, and relevance to forest conservation, biodiversity impact, and climate impact. Applications will be evaluated by a panel that will include, at a minimum, at least one TFS official and the Project Manager, with oversight provided by UNDP (funded by the agency fee, not the GEF grant).

Eligibility criteria for enterprise types will include location within the four focal NFRs or within the buffer zones in which the NFRs routinely work; significance and measurability of conservation benefits/impacts; low social and environmental risk, and/or presence of robust safeguards; benefits to economically vulnerable community members; use of appropriate technologies and materials; financial viability and sustainability; and management capacity. Ownership and employment of women and/or citizens from vulnerable demographic groups will be considered preferentially as well. The criteria will be refined further at the start of project implementation based on analysis of environmental and socioeconomic impacts and risk. Such analysis will also lead to a screening procedure for social and environmental risk management, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Likely areas of support include, but are not limited to:

- Spice farming already being piloted around the NFRs, including black pepper, cloves, ginger
- Vertical expansion of spice value chains to include processing and packaging (such as for clove oil for use in health and cosmetic products, as well as suppression of sprouting in potatoes[22])
- Dairy (*Kopa ngómbe lipa ngómbe*) and poultry management using zero-grazing methods, thus reducing grazing pressure in the NFRs and the village lands
- Beekeeping in the lowlands

[22] See Olsen et al. *Potato Sprout Suppression from Clove Oil*. Accessed 13 April 2024

- Climate-smart agriculture[23] in the densely populated villages
- Ecotourism, including tour guide services, homestays and lodging

The project will not support any activities involving the international trafficking of animals (including butterflies, moths, reptiles, and amphibians) for the pet trade.

The Tanzania Forest Service, with oversight from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and input from the Vice President's Office, will be responsible for ensuring that all activities to be supported under this output are fully consistent with the applicable provisions of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Planned activities under Output 2.3

- *Activity 2.3.1.* Identify and confirm forest-friendly enterprise types eligible for technical and investment support, in accordance with any applicable provisions of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
- *Activity 2.3.2.* Establish the process (including screening for social and environmental risk), criteria, forms, and delivery mechanism for low-value grants for forest-friendly enterprise implemented by CSOs
- *Activity 2.3.3.* Provide training to local community members around all four NFRs on the low-value-grants procedure, with a special emphasis on delivery to women and women's organizations
- *Activity 2.3.4.* Select winning applicants and deliver grants, with a target of at least 50 percent of the grants to be awarded to projects serving women or other marginalized groups
- *Activity 2.3.5.* Support winning bidders in preparation of environmental/social impact assessments, where applicable
- *Activity 2.3.6.* Deliver technical assistance on market assessment, business planning, business operations, supply chain management, and promotion to winning applicants and other interested enterprises that satisfy forest-friendly criteria
- *Activity 2.3.7.* Evaluate impact of enterprises receiving low-value grants and technical assistance in terms of job creation, incomes, awareness of forest protection, and impact on land conservation, and delivery of this evaluation to the teams working on the LT-LEDS
- *Activity 2.3.8.* Ensure coordination with local government councils via the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government)

Output 2.4. Operationalization of Government Notice 85 on concessions for tourist operations and facilities in protected areas

In July 2020, the Government of Tanzania adopted Government Notice 85, which defines regulations for the approval of concessions for the construction and operation of facilities for tourism support services in protected areas. This output will provide technical and investment support for the four focal NFRs to raise prospects for prosperous ecotourism and successful concessions agreements. This activity will be coordinated closely with tourism-related support delivered under Output 2.3.

[23] https://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture/en/. Accessed 25 March 2024.

In accordance with the project's ESMF, all activities listed here will require concessions developers to prepare and submit Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), in accordance with Tanzanian law. Approved ESIAs will be a requirement for all development activities by TFS and its concessionaires.

Planned activities under Output 2.4

- *Activity 2.4.1.* Identify and prioritize ecotourism activities to be facilitated in each of the NFRs
- *Activity 2.4.2.* Identify, package and market products and services in each NFR in collaboration with other stakeholders including Mkomazi National Park and tour operators
- *Activity 2.4.3.* Maintenance and improvement of existing access roads in collaboration with the respective district councils and the Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA), including resurfacing, grading and installing drainage systems
- *Activity 2.4.4.* Develop and upgrade ecotourism infrastructure in the four NFRs (e.g. viewpoints, lookouts, elevated boardwalks) by clearing vegetation, resurfacing, repairing steps, improving drainage, and creating and maintaining directional and informational signage
- *Activity 2.4.5.* Develop and upgrade ecotourism facilities within the NFRs e.g. camping sites (tents, lodges)
- *Activity 2.4.6.* Develop and install formal access and control points to the reserves (e.g. gates/boom control points)
- *Activity 2.4.7.* Facilitate private sector and community engagement in tourism services in relevant private lands and community lands, in accordance with the social/environmental safeguards and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- *Activity 2.4.8.* Promote private-sector opportunities to apply for concessions
- *Activity 2.4.9.* Develop the respective products and implement website improvements on tourism opportunities in the NFRs
- *Activity 2.4.10.* Develop and implement a digital marketing strategy linked to other tourism marketing systems to attract domestic and especially foreign tourists to visit the respective NFRs
- *Activity 2.4.11.* Facilitate partnerships including hosting visits to the NFRs for targeted tour operators and tourism agencies/associations to publicise attractions and services available in the reserves
- *Activity 2.4.12.* Develop benefit sharing model of generated revenues with communities
- *Activity 2.4.13.* Support employment of local community members in new ecotourism activity in protected areas, with a special focus on women, including training of community-based tour guides, direct employment of local communities, procurement of locally produced supplies

Output 2.5. Operationalization of general management plans and nature-based conservation benefits throughout other NFRs

TFS is managing 23 NFRs across the country, including the four focal NFRs of this project as well as the nine covered under the ongoing GEF-7 project *Building the Resilience of Forest Biodiversity to the Threats of Climate Change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves*. Under this output, the project will support TFS in carrying out complementary activities in seven other NFRs, facilitating the transition to carbon neutrality with an emphasis on nature-positive solutions, alternative livelihoods, and protecting and reconnecting biodiversity habitats.

The preserves targeted by this output are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Nature Forest Preserves Targeted for Action in Output 2.5

Nature Forest Reserve	Area (hectares)	Region
Itulu Hill	388,512	Tabora
Kilombero	134,511	Morogoro and Iringa
Kalambo	43,334	Rukwa
Uzungwa Scarp	32,763	Morogoro and Iringa
Mkingu	26,433	Morogoro
Mt. Rungwe (includes the former Swago FR and Poroto FR – with Lake Ngosi)	24,680	Mbeya
Magombera	2,615	Morogoro
Total	**652,849**	

Based on the General Management Plans for these NFRs, main activities relate to addressing forest degradation, which is prominent in western Tanzania and southern highlands resulting from heavy tree harvesting both for timber and charcoal production. The areas are popular for tobacco growing with extensive land conversion. These lands also host huge numbers of livestock (Tabora, Mbeya and Rukwa regions). Based on the environment master plan, the areas are also facing extensive forest land conversion for agricultural activities resulting in loss of forest cover and connectivity of critical habitats. In Morogoro, certain NFRs (Mkingu, Uluguru and Kilombero) are more threatened by agricultural activities in the adjacent lands.

Under this output, TFS will operationalize a combination of conservation activities in the NFRs and income-generating activities in adjacent village lands around the seven NFRs. The main interventions include reforestation and restoration of degraded areas, identification of services to be developed with options for payment for ecosystem services and support of alternative incomes to the reserve-adjacent communities. A combination of these interventions is expected to secure about 676,964 ha of these nature reserves. They will also improve sustainable, place-based economic opportunities and secure rights over lands, waters, or resources and people benefitting from nature to adapt to climate change.

The strategy to be deployed by TFS will involve partnerships between the respective NFRs, private land users, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Village Governments and NGOs that include The Nature Conservancy (TNC), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in western and Southern Tanzania, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Mpingo Conservation in Southern Tanzania mainly on the forest conservation, land use planning and community livelihoods projects.

Planned activities under Output 2.5

- *Activity 2.5.1.* Facilitate enterprise development for job creation and sustainable, non-extractive livelihoods in and around NFRs via technical support and linkages with financing where available
- *Activity 2.5.2.* Support capacity development to enhance planning and implement adaptation initiatives to reduce use of forests in village-owned and village-managed lands
- *Activity 2.5.3.* Establish local community institutions and build their capacity to secure and manage land and water resources

- *Activity 2.5.4.* Facilitate development and management of village land forest reserves, and with planning for sustainable pastoral/communal land uses
- *Activity 2.5.5.* Restore degraded lands in village lands, including pastureland and rangelands, and thereby connect forested landscapes

Component 3. Energy solutions to reduce deforestation and fossil fuel use

Output 3.1. Investment, training, and promotional support for electric cooking in urban centers and forest-adjacent villages of northern Tanzania

This output will be implemented by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) as a Responsible Party. Work in this output will build upon UNCDF's ongoing CookFund project, which has been operating in Tanzania under European Union funding since December 2021. CookFund provides early-stage capital and business development support to distributors and sellers of clean cooking devices. It also offers performance-based subsidies to these companies, upon verification of delivery of sales of these devices at affordable discounted prices. UNCDF also works extensively to build the national policy, regulatory, and financial enabling environment for clean cooking, including work on energy performance standards, taxes, and linkages with carbon finance.

To date, CookFund has been working in five mostly urban areas (Coast, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Mwanza), but so far not in the NZNP project's focal regions of northern Tanzania. Under Output 3.1, the project through UNCDF will expand CookFund's model of business development, promotional, and investment support to northern Tanzania, including urban and quasi-urban areas (Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Same and possibly others), as well as rural areas near the NFRs. This output also involves modest incremental upstream work on assisting the Ministry of Energy in operationalizing its own clean cooking strategy, which is to be developed by July 2024.

The project and UNCDF will use GEF funds *only for technical assistance and for performance-based payments in accordance with the UNDP POPP but will not use GEF funds to provide ex-ante capital infusions* to equipment purveyors. This work will involve promotion of **electric cooking devices only**, not those that burn wood products or fossil fuels. The output seeks to facilitate the verified purchase of at least 5,000 discounted e-cooking devices enabled for digital metering and billing, as well as the establishment of a stable base of suppliers in the region.

For more details on CookFund's baseline activity and the formalities of this arrangement, please see the Partnerships subsection below.

Planned activities under Output 3.1

- *Activity 3.1.1.* Provide consultative support to private-sector distributors and sellers of e-cooking equipment on market development in northern Tanzania
- *Activity 3.1.2.* Promote electric cooking devices in northern Tanzania through advertising, demonstrations, training events, and other outreach campaigns, with documentation of participation by both male and female audience members
- *Activity 3.1.3.* Support the local implementation of digital metering and pay-as-you-go arrangements to increase affordability of e-cooking devices
- *Activity 3.1.4.* Support linkages among digital metering, carbon credits, and special tariffs for electric cooking, in consultation with UpEnergy (implementer of pilot carbon credit project) and TANESCO
- *Activity 3.1.5.* Implement performance-based payment system to compensate e-cooking equipment sellers upon verified sale of discounted, digitally enabled e-cooking devices, with the possibility of

additional incentive payments upon verification of continued operation after a given period of time after purchase

- *Activity 3.1.6.* Deliver targeted training for aspiring food service entrepreneurs (especially women) based on e-cooking in the communities in buffer zones around the four focal NFRs in coordination with Output 2.3.
- *Activity 3.1.7.* Monitor, assess, document, and evaluate results in terms of market uptake of devices; demographic breakdown of purchasers and users; device use and associated energy use; impact in terms of avoided wood use; and user satisfaction, and delivery of this evaluation to the teams working on the LT-LEDS
- *Activity 3.1.8.* Prepare e-waste management plan for electric cooking devices distributed by the project
- *Activity 3.1.9.* Ensure coordination of all work under this output with the clean cooking strategy of the Ministry of Energy and provide broader support for the operationalization of this strategy, as needed.

Output 3.2. Technical and partial investment support for e-vehicle charging stations along key roadways in northern Tanzania

In this output, the project will provide technical and partial investment support toward the establishment of electric vehicle charging stations across the busy roadway corridors that connect the town of Moshi, Kilimanjaro National Park (NP), Arusha NP, the city of Arusha, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tarangire NP, Lake Manyara NP and Serengeti NP. This output is also expected to provide lessons for upscale of e-mobility and will develop cross learning with similar innovation in Zanzibar tourism market.

Planned activities under Output 3.2

- *Activity 3.2.1.* Facilitate a dialogue among the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Transport/Tanzania Roads Agency (TANROADS), the Ministry of Lands, TANESCO, city officials, district councils, e-vehicle outfitters, tour operators, and other interested parties on financing and establishing e-vehicle charging stations in this corridor
- *Activity 3.2.2.* Design a plan, including a blended public-private-donor financing arrangement, for development and operation of the charging stations
- *Activity 3.2.3.* Prepare ESIAs for charging stations to be supported by the project, to the full extent required by applicable Tanzanian law
- *Activity 3.2.4.* Prepare and execute tender for one or more contractors to provide and install the charging stations
- *Activity 3.2.5.* Cover a share of the costs (up to 20 percent) of these contracted services
- *Activity 3.2.6.* Monitor and assess use of the charging stations, with calculations of avoided fossil fuel use
- *Activity 3.2.7.* Provide support to local agencies in ensuring readiness for increased volume of battery waste
- *Activity 3.2.8.* Develop plan for Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, Tanzania National Parks Authority, Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) Agency for a system of reduced entry fees for electric vehicles
- *Activity 3.2.9.* Develop e-waste management plan aligned with existing national policy for batteries and other components from e-vehicles in northern Tanzania

- *Activity 3.2.10.* Assess and document lessons for replication and scaling up
- *Activity 3.*2.11. Provide technical and investment support for establishment of battery swap services in conjunction with charging stations
- *Activity 3.*2.12. Facilitate the creation of commercial financing options for the purchase of electric motorcycles and three-wheel vehicles by low-income citizens

Component 4: Monitoring, reporting, verification, and knowledge management

Output 4.1. Coordination of NZNP reporting with National Carbon Monitoring Centre

Under this output, the project will work with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre to ensure timely delivery of rigorous quantitative reporting on GHG emissions reductions, both specifically from project activity and generally from the whole country. This work will involve monitoring and evaluation of fulfillment of Tanzania's NDC indicators and other NZNP targets. This work will include refinement of methodology, including selection of indicators and determination of measurement approaches.

Planned activities under Output 4.1

- *Activity 4.1.1.* Deliver annual estimates of GHG emissions reductions from project activity to the NCMC
- *Activity 4.1.2.* Assist the NCMC in monitoring and annual reporting of NDC and NZNP indicators

Output 4.2. Development of new monitoring, reporting, and learning platforms on forest management and biodiversity

The goal of Output 4.2 is to establish a comprehensive system for managing biodiversity data from protected areas, especially the Nature Reserves of the Tanzania Forest Service. This will involve creating a robust biodiversity data baseline, building a biodiversity data database from nature reserves, and implementing a monitoring system that includes repeated measurements.

The NBSAP for Tanzania is currently being updated, but the process is not yet complete. There is no current implementation plan, and apart from this output of the NZNP project, there are no analogous existing biodiversity platforms, nor plans to establish any as part of the next NBSAP.

Tanzania does have the Tanzania TANBIF, a biodiversity data publishing portal established under initial support from GBIF some years ago. It relies on individuals' and researchers' willingness to share their data. The portal is hosted at the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology. It receives data from various sources, not necessarily from TFS reserves. No standardized and consistent biodiversity data follow, as the TANBIF system does not involve monitoring.

The National Carbon Monitoring Centre is now hosting the national carbon registry and is developing an integrated GHG-NDC MRV system. In this light, one of its goals (considered as a baseline activity with regard to this NZNP project) is to have a long-term database and platform to track GHG emissions and NDC implementation. Adding a biodiversity reporting and database component with GEF support via this NZNP project will help to ensure that

biodiversity benefits of CC mitigation projects are planned and documented, and will help to ensure integration of net-zero and nature-positive planning and implementation, as well as avoidance of trade-offs. The biodiversity reporting platform will also help TFS and its nature reserves to better monitor implementation progress on their own management plans.

Planned activities under Output 4.2

- *Activity 4.2.1.* Develop and implement a monitoring and reporting platform for the NFRs
- *Activity 4.2.2.* Develop a national monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework on biodiversity

Output 4.3. Knowledge management, knowledge sharing, and dissemination

In this output, the project will compile and disseminate success stories, best practices, and lessons learned from all of its other activity. This material will cover the full range of project activity and impact, including stimulation of forest-friendly enterprise, reforestation and prevention of deforestation, impacts on wildlife, clean electric cooking, and introduction of electric vehicles to markets in northern Tanzania, as well as good practices and lessons learned from a gender perspective. Intended audiences include land managers; community leaders and citizens; public officials; private-sector entrepreneurs; and the general public. Content will be developed with a specific eye toward supporting replication and scale-up of successful project activity, and will be fed back to teams working on the development of the LT-LEDS in Output 1.1.

Planned activities under Output 4.3

- *Activity 4.3.1.* Compile achievements, success stories and lessons learned from the project
- *Activity 4.3.2.* Package selected material from Activity 4.3.1 into written and video media for circulation among national agencies, stakeholders, and media channels, as well as international outlets including UNDP websites and newsletters
- *Activity 4.3.3.* Document and share knowledge products and lessons learnt to the NZNP global platform, including contribution, review and validation of content for the NZNP website
- *Activity 4.3.4.* Execute a closing conference in Tanzania on project results
- *Activity 4.3.5.* Travel by project staff and implementing partner staff to one regional workshop and one training
- *Activity 4.3.6.* Travel by project staff and implementing partner staff to the global IP launch and closure events

Other Monitoring and Evaluation

In addition to the monitoring work in Component 4, the NZNP national project will include additional activity on monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including a Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation, in compliance with all applicable UNDP and GEF requirements. Please see the M&E Plan section below for full details.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of the logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information**:**

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed per relevant policies, notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[24] and the GEF policy on public involvement[25].

Resources required to achieve the expected result:

The project has been designed to achieve the expected results by applying the full GEF grant budget across the four components, monitoring and evaluation, and project management. The grant budget will be used to procure all key resources, including the staff of the Project Implementation Unit; national and international experts; contracted services; and some material and equipment. These items are elaborated in detail in the Overview of Technical Consultancies and Subcontracts (Annex 7) and the Procurement Plan (Annex 11).

In addition, the project will rely on substantial in-kind contributions of staff time from key partners, including the Vice President's Office, the Tanzania Forest Service, the NFRs, relevant ministries, the National Carbon Monitoring Centre, and others. The Project Implementation Unit will occupy office space provided by the Government, at a location or locations to be determined. The project also will require support from the UNEP-led NZNP global platform, especially with regard to Outputs 1.2, 1.5 and 4.3. These required resources can be considered secure at the time of CEO Endorsement.

Partnerships:

This project is part of the broader **Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Program (NZNPA IP)**, which is being implemented under the GEF-8 Programming Cycle. The NZNPA IP includes 12 national projects (also called "child projects"), including this one in Tanzania, as well as a **NZNP global platform run by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)** for coordination, knowledge sharing, and delivery of technical support on best practices in quantitative modeling, policy development, and financing options to accelerate the transition to net-zero. The global platform and the national NZNP project in Tanzania will coordinate activities in Components 1 and 4, as described above.

Box 1 summarizes the NZNPA IP, the role of the global platform, and expected interaction between the national project in Tanzania with the global platform.

BOX 1. Linkages to the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform

The Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform aims to support national-level NZNP projects in several key areas, including: adoption of net-zero long-term strategies and policies, effective integration of the climate and nature agendas at both national and global levels, investment in NZNP-aligned pipelines of projects that generate multiple global environmental benefits, and development of robust data systems to monitor progress towards NZNP targets. The Global Platform will add value to national projects by providing the following support:

[24] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[25] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

- **NZNP knowledge and capacity**, ensuring new global knowledge is created and applied in participating countries drawing upon increased capacity in achieving net-zero nature-positive targets and integrating net-zero and nature-positive agendas:
    - Opportunities to participate in working groups, global webinars, regional peer-to-peer workshops and study tours; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (on NZNP planning and modelling).
- **NZNP finance and investment**, supporting participating countries to strengthen their enabling environments for net-zero nature-positive public financing and capital flow:
    - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional peer-to-peer workshops; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (including on fiscal policy, Sustainable Budgeting Approach, NZNP taxonomies and the ENCORE tool).
- **NZNP tracking and communication**, providing the tools for participating countries and the global community to take steps to track progress and communicate efforts in achieving a net-zero and nature-positive future:
    - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional workshops; access to project needs assessments, country clinics, communications support and manual on measuring progress towards a net-zero nature-positive economy.

The national project in Tanzania will be able to engage in the Global Platform activities through the following actions:

1. The national project has **set aside resources for relevant stakeholders to participate in peer-to-peer capacity building workshops and study tours.** The national project in Tanzania will ensure the engagement (with gender balanced participation) of national and local government officials, academia, private sector and civil society in Global Platform activities. This will allow the country to not only learn but also share knowledge with other countries on how to accelerate action to achieve a net-zero nature-positive economy. The country will also be able to share the knowledge gained within the country to maximize engagement of a broad set of stakeholders.
2. The national project will **engage in more bespoke in-country activities offered by the Global Platform**. The Global Platform will tailor in-country NZNP support based on country demand and budget availability. This support will strengthen national capacities in NZNP planning and modelling, fiscal policy, sustainable budgeting approaches, and measurement.
3. The national project will **apply knowledge acquired through the Global Platform** in upstream and downstream components, for instance on developing a long-term low-emissions development strategy that incorporates nature-positive aspects, NZNP-aligned policies and regulations, NZNP investments, pilots, public budget alignment, bankable projects, tracking frameworks, etc.
4. The national project will **share the national knowledge products developed, experiences, best practices and lessons learnt with the Global Platform** from both upstream and downstream components, including from demonstrations and pilots. The national project in Tanzania will generate gender sensitive lessons learnt and success stories from these experiences and share them with the Global Platform for fine-tuning knowledge products, training and for broader dissemination through the NZNP website.
5. The *project* will **appoint a country focal point to coordinate activities and ensure the flow of information with the Global Platform**. The focal points for the national NZNP project in Tanzania will be the Project Manager and the National Project Coordinator. These focal points will facilitate effective, timely, and ongoing communication and coordination between the Global Platform and the country project team.

The **2050 Pathways Platform** will launch a short-term project in April 2024, supporting the Government of Tanzania in articulating a vision and then a workplan toward a long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS). That project is expected to conclude in mid-2025. Much of the NZNP project's activity in Component 1 will build upon this vision and follow this workplan, toward inclusion of a net-zero scenario and a roadmap in the LEDS. The vision and workplan developed by the 2050 Pathways Platform will also help to shape the Tanzania NZNP project's specific requests to the NZNP global platform for modeling assistance (most likely, a combination of forest-specific modeling and economy-wide modeling).
The 2050 Pathways Platform may stay involved in this work beyond 2025, depending on need and funding availability, in providing guidance on governance or other matters.

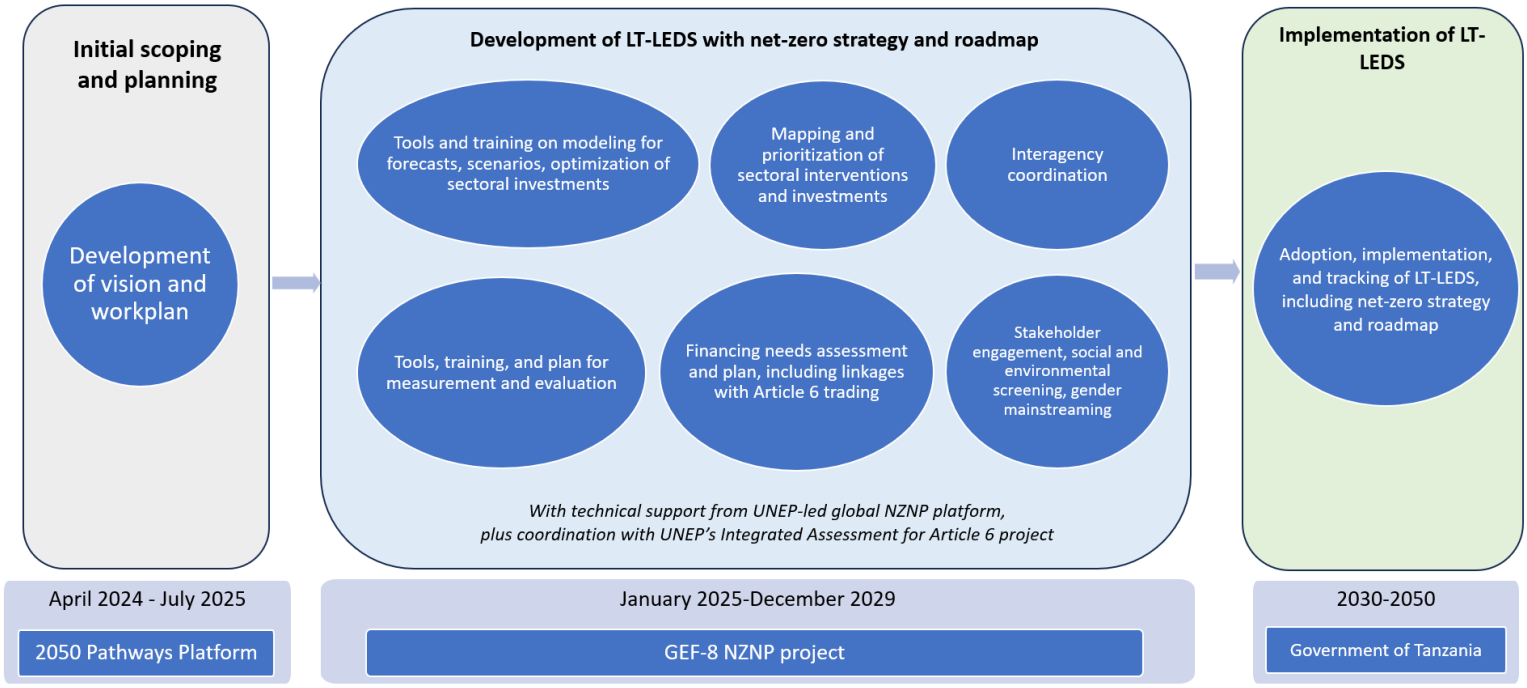
The **Integrated Assessment for Article 6 (IAA6)** project of the Copenhagen Climate Centre of UNEP seeks to support Tanzania in preparing for carbon trading under Article 6. The specific focus of this project is the co-development and application of a planning toolbox, based on the SiSePuede tool developed by UNEP for Costa Rica, for identifying

and prioritizing interventions and investments for incremental GHG mitigation projects. This work of IAA6 aligns well with the plans of the NZNP project to develop a LT-LEDS with a net-zero roadmap.

The specific roles and timetables of the Component 1 of the NZNP national project, the NZNP global platform, the 2050 Pathways Platform, and the IAA6 project are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2

Coordination Among Projects on LT-LEDS Strategy Development, Net-Zero Planning, And Preparation for Article 6 Carbon Trading Implementation



The **Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)**, which manages all the activity of the NFRs, will be the lead agency implementing Component 2. Output 2.2 (support for tree nurseries in and around the NFRs, engagement of community members in restoration, and facilitation of gazettement of newly forested land) will be coordinated with the existing work of the NGO **Amani Friends of Nature**, which already runs the Magamba NFR nursery and has developed plans for reconnection of the Amani-Nilo-Semdoe corridor. Amani Friends of Nature will work separately to acquire land to be reforested between the forest reserves, without involvement nor funding from this GEF-8 project. **Tanzania Forest Conservation Group** (TFCG), a national NGO, supports this work through community engagement efforts in this corridor, under grant support from the US Agency for International Development.

The **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** is implementing a project familiarly called **CookFund**. (The full name of the project is *Accelerated Market Rollout of Clean Cooking Solutions in Tanzania*.) CookFund is funded by the European Union (EU) under the Integrated Approach to Sustainable Cooking Solution Initiative.

The official launch of CookFund took place in December 2021. The original project period was three years (through 2024), but the project has been extended through September 2026. CookFund focuses its efforts in five regions of mainland Tanzania – the Coast Region, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, and Mwanza – with some supporting work on policies, standards, and promotion at the national level. The whole project has a budget of EUR 30 million, and the specific component on disseminating clean cooking solutions to households has a budget of EUR 10 million.

UNCDF (CookFund) will implement Output 3.1 (promotion of electric cooking) of the national NZNP project under a UN Agency-to-Agency agreement with UNDP. This arrangement reflects UNCDF's unique position as a leading implementer of current market-transformation efforts on clean cooking in central Tanzania, and taps its experience,

network of contacts, and existing work on the national policy and financial enabling environment for e-cooking. CookFund will use GEF funds only for technical assistance and for performance-based payments in accordance with the UNDP POPP, but will not use GEF funds to provide ex-ante capital infusions to equipment purveyors. This work will focus on northern Tanzania east of Mwanza, and will involve promotion of electric cooking devices only, not those that burn wood products or fossil fuels. Details of UNCDF's planned activity and implementation arrangements will be contained in a UN Agency-to-Agency agreement.

Co-financing

Table 3 summarizes co-financing anticipated from government agencies as well as NGOs and private-sector entities

Table 3
Summary of Anticipated Co-Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Service (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism)	Grant	Yes	3,300,000
		In-kind	No	4,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office	Grant	Yes	1,000,000
		In-kind	No	1,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	Grant	Yes	10,000,000
		In-kind	No	10,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Yes	200,000
		In-Kind	No	800,000
Civil Society Organizations	Amani Friends of Nature and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group**	Grant	Yes	1,772,000
Private sector*	TBD	Investment	Yes	TBD
Beneficiaries*	TBD	Investment	Yes	TBD
Total Co-financing				32,072,000

**The co-financing figure for Amani Friends of Nature and Tanzania Forest Conservation group reflects the sum expected to materialize during the NZNP project period. The support letter from these organizations shows a total amount of $2,403,575, but this amount includes some funds allocated to activity conducted before the onset of the NZNP project.

Risks and Assumptions*:*

Table 4 presents a summary of anticipated risks that could complicate implementation, delay or derail outputs, and dampen project impact, as well as the proposed mitigation for each noted risk. Risks are divided into general risks (including political, market, and operational risks) and social/environmental risks noted in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP). For a full summary of all the social and environmental risks, see Annex 5. All these risks will be tracked and managed via the Project Risk Register, which is presented in Annex 6.

Table 4
Project Risks

Risk Description	Category	Impact (I) and Likelihood (L) *scored from 1 (low) to 5 (high)*	Significance	Mitigation approach
Risk 1 The long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS) and net-zero roadmap fail to gain political support, and therefore are not adopted or are adopted only with weak provisions	Political	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	The LT-LEDS will be developed in direct alignment with the strategic directions of the Government, including the 2050 Vision, the NDC, and other current and developing commitments. Modeling tools will be applied (Output 2.1) to help identify and optimize benefits in terms of climate, biodiversity, jobs, economic growth, and revenues for the state budget. The project anticipates that the LT-LEDS will also create expanded opportunities for carbon finance (supported additionally by Output 1.4), which should reduce pressure on the state budget and increase political will for adoption of ambitious targets, including the roadmap to net-zero.
Risk 2 Despite project interventions, various barriers cause supported forest-adjacent enterprise activity to fail to become profitable and sustainable	Market	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	It is understood that entrepreneurship is inherently risky even under the most favorable circumstances. The project will seek to reduce its overall risk by vetting applicants, providing technical support in business planning and market assessment, and diversifying its portfolio of supported enterprise types. The overall investment in forest-adjacent enterprise is projected to constitute a relatively small fraction (about 10 percent) of the total project budget.
Risk 3 Despite project interventions, demand and supply for electric cooking devices remain weak and/or mismatched, thus leading to shortfalls in	Market	I = 3 L = 2	Moderate	UNCDF's CookFund project employs an integrated approach that seeks to address the market complexities and risks of clean cooking, on both the supply and demand side, through financial, technical, and promotional support. Market research during the PPG phase indicates that there will indeed be interest among suppliers and consumers. Support from the Government in connection

Risk Description	Category	Impact (I) and Likelihood (L) *scored from 1 (low) to 5 (high)*	Significance	Mitigation approach
achievement of targets for market uptake				with the Ministry of Energy's clean cooking strategy is also expected.
Risk 4 Unanticipated administrative or co-financing problems lead to delay or failure in the establishment of e-vehicle charging stations	Institutional and Financial	I = 2 L = 2	Low	The project has designed Activity 3.2.1 specifically to try to find consensus among stakeholders in the permissions, ownership structure, and financing of the charging stations. Market research during the PPG phase indicates that there should be interest among the various stakeholders (e-vehicle outfitters and sellers, tour operators, TANESCO, possibly service station owners, and others) in making the charging stations a reality, especially if the Government supports e-transport in connection with national climate policy.
Risk 5 Even with the creation of e-vehicle charging stations, initial cost barriers or other factors cause demand for e-vehicles to remain low, thus dampening GHG impact	Market	I = 2 L = 2	Low	Market research during the PPG phase indicates that demand among tour operators for electric vehicles is present in northern Tanzania. The project will limit its investment of grant funds into the charging stations, to reduce the risk of wasting GEF resources. As needed, the project may also consider adaptive management measures to help promote awareness of the charging stations and/or the advantages of e-vehicles.
Risk 6 Operational delays with procurement or other actions by the project lead to delays in outputs and/or dampened impact	Operational	I = 2 L = 2	Low	Per the request of the Implementing Partner, and as reflected in the Direct Project Costs Agreement, UNDP will provide execution services associated with international procurement, tapping its extensive network of contacts and its procedural familiarity with tenders and contracting.

Risks Noted in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure [See Annex 5]			
Risk Description	**Impact (I) and Likelihood (L)**	**Significance**	**Mitigation measures**
SESP Risk 1 Policies and strategies may be developed in ways, or include provisions, that do not take full account of social and	I-3 L-2	Moderate	Social and environmental risks associated with Component 1 on NZNP strategy and Institutional framework within the national long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS) will be

Risks Noted in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure [See Annex 5]			
Risk Description	**Impact (I) and Likelihood (L)**	**Significance**	**Mitigation measures**
environmental safeguards risks and impacts, leading to: (a) inadequate participation of all stakeholders; (b) inequitable empowerment of all rightsholders to claim benefits accruing from the agreements/plans; and/or (c) downstream impacts as a result of their implementation, for which there are inadequate mitigation measures.			assessed through a '**rapid'-Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment** (**SESA**) approach (Activity 1.1.4). Stakeholder engagement and participation in the development of the LT-LEDS and net-zero roadmap has been specifically targeted in Output 1.3. See the SESP summary (Annex 5) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) for full details on the SESA and planned stakeholder engagement actions.
SESP Risk 2 Project activities may be planned and formulated without adequate **stakeholder consultation**, resulting in some stakeholders - not being fully engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	During the PPG phase, the development of the Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Action Plans was informed by field visits and consultations with all relevant governance structures in all the four NFRs. The design of project activities has been shaped by the findings of the stakeholder and gender analysis and action plans, to avoid/minimize this risk. As part of the rapid-SESA process (see SESP Risk 1), stakeholder identification and prioritization in NFR communities will be further refined and the opportunities and constraints to engage with different stakeholder groups will be assessed. Consultation arrangements throughout the project will be structured specifically to include the poor and other vulnerable groups, across the community, applying FPIC where relevant. Stakeholder consultation will also be central to the methodology of the scoped ESIAs which will, in all aspects, pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups. The project will follow the participatory procedures provided for in Tanzanian policy for ensuring adequate stakeholder engagement. To avoid further risks, mitigation measures will be put in place through implementation of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan and operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism which will be developed in consultation with communities, building on any existing mechanisms which may already be in place and is well understood by stakeholders, but ensuring alignment with the UNDP SES. The SEP and GAP will be refined and updated based on information emerging from the consultations and risk assessments carried out at project start. The SEP will comply with the requirements of a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as described in the UNDP Guidance on Stakeholder Engagement.
SESP Risk 3 Project activities will be implemented on land occupied or accessed by NFR communities or land-users who collectively meet the criteria specified	L = 3 I=4	Substantial	Preliminary consultations that are broadly consistent with the principles of FPIC were carried out during the PPG and documented. During the PPG phase, a preliminary **Social Inclusion Planning Framework for NFR Communities** (aligned with the

Risks Noted in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure [See Annex 5]			
Risk Description	**Impact (I) and Likelihood (L)**	**Significance**	**Mitigation measures**
under UNDP Standard 6, with potential impacts on their livelihood opportunities, access to land or resources, or traditional practices (even where these practices may be inconsistent with current regulatory frameworks).			requirements of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework – IPPF) will be developed. This framework will ensure that communities will be appropriately engaged in the identification and assessment of impacts (especially for activities which are yet to be fully elaborated, or for which exact sites have yet to be selected i.e Minigrids sites and sites for construction of charging stations), and the development of mitigations, in accordance with Standard 6 requirements, while working in alignment with national policy. This framework also outlines the procedures that will be required for development of a fully elaborated Social Inclusion Plan for NFR communities. The **rapid-SESA process (see Risk 1)** will be conducted to inform the planning processes for development of NZNP strategy (output 1.1) to determine if there are any gaps between national consultation processes required under Tanzanian policy and the UNDP SES requirements for FPIC under Standard 6 and will specify steps or actions required to address these gaps. Site-specific social and cultural impacts from on-ground activities (relevant to each NFR community will be identified and assessed as part of **scoped or targeted environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs)** carried out for each project site. The main requirements for addressing UNDP Standard 6, as laid out in UNDP's SES Policy and Supplemental Guidance on Standard 6, should be applied to on-ground activities. Free, prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) should be applied whenever a project area has Indigenous People'. As is standard practice in Tanzania**, the consent of village councils** will be required before proceeding with these activities (mainly on-ground activities under Component 2 and 3). The FPIC process will follow established procedures for community engagement that apply in Tanzania and will be fully documented throughout the project cycle. The **Social Inclusion Planning Framework for NFR Communities** will be developed during the PPG phase to guide the preparation of a Social Inclusion Plan for Communities (meeting the requirements for an Indigenous Peoples Plan as described in the UNDP SES Policy Guidance) during project implementation and informed by the scoped assessments and consultations carried out for each NFR.
SESP Risk 4 Project activities might not fully incorporate or adequately reflect views or needs of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement, empowerment and benefit. Some of the project activities may	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	During the PPG, this risk has been assessed as part of the **Gender Analysis** (Annex 10). The **Gender Action Plan** (GAP, also Annex 10) includes interventions to actively promote the role of women and girls in the project activities, and identify the overall gender-disaggregated indicators with a plan for monitoring and evaluation of the project's impact on promoting gender equity and empowerment of women.

Risks Noted in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure [See Annex 5]			
Risk Description	**Impact (I) and Likelihood (L)**	**Significance**	**Mitigation measures**
exacerbate power imbalances between men and women by empowering the men and further marginalizing women, girls, female-headed households, the elderly and the very poor.			The **GAP** will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts and the project will monitor the impact and effectiveness of project's gender mainstreaming action plan. As per the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan,** all consultations will be structured to ensure that women's needs are addressed in all community meetings and platforms involving project activities. The design and execution of project activities will also specifically incorporate approaches that will contribute to gender empowerment and equality.
SESP Risk 5 Construction of infrastructure and facilities may have temporary detrimental impacts on the health and safety of construction workers, facility staff and/or adjacent communities, and/or might not adhere to international OHS or labour standards.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	Labor and occupational hazards will be assessed as part of the **scoped ESIAs**. The risk of exposure to chemical hazards during construction will be assessed for activities to be carred out in and around the Chome, Magamba, Nilo, and Amani Nature Reserves (for example, in Outputs 2.3, 2.4, and 3.2). Strong hazardous chemicals might be used for pole/timber treatment to prevent termite infestation. All construction works must include mitigation measures to ensure that construction activities are conducted in full compliance with national and local regulations governing OHS and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards – this will be built into the TORs for the company contracted to oversee this work who will be required to prepare a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to manage the S&E impacts at the subproject level. Impact management measures or design modifications will be incorporated into the scope of work to be carried out by the architectural/civil engineering firm that will be contracted under Outputs 2.3, 2.4, and 3.2 to manage the planning, authorization (including the EIA) construction and services installations of the project.
SESP Risk 6 Poorly designed or executed project activities on "forest-friendly" enterprise and job creation (Output 2.3) could damage critical or sensitive habitats, leading to biodiversity degradation or an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.	L = 3 I = 3	Moderate	Output 2.3 includes activities specifically designed to ensure close attention to the definitions of forest-friendly enterprise (Activity 2.3.1) and to support preparation of management plans and safeguards (Activity 2.3.4). These risks will be fully assessed as part of the scoped ESIAs. All relevant partners/groups should be represented in the planning/management and decision makers and stakeholders are engaged in line with the project's **Stakeholder Engagement Plan.** Management measures will be built into the design and operational plans of project activities, with appropriate measures incorporated into the ESMPs as relevant.

Risks Noted in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure [See Annex 5]			
Risk Description	**Impact (I) and Likelihood (L)**	**Significance**	**Mitigation measures**
SESP Risk 7 An increase in tourist numbers due to increased accommodation facilities may have a variety of unintended social and environmental impacts which may drive, *inter alia* social change, influx of jobseekers, commercialization of culture, and over-dependency on tourism incomes.	I = 3 L = 3	Moderate	As part of the rapid **SESA** that will be conducted for Output 2.4, the implications (e.g., cumulative impacts of developing tourism infrastructure, impacts on local and traditional livelihoods, effective participation of marginalized stakeholders, etc.) of tourism development in the NFRs will be assessed. This high-level review will incorporate lessons learned from existing tourism activities in and around Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves. The tourism activities to be implemented in selected NFRs under Outputs 2.4 will be part of the **scoped ESIAs**. Risks associated to tourism activities might include impacts on local biodiversity and habitats from the construction and operation of infrastructure, impacts on communities from construction activities and influx of workers leading to strain in resources. The construction of tourism infrastructure/services will be contracted to construction companies and an EIA might be required by national legislation. In those cases, the scoped ESIA will be aligned with EIA national requirements. The outcomes of the rapid SESA will be incorporated into the ESMP to include a set of management strategies and actions to mainstream safeguards considerations into tourism development in the NFRs. In those selected NFRs where tourism activities will be implemented, their **ESMPs** will include the necessary mitigation measures as identified in the scoped ESIAs.
SESP Risk 8 Spent lithium batteries and other non-biodegradable components of electric vehicles, if not properly disposed of, could cause soil and water pollution from leaching of the expired batteries.	L=3 I=3	Moderate	Increased market uptake of electric cooking devices and especially electric vehicles poses risk to the environment and may need a targeted **Environmental scoping-ESIA** to determine the extent of the damage and develop an E-waste management plan where relevant mitigation measures can be identified and applied. These measures may include provisions for handling of waste; incentives for individuals that collect and bring faulty items back to the retail shop/distributor for recycling; and/or reverse logistics. **E-Waste Management Plans** will be developed to guide the handling of electronic waste from e-cooking devices and electric vehicles, under both Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.7) and 3.2 (Activity 3.2.9). Mitigation measures will be provided where these impacts cannot be avoided or where residual impacts remain. Measures will be detailed in the **Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP)** by the contractors to avoid any adverse impacts from these activities.
SESP Risk 9 Project benefits are inaccessible to vulnerable and marginalized groups and	I=3 L=3	Moderate	The Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Management Plan prepared for the project highlight various social economic activities that can be undertaken by women, men, girls and

Risks Noted in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure [See Annex 5]			
Risk Description	**Impact (I) and Likelihood (L)**	**Significance**	**Mitigation measures**
other vulnerable individuals due to affordability challenges			boys that will enhance the livelihoods of the communities. Outputs 2.3 and 3.1 specifically include financial support to reduce barriers to forest-friendly enterprise and the purchase and use of electric cooking devices. FPIC and other UNDP's SES policy should be applied when engaging the marginalized group to ensure that benefits reach them in a culturally appropriate way taking into account their rights and ownership over the land where the project is undertaken. See Risks 2 and 3 above.
SESP Risk 10 There could be economic displacement (even if temporary) at some sites because of restriction in tree cutting for charcoal production and selling firewood. This risk is applicable even where prevailing resource use patterns (e.g., tree cutting for charcoal production, selling firewood, illegal bush-meat hunting) and encroachment into NFRs is illegal.	L = 3 I = 3	Moderate	The project has taken this risk specifically into account in its strategic design, with a focus on support for alternative economic activity in Component 2 (Outputs 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4). Under UNDP's SES Policy, A **Livelihoods Action Plan** is required to mitigate the impacts of any economic displacement or loss of livelihoods communities might experience as a result of such restrictions. The Process Framework, which supplements other forms of assessment (such as a Livelihoods Assessment) establishes a process by which members of potentially affected communities can participate in the design of the activities/outputs that might cause the access restrictions, with the focus being on potential impacts of these restrictions and measures to address them. The potential for economic displacement will be assessed under the **scoped ESIAs** for on-the-ground interventions that might involve changes in the access and use of lands and natural resources (e.g., promote investment opportunities and incentives for private sector in nature-based solutions under Output 2.3, and operationalization of Government Notice 85 (concessions for ecotourism facilities in national parks and nature preserves under Output 2.4. These risks will be managed and mitigated through continuous stakeholder engagement and implementation of other relevant plans prepared for the project.

<u>Stakeholder engagement</u>:

The targeted beneficiaries of the project represent a wide array of stakeholders in government, the private sector, and communities in northern Tanzania and other parts of the country. Engagement of these beneficiaries and all stakeholders has been built into all four components.

- Output 1.3 explicitly seeks to inform and engage stakeholders, including both government agencies and local communities, in the development of the LT-LEDS and the net-zero roadmap.
- Stakeholder engagement is deeply woven into all of Component 2, including

    - Capacity-building for NFR staff (Output 2.1)
    - Engagement of local community members in restoration efforts (Output 2.2)
    - Outreach and support to civil society organizations and village councils to promote engagement in the small grants program (Output 2.3)
    - Direct support to grant recipients on market assessment and business planning (Output 2.3)
    - Facilitation of engagement of the private sector and communities in expanded tourism in the NFRs and other protected areas (Output 2.4, Activity 2.4.7)
    - Engagement and training of forest-adjacent communities in western and central Tanzania (Output 2.5)
- Output 3.1 involves extensive direct engagement of private-sector suppliers as well as promotional outreach to consumers about e-cooking devices.
- Output 3.2 explicitly includes a stakeholder dialogue (Activity 3.2.1) on the permissions, ownership structure and shared financing arrangement for the e-vehicle charging stations.
- Knowledge management in Component 4 will target a wide audience, including government agencies, the private sector, and especially the general public in Tanzania.
- Stakeholder engagement and donor coordination are specifically built into the governance structure of the project.
- The risk that stakeholders (especially women and vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) would be left behind is specifically recognized in the Social and Environmental Screening (Annex 6) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9), with specific management actions set forth.
- Engagement of women will be implemented in various ways, as noted in the Gender Action Plan (Annex 10)

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) contains a full elaboration of the project's approach to identifying stakeholders and to ensure that they are engaged throughout the project.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The project will seek to share best practices on NZNP planning and policy, as well as implementation of downstream measures, with other countries. The project will also, in turn, seek knowledge developed and disseminated from other countries. The main vehicle for south-south and triangular cooperation in this project will be the UNEP NZNP global platform, which specifically seeks to promote knowledge sharing among its national projects through clinics, meetings, and other means of dissemination. The project's participation in these activities is elaborated in Outputs 1.5 and 4.3. South-south cooperation will also apply to Output 1.4 (development of corresponding adjustments policy framework), and possibly to Output 3.1 on clean cooking, with knowledge sharing to be coordinated with the UNDP African Finance Hub and by UNCDF.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

The project will actively seek to engage women across all of its components and outputs, with targeted interventions especially in Component 2 and in Output 3.1.

Outputs 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 all hold considerable potential to have a direct positive impact on the livelihoods of women via new jobs (as with reforestation efforts and tourism services) and via expansion of entrepreneurship opportunities through training and microfinance delivered by civil society organizations. Output 3.1 on e-cooking offers the potential to reduce labor burdens and health risks of women in collecting wood and tending fires. It also will create opportunities for food-service entrepreneurship and associated economic empowerment and control of resources.

The project will provide capacity-building, especially in Output 2.3, in business management, marketing, leadership, and linkages with government agencies and financial institutions, which are often unknown or inaccessible to women. areas of leadership and agency, book-keeping, business management and marketing skills and linking them

to government agencies and local financial institutions to address their credit needs (which they find it difficult to access). The project will also specifically target women with promotion and outreach to encourage them to avail themselves of investment support delivered by the project in Output 2.3 (support for forest-friendly enterprise) and Output 3.1 (discounted e-cooking devices).

Implementation of the Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Environmental and Social Management Framework should help to ensure that women are not left behind in any program activity, and on the contrary, will be actively informed, consulted, and involved in project activity as implementers and beneficiaries. Implementation of these plans will be actively monitored throughout project implementation, mostly by a social/environmental safeguards and gender consultant who will be engaged throughout the project period. The project will also monitor three gender-disaggregated indicators in the Project Results Framework (Indicators 1 on total beneficiaries, Indicator 8 on supported investment projects, and Indicator 10 on uptake of e-cooking devices).

See the Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan (Annex 10) for full details on the project's approach to gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

Knowledge:

The project will generate new knowledge across various disciplines, including policy (sectoral analysis and modeling in Component 1), forest planning and management (Output 2.1), and markets and business development for small enterprise, tourism and clean cooking (Outputs 2.3, 2.4, and 3.1). In addition, Output 4.3 of the project is specifically devoted to knowledge management and dissemination. In this output, the project will generate and release various knowledge products, including written and video media for circulation among national agencies, stakeholders, and media channels, as well as international outlets. It will also execute a closing conference on project results, primarily for a national audience. Sharing of project results beyond Tanzania will occur primarily via the NZNP global platform, through Activities 4.3.3, 4.3.5, and 4.3.6.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

This project seeks to support innovation in the following areas.

- Development of a new low-emissions development strategy and new net-zero roadmap, employing modeling tools and approaches not previously deployed in Tanzania
- Development of a new corresponding adjustments policy framework, which in turn should create opportunities for sizable new flows of carbon finance through trading under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement
- Support for replication of the innovative model piloted by Amani Friends of Nature for restoration and reconnection of degraded forest habitats through tree nurseries, control of invasive species, and replanting with engagement of local communities
- Support for new types of forest-friendly enterprise and entry into new markets, including possibly food service with e-cooking, clove oil for potato sprout suppression, and other areas
- Support for new marketing approaches to promote ecotourism in the NFRs
- Support for electric cooking, which is in itself relatively new in Tanzania
- Support for use of digitally enabled cooking devices with submetering, in connection with potential tariff adjustments and carbon credits
- Support for market adoption of electric vehicles, which are new in northern Tanzania
- Creation of new methodologies for GHG accounting for the National Carbon Monitoring Centre

The project will seek to secure post-project sustainability and scale-up through various policy, financial, institutional, capacity-building, and market-related mechanisms.

- The establishment of a long-term low-emissions development strategy and net-zero roadmap will ensure that Tanzania has a policy basis, with defined budget needs and institutional responsibilities, for GHG mitigation beyond the end of the project, up to 2050.
- The creation of a corresponding adjustments policy framework should help Tanzania to secure sustained, significant new financing for GHG mitigation projects, even after the project period elapses.
- Capacity-building efforts across all components will help ensure that government agencies, NFR managers, forest-adjacent communities, and private-sector entities are able to sustain the activities of the project after its close.
- The outputs of Component 3 are expected to lead to market transformation for electric cooking devices and electric vehicles, in which scaled supply chains and increased market awareness lead to sustained supply and demand.
- Output 2.5 has been included in the project to tap opportunities for TFS to scale up the innovations and impact achieved in the four focal NFRs, to seven additional NFRs.

Digital Solutions**:** In Output 3.1, the project will seek to render support particularly to digitally-enabled electric cooking devices, with submetering of electric consumption by the device, as well as USB ports or other convenient means to download data. Such digital features would greatly facilitate verification of electric stove use, leading to estimates of avoided wood consumption and ultimately to linkages with carbon credits. Digitally-enabled devices could also support the implementation of special tariffs for electricity consumption by e-cooking devices, thus alleviating a major cost deterrent for the purchase and use of the devices.

Digital solutions will also be applied to Output 3.2 activity on electric vehicle charging, including payments and possibly apps (to be developed by the charging station operators) to show drivers how many charging points are open at any given time. Digital solutions may also be applied to the modelling support to be delivered in Output 1.2, and to the monitoring systems to be developed for the National Carbon Monitoring Centre in Output 4.1.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The design of this NZNP project reflects close attention to cost-effectiveness, based on assessment during the PPG phase of the successes and lessons of other projects. Specific approaches intended to ensure cost-effectiveness include the following.

- Consultation with the UNDP African Finance Hub for development of the corresponding adjustments policy framework in Output 1.4, with the expectation that the project will be able to draw from existing materials and experiences from other countries and customize them for the conditions and needs of Tanzania, without needing to start from a blank slate
- Use of the UNDP Low-Value Grants modality to support forest-friendly job creation, which allows for flexibility and diversification, with potential high impact for relatively small grant allocations
- Engagement of the UNCDF CookFund project as the implementing entity for Output 3.1, building upon that project's existing momentum, experience, contacts, and nationwide activity
- Design of performance-based payments and the subsidized prices of e-cooking devices in Output 3.1 with an eye toward minimal concessionality, while also seeking to promote market transformation
- Design of a blended financing arrangement for electric vehicle charging stations, with minimal grant funding applied by the project

Project Management

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will comprise a full-time Project Manager, a half-time Administrative and Finance Assistant, and a full-time expert in monitoring, evaluation, and communications. The PIU will be housed at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism in Dodoma. The project will also hire a full-time focal point who will work from the Vice President's Office (VPO), providing overall high-level coordination and support from the VPO, as well as technical leadership in Component 1, for which the VPO will be a Responsible Party.

Under MNRT's direction, the Tanzania Forest Service will be responsible for the execution of most of Component 2.

UNDP will also provide execution support services to the project for engagement of UNCDF to implement Output 3.1 under a UN agency-to-agency agreement.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Across the various components, the project will hire national and international consultants and will engage contracted services from companies, in accordance with the Procurement Plan (Annex 11). The project will commission annual financial audits, to be conducted by an appropriately accredited third-party entity.

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s):

- SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy
  - *Target 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services*
- SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
  - *Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning*
- SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
  - *Target 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements*
  - *Target 15.2: Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally*

Intended Outcome as stated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2027) Results Framework and UNDP Country Programme Document (2022-2027):

UNSDCF Outcome 3 (CPD Outcome 2): By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, 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

CPD Outputs:

2.1. MDAs [ministries, departments, and agencies] and LGAs [local government authorities] have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender-responsive and inclusive management of natural resources, climate change resilience (CCR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), and access to efficient renewable energy

2.2. MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data for improved inclusive and gender responsive results-based management and reporting on natural resources management CCR, DRR and use of efficient renewable energy

2.3. MDA and LGA service delivery systems capacity increased for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, persons with disabilities, youth and other vulnerable groups

2.4. MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to develop incentives and infrastructure to harness innovation, attract partnerships and encourage investments in public goods and gender-responsive service delivery related to natural resource management, CCR, DRR, and access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, persons with disabilities, youth.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

Output 4.1. Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods

Output 4.2. Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions

Output 5.2. Transition to renewable energy accelerated capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery

Output 6.1 Country-led measures implemented to achieve inclusive economies and to advance economic empowerment of women in all their diversity, including in crisis contexts

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection

Project Objective ***1-4 indicators maximum***	**To reduce deforestation, increase accessibility of clean cooking and e-transport, and to accelerate the transition to net-zero via integration of nature-positive solutions, while minimizing trade-offs among climate benefits, biodiversity protection, and prevention and remediation of land degradation**						
	Objective Indicators	**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
	<u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of direct project beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (individual people) *This indicator is aligned with GEF Core Indicator 11*	Progress reports, studies, project evaluation reports, including Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation. Documentation from investment projects, training, and stakeholder outreach activities	None (as project has not yet started)	60,000 (50% women)	369,787 including 51 percent women	Compilation by project staff of documentation from investment project activities, special surveys and review studies, field visits and feedback from beneficiaries. Some verification work to be carried out by independent experts, as needed for compliance with performance-based payment requirements, as well as for certification of carbon emissions reductions for carbon trading.	The end-of-project target is based on the total populations of villages surrounding the four focal forest preserves (Chome, Magamba, Nilo, Amani – total approximately 220,000 people), plus other urban and rural communities in northern Tanzania. The target reflects the assumption that beneficiaries will include not only those who receive training, subsidized equipment, and new jobs, but also those who benefit from improved ecosystem services, including access to water from sources in areas under improved management. Plans for monitoring this indicator are based on the assumption that implementing authorities have the

							necessary capacity to collect, analyze, and report data disaggregated by gender.
	Indicator 2: Net greenhouse gas emissions reduction (tonnes of CO_2e) *This indicator is aligned with GEF Core Indicator 6*	Reports on protected and reforested areas, with documentation of practices (see Indicator 3). Documentation of electric cookstove dissemination and use. National statistics on generation sources on national electric grid, as well as use of fuelwood. Registration documentation on electric cars, plus surveys or other data on average usage	No net emissions reduction from project (as project has not yet started). As noted in its Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), Tanzania has established a national greenhouse gas inventory and monitoring system, but a formal and complete inventory has not yet been carried out. The most current summary of baseline emissions is in the National Climate Change Statistics Report of 2019, which in turn shows emissions data only through 2014.	GHG emissions mitigated: 330,000 tonnes of CO_2e (direct)	GHG emissions mitigated: 1,050,000 tonnes of CO_2e (direct) 4,050,000 tonnes of CO_2e (indirect)	One specific activity of the project will be support to the Tanzania Forest Service and National Carbon Monitoring Centre in strengthening the GHG inventory from the forestry sector. Based on this work, the project will monitor GHG emissions impact from forest protection via mapping of protected and reforested areas by Tanzania Forest Service and individual nature forest reserves, plus compilation by project staff of documentation as noted in the "Data Sources" column. Analysis of GHG impact from land management to be carried out using FAO's Ex-Ante Carbon Tool. Some verification work to be carried out by independent experts, as needed for compliance with	Achievement of the targets will depend on application of improved management practices within and around the forest preserves. The national effects of low-emission development strategy implementation will also have an effect, for which measurement and evaluation methodologies will need to be developed based on specific interventions contained in the strategy. Plans for monitoring this indicator are based on the assumption that independent experts and institutions are available to carry out specialized studies/surveys including certification of carbon emissions reductions for carbon trading.

						performance-based payment requirements, as well as for certification of carbon emissions reductions for carbon trading.	
	Indicator 3: Protected Area management effectiveness *This indicator is aligned with GEF Core Indicators 1 (protected areas)*	Progress reports, studies and evaluation reports (including the Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation) on protected, restored and reforested areas, within the NFRs	Baseline METT scores for management practices for the eleven targeted NFRs, as documented in accompanying documentation submitted at the CEO Endorsement stage Baseline METT scores for four focal NFRs: Chome: 61 Magamba: 63 Nilo: 62 Amani: 69 Baseline METT scores for seven NFRs supported under Output 2.5: Itulu Hill: 62 Kilombero: 68 Kalambo: 60 Uzungwa Scarp: 71 Mount Rungwe: 76 Mkingu: 71 Magombera: 68	15,000 hectares under improved management practices in the targeted Nature Forest Reserves, as reflected in improved METT scores Mid-term target METT scores for four focal NFRs: Chome: 67 Magamba: 69 Nilo: 68 Amani: 76 Mid-term target METT scores for seven NFRs supported under Output 2.5: Itulu Hill: 62 Kilombero: 68 Kalambo: 60 Uzungwa Scarp: 71 Mount Rungwe: 76 Mkingu: 71 Magombera: 68	690,819 hectares under improved management practices in the targeted Nature Forest Reserves, as reflected in improved METT scores EOP target METT scores for four focal NFRs: Chome: 73 Magamba: 76 Nilo: 74 Amani: 83 EOP target METT scores for seven NFRs supported under Output 2.5: Itulu Hill: 68 Kilombero: 75 Kalambo: 66 Uzungwa Scarp: 78 Mount Rungwe: 84 Mkingu: 78 Magombera: 75	Compilation of METT scores for NFRs at midterm and end of project. Mapping of protected and reforested areas, with documentation of practices by Tanzania Forest Service and individual nature forest reserves	Climate change risks including drought, forest fires, and ecosystem shifts are applicable for this target but are assumed to remain low. Fulfillment of these targets is based on the assumption that communities in the adjacent village are supportive of the reforestation and restoration of degraded corridors in the respective village lands. Fulfillment also requires that negotiations on gazettement of the critical corridors for connectivity receive the necessary political support

	Indicator 4: USD volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies, as a result of project activity *(Consistent with indicator for Outcome 2.2 in Program Framework Document)*	Accounting documentation from supported investment projects; state budget data	No capital mobilized by project (as project has not yet started). National baseline of investment capital committed to NZNP projects (cash and in-kind) is not formally documented.	$6 million	$33.2 million from project activity	Accounting documentation from supported investment projects to be compiled by project staff and verification consultant(s)	The project will measure this indicator not only with reference to co-financing for its own activity, but also all new financing that materializes in the country as a result of the improved NZNP policy and finance enabling environment through activities in Component 1.
Component 1: NZNP strategy, institutional framework, policies, and coordination							
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Project Outcome 1 Strategy and national institutional framework developed with broad stakeholder input and operationalized for coordinated implementation of NZNP initiatives	**Indicator 5:** National new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements *(Consistent with indicator for Outcome 1.1 in Program Framework Document)*	Documentation of national decarbonization plans, strategies, and proceedings of stakeholder coordination groups (See Indicator 6.)	The government has a general aspiration but no formal plans to achieve carbon neutrality with nature-positive elements	Modeling and sectoral analysis completed and net-zero roadmap drafted, reflecting nature-positive activities on forest management and clean cooking, as well as modeling support delivered by the project	One net-zero roadmap finalized and integrated into national NDC update and long-term low-emissions development strategy, reflecting nature-positive activities on forest management and clean cooking, as well as modeling support delivered by the project	Documentation of national decarbonization plans will be the responsibility of the Vice President's Office, with support from the project.	Some activity on development of the low-emissions development strategy will be carried out by the 2050 Pathways project. The NZNP project will provide support in integration of nature-positive elements, as well as in delivering modeling support from the global NZNP Platform.

	Indicator 6: Cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened *(Consistent with indicator for Outcome 1.1 in Program Framework Document)*	Documentation of national decarbonization plans, strategies, and proceedings of stakeholder coordination groups (See Indicator 5.)	Various cross-sectoral governance and coordination mechanisms for forest protection and energy under the direction of the VPO (National Climate Change Steering Committee, National Climate Change Technical Committee, with support from National Carbon Monitoring Centre), but without formal reference to national net-zero plans	Cross-sectoral governance and coordination mechanisms defined and integrated into net-zero roadmap	Cross-sectoral governance and coordination mechanisms established and integrated into net-zero roadmap, which in turn is adopted and integrated into national NDC update and long-term low-emissions development strategy	Documentation of national decarbonization plans will be the responsibility of the Vice President's Office, with support from the project.	Some activity on development of the low-emissions development strategy will be carried out by the 2050 Pathways project. The NZNP project will provide support in integration of nature-positive elements, as well as in delivering modeling support from the global NZNP Platform.
	Indicator 7: National budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets *(Consistent with indicator for Outcome 1.2 in Program Framework Document)*	Budgets of national agencies, including Tanzania Forest Service and Ministry of Energy	The Government of Tanzania regularly budgets for forest protection and activities related to clean energy, but without specific reference to net-zero targets	Budget targets and financing strategies included in net-zero roadmap, including targets for nature-positive activity	Budget targets and financing strategies included in net-zero roadmap and integrated into national NDC update and long-term low-emissions development strategy, including targets for nature-positive activity	With the support of the Vice President's Office and national agencies, the project will seek this budget documentation from the Ministry of Finance.	Fulfillment of this indicator depends on fulfillment of the low-emissions development strategy and net-zero roadmap, but even if these framework documents are not fully realized, the project will still track national budgeting for NZNP-relevant activity
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1. Nature-positive solutions and net-zero roadmap integrated into national LEDS process Output 1.2. Modeling support from NZNP global platform delivered for LEDS planning and net-zero roadmapping Output 1.3. Stakeholder dialogue and interagency coordination established for NZNP implementation						

	Output 1.4. Development of corresponding adjustments policy framework in support of carbon trading by Tanzania under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement Output 1.5. Training and capacity-building in coordination with the NZNP global platform

Component 2: Harnessing nature-based solutions for climate action							
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Outcome 2 Reduced deforestation and increased connectivity of wildlife corridors leading to the mitigation of biodiversity losses and climate change, resulting from expanded investment and job creation in forest-friendly enterprise, as well as improved management practices. ***2 indicators maximum***	**<u>Indicator 8:</u>** Number of pilot projects [investment projects] supported by the NZNP program, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments, with specific tracking of women-owned and women-run enterprises receiving support *(Consistent with indicator for Outcome 2.2 in Program Framework Document)*	Progress reports, studies and evaluation reports on forest-friendly conservation and climate resilient enterprises identified, designed and implemented in villages around the four nature forest reserves	Very limited projects on spice farming, diary keeping and beekeeping. The famous butterfly farming project around Amani NFR was closed as per the government wildlife trading restrictions. High communities' willingness to refrain from forest and land degradation practices on availability of alternative investments.	At least three projects identified, developed and launched cross the relevant villages. Potential investments recommended by the communities include spice farming and the related value addition including processing and marketing; dairy and poultry management; beekeeping in the lowlands; and climate smart agriculture in the buffer zones	At least three projects operational, with exit strategy and sustainability plan.	Data collection, analysis and reporting on operational projects including incomes, benefits and beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. Special surveys and review studies, field visits and reports from partners and beneficiaries	This target involves a risk that income-generating investments in and around the NFRs do not yield sufficient benefits to incentivize conservation compliance. The design of prioritized investments will ensure sufficient consultation and feasibility. The project incorporates capacity development activities for beneficiaries to ensure the expected investments are well developed and benefits are realized. The project will also facilitate development of respective exit strategy and post-project sustainability plans built on existing governance systems.
	<u>Indicator 9:</u> Number, capacity, and restoration operations of tree nurseries established and managed for reforestation of deforested gaps	Progress reports, special surveys and studies, review reports, field visits and partners reports	Four central nurseries (in Same, Magamba, Amani and one temporary nursery for Nilo) with a total capacity of 30,000 seedlings annually	Four operational central nurseries with at least 60,000 seedlings raised annually. 54 village nurseries established and managed for community seedling supply around the	Manage four central nurseries with a total capacity of at least 120,000 seedlings annually 54 village nurseries around the four NFRs with a total capacity of 800,000 established and	Compilation and analysis of data on tree nursery and restoration operations by project staff, local level implementing partners, village governments and	Fulfillment of this target is based on the assumption that communities in the adjacent villages are supportive of reforestation and restoration of degraded village lands. This target also is based on the assumption that

				four NFRs with a total capacity of 400,000 seedlings	managed for community seedlings supply annually All of these nurseries make their seedlings available to support restoration operations within the NFRs and in corridor and buffer areas (See Indicator 3 above)	private land owners. Special surveys and review studies, field visits and reports from partners and beneficiaries.	climate change risks including droughts and forest fires remain low and do not affect the reforested areas. Finally, the target also assumes that local implementing partners and private landowners i.e. Amani Friends of Nature and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, East Usambara Tea Company, Grewal Ltd, are able and willing to facilitate establishment and management of tree nurseries in villages, support tree planting and facilitate reforestation of community-owned areas.
	Indicator 10. Hectares of land in buffer zones and in buffer areas reforested through project activity *This indicator is aligned with GEF Core Indicator 4, for land in buffer zones.*	Mapping and surveys of reforested land	476 hectares of degraded forest patches in the NFRs At least 1,266 hectares of degraded areas in the corridors (outside the NFRs) None of this land is under reforestation through project activity, as project has not started yet	300 hectares of degraded land in buffer zones reforested using seedlings grown in project-supported nurseries	1266 hectares of degraded land in buffer zones reforested using seedlings grown in project-supported nurseries 476 hectares of degraded land within NFRs reforested [This target applies only for this indicator, but to avoid double-counting, will not apply additionally to Indicator 3 of this results framework.	Mapping and ground surveys of reforested lands	See the risks and assumptions noted in the cell above.

					for GEF Core Indicator 1.]		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1. Development and implementation of enhanced management plans for forest reserves and surrounding buffer areas in northern Tanzania Output 2.2. Technical and operational support for tree nurseries and reforestation of deforested gaps Output 2.3. Capacity-building, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves Output 2.4. Operationalization of Government Notice 85, on concessions for tourist operations and facilities in protected areas Output 2.5. Operationalization of general management plans and nature-based conservation benefits throughout other NFRs						
Component 3: Energy solutions to reduce deforestation and fossil fuel use							
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Outcome 3 Acceleration of market uptake of electric cooking and electric transport, thereby reducing deforestation and fossil fuel use ***2 indicators maximum***	**Indicator 11:** Number of households and enterprises purchasing and/or receiving digitally enabled electric cooking devices with project support to ensure affordability, disaggregated by gender	Documentation of delivery of cooking devices and their recipients	None (as project has not yet started). Baseline market use of electric cooking devices in northern Tanzania to be assessed at the start of implementation	1,000 new household and enterprise users (combined) of digitally enabled electric cooking devices with project support to ensure affordability	5,000 new household and enterprise users (combined) of digitally enabled electric cooking devices with project support to ensure affordability	The UN Capital Development Fund's CookFund project will implement this portion of the NZNP project and track fulfillment of these targets. The project will also seek to assess age and location of users, frequency and duration of use, electricity consumption, displacement of wood-fired cooking, and user satisfaction with the electric cooking devices. Energy-related figures will contribute to the project's	There are many market risks regarding market uptake and market transformation for clean cooking, including financial limitations among both equipment sellers and buyers, as well as consumer tastes that are resistant to change. The project is addressing these risks through various financial and outreach interventions, as described in the Results and Partnerships section. Post-project sustainability is also an issue, which the project will seek to address via a gradual phase-out of subsidies as products become more familiar and as sellers scale up their operations.

						assessment of progress toward the objective-level GHG target.	
	Indicator 12: Electric vehicles registered and operational in targeted regions of northern Tanzania	National motor vehicle registry statistics. Additional information from vehicle visitation logs from protected areas	Baseline data not yet available, but likely extremely low because there are no public charging stations	100 electric vehicles registered and operational in targeted regions	450 electric vehicles registered and operational in targeted regions	These data will be collected by project staff. The project will also track the implementation of charging stations supported by project funding and technical assistance. The project will also endeavor to document total delivery of electricity from these charging stations. These figures will contribute to the project's assessment of progress toward the objective-level GHG target.	Fulfillment of this target is vulnerable to market risk, as the choices of vehicle buyers are outside the direct control of the project. The project has designed its activity on e-transport based on stakeholder research, leading to the assumption that market potential is indeed high, and that consumers will respond to the opportunity to have cleaner, quieter vehicles with lower operating costs.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1. Investment, training, and promotional support for electric cooking in urban centers and forest-adjacent villages of northern Tanzania Output 3.2. Technical and partial investment support for e-vehicle charging along key roadways in northern Tanzania						
Component 4: Monitoring, reporting, verification, and knowledge management							
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Data Source**	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Data Collection Methods**	**Risks/Assumptions**
Outcome 4 Knowledge transfer of best practices, lessons	**Indicator 13:** Comprehensive national NZNP monitoring	Documentation of monitoring, procedures and activities of project	The NBSAP for Tanzania is currently being updated, but the process is not	National Carbon Monitoring Centre has a new platform with enhanced	National Carbon Monitoring Centre has a new platform with enhanced	Compilation of documentation will be carried out by project	This target has relatively low risk, as its fulfillment depends on actions within the project's control. The

learned, and results, including compilation and dissemination of the results and impact of this project ***2 indicators maximum***	framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked *(Consistent with indicator for Outcome 3.1 in Program Framework Document)*	and National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC)	yet complete. There is no current implementation plan, and apart from this output of the NZNP project, there are no analogous existing biodiversity platforms, nor plans to establish any as part of the next NBSAP. Tanzania does have the Tanzania TANBIF, a biodiversity data publishing portal established under initial support from GBIF some years ago. It relies on individuals' and researchers' willingness to share their data. The portal is hosted at the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology. It receives data from various sources, not necessarily from TFS reserves. No standardized and consistent biodiversity data follow, as the TANBIF system does	procedures for monitoring both GHG and biodiversity impacts from forest reserves, aligned with draft low-emissions development strategy and net-zero roadmap	procedures for monitoring both GHG and biodiversity impacts from forest reserves, aligned with adopted low-emissions development strategy and net-zero roadmap, and has developed an updated GHG inventory and baseline biodiversity data for the forestry sector	staff, with the support of the Vice President's Office and the National Carbon Monitoring Centre.	activity has been designed based on direct consultation with relevant agencies, including the NCMC. This work will be coordinated with efforts to develop a corresponding adjustments policy framework for carbon trading (Output 1.4).

			not involve monitoring.				
	Indicator 14: This project in Tanzania has shared NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the global NZNP platform *(Consistent with indicator for Outcome 3.2 in Program Framework Document)*	Documentation shared with global NZNP platform	None (as project has not yet started)	Preliminary project results, good practices, and lessons learned compiled through midterm and shared with global NZNP platform	Final project results, good practices, and lessons learned compiled through midterm and shared with global NZNP platform	Documentation will be compiled by project staff. Sharing of results, practices, and lessons learned will take various forms, including written material and participation in events organized by the global NZNP platform	This target has low risk. Fulfillment will arise in the context of coordination and guidance from the global platform.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1. Coordination of NZNP reporting with National Carbon Monitoring Centre Output 4.2. Development of new monitoring, reporting, and learning platforms on forest management and biodiversity Output 4.3. Knowledge management, knowledge sharing, and dissemination						
Monitoring & Evaluation							
Progress toward fulfillment of the targets of this Project Results Framework and Gender Action Plan is monitored, documented, and evaluated ***2 indicators maximum***	**Indicator 15:** Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation completed *(Consistent with corresponding M&E indicator in Program Framework Document)*	Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation documents	None	Midterm Review in progress	Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation completed		
	Indicator 16: Necessary adjustments have been undertaken following the	Management Response to Midterm Review (written document)	None	Midterm Review recommendations pending	Management response to Midterm Review prepared and implemented		

	recommendations of the Midterm Review						
Monitoring and Evaluation outputs	ME.1. Monitoring and reporting on project results, including preparation of annual Project Implementation Reports ME.2. Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework ME.3. Implementation of Gender Action Plan ME.4. Midterm Review ME.5. Terminal Evaluation						

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[26]. 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:

a. 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.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. 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.
e. 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.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
h. 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 15 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

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

evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF.

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.

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 UNDP 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 lesson 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.

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**	***Indicator 1*** Number of direct project beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (individual people)	***Midterm:*** 60,000 (50% women) ***End of project:*** 369,787 including 51 percent women	Beneficiaries include residents of forest-adjacent communities, forest-friendly enterprises and their employees. Targets based on populations of villages near NFRs targeted by the project.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager)	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework
		Indicator 2 Net greenhouse gas emissions reduction (tonnes of CO2e)	***Midterm:*** GHG emissions mitigated: 330,000 tonnes of CO_2e (direct) ***End of project:*** GHG emissions mitigated: 1,050,000 tonnes of CO_2e (direct) 4,500,000 tonnes of CO_2e (indirect)	Net GHG emissions reduction relative to baseline as a result of project activity to reduce deforestation (thereby reducing emissions and increasing sequestration) and to reduce fossil fuel consumption. See Annex 21 for a detailed explanation of how	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from National Carbon Monitoring Centre	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
				these targets were determined.			
		Indicator 3 Protected Area management effectiveness	***Midterm:*** 15,000 hectares under improved management practices in the NFRs Mid-term target METT scores for four focal NFRs: Chome: 67 Magamba: 69 Nilo: 68 Amani: 76 Mid-term target METT scores for seven NFRs supported under Output 2.5: Itulu Hill: 62 Kilombero: 68 Kalambo: 60 Uzungwa Scarp: 71 Mount Rungwe: 76 Mkingu: 71 Magombera: 68 ***End of project:*** 37,971 hectares of the four NFRs under	This is an indicator of land area within the NFRs targeted for project intervention, plus buffer areas around them. The targets reflect the aspiration to improve management across the entire NFR and buffer zone territory.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from Tanzania Forest Service	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			improved management practices 676,964 hectares of the seven additional NFRs (Output 2.5) under improved management practices 1,266 hectares of the corridors and buffers zones under improved management practices EOP target METT scores for four focal NFRs: Chome: 73 Magamba: 76 Nilo: 74 Amani: 83 EOP target METT scores for seven NFRs supported under Output 2.5: Itulu Hill: 68 Kilombero: 75				

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			Kalambo: 66 Uzungwa Scarp: 78 Mount Rungwe: 84 Mkingu: 78 Magombera: 75				
		Indicator 4 USD volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies, as a result of project activity	***Midterm:*** $6 million ***End of project:*** $33.2 million from project activity	This is a standard indicator of the global NZNPA IP. It is a measure of investment mobilized in support of nature-positive solutions that accelerate the country's transition to net zero. The targets have been set based on consultation with national partners.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from Vice President's Office and other government agencies	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework
	Outcome 1 Strategy and national institutional framework developed with broad stakeholder input and operationalized for coordinated implementation of NZNP initiatives	***Indicator 5*** National new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements	***Midterm:*** Modeling and sectoral analysis completed and net-zero roadmap drafted, reflecting nature-positive activities on forest management and clean cooking, as well as modeling support delivered by the project	This is an output-related indicator, whose targets have been developed based on project plans.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from Vice President's Office	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			End of project: One net-zero roadmap finalized and integrated into national NDC update and long-term low-emissions development strategy, reflecting nature-positive activities on forest management and clean cooking, as well as modeling support delivered by the project				
		Indicator 6 Cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened	***Midterm:*** Cross-sectoral governance and coordination mechanisms defined and integrated into net-zero roadmap ***End of project:*** Cross-sectoral governance and coordination mechanisms established and integrated into net-zero roadmap,	This is an output-related indicator, whose targets have been developed based on project plans.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from Vice President's Office	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			which in turn is adopted and integrated into national NDC update and long-term low-emissions development strategy				
		Indicator 7 National budgets designed/planning process adjusted/aligned with NZNP goals and targets	***Midterm:*** Budget targets and financing strategies included in net-zero roadmap, including targets for nature-positive activity ***End of project:*** Budget targets and financing strategies included in net-zero roadmap and integrated into national NDC update and long-term low-emissions development strategy, including targets for nature-positive activity	This is an output-related indicator, whose targets have been developed based on project plans.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from Vice President's Office and Ministry of Finance	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework
	Outcome 2 Reduced deforestation and	***Indicator 8*** Number of pilot projects [investment projects] supported by	***Midterm:*** At least three projects identified, developed and	This is an output-related indicator, whose targets have been	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager),	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	increased connectivity of wildlife corridors leading to the mitigation of biodiversity losses and climate change, resulting from expanded investment and job creation in forest-friendly enterprise, as well as improved management practices.	the NZNP program, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments, with specific tracking of women-owned and women-run enterprises receiving support	launched cross the relevant villages. Potential investments recommended by the communities include spice farming and the related value addition including processing and marketing; dairy and poultry management; beekeeping in the lowlands; and climate smart agriculture in the buffer zones ***End of project:*** At least three projects operational, with exit strategy and sustainability plan.	developed based on project plans.	of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	with support from Tanzania Forest Service	
		Indicator 9 Number, capacity, and restoration activity of tree nurseries established and managed for	***Midterm:*** Four operational central nurseries with at least 60,000 seedlings raised annually.	This is an output-related indicator, whose targets have been developed based on project plans.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR),	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from Tanzania Forest	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		reforestation of deforested gaps	54 village nurseries established and managed for community seedling supply around the four NFRs with a total capacity of 400,000 seedlings ***End of project*** Manage four central nurseries with a total capacity of at least 120,000 seedlings annually 54 village nurseries around the four NFRs with a total capacity of 800,000 established and managed for community seedlings supply annually		mid-term, closure	Service and contracted companies responsible for the nurseries	
		Indicator 10 Hectares of land in buffer zones and in buffer areas reforested through project activity	***Midterm:*** 300 hectares of degraded land in buffer zones reforested using seedlings grown in	Physical indicator and targets for land reforested using seedlings from project-supported nurseries and/or planted by teams	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager), with support from Tanzania Forest Service and	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			project-supported nurseries ***End of project*** 1266 hectares of degraded land in buffer zones reforested using seedlings grown in project-supported nurseries 476 hectares of degraded land within NFRs reforested [This target applies only for this indicator, but to avoid double-counting, will not apply additionally to Indicator 3 of this results framework. for GEF Core Indicator 1.]	organized by the project		contracted companies responsible for the nurseries	

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Outcome 3 Acceleration of market uptake of electric cooking and electric transport, thereby reducing deforestation and fossil fuel use	***Indicator 11*** Number of households and enterprises purchasing and/or receiving digitally-enabled electric cooking devices with project support to ensure affordability, disaggregated by gender	***Midterm:*** 1,000 new household and enterprise users (combined) of digitally-enabled electric cooking devices with project support to ensure affordability ***End of project:*** 5,000 new household and enterprise users (combined) of digitally-enabled electric cooking devices with project support to ensure affordability	This is an indicator about market delivery of affordable electric cooking devices. The targets have been set based on consultation with UNCDF CookFund staff.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	UNCDF, with support from Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager),	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework
		Indicator 12 Electric vehicles registered and operational in targeted regions of northern Tanzania	***Midterm:*** 100 electric vehicles registered and operational in targeted regions ***End of project:*** 450 electric vehicles registered and operational in targeted regions	This is an indicator of market uptake of electric vehicles in northern Tanzania. Targets have been set based on input from an enterprise that has been receiving initial expressions of consumer interest in electric safari vehicles.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager)	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Outcome 4 Knowledge transfer of best practices, lessons learned, and results, including compilation and dissemination of the results and impact of this project	***Indicator 13*** Comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked	***Midterm:*** National Carbon Monitoring Centre has a new platform with enhanced procedures for monitoring both GHG and biodiversity impacts from forest reserves, aligned with draft low-emissions development strategy and net-zero roadmap ***End of project*** National Carbon Monitoring Centre has a new platform with enhanced procedures for monitoring both GHG and biodiversity impacts from forest reserves, aligned with adopted low-emissions development strategy and net-zero roadmap, and	This is an output-related indicator, whose targets have been developed based on project plans.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager)	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

Monitoring Activity							
	Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			has developed an updated GHG inventory and baseline biodiversity data for the forestry sector				
		Indicator 14 This project in Tanzania has shared NZNP good practices and gender sensitive lessons learned with the global NZNP platform	***Midterm:*** Preliminary project results, good practices, and lessons learned compiled through midterm and shared with global NZNP platform ***End of project:*** Final project results, good practices, and lessons learned compiled through midterm and shared with global NZNP platform	This is an output-related indicator, whose targets have been developed based on project plans.	Annually (reported in Development Objective (DO) progress section of the GEF PIR), mid-term, closure	Project Implementation Unit (PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, Project Manager)	See "Data Collection Methods" section of Project Results Framework

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 manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	
Monitor *ESMF and Gender Action Plan*	ongoing	Inconsistencies with ESMF and GAP will be identified and addressed by project management	
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNEP NZNPA global platform
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 Steering Committee)	*At least 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	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	*Output 4.1. Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods* *Output 4.2. Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions* *Output 5.2. Transition to renewable energy accelerated capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery* *Output 6.1 Country-led measures implemented to achieve inclusive economies and to advance economic empowerment of women in all their diversity, including in crisis contexts*	*UNSDCF Outcome 3 (CPD Outcome 2): By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, 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* *CPD Outputs:* *2.1. MDAs [ministries, departments, and agencies] and LGAs [local government authorities] have enhanced capacity to formulate, coordinate and monitor policies, regulations, strategies and plans for improved gender-responsive and inclusive management of natural resources, climate change resilience (CCR) and disaster risk reduction (DRR), and access to efficient renewable energy* *2.2. MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to generate, analyse and use disaggregated data for improved inclusive and gender responsive results-based management and reporting on natural resources management CCR, DRR and use of efficient renewable energy* *2.3. MDA and LGA service delivery systems capacity increased for efficient and effective natural resources management, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction, access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, persons with disabilities, youth and other vulnerable groups* *2.4. MDAs and LGAs have increased capacity to develop incentives and infrastructure to harness innovation, attract partnerships and encourage investments in public goods and gender-responsive service delivery related to natural resource management, CCR, DRR, and access to and use of efficient renewable energy by women, persons with disabilities, youth.*	September 1, 2027	MNRT, VPO
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)			October 31, 2029	MNRT, VPO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET FOR PROJECT EXECUTION:	
GEF M&E REQUIREMENTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)	**INDICATIVE COSTS (US$)**
Inception Workshop and Report	None ($15,000 from co-financing amount)
Project Board meeting	$2000/year (Yr1 -5)
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	$36,000
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Covered under Project Management Cost (PMC) Budget
Monitoring of ESMF and Gender Action Plan	Covered under Safeguard and Gender Expert Budget
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	46,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	50,000
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST	$142,000

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the **Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)** of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed 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 document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. 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. (Procurement of consultants will be carried out separately by UNDP under a Direct Project Costs agreement.)
- 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; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties:

The **Vice President's Office** in Dodoma will be engaged as a Responsible Party for the execution of Component 1, on development of the low-emissions development strategy, NDC updates, net-zero roadmap, and policy for Article 6 carbon credits.

The **Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)** will be engaged as a Responsible Party for the execution of most of Component 2, on nature-positive solutions in and around the four focal NFRs in northern Tanzania, with further outreach around the country. TFS management in Dodoma will provide oversight, while implementation within the reserves and in surrounding communities will largely be carried out by the NFR managers and their staff.

As part of the limited execution services that UNDP will provide to the project, UNDP will engage the **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** via a UN Agency-to-Agency Agreement to implement Output 3.1. UNCDF will be responsible for delivering technical and investment support for increasing market uptake of electric cooking devices in northern Tanzania. Work in this output will build upon UNCDF's ongoing CookFund project, which has been operating in Tanzania under European Union funding since December 2021.

To date, CookFund has been working in five mostly urban areas (Coast, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Mwanza), but so far not in the NZNP project's focal regions of northern Tanzania. Under Output 3.1, the project through UNCDF will expand CookFund's model of business development, promotional, and investment support to northern Tanzania, including urban and quasi-urban areas (Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Same and possibly others), as well as rural areas near the NFRs. This output also involves modest incremental upstream work on assisting the Ministry of Energy in operationalizing its own clean cooking strategy, which was adopted in March 2024. In addition, UNCDF will seek to develop linkages with carbon finance, using data from digitally enabled devices to serve as the basis for verified carbon credits and for reduced electricity tariffs.

The project and UNCDF will use GEF funds *only for technical assistance and for performance-based payments in accordance with the UNDP POPP, but will not use GEF funds to provide ex-ante capital infusions* to equipment purveyors. This work will involve promotion of **electric cooking devices only**, not those that burn wood products or fossil fuels. The output seeks to facilitate the verified purchase of at least 5,000 discounted e-cooking devices enabled for digital metering and billing, as well as the establishment of a stable base of suppliers in the region.

The project plans for UNCDF to carry out the bulk of its work in 2025 and 2026, in order to tap the capacity of the CookFund project. During this time, in addition to carrying out the activities of the output itself, UNCDF and UNDP will seek further funds to build upon and scale these market-transformation efforts in Tanzania from 2027 through the end of the NZNP project period and beyond. The scale of UNCDF's work in this output from 2027 through 2029 will depend on the success of these fundraising efforts, but at a minimum, will involve continued support and capacity-building to the Ministry of Energy.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The project's targeted beneficiaries include national government agencies, including TFS, the National Carbon Monitoring Centre, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Transport, and others; residents of villages around NFRs; civil society organizations and local councils serving these village residents; and private-sector companies in various relevant areas, including eco-tourism, electric cooking, and electric vehicles and charging stations. The project will actively seek the inputs of all of these stakeholders and target groups in the implementation of outputs and activities. This engagement will include, but is not limited to:

- Compilation of inputs from national agencies in development of the low-emissions development strategy and net-zero roadmap in Component 1
- Close consultation with NFR managers in implementing management plans, tree nursery development, forest restoration, and tourism concessions in Component 2
- Outreach to civil society organizations and local agencies eligible for small grant support under Output 2.3
- Coordination with the Ministry of Energy regarding Output 3.1 and the Ministry's strategy on clean cooking
- Coordination with multiple agencies (including the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Transport, TANROADS, and the Ministry of Lands, as well as private-sector stakeholders, on siting and design of blended finance arrangement for e-vehicle charging stations.

The governance structure of the project (see organigram in Figure 3) includes representation for key Ministries on the Project Board, as well as the Technical Committee. The organigram also includes consultation from stakeholders to the Project Implementation Unit.

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 Steering Committee and attends Project Steering Committee meetings as a non-voting member.

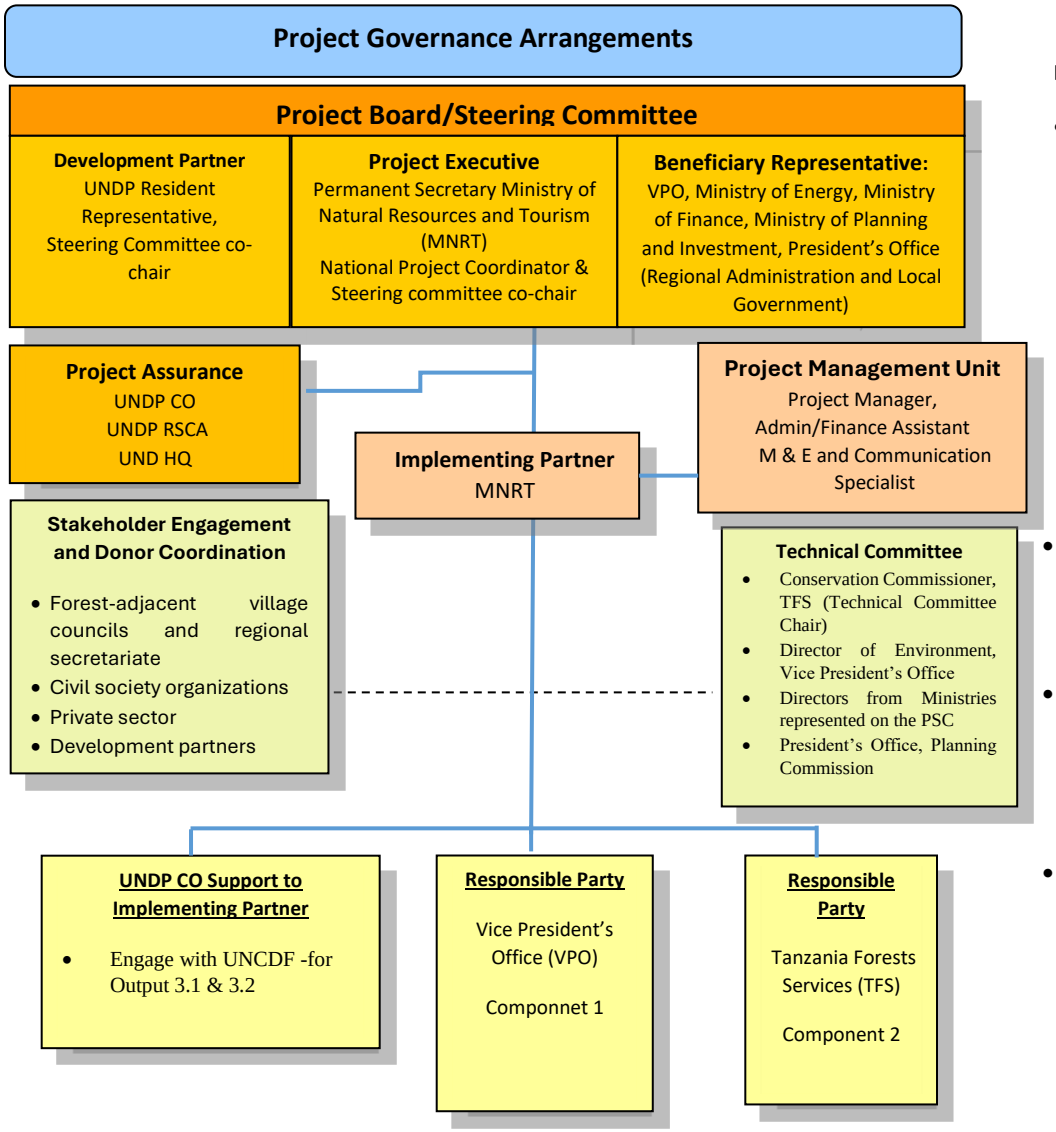
A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section. Execution services to be carried out by UNDP are elaborated in Section 2 below.

Section 2: Project governance structure

This project will be implemented under a supported National Implementation Modality (NIM). Figure 3 presents a schematic representation of the governance structure of the project. Note that this structure is identical to the prescribed structure in the UNDP Project Document template for supported NIM projects, except for the addition of the Technical Committee as a consultative (not supervisory) body between the PIU and the Project Steering Committee.

Figure 3

Governance Structure of the Project



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 oversight.

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 Programme 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.

UNDP project support*:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services [see Annex 2] for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services provided however that such costs will not be charged to the project budget but will be fully covered by non-GEF resources] The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document (see Annex 13).

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services. The UNDP teams responsible for delivering these execution services **will be entirely separate** from the teams providing Project Assurance. Project Assurance will be funded by the GEF Agency Fee to UNDP, while execution services will be covered by the GEF grant to the project

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's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the Project Steering Committee and via the project assurance function – is performed by the Resident Representative, the Deputy Resident Representative, and the Programme Specialist for Environment and Natural Resource Management**.** UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the UNDP procurement unit, who will report to the Project Manager.

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of Entities Represented in the Project Organization Structure:

a) Project Steering Committee: 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 (hereinafter called the Project Steering Committee, or PSC) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC 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 Steering Committee:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Steering Committee meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
  - The Project Steering Committee provides overall 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 Steering Committee is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
  - In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee, the UNDP representative on the Steering Committee 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.
  - Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
  - Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
  - Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
  - Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
  - Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
  - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Coordination:
    - Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
    - Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Steering Committee: The composition of the Project Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee. 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 Steering Committee. If the project executive co-chairs the project Steering Committee with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
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 Steering Committee 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 a Project Steering Committee. The Beneficiary representatives are the Permanent Secretaries of the Vice President's Office; the Ministry of Energy; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Planning and Investment; and the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government).
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. The Development Partner is the UNDP Resident Representative.

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each Project Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee (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 Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee meetings and support Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee meeting and provide Steering Committee members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is the Programme Specialist for Environment and Natural Resource Management in the UNDP Country Office.

c) **Technical Committee**

The project's governance structure includes a Technical Committee. This committee will be chaired by the Conservation Commissioner of TFS, and will also include the Director for Environment from the Vice President's Office, directors from ministries represented on the Project Steering Committee, and a representative of the Planning Commission of the President's Office.

The Technical Committee's position within the governance structure is aligned with the lines of communication and reporting within government, in which staff implementing projects and carrying out day-to-day activity report to directors within relevant agencies, and these directors report in turn to the Permanent Secretaries. In this project, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU – see below for more elaboration) will be directly accountable to the Project Steering Committee, but the Technical Committee will serve as a key liaison for communication and consultation on both technical and administrative matters, between the PIU and the PSC.

The Technical Committee will carry out the following tasks:

- Oversight of all project activity to ensure consistency with the instructions of the PSC, with national policies and strategies, and with other activity of relevant agencies
- Consultation with both the PIU and PSC about support needed by the project from government agencies, and the inputs that government agencies can and cannot deliver (including co-financing)
- Technical and managerial support to the Project Manager and PIU for the day-to-day activities of the project
- Support to the PIU in delivering information to the PSC
- Support to the PSC in delivering information and instructions to the PIU.
- Provision of input to both the PIU and PSC regarding any emergent need for adaptive management
- Review and delivery of comments to the PIU on all written reporting, including GEF Project Implementation Reports and reporting on GEF Core Indicators
- Review and delivery of comments to the PIU on Annual Work Plans, with recommendations to the PSC about concerns or readiness for approval
- Support to the PIU in preparing the management response to the Midterm Review

The Technical Committee will meet in person on an ad-hoc basis, but will maintain frequent communication within the committee, with the Project Steering Committee, and with the Project Implementation Unit.

d) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:**

The day-to-day work of the project will be carried out by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) housed with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (the National Implementing Partner of the project).

The Project Manager (PM) is the most senior representative of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) 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 Steering Committee for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

The PIU will also include an Administrative and Finance Assistant and a specialist in communications, monitoring, and evaluation. Furthermore, the project will also include a Focal Point in the Vice President's Office, who will be a full-time staff member serving as the technical lead and coordinator of all activities in which the VPO needs to play a role, especially in Component 1.

National and international consultants will be hired to provide specific technical support within the components.

These consultants will include:

- One national and one international consultant on low-emissions development strategy development and net-zero planning
- One national consultant on social and environmental safeguards and gender action. If a suitable candidate cannot be found with expertise in both social/environmental safeguards and gender action, then this position may be split into two separate assignments.
- One national consultant on carbon credit policy development (Output 1.4)
- One national consultant on forest management
- One national and one international consultant on tourism marketing and branding for Nature Forest Reserves
- One national consultant on the private sector, focusing on energy and transport
- One national consultant on media and public relations
- One national and one international consultant on preparation of the Midterm Review
- One national and one international consultant on preparation of the Terminal Evaluation

See the Procurement Plan in Annex 11 for full details.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is US $36,814,966, financed through a GEF grant for $4,742,966, UNDP cash co-financing of $200,000, and $31,872,000 in other co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, 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:

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Service (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism)	Grant	Yes	3,300,000
		In-kind	No	4,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office	Grant	Yes	1,000,000
		In-kind	No	1,000,000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	Grant	Yes	10,000,000
		In-kind	No	10,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Yes	200,000
		In-Kind	No	800,000
Civil Society Organizations	Amani Friends of Nature and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group**	Grant	Yes	1,772,000
Total Co-financing				32,072,000

**The co-financing figure for Amani Friends of Nature and Tanzania Forest Conservation group reflects the sum expected to materialize during the NZNP project period. The support letter from these organizations shows a total amount of $2,403,575, but this amount includes some funds allocated to activity conducted before the onset of the NZNP project.

Co-financing sources could also involve cost-sharing from private businesses and individuals for Component 2 (investment in tourism and other forest-friendly enterprise) and Component 3 (e-cooking and e-mobility). Specific amounts and sources cannot be determined in advance. Therefore, confirmed co-financing figures and letters are not provided here. It is expected, however, that these co-financing sources will contribute 60-85 percent of the costs for subsidized and supported investments under these components.

It is expected that other partners, including UNCDF, will also provide co-financing for the project, but these entities have been unable to provide co-financing projections and letter at the time of submission of this project for CEO Endorsement. These and other sources will be added when secured.

Investment mobilized from co-financing sources includes investment by the Tanzania Forest Service in forest protection; investment by the Ministry of Energy in clean cooking and electricity infrastructure; miscellaneous non-recurring expenditures by UNDP; and grant support to Amani Friends of Nature and the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group on tree nurseries, reforestation, wildlife surveys, and other activities that will run in parallel with the NZNP's work on Output 2.1 and especially Output 2.2.

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[27]. 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 UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

[27] See https://popp.undp.org/ https://popp-prod.acquia.undp.org/policy-page/close-and-transition.

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-TZA10		
Quantum Project ID:	01002768	Quantum Project Title:	*Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection*
Quantum Award ID:	1282881	Quantum Award Title:	*Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection*
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	9634		
Implementing Partner	*Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the United Republic of Tanzania*		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (GEF, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount 2025 (USD)	Amount 2026 (USD)	Amount 2027 (USD)	Amount 2028 (USD)	Amount 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note #
Component 1: NZNP strategy, institutional framework, policies, and coordination	*Outcome 1: Strategy and national institutional framework developed with broad stakeholder input and operationalized for coordinated implementation of NZNP initiatives*	*Output 1.1. Nature-positive solutions integrated into national LEDS and net-zero roadmapping*	*VPO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	-	36,000	36,000	-	-	**72,000**	1
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	**100,000**	2
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	-	1,700	1,700		800	**4,200**	3
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	9,024	9,024	9,024	9,024	9,024	**45,120**	4
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	**16,000**	5
			Total for Output 1.1					**32,224**	**69,924**	**69,924**	**32,224**	**33,024**	**237,320**	
		Output 1.2. Modeling support from NZNP global platform delivered for LEDS planning and net-zero roadmapping	*VPO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	**30,000**	6
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	2,256	2,256	2,256	2,256	2,256	**11,280**	7
			Total for Output 1.2					**12,256**	**12,256**	**12,256**	**2,256**	**2,256**	**41,280**	
		Output 1.3. Stakeholder dialogue and interagency coordination established for NZNP coordination	*VPO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	**53,000**	8
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	**20,000**	9
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	4,512	4,512	4,512	4,512	4,512	**22,560**	10
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	**20,000**	11
			Total for Output 1.3					**19,112**	**29,112**	**19,112**	**29,112**	**19,112**	**115,560**	
		Output 1.4. Development of corresponding adjustments policy framework in	*VPO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	-	36,000	36,000	-	-	**72,000**	12
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	**60,000**	13
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	-	2,400	2,400	-	-	**4,800**	14

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (GEF, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount 2025 (USD)	Amount 2026 (USD)	Amount 2027 (USD)	Amount 2028 (USD)	Amount 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note #
		support of carbon trading by Tanzania under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	*VPO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	**33,840**	15
			VPO	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	**3,000**	16
			Total for Output 1.4					**7,768**	**66,168**	**66,168**	**26,768**	**6,768**	**173,640**	
		Output 1.5. Training and capacity-building in coordination with the UNEP global platform	*VPO*	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	-	18,000	24,000	18,000	18,000	**78,000**	17
			Total GEF Fund					-	18,000	24,000	18,000	18,000	**78,000**	
			VPO	*04000*	*00012*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	-	-	6,000	6,000	-	**12,000**	18
			Total UNDP					**-**	**-**	**6,000**	**6,000**	**-**	**12,000**	
			Total for Output 1.5					**-**	**18,000**	**30,000**	**24,000**	**18,000**	**90,000**	
	Total Outcome 1							**71,360**	**177,460**	**173,460**	**96,360**	**61,160**	**579,800**	
Total Component 1 (covered by GEF grant)								**71,360**	**195,460**	**191,460**	**108,360**	**79,160**	**645,800**	
Total Component 1 (covered by UNDP cash co-financing)								**-**	**-**	**6,000**	**6,000**	**-**	**12,000**	
Total Component 1								**71,360**	**195,460**	**197,460**	**114,360**	**79,160**	**657,800**	
Component 2: Harnessing nature-based solutions for climate action	*Outcome 2: Expansion of jobs and investment in enterprises that reduce deforestation and support forest conservation, leading to both wildlife habitat preservation and climate change mitigation*	*Output 2.1. Development and implementation of enhanced management plans for forest reserves and surrounding buffer areas in northern Tanzania*	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	**180,000**	19
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	**35,000**	20
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	103,000	103,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	**281,000**	21
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	25,500	-	-	-	-	**25,500**	22
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	**31,000**	23
			Total for Output 2.1					**178,500**	**153,000**	**75,000**	**73,000**	**73,000**	**552,500**	
		Output 2.2. Technical and operational support for tree nurseries and reforestation of deforested gaps	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**5,000**	24
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	**6,000**	25
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	136,000	96,000	136,000	96,000	136,000	**600,000**	26
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	600	600	600	600	600	**3,000**	27
			Total for Output 2.2					**138,800**	**98,800**	**138,800**	**98,800**	**138,800**	**614,000**	
		Output 2.3. Capacity-building, technical and	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	**20,000**	28
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	**21,000**	29

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (GEF, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount 2025 (USD)	Amount 2026 (USD)	Amount 2027 (USD)	Amount 2028 (USD)	Amount 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note #
		investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*72600*	*Grant*	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	**320,000**	30
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	12,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	9,000	**54,000**	31
			Total for Output 2.3					**84,200**	**84,200**	**84,200**	**81,200**	**81,200**	**415,000**	
		Output 2.4. Operationalization of Government Notice 85, on concessions for tourist operations and facilities in protected areas	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	-	36,000	-	-	-	**36,000**	32
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	3,000	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**27,000**	33
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	15,000	**87,000**	34
			Total for Output 2.4					**21,000**	**69,000**	**21,000**	**21,000**	**18,000**	**150,000**	
		Output 2.5. Operationalization of general management plans and nature-based conservation benefits throughout other NFRs	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	-	-	-	238,506	162,000	**400,506**	35
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	-	-	2,000	3,000	3,000	**8,000**	36
			Total for Output 2.5					**-**	**-**	**2,000**	**241,506**	**165,000**	**408,506**	
	Total Outcome 2							**422,500**	**405,000**	**321,000**	**515,506**	**476,000**	**2,140,006**	
Total Component 2 (covered by GEF grant)								**422,500**	**405,000**	**321,000**	**515,506**	**476,000**	**2,140,006**	
Component 3: Energy solutions to reduce deforestation and fossil fuel use	*Outcome 3: Acceleration of market uptake of electric cooking and electric transport, thereby reducing deforestation and fossil fuel use*	*Output 3.1. Investment, training, and promotional support for electric cooking in urban centers and forest-adjacent villages of northern Tanzania*	*UNCDF*	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	**210,000**	37
			UNCDF	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	7,000	5,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	**16,800**	38
			UNCDF	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	98,000	73,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	**243,000**	39
			UNCDF	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	415,000	240,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	**775,000**	40
			Total for Output 3.1					**580,000**	**378,000**	**95,600**	**95,600**	**95,600**	**1,244,800**	
		Output 3.2. Technical and partial investment support for e-vehicle charging stations along key	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	**8,000**	41
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	13,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	5,000	**49,000**	42
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	-	66,000	66,000		-	**132,000**	43
			Total for Output 3.2					**14,600**	**80,600**	**80,600**	**6,600**	**6,600**	**189,000**	

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (GEF, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount 2025 (USD)	Amount 2026 (USD)	Amount 2027 (USD)	Amount 2028 (USD)	Amount 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note #
		roadways in northern Tanzania												
	Total Outcome 3							**594,600**	**458,600**	**176,200**	**102,200**	**102,200**	**1,433,800**	
Total Component 3 (covered by GEF grant)								**594,600**	**458,600**	**176,200**	**102,200**	**102,200**	**1,433,800**	
Component 4: Monitoring, reporting, verification, and knowledge management	*Outcome 4: Knowledge transfer of best practices, lessons learned, and results, including compilation and dissemination of the results and impact of this project*	*Output 4.1: Coordination of NZNP reporting with National Carbon Monitoring Centre*	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	**36,000**	44
			Total for Output 4.1					**7,200**	**7,200**	**7,200**	**7,200**	**7,200**	**36,000**	
		Output 4.2. Coordination of NZNP reporting with National Carbon Monitoring Centre	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	**12,000**	45
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*72100*	*Contractual Services - Companies*	-	20,180	-	-	-	**20,180**	46
			Total for Output 4.2					**2,400**	**22,580**	**2,400**	**2,400**	**2,400**	**32,180**	
		Output 4.3: Knowledge management, knowledge sharing, and dissemination	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	-	-	8,000	8,000	8,000	**24,000**	47
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	**40,000**	48
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	**36,000**	49
			Total GEF Fund					**15,200**	**15,200**	**23,200**	**23,200**	**23,200**	**100,000**	
			MNRT	*04000*	*00012*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**25,000**	50
			Total UNDP					**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**25,000**	
			Total for Output 4.3					**14,600**	**34,780**	**14,600**	**14,600**	**14,600**	**93,180**	
	Total Outcome 4							**24,200**	**64,560**	**24,200**	**24,200**	**24,200**	**161,360**	
Total Component 4 (covered by GEF grant)								**24,800**	**44,980**	**32,800**	**32,800**	**32,800**	**168,180**	
Total Component 4 (covered by UNDP cash co-financing)								**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**25,000**	
Total Component 4								**29,800**	**49,980**	**37,800**	**37,800**	**37,800**	**193,180**	
Monitoring and Evaluation	*M&E*	*M&E Outputs, including PIR, ESMF and GAP implementation, MTR, Terminal Evaluation*	*UNDP*	*62000*	*10003*	*71200*	*International Consultants*	-	-	28,000	-	30,000	**58,000**	51
			UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	-		18,000	-	20,000	**38,000**	52
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	**36,000**	53
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	**10,000**	54

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (GEF, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount 2025 (USD)	Amount 2026 (USD)	Amount 2027 (USD)	Amount 2028 (USD)	Amount 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note #
			Total GEF Fund					**9,200**	**9,200**	**55,200**	**9,200**	**59,200**	**142,000**	
			MNRT	*04000*	*00012*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	55
			Total UNDP Fund					**15,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,000**	
	Total for M & E							**24,200**	**9,200**	**55,200**	**9,200**	**59,200**	**157,000**	
Total Monitoring and Evaluation (covered by GEF grant)								**9,200**	**9,200**	**55,200**	**9,200**	**59,200**	**142,000**	
Total Monitoring and Evaluation (covered by UNDP cash co-financing)								**15,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,000**	
Total M &E Component								**24,200**	**9,200**	**55,200**	**9,200**	**59,200**	**157,000**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	*PMC*	*PMC*	*MNRT*	*62000*	*10003*	*71600*	*Travel*	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	**6,000**	56
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	30,407	30,407	30,407	30,407	30,407	**152,036**	57
			MNRT	*62000*	*10003*	*72800*	*Information Technology Equipmt*	5,144	-	-	-		**5,144**	58
			Total MNRT GEF Fund					**35,551**	**33,407**	**30,407**	**33,407**	**30,407**	**163,180**	
			UNDP	*62000*	*10003*	*74100*	*Professional services*	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	**50,000**	59
			Total GEF Fund - UNDP					**46,156**	**43,256**	**40,256**	**43,256**	**40,256**	**213,180**	
			MNRT	*04000*	*00012*	*71800*	*Contractual Services-Imp Partn*	14,977	14,977	14,977	14,977	14,977	**74,884**	60
			MNRT	*04000*	*00012*	*72200*	*Equipment and Furniture*	5,296	-	-	-	-	**5,296**	61
			MNRT	*04000*	*00012*	*75700*	*Training, workshops, conferences*	13,564	13,564	13,564	13,564	13,564	**67,820**	62
			Total UNDP					**33,837**	**28,541**	**28,541**	**28,541**	**28,541**	**148,000**	
	Total Project Management Cost							**69,388**	**61,948**	**58,948**	**61,948**	**58,948**	**311,180**	
Total Project Management Cost (covered by GEF)								**45,551**	**43,407**	**40,407**	**43,407**	**40,407**	**213,180**	
Total Project Management Cost (covered by UNDP cash co-financing)								**33,837**	**28,541**	**28,541**	**28,541**	**28,541**	**148,000**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)								**79,388**	**71,948**	**68,948**	**71,948**	**68,948**	**361,180**	
Total budget (GEF grant only)								**1,168,011**	**1,156,647**	**817,067**	**811,473**	**789,767**	**4,742,966**	
Total budget (UNDP cash co-financing only)								**53,837**	**33,541**	**39,541**	**39,541**	**33,541**	**200,000**	
Total Project Cost (GEF grant + UNDP cash co-financing)								**1,221,848**	**1,190,188**	**856,608**	**851,014**	**823,308**	**4,942,966**	

Budget Notes

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
1	International LT-LEDS consultant (Lead Developer) -- 12 weeks at $3000/week in years 2 & 3 (total $72,000)
2	LEDS national expert -- 20 weeks at $1000/week in years 1-5 (see note 6, Output 1.2 -- additional work for same consultant) (total $100,000)
3	Travel to workshops for LEDS planning and for stakeholder outreach, including lodging and driver services
4	Focal Point in VPO -- Total FTE salary is $112,800 from Yr 1-5 ($1880/month). Out of this, 40 percent of FTE ($45,120) is covered under this line. (The remaining will be charged under BN 7, 10 & 15)
5	Cost of hosting workshops. Includes space rental and associated services (coffee, audiovisual assistance). Specific costs vary by location and group size; this budget line is based on the assumption of two large events per year in Dodoma or Dar es Salaam at $800 per event, plus four smaller events per year at $400 per event.
6	LEDs national expert -- 10 weeks at $1000/week in years 1-3 (see note 2, Output 1.2 -- additional work for same consultant) (total $30,000)
7	Focal Point in VPO -- Total FTE salary is $112,800 from Yr 1-5 ($1880/month). Out of this, 10 percent of FTE ($11,280) is covered under this line. (The remaining will be charged under BN 4, 10 & 15)
8	Travel services to workshops for LEDS planning and for stakeholder outreach, including lodging and driver services. This item assumes travel between agency offices in Dodoma 5 to 10 times per workweek, plus monthly trips outside Dodoma to various cities, for 2-4 people for 1-3 days per trip.
9	Social/environmental safeguards and gender expert -- 4 weeks/year at $1000/week, years 1-5. Fully comprises items 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Gender Action Plan. (total $20,000)
10	Focal Point in VPO -- Total FTE salary is $112,800 from Yr 1-5 ($1880/month). Out of this, 20 percent of FTE ($22,560) is covered under this line. (The remaining will be charged under BN 4, 7 & 15)
11	Cost of hosting workshops for stakeholders on LT-LEDS and net-zero roadmap. Includes space rental and associated services, with specific costs varying by location and group size. We estimate that the project will hold four full-day or two-day workshops per year in years 2 and 4 of the project, with 50-100 participants in each. Fully comprises items 5 and 6 in the Gender Action Plan.
12	International expert on carbon trading -- 12 weeks at $3000/week in years 2& 3 - Total (total $72,000)
13	National expert on carbon trading -- 20 weeks/yr at $1000/week in years 2-4 (total $60,000)
14	Travel within Africa for 1-2 people for 1-2 days per trip for dialogue and consultation on carbon trading, years 2-3.
15	Focal Point in VPO -- Total FTE salary is $112,800 from Yr 1-5 ($1880/month). Out of this, 30 percent of FTE ($33,840) is covered under this line. (The remaining will be charged under BN 4, 7 & 10)
16	Cost of hosting meetings in Tanzania on carbon trading and Article 6 adjustments framework
17	Travel to required training hosted by UNEP NZNP global platform. Venues and duration to be determined by UNEP. Amounts shown reflect an estimate of two international person-trips in years 2 and 5. These numbers are consistent with guidance provided by UNEP.
18	Cost of hosting country clinics and other gatherings expected by UNEP NZNP global platform. Amounts shown are consistent with guidance provided by UNEP. This activity will be covered by UNDP's co-financing amount

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
19	National consultant on: Forest management -- 12 weeks/year at $1000/week for years 1-5 (total $60,000) Social/environmental safeguards and gender expert -- 3 weeks/year at $1000 per week, years 1-5 (fully covering items 7-9 in the Gender Action Plan). (total $15,000) Additional short-term hires to carry out management activities within NFRs -- restoration, fire protection, maintenance etc. estimated cost $21,000/year for years 1-5 (total $105,000)
20	Travel by national consultant on forest management, safeguards expert, Project Manager, and/or other staff and experts for stakeholder consultation and site visits
21	Construction of fire towers and warning systems, spread across years 1, 2 (total $156K for four towers), plus $25K/year for contracted services for restoration, fire protection, maintenance, etc.
22	Fire suppression equipment for 4 NFRs in Yr 1
23	Workshops and capacity-building events in and around the 4 NFRs. Average frequency of these events is estimated at one per month per NFR.
24	Social/environmental safeguards and gender expert -- 1 week/year at $1000 per week, years 1-5. This item fully comprises item 10 in the Gender Action Plan. (Total $5,000)
25	Travel by TFS staff and experts to nurseries and reforestation sites for oversight and stakeholder consultation
26	Contracted services in creation and operation of three nurseries ($96K/year for years 1-5), plus wildlife surveys in restored areas ($40K/year in years 1, 3, and 5). Estimated minimum of three nurseries to be supported, with costs varying by size and location.
27	Workshops and capacity-building events in and around the 4 NFRs
28	Social/environmental safeguards and gender expert -- 4 weeks/year at $1000 per week, years 1-5. This item fully comprises items 11-13 of the Gender Action Plan. (Total $20,000)
29	Travel by national consultant, safeguards expert, and/or Project Manager and other consultants and officials for training, stakeholder support and consultation
30	Low value grants to CSOs to support forest-friendly enterprise. Estimated average of two grants per year at $32K per grant.
31	Training and capacity-building events for rural citizens and entrepreneurs. Estimated monthly multi-day events and weekly consultative sessions around each of the four NFRs.
32	International consultant on marketing and promotion for tourism in NFRs -- 12 weeks at $3000 per week in year 2 (total $36,000)
33	Social/environmental safeguards and gender expert -- 3 weeks/year at $1000 per week, years 1-5; ($15,000) National consultant on marketing and promotion for tourism in NFRs -- 12 weeks at $1000/week in year 2. ($12,000)
34	Contracted services in promotion of tourism, upgrading facilities and trail/entrance infrastructure. Daily rates and duration of assignments will vary depending on specific identified needs. This budget line reflects an estimate of $6000 per year for promotion of tourism, plus $12,000 per year for facility and infrastructure upgrades ($9000 in year 5).
35	Contracted services on restoration, fire protection, maintenance, etc in the seven NFRs targeted in this output. Specific services to be determined during initial years of project but are expected to be similar to services provided in Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 in the four focal NFRs. This line item is based on an estimate of partial support for seven fire towers and early warning systems ($30K per tower and system), and partial support for seven nurseries ($20K per nursery), plus miscellaneous other services based on the greatest need and impact potential in the NFRs.
36	Workshops for dissemination of best practices. Costs, including space rental and associated services, will vary by specific venue.
37	Verification consultants, promotion, marketing of e-cooking devices in northern Tanzania. Estimate of $1000 per week of services delivered, including 45 weeks for promotion in Years 1 and 2; 15 weeks for promotion in years 3-

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
	5; and 15 person-weeks for verification in years 1-5. This item comprises items 14-16 of the Gender Action Plan. ($210,000)
38	Travel between cities (Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Same, possibly others) for consultations and support. Cost includes driver services, lodging, and per diem.
39	Technical specialists engaged by UNCDF to coordinate market research, outreach among private-sector stakeholders, design and implementation of subsidy instruments, research and development on digital connectivity and use of data, etc. Average $2000 per person-week throughout project period, with more concentrated effort in year 1 (49 person-weeks) and year 2 (36.5 person-weeks), and reduced effort in years 3-5 (24 person-weeks).
40	Performance-based payments for distributors of e-cooking devices. Here we estimate an average payment of $50 per discounted device delivered and verified, for a maximum of 15,500 devices. Specific subsidy amounts will be confirmed during the project period.
41	Travel by private-sector energy/transport expert, safeguards expert, and/or Project Manager to sites in northern Tanzania for planning and monitoring of charging stations
42	Social/environmental safeguards and gender expert -- 5 weeks at $1000 per week, years 1-5. ($25,000) Private-sector energy/transport expert 8 weeks at $1000/week, years 1-3 ($8,000)
43	Contracted services for installation of station for e-vehicle charging and battery swaps (partial). The project expects to cover 15 percent, which is $132,000 of the total costs of this installation, with the remainder to be covered by cost-sharing partners, mostly from the private sector. Estimate cost of eight such stations, each costing $110,000 -- totaling $880,000.
44	PIU monitoring and reporting expert -- Total FTE salary is $120,000 from Yr 1-5 ($2000/month). Out of this, 30 percent of FTE ($36,000) is covered under this line. (The remaining will be charged under BN 45, 49 & 53)
45	PIU monitoring and reporting expert -- Total FTE salary is $120,000 from Yr 1-5 ($2000/month). Out of this, 10 percent of FTE ($12,000) is covered under this line. (The remaining will be charged under BN 44, 49 & 53)
46	Contracted services in database and platform development for NCMC
47	Media production consultant -- $1000/wk for 8 weeks per year, years 3-5
48	Travel to events organized by UNEP global NZNP platform. Locations and duration to be determined by UNEP. The amounts shown are consistent with the guidance provided by UNEP.
49	PIU monitoring and reporting expert -- 30 percent of FTE ($36,000) in years 1-5. Full-time salary is $24k per year or $2000/month (The remaining will be charged under BN 44, 45, & 53)
50	Cost of meetings and events – variable based on venue. This cost will be covered by UNDP's co-financing amount
51	International Midterm Review consultant -- 10 weeks at $2800 per week ($28,000); International Terminal Evaluation consultant -- 10 weeks at $3000 per week ($30,000)
52	National Midterm Review consultant -- 18 weeks at $1000 per week ($18,000); National Terminal Evaluation consultant -- 20 weeks at $1000 per week ($20,000).
53	PIU monitoring and reporting expert -- Total FTE salary is $120,00 from Yr 1-5 ($2000/month). Out of this, 30 percent of FTE ($36,000) is covered under this line. (The remaining will be charged under BN 44, 45 & 49)
54	For PSC meetings @$2000 per year for year 1-5, total is $10,000
55	For inception workshop -@$15,000 in 1 yr - This activity will be covered by UNDP's co-financing amount
56	Travel to UNEP NZNP global platform steering committee meetings. Project representatives will participate in a subset of these meetings on a rotating basis shared with other NZNP national projects. Locations and duration to be determined by UNEP. The amounts shown are consistent with guidance provided by UNEP.

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
57	Project Manager -- Total FTE salary is $135,000 from Yr 1-5 ($2250/month). Out of this, 67 percent of FTE ($90,450) is covered under this line (the GEF Grant). Administrative and Finance Assistant -- Total FTE salary is $91,920. Out of this, 67 percent of FTE ($61,586) is covered from this line (the GEF Grant). The remaining 33 percent for both positions will be covered from UNDP's Cash co-financing. (see BN 60)
58	Annual financial audit services from an accredited third-party accounting firm. @$10,000/year, total is $50,000.
59	Office equipment and furniture, including four workstations with desk, computer, and monitor (for Project Manager, Administrative/Finance Assistant, PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, and Focal Point in the VPO), plus printer, copier, high-speed modem, and router. This budget category of PMC will also be covered in part by UNDP cash co-financing. ($5,144) See budget note 61.
60	Project Manager -- Total FTE salary is $135,000 from Yr 1-5 ($2250/month). Out of this, 33 percent of FTE ($44,450) is covered under this line (the UNDP's Cash co-financing). Administrative and Finance Assistant -- Total FTE salary is $91,920. Out of this, 33 percent of FTE ($30,334) is covered from this line (UNDP's Cash co-financing). The remaining 67 percent for both positions will be covered from the GEF Grant. (see BN 57)
61	Office equipment and furniture, including four workstations with desk, computer, and monitor (for Project Manager, Administrative/Finance Assistant, PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert, and Focal Point in the VPO), plus printer, copier, high-speed modem, and router. The sum on this line is to be covered by UNDP cash co-financing. This expense is also being covered in part by the GEF grant. ($5,296) See budget note 59. This activity will be covered by UNDP's co-financing amount.
62	Cost of monitoring and planning meetings during project implementation. This activity will be covered by UNDP's co-financing amount. ($67, 820)

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 the United Republic of Tanzania and UNDP, signed on 30 May 1978. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the United Republic of Tanzania ("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.

RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, 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:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. 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;

    iii. 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;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. 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.

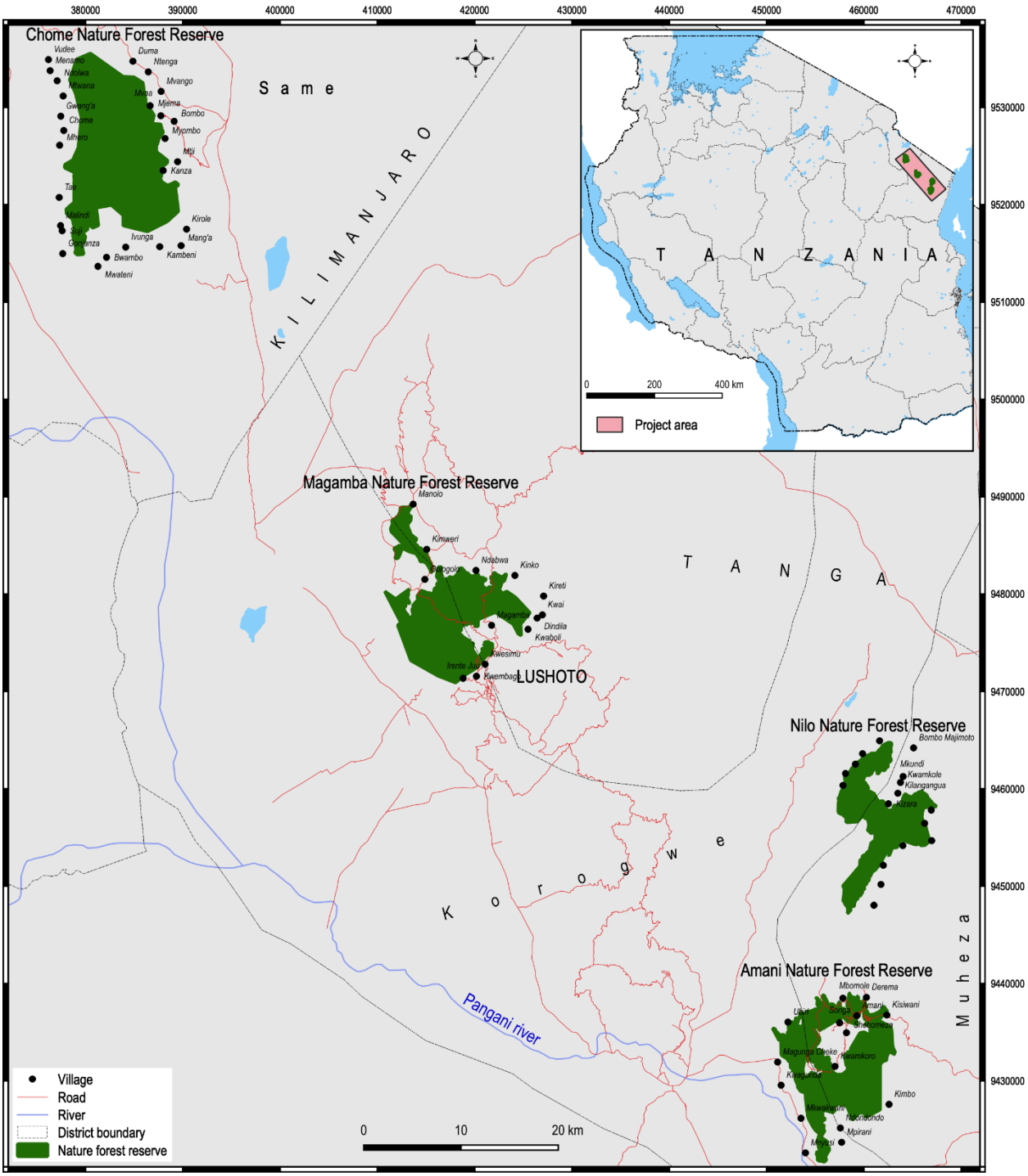
Mandatory Annexes

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template
(Attached Separately)

Annex 2: GEF execution support letter
(Draft letter attached separately)

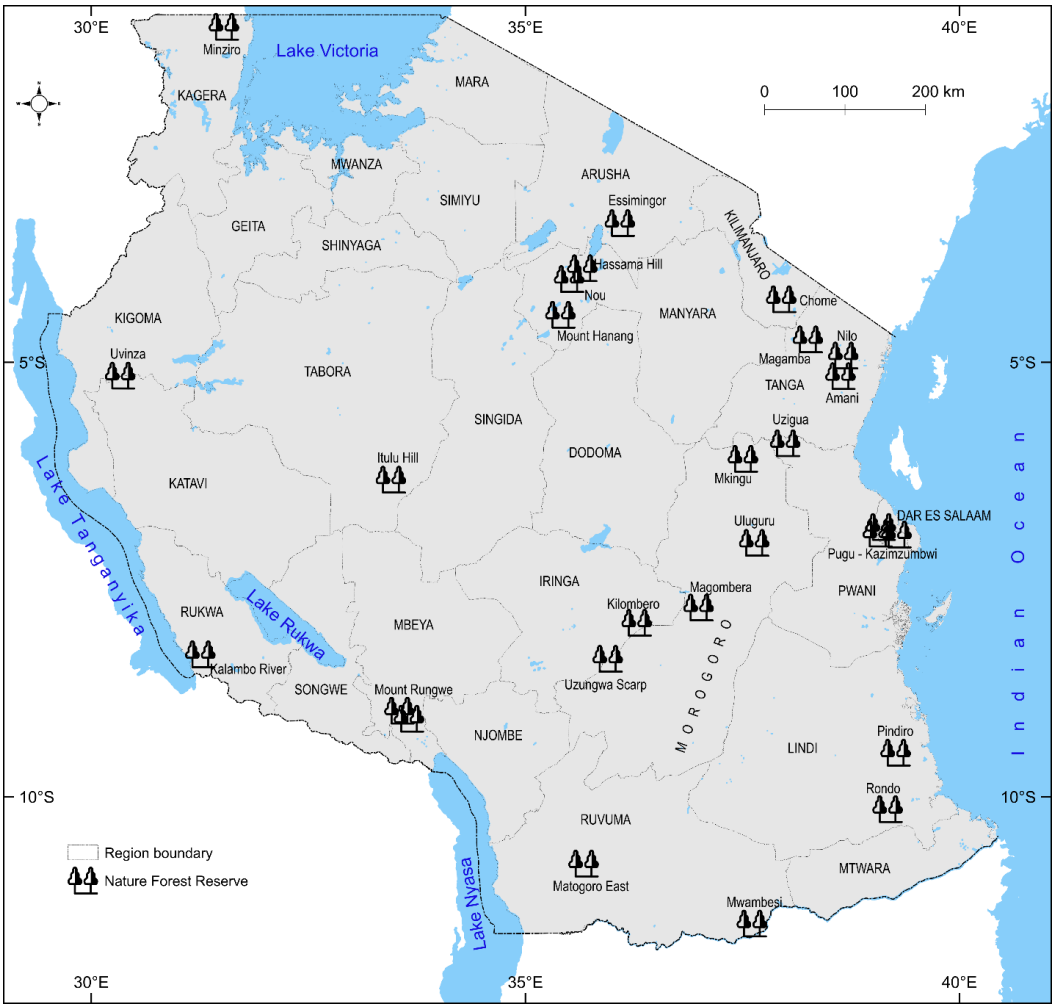
Annex 3: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Map of Focal Nature Forest Reserves and Surrounding Villages



Map of All Nature Forest Reserves Targeted for Project Interventions

(Including Scale-Up Work in Output 2.5)



Chome Nature Forest Reserve: between 4º10' – 4º25' South and between 37º53' - 38º 00' East

Magamba Nature Forest Reserve: 4°40' South and 38°15' East

Nilo Nature Forest Reserve: 4°55’ South and 38°37’- 38°40’ East

Amani Nature Forest Reserve: between 5°05’ - 5°14’ South and 38°40‘- 38°32’ East

Annex 4: Multi Year Work Plan

Please see Section IV (Results and Partnerships) of the Project Document narrative for more details on planned outputs and activities.

Output	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1.1. Nature-positive solutions and net-zero roadmap integrated into NDC and LEDS	*Activity 1.1.1.* Deliver analysis and recommendations on nature-positive solutions, especially involving forest protection, to be included in the LT-LEDS																			
			Activity 1.1.2. Support development of scenarios to be reflected in the LT-LEDS, including at least one scenario for full carbon neutrality by 2050, with analysis of costs and sectoral socioeconomic impacts																	
							Activity 1.1.3. Develop a roadmap to carbon neutrality by 2050, to be considered for inclusion in the LT-LEDS, including actions, timetables, responsible parties, and a monitoring plan												
							Activity 1.1.4. Support the development of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to be contained in the LT-LEDS, including assessment of potential actions and relevant safeguards to be recommended in the net-zero roadmap												
					Activity 1.1.5 .Support updates to Tanzania's NDC in alignment with the LT-LEDS and with new monitoring and reporting conducted by the National Carbon Monitoring Centre under Output 4.1.															
Output 1.2. Modeling support from NZNP global platform			*Activity 1.2.1.* Organize and implement delivery of modeling tools and training from the NZNP global platform																	
						Activity 1.2.2. Deliver ongoing technical support to the VPO, the National Carbon Monitoring Centre, TFS, and other agencies in applying these tools														
Output 1.3. Stakeholder dialogue and interagency coordination established for NZNP implementation					*Activity 1.3.1.* Support the VPO and national agencies in informing stakeholders about LT-LEDS development (including forest-adjacent communities, women and women's groups, and private-sector entities) and inviting input into the SESA, LEDS and net-zero roadmap															
					Activity 1.3.2. Support the VPO in coordinating the participation of all relevant government agencies, including regional and local government authorities as appropriate, in the development of the LEDS and net-zero roadmap															
Output 1.4. Development of corresponding adjustments policy framework			*Activity 1.4.1.* Support the VPO and National Carbon Monitoring Centre in developing corresponding adjustments policy framework																	
						Activity 1.4.2. Conduct capacity building on corresponding adjustments for implementers of the regulations														
							Activity 1.4.3. Review the National Carbon Trading Guidelines to integrate corresponding adjustments under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement												
Output 1.5. Training and capacity-building in coordination with NZNP global platform				*Activity 1.5.1.* Travel by project staff/beneficiaries to three peer-to-peer capacity-building workshops on NZNP planning				*Activity 1.5.1.* Travel by project staff/beneficiaries to three peer-to-peer capacity-building workshops on NZNP planning								*Activity 1.5.1.* Travel by project staff/beneficiaries to three peer-to-peer capacity-building workshops on NZNP planning			
									Activity 1.5.2. Travel by project staff/beneficiaries on one study tour on NZNP planning organized by UNEP											
				Activity 1.5.3. Travel by project				*Activity 1.5.3.* Travel by project				*Activity 1.5.3.* Travel by project					*Activity 1.5.3.* Travel by project			

Output	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
				staff/beneficiaries to two regional peer-to-peer workshops, and two regional training workshops for financial institutions				staff/beneficiaries to two regional peer-to-peer workshops, and two regional training workshops for financial institutions				staff/beneficiaries to two regional peer-to-peer workshops, and two regional training workshops for financial institutions				staff/beneficiaries to two regional peer-to-peer workshops, and two regional training workshops for financial institutions				
					Activity 1.5.4. Organize a country clinic on NZNP planning and/or financing															
Output 2.1. Development and implementation of enhanced management plans for forest reserves and surrounding buffer areas in northern Tanzania			*Activity 2.1.1.* Conduct climate vulnerability and risk assessment for the four NFRs and their buffer zones, including generation of baseline information, preparation of updated profiles, and recommendation of adaptation/mitigation measures				*Activity 2.1.2.* Prepare subsidiary plans and guidelines supplemental to the general management plans that incorporate the recommended climate change adaptation and mitigation measures both in the NFRs and in the surrounding community lands													
					Activity 2.1.3. Develop and implement new Integrated Fire Management Plans in the four NFRs, including awareness creation for all the 85 adjacent villages.Establish and maintain fire breaks in the fire hotspots, procure fire management equipment for the four reserves, and deploy forest fire warning systems, fire-incidence reporting, and information management systems.													
							Activity 2.1.4. Facilitate consultations and develop mechanisms for coordinated land management with the two enclaves within Amani NFR												
											Activity 2.1.5. Build technical capacity of the four NFRs' staff to execute climate change interventions into reserves' management plans, in coordination with LEDS development and capacity-building activity of Component 1 and Activity 2.1.2.									
						Activity 2.1.6. Support implementation of expanded routine patrol and boundary protection activities of the four NFRs, including joint patrols supported by village natural resource committees													
						Activity 2.1.7. Implement training in conjunction with expanded patrol and boundary protection activity to ensure protection of human rights, including the rights and safety of women													
											Activity 2.1.8. Provide forest surveillance facilities for the village natural resource committees										
Output 2.2. Technical and operational support for forest restoration in the NFRs and community lands			*Activity 2.2.1.* Establish and capacitate operation of new and expanded tree nurseries in Chome, Magamba, and Amani NFRs and surrounding villages throughout the project period, with a total capacity of at least 920,000 seedlings annually																	
			Activity 2.2.2 .Establish, in collaboration with other partners, at least 12 satellite tree nurseries in selected villages with high demand, remote from the central nurseries, including at least three for each NFR																	
							Activity 2.2.3. Restore degraded forest patches within the NFR by removal of invasive species and reforestation with native trees, with engagement of village communities as paid participants												
				Activity 2.2.4. Rehabilitate, restore and reforest corridors and buffer zones outside the NFRs, including but not limited to 310 hectares of community lands between Amani and Nilo NFRs, and the Derema, Semdoe and Segoma Forest Reserves, with engagement of village residents as paid participants															
									Activity 2.2.5 .Facilitate verification of net GHG emissions reductions from reforestation projects, and										

Output	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
									establishment of linkages with accreditation and markets for carbon credits											
			Activity 2.2.6. Conduct ecological and social impact assessments of nurseries and associated restoration efforts, including wildlife surveys and assessment of ecosystem niches before and after restoration					*Activity 2.2.6.* Conduct ecological and social impact assessments of nurseries and associated restoration efforts, including wildlife surveys and assessment of ecosystem niches before and after restoration				*Activity 2.2.6.* Conduct ecological and social impact assessments of nurseries and associated restoration efforts, including wildlife surveys and assessment of ecosystem niches before and after restoration							
Output 2.3. Capacity-building, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves			*Activity 2.3.1.* Identify and confirm forest-friendly enterprise types eligible for technical and investment support.																	
	Activity 2.3.2. Establish the process (including screening for social and environmental risk), criteria, forms, and delivery mechanism for low-value grants for forest-friendly enterprise implemented by CSOs																			
			Activity 2.3.3. Provide training to local community members around all four NFRs on the low-value-grants procedure, with a special emphasis on delivery to women and women's organizations																	
				Activity 2.3.4. Select winning applicants and deliver grants, with a target of at least 50 percent of the grants to be awarded to projects serving women or other marginalized groups																
				Activity 2.3.5. Support winning bidders in preparation of environmental/social impact assessments, where applicable																
				Activity 2.3.6. Deliver technical assistance on market assessment, business planning, business operations, supply chain management, and promotion to winning applicants and other interested enterprises that satisfy forest-friendly criteria																
															Activity 2.3.7. Evaluate impact of enterprises receiving low-value grants and technical assistance in terms of job creation						
			Activity 2.3.8. Ensure coordination with local government councils via the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government)																	
Output 2.4.Operationalization of Government Notice 85 on concessions for tourist operations and facilities in protected areas			*Activity 2.4.1.* Identify and prioritize ecotourism activities to be facilitated in each of the NFRs																	
					Activity 2.4.2. Identify, package and market products and services in each NFR in collaboration with other stakeholders including Mkomazi National Park and tour operators															
					Activity 2.4.3. Maintenance and improvement of existing access roads in collaboration with the respective district councils and the Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA), including resurfacing, grading and installing drainage systems															

Output	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			Activity 2.4.4. Develop and upgrade ecotourism infrastructure in the four NFRs (e.g. viewpoints, lookouts, elevated boardwalks) by clearing vegetation, resurfacing, repairing steps, improving drainage, and creating and maintaining directional and informational signage																	
					Activity 2.4.5. Develop and upgrade ecotourism facilities within the NFRs e.g. camping sites (tents, lodges)															
					Activity 2.4.6. Develop and install formal access and control points to the reserves (e.g. gates/boom control points)															
			Activity 2.4.7. Facilitate private sector and community engagement in tourism services in relevant private lands and community lands, in accordance with the social/environmental safeguards and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan																	
			Activity 2.4.8. Promote private-sector opportunities to apply for concessions																	
			Activity 2.4.9. Develop the respective products and implement website improvements on tourism opportunities in the NFRs																	
								Activity 2.4.10. Develop and implement a digital marketing strategy linked to other tourism marketing systems to attract domestic and especially foreign tourists to visit the respective NFRs											
												Activity 2.4.11. Facilitate partnerships including hosting visits to the NFRs for targeted tour operators and tourism agencies/associations to publicise attractions and services available in the reserves										
					Activity 2.4.12. Develop benefit sharing model of generated revenues with communities															
			Activity 2.4.13. Support employment of local community members in new ecotourism activity in protected areas, with a special focus on women, including training of community-based tour guides, direct employment of local communities, procurement of locally produced supplies																	
Output 2.5. Operationalization of general management plans and nature-based conservation benefits throughout other NFRs											*Activity 2.5.1.* Facilitate enterprise development for job creation and sustainable, non-extractive livelihoods in and around NFRs via technical support and linkages with financing where available										
											Activity 2.5.2 .Support capacity development to enhance planning and implement adaptation initiatives to reduce use of forests in village-owned and village-managed lands										
											Activity 2.5.3. Establish local community institutions and build their capacity to secure and manage land and water resources										
											Activity 2.5.4 .Facilitate development and management of village land forest reserves, and with planning for sustainable pastoral/communal land uses										
											Activity 2.5.5. Restore degraded lands in village lands, including pastureland and rangelands, and thereby connect forested landscapes										
Output 3.1. Investment, training, and promotional support for electric cooking in urban centers and forest-adjacent villages of northern Tanzania		*Activity 3.1.1.*Provide consultative support to private-sector distributors and sellers of e-cooking equipment on market development in northern Tanzania																		
			Activity 3.1.2. Promote electric cooking devices in northern Tanzania through advertising, demonstrations, training events, and other outreach campaigns, with documentation of participation by both male and female audience members																	
			*Activity 3.1.3.*Support the local implementation of digital metering and pay-as-you-go arrangements to increase affordability of e-cooking devices *Activity 3.1.5.*Implement performance-based payment system to compensate e-cooking equipment sellers upon verified sale of discounted,																	

Output	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			digitally enabled e-cooking devices, with the possibility of additional incentive payments upon verification of continued operation after a given period of time after purchase																	
					*Activity 3.1.4.*Support linkages among digital metering, carbon credits, and special tariffs for electric cooking, in consultation with UpEnergy (implementer of pilot carbon credit project) and TANESCO															
			*Activity 3.1.5.*Implement performance-based payment system to compensate e-cooking equipment sellers upon verified sale of discounted, digitally enabled e-cooking devices, with the possibility of additional incentive payments upon verification of continued operation after a given period of time after purchase																	
					*Activity 3.1.6.*Deliver targeted training for aspiring food service entrepreneurs (especially women) based on e-cooking in the communities in buffer zones around the four focal NFRs in coordination with Output 2.3.															
															*Activity 3.1.7.*Monitor, assess, document, and evaluate results in terms of market uptake of devices; demographic breakdown of purchasers and users; device use and associated energy use; impact in terms of avoided wood use; and user satisfaction.						
					*Activity 3.1.8.*Prepare e-waste management plan for electric cooking devices distributed by the project															
			*Activity 3.1.9.*Ensure coordination of all work under this output with the clean cooking strategy of the Ministry of Energy, and provide broader support for the operationalization of this strategy, as needed.																	
Output 3.2. Technical and partial investment support for e-vehicle charging stations along key roadways in northern Tanzania		*Activity 3.2.1.*Facilitate a dialogue among the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Transport/Tanzania Roads Agency (TANROADS), the Ministry of Lands, TANESCO, city officials, district councils, e-vehicle outfitters, tour operators, and other interested parties on financing and establishing e-vehicle charging stations in this corridor																	
			*Activity 3.2.2.*Design a plan, including a blended public-private-donor financing arrangement, for development and operation of the charging stations																	
							*Activity 3.2.3.*Prepare ESIAs for charging stations to be supported by the project, to the full extent required by applicable Tanzanian law													
							*Activity 3.2.4.*Prepare and execute tender for one or more contractors to provide and install the charging stations													
									*Activity 3.2.5.*Cover a share of the costs (up to 20 percent) of these contracted services											
									*Activity 3.2.6.*Monitor and assess use of the charging stations, with calculations of avoided fossil fuel use											
									*Activity 3.2.7.*Provide support to local agencies in ensuring readiness for increased volume of battery waste											
					*Activity 3.2.8.*Develop plan for Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, Tanzania National Parks Authority, Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) Agency for a system of reduced entry fees for electric vehicles																

Output	2025				2026				2027				2028				2029			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
					*Activity 3.2.9.*Develop e-waste management plan aligned with existing national policy for batteries and other components from e-vehicles in northern Tanzania															
																	*Activity 3.2.10.*Assess and document lessons for replication and scaling up			
					Activity 3.2.11.Provide technical and investment support for establishment of battery swap services in conjunction with charging stations															
								Activity 3.2.12.Facilitate the creation of commercial financing options for the purchase of electric motorcycles and three-wheel vehicles by low-income citizens												
Output 4.1. Coordination of NZNP reporting with National Carbon Monitoring Centre				*Activity 4.1.1.*Deliver annual estimates of GHG emissions reductions from project activity to the NCMC																
				*Activity 4.1.2.*Assist the NCMC in monitoring and annual reporting of NDC and NZNP indicators																
Output 4.2. Development of new monitoring, reporting, and learning platforms on forest management and biodiversity					*Activity 4.2.1.*Develop and implement a monitoring and reporting platform for the NFRs															
					*Activity 4.2.2.*Develop a national monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework on biodiversity															
Output 4.3. Knowledge management, knowledge sharing, and dissemination				*Activity 4.3.1.*Compile achievements, success stories and lessons learned from the project																
				*Activity 4.3.2.*Package selected material from Activity 4.3.1 into written and video media for circulation among national agencies, stakeholders, and media channels, as well as international outlets including UNDP websites and newsletters																
				*Activity 4.3.3.*Document and share knowledge products and lessons learnt to the NZNP global platform, including contribution, review and validation of content for the NZNP website																
																			*Activity 4.3.4.*Execute a closing conference in Tanzania on project results	
					*Activity 4.3.5.*Travel by project staff and implementing partner staff to one regional workshop and one training								*Activity 4.3.5.*Travel by project staff and implementing partner staff to one regional workshop and one training							
		*Activity 4.3.6.*Travel by project staff and implementing partner staff to the global IP launch and closure events																*Activity 4.3.6.*Travel by project staff and implementing partner staff to the global IP launch and closure events		

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

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

Project Title: Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection	**Project Number:9634**	**Date: 28-Jun-24**

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that the long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS) and net-zero roadmap fail to gain political support.	Lack of government capacity and political will	LT-LEDS is not adopted or adopted with only weak provisions	**7. STRATEGIC (7.5. Government commitment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	Vice President's Office	Risk Treatment 1.1:The LT-LEDS will be developed in direct alignment with the strategic directions of the Government, including the 2050 Vision, the NDC, and other current and developing commitments.Modeling tools will be applied (Output 2.1) to help identify and optimize benefits in terms of climate, biodiversity, jobs, economic growth, and revenues for the state budget.The project anticipates that the LT-LEDS will also create expanded opportunities for carbon finance (supported additionally by Output 1.4), which should reduce pressure on the state budget and increase political will for adoption of ambitious targets, including the roadmap to net-zero.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
2	There is a risk that despite project interventions, various barriers cause supported forest-adjacent enterprise activity to fail to become profitable and sustainable	Market barriers and lack of capacity	Failure or limited success in raising livelihoods and in reaping benefits of forest protection	**7. STRATEGIC (7.8. Innovating, piloting, experimenting) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29 Click or tap to enter a date.	Tanzania Forest Service, PIU	Risk Treatment 2.1It is understood that entrepreneurship is inherently risky even under the most favorable circumstances.The project will seek to reduce its overall risk by vetting applicants, providing technical support in business planning and market assessment, and diversifying its portfolio of supported enterprise types.The overall investment in forest-adjacent enterprise is projected to constitute a relatively small fraction (about 10 percent) of the total project budget. Risk Treatment Owner: TFS, PIU
3	There is a risk that despite project interventions, demand and supply for electric cooking devices remain weak and/or mismatched, thus leading to shortfalls in achievement of targets for market uptake	Consumer preferences and ability to pay	Low project impact in market transformation and avoided GHG emissions	**2. FINANCIAL (2.2. Value for money) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	UNCDF, PIU	Risk Treatment 3.1:UNCDF's CookFund project employs an integrated approach that seeks to address the market complexities and risks of clean cooking, on both the supply and demand side, through financial, technical, and promotional support.Market research during the PPG phase indicates that there will indeed be interest among suppliers and consumers.Support from the Government in connection with the Ministry of Energy's clean cooking strategy is also expected. Risk Treatment Owner: UNCDF

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
4	There is a risk that unanticipated administrative or co-financing problems lead to delay or failure in the establishment of e-vehicle charging stations …	Administrative issues, slow responsiveness of partners	Delayed implementation and impact	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners' engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU	Risk Treatment 4.1:The project has designed Activity 3.2.1 specifically to try to find consensus among stakeholders in the permissions, ownership structure, and financing of the charging stations.Market research during the PPG phase indicates that there should be interest among the various stakeholders (e-vehicle outfitters and sellers, tour operators, TANESCO, possibly service station owners, and others) in making the charging stations a reality, especially if the Government supports e-transport in connection with national climate policy. Risk Treatment Owner: PIU
5	There is a risk that even with the creation of e-vehicle charging stations, initial cost barriers or other factors cause demand for e-vehicles to remain low	Market readiness, high initial cost	Reduced project impact in market transformation and GHG emissions reductions	**2. FINANCIAL (2.2. Value for money) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU	Risk Treatment 5.1: Market research during the PPG phase indicates that demand among tour operators for electric vehicles is present in northern Tanzania.The project will limit its investment of grant funds into the charging stations, to reduce the risk of wasting GEF resources.As needed, the project may also consider adaptive management measures to help promote awareness of the charging stations and/or the advantages of e-vehicles.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: PIU
6	There is a risk that operational delays with procurement or other actions by the project lead to delays in outputs and/or dampened impact	Inefficient administrative processes	Project delays	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.2. Leadership and management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	UNDP, MNRT	Risk Treatment 6.1:Per the request of the Implementing Partner, and as reflected in the Direct Project Costs Agreement, UNDP will provide execution services associated with international procurement, tapping its extensive network of contacts and its procedural familiarity with tenders and contracting. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MNRT
SE1	There is a risk thatpolicies and strategies may be developed in ways, or include provisions, that do not take full account of social and environmental safeguards	Insufficient stakeholder engagement and attention to risks and impacts	(a) Inadequate participation of all stakeholders; (b) inequitable empowerment of all rightsholders to claim benefits accruing from the agreements/plans; and/or (c) downstream impacts as a result of their implementation, for	**PLEASE SELECT**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE1.1:Social and environmental risks associated with Component 1 on NZNP strategy and Institutional framework within the national long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS) will be assessed through a 'rapid'-Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach (Activity 1.1.4). Stakeholder engagement and participation in the development of the LT-LEDS and net-zero

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	risks and impacts		which there are inadequate mitigation measures					roadmap has been specifically targeted in Output 1.3. See the SESP summary (Annex 5) and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) for full details on the SESA and planned stakeholder engagement actions. Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE2	There is a risk that project activities may be planned and formulated without adequate stakeholder consultation, resulting in some stakeholders - not being fully engaged in, supportive of, or benefitting from project activities	Inadequate planning and execution of stakeholder engagement	Potential beneficiaries being left behind, poor community engagement and support	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.12. Stakeholder engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE2.1:During the PPG phase, the development of the Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Action Plans was informed by field visits and consultations with all relevant governance structures in all the four NFRs. The design of project activities has been shaped by the findings of the stakeholder and gender analysis and action plans, to avoid/minimize this risk. As part of the rapid-SESA process (see SESP Risk 1), stakeholder identification and prioritization in NFR communities will be further refined and the opportunities and constraints to engage with different stakeholder groups will be assessed. Consultation arrangements throughout the project will be structured specifically to include the poor and other vulnerable groups, across the community, applying FPIC where relevant.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Stakeholder consultation will also be central to the methodology of the scoped ESIAs which will, in all aspects, pay particular attention to the needs of the vulnerable groups. The project will follow the participatory procedures provided for in Tanzanian policy for ensuring adequate stakeholder engagement. To avoid further risks, mitigation measures will be put in place through implementation of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Gender Action Plan and operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism which will be developed in consultation with communities, building on any existing mechanisms which may already be in place and is well understood by stakeholders, but ensuring alignment with the UNDP SES. The SEP and GAP will be refined and updated based on information emerging from the consultations and risk assessments carried out at project start. The SEP will comply with the requirements of a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as described in the UNDP Guidance on Stakeholder Engagement.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE3	There is a risk that project activities will be implemented on land occupied or accessed by NFR communities or land-users who collectively meet the criteria specified under UNDP Standard 6, with potential impacts on their livelihood opportunities, access to land or resources, or traditional practices (even where these practices may be inconsistent with current regulatory frameworks).	Inadequate attention to legal status and rights of affected communities	Damage to community livelihoods and their cultural heritage	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE3.1: Preliminary consultations that are broadly consistent with the principles of FPIC were carried out during the PPG and documented. During the PPG phase, a preliminary Social Inclusion Planning Framework for NFR Communities (aligned with the requirements of an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework – IPPF) will be developed. This framework will ensure that communities will be appropriately engaged in the identification and assessment of impacts (especially for activities which are yet to be fully elaborated, or for which exact sites have yet to be selected i.e Minigrids sites and sites for construction of charging stations), and the development of mitigations, in accordance with Standard 6 requirements, while working in alignment with national policy. This framework also outlines the procedures that will be required for development of a fully elaborated Social Inclusion Plan for NFR communities. The rapid-SESA process (see Risk 1) will be conducted to inform the planning processes for

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								development of NZNP strategy (output 1.1) to determine if there are any gaps between national consultation processes required under Tanzanian policy and the UNDP SES requirements for FPIC under Standard 6 and will specify steps or actions required to address these gaps. Site-specific social and cultural impacts from on-ground activities (relevant to each NFR community will be identified and assessed as part of scoped or targeted environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) carried out for each project site. The main requirements for addressing UNDP Standard 6, as laid out in UNDP's SES Policy and Supplemental Guidance on Standard 6, should be applied to on-ground activities. Free, prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) should be applied whenever a project area has Indigenous People'. As is standard practice in Tanzania, the consent of village councils will be required before proceeding with these activities (mainly on-ground activities under Component 2 and 3). The FPIC process will follow established procedures for community engagement that apply in Tanzania and will be fully

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								documented throughout the project cycle. The Social Inclusion Planning Framework for NFR Communities will be developed during the PPG phase to guide the preparation of a Social Inclusion Plan for Communities (meeting the requirements for an Indigenous Peoples Plan as described in the UNDP SES Policy Guidance) during project implementation and informed by the scoped assessments and consultations carried out for each NFR. Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE4	There is a risk that project activities might not fully incorporate or adequately reflect views or needs of women and girls and ensure equitable opportunities for their involvement, empowerment and benefit.	Insufficient attention to gender mainstreaming, inadequate engagement of women in project design and implementation	Prolongation or exacerbation of gender inequality, missed opportunity to create socioeconomic benefits related to gender	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE4.1: During the PPG, this risk has been assessed as part of the Gender Analysis (Annex 10). The Gender Action Plan (GAP, also Annex 10) includes interventions to actively promote the role of women and girls in the project activities, and identify the overall gender-disaggregated indicators with a plan for monitoring and evaluation of the project's impact on promoting gender equity and empowerment of women. The GAP will be regularly reviewed and updated to account for gender differentiated impacts

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	Some of the project activities may exacerbate power imbalances between men and women by empowering the men and further marginalizing women, girls, female-headed households, the elderly and the very poor							and the project will monitor the impact and effectiveness of project's gender mainstreaming action plan. As per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, all consultations will be structured to ensure that women's needs are addressed in all community meetings and platforms involving project activities. The design and execution of project activities will also specifically incorporate approaches that will contribute to gender empowerment and equality. Risk Treatment Owner:PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE5	There is a risk that construction of infrastructure and facilities may have temporary detrimental impacts on the health and safety of construction workers, facility staff and/or	Insufficient attention to applicable best practices and regulations	Health and safety risks to workers and adjacent communities	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labour and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE5.1: Labor and occupational hazards will be assessed as part of the scoped ESIAs. The risk of exposure to chemical hazards during construction will be assessed for activities to be carred out in and around the Chome, Magamba, Nilo, and Amani Nature Reserves (for example, in Outputs 2.3, 2.4, and 3.2). Strong hazardous chemicals might be used for pole/timber

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	adjacent communities, and/or might not adhere to international OHS or labour standards							treatment to prevent termite infestation. All construction works must include mitigation measures to ensure that construction activities are conducted in full compliance with national and local regulations governing OHS and the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards – this will be built into the TORs for the company contracted to oversee this work who will be required to prepare a site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to manage the S&E impacts at the subproject level. Impact management measures or design modifications will be incorporated into the scope of work to be carried out by the architectural/civil engineering firm that will be contracted under Outputs 2.3, 2.4, and 3.2 to manage the planning, authorization (including the EIA) construction and services installations of the project. Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE6	There is a risk that poorly designed or executed	Lack of sufficient attention to these risks	Lowered positive impact of climate change and biodiversity	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE6.1: Output 2.3 includes activities specifically designed to ensure close attention to the definitions of

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	project activities on "forest-friendly" enterprise and job creation (Output 2.3) could damage critical or sensitive habitats,	during program design and assessment of eligibility of proposed activity for project support	protection, or even net harm	**conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**			forest-friendly enterprise (Activity 2.3.1) and to support preparation of management plans and safeguards (Activity 2.3.4). These risks will be fully assessed as part of the scoped ESIAs. All relevant partners/groups should be represented in the planning/management and decision makers and stakeholders are engaged in line with the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Management measures will be built into the design and operational plans of project activities, with appropriate measures incorporated into the ESMPs as relevant. Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE7	There is a risk thatan increase in tourist numbers due to increased accommodation facilities may have a variety of unintended social and environmental impacts which	Lack of foresight about potential impacts of economic change	Social and economic disruption	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.7. Cultural heritage) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE7.1: As part of the rapid SESA that will be conducted for Output 2.4, the implications (e.g., cumulative impacts of developing tourism infrastructure, impacts on local and traditional livelihoods, effective participation of marginalized stakeholders, etc.) of tourism development in the NFRs will be assessed. This high-level review will incorporate lessons learned from existing

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	may drive, inter alia social change, influx of jobseekers, commercialization of culture, and over-dependency on tourism incomes							tourism activities in and around Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves. The tourism activities to be implemented in selected NFRs under Outputs 2.4 will be part of the scoped ESIAs. Risks associated to tourism activities might include impacts on local biodiversity and habitats from the construction and operation of infrastructure, impacts on communities from construction activities and influx of workers leading to strain in resources. The construction of tourism infrastructure/services will be contracted to construction companies and an EIA might be required by national legislation. In those cases, the scoped ESIA will be aligned with EIA national requirements. The outcomes of the rapid SESA will be incorporated into the ESMP to include a set of management strategies and actions to mainstream safeguards considerations into tourism development in the NFRs. In those selected NFRs where tourism activities will be implemented, their ESMPs will include the necessary mitigation measures as identified in the scoped ESIAs

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE8	**There is a risk that** spent lithium batteries and other non-biodegradable components of electric vehicles, if not properly disposed of, could cause soil and water pollution from leaching of the expired batteries	As a result of inadequate knowledge of relevant practices, inadequate resources, inadequate enforcement	Damage with impact on water and terrestrial ecosystems, risks to human health	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: There is a risk that… **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 As a r… To: 31-Dec-29	PIU SE which will Safeguards Expert	**PLEASE SELECT** Risk Treatment SE8.1: Increased market uptake of electric cooking devices and especially electric vehicles poses risk to the environment and may need a targeted Environmental scoping-ESIA to determine the extent of the damage and develop an E-waste management plan where relevant mitigation measures can be identified and applied. These measures may include provisions for handling of waste; incentives for individuals that collect and bring faulty items back to the retail shop/distributor for recycling; and/or reverse logistics. E-Waste Management Plans will be developed to guide the handling of electronic waste from e-cooking devices and electric vehicles, under both Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.7) and 3.2 (Activity 3.2.9). Mitigation measures will be provided where these impacts cannot be avoided or where residual impacts remain. Measures will be detailed in the Contractors Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) by the contractors to avoid

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								any adverse impacts from these activities Risk Treatment Owner:PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE9	There is a risk that project benefits are inaccessible to vulnerable and marginalized groups and other vulnerable individuals due to affordability challenges	Underlying socioeconomic limitations of beneficiaries (poverty), inadequate project resources to overcome barriers	Low fulfillment of targeted socioeconomic impact, inequitable distribution of benefits	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.1. Human rights) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE9.1:The Gender Action Plan and Stakeholder Management Plan prepared for the project highlight various social economic activities that can be undertaken by women, men, girls and boys that will enhance the livelihoods of the communities. Outputs 2.3 and 3.1 specifically include financial support to reduce barriers to forest-friendly enterprise and the purchase and use of electric cooking devices. FPIC and other UNDP's SES policy should be applied when engaging the marginalized group to ensure that benefits reach them in a culturally appropriate way taking into account their rights and ownership over the land where the project is undertaken. See Risks 2 and 3 above. Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert
SE10	There is a risk that…	As a result of …	Which will impact in…	**PLEASE SELECT**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely**	From: 01-Jan-25 To: 31-Dec-29	PIU. SE Safeguards Expert	Risk Treatment SE10.1: The project has taken this risk specifically into account in its strategic design, with a focus on

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
					Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**			support for alternative economic activity in Component 2 (Outputs 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4). Under UNDP's SES Policy, A Livelihoods Action Plan is required to mitigate the impacts of any economic displacement or loss of livelihoods communities might experience as a result of such restrictions. The Process Framework, which supplements other forms of assessment (such as a Livelihoods Assessment) establishes a process by which members of potentially affected communities can participate in the design of the activities/outputs that might cause the access restrictions, with the focus being on potential impacts of these restrictions and measures to address them. The potential for economic displacement will be assessed under the scoped ESIAs for on-the-ground interventions that might involve changes in the access and use of lands and natural resources (e.g., promote investment opportunities and incentives for private sector in nature-based solutions under Output 2.3, and operationalization of Government Notice 85 (concessions for ecotourism facilities in national

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood& Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								parks and nature preserves under Output 2.4. These risks will be managed and mitigated through continuous stakeholder engagement and implementation of other relevant plans prepared for the project Risk Treatment Owner: PIU. SE Safeguards Expert PIU. SE Safeguards Expert

Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies/Subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Management		
Project Manager *Rate: $ 2250 per month*	*Full-time for entire project period*	*The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.* <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • *Manage the overall conduct of the project.* • *Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.* • *Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.* • *Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.* • *Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.* • *Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.* • *Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.* • *Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.* • *Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed.* • *Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.* • *Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.* • *Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;* • *Capture lessons learned during project implementation.* • *Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.* • *Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.* • *Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.* • *Prepare the GEF PIR;* • *Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;* • *Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;* • *Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core Indicators.* • *Support the Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation process.*
Administrative and Finance Assistant	*Full-time for entire project period*	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> • *Provide support to the Project Manager in managing and tracking the administrative aspects of the project, including financial planning and reporting according to required schedules and formats*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: $1532 per month		• *Oversee procurement by the project according to relevant Government and UNDP rules* • *Support the Project Manager in coordination and communication regarding support services provided by UNDP* • *Provide general communications and logistical support for the Project Manager and others in the Project Implementation Unit on events, promotion, travel, and other key project activities*
Technical Assistance		
Work across all components		
National expert on gender and social/ environmental safeguards *Rate: $1000 per week*	*20 weeks per year across entire project period*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Oversee the project's implementation of the Gender Action Plan and Environmental and Social Management Framework, as well as the compliance of all project activity with applicable social and environmental regulations* • *Carry out all required monitoring and reporting* • *Oversee execution of stakeholder engagement within specific outputs, in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan* • *Monitor the timely preparation of environmental impact assessments and management plans, intervening and/or engaging the Project Manager as needed* • *Along with the Project Manager, serve as the project's focal point for fielding and addressing any stakeholder inputs and grievances* • *Provide analysis and recommendations to the Project Manager, the VPO, TFS, UNCDF, and project specialists on how to design and implement project activities with equitable engagement of women and economically vulnerable citizens*
Component 1		
International consultant on LT-LEDS (lead developer) *Rate:$3000 per week*	*12 weeks per year in years 2, 3*	*<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>* • *Provide expert guidance to the Vice President's Office in the development of a long-term low-emission development strategy (LT-LEDS) for Tanzania* • *Identify research gaps, sources, and available methodologies for analysis* • *Supervise the national expert on LEDS in research and stakeholder engagement* • *Prepare and present draft LEDS to national officials and stakeholders, including:* • *Assessment of current emissions trends* • *Recommendations on sectoral interventions for low-emissions development* • *At least one net-zero scenario, and a roadmap to achieve this scenario* • *Analysis of uncertainty* • *Analysis of social and economic risks of implementation* • *Analysis of investment needs and potential sources for fulfillment of the LEDS* • *Revise draft LEDS as needed based on stakeholder feedback* • *Provide support to VPO for advancing the strategy to approval*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
International expert on carbon trading *Rate:$3000 per week*	*12 weeks/year in years 2 and 3*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Provide expert guidance to the Vice President's Office in the development of a corresponding adjustments policy framework for Tanzania* • *Conduct research and provide written summary of best practices for development of such frameworks in other countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa* • *Prepare draft corresponding adjustments policy framework, including calculation and verification methodologies, as well as administrative procedures* • *Take account of any input received from the UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub* • *Provide support to VPO for advancing the framework to approval, and for integrating it with existing regulations on carbon trading*
National expert -- focal point in Vice President's Office *$1,880 per month*	Full-time throughout project period (long-term service contract)	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Lead the work of the Vice President's Office in the project, especially with regard to development of the LT-LEDS and corresponding adjustments policy framework for carbon trading* • *Coordinate all needed inputs from government agencies into Component 1* • *Report to the Directorates and the Permanent Secretary of the VPO about issues in the project needing VPO support*
National expert on LT-LEDS *$1000/week*	30 weeks/year in years 1-3, then 20 weeks/year in years 4 and 5	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Support the international expert on LT-LEDS and the VPO Focal Point in research, stakeholder outreach, quantitative analysis of costs and impact, and development of content for the LT-LEDS*
National expert on carbon trading *$1000/week*	*20 weeks/year in years 2-4*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Support the international expert on carbon trading in research and analysis on the corresponding adjustments policy framework, especially within the context of existing regulations and market activity on carbon trading in Tanzania*
Component 2		
International consultant on marketing and promotion for tourism in NFRs *$3000 per week*	*12 weeks in Year 2*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Provide expert guidance to the Tanzania Forest Service in the development and operationalization of an action plan for marketing and promotion of tourism in Chome, Magamba, Nilo, and Amani Nature Forest Reserves, including:* • *Analysis of market barriers and opportunities* • *Identification of target audiences and ways to stimulate their interest in visiting the reserves* • *Identification of specific infrastructure improvements needed for a sustainable flow of tourists and associated revenue* • *Development of specific marketing strategies and materials for promotion of tourism in the NFRs, including online outreach* • *Assessment of socioeconomic and environmental risks and benefits of expanded tourism* • *Preparation of a written report and accompanying materials to be used by TFS in updating existing materials and websites targeting tourists*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
National consultant on forest management *$1000/week*	*12 weeks per year throughout entire project period*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Provide expert guidance to the Tanzania Forest Service in the development and operationalization of enhanced management plans for Nature Forest Reserves, including:* • *Data compilation and analysis on GHG emissions and sequestration* • *Boundary protection and prevention of encroachment* • *Fire prevention, detection, and protection* • *Identification of degraded areas and development of management actions for restoration* • *Plans for implementation of tree nurseries* • *Design and implementation of wildlife surveys* • *Design and implementation of plans for encouraging and reviewing applications for tourism concessions within the reserves*
National consultant on marketing and promotion for tourism in NFRs *$1000 per week*	*12 weeks in Year 2*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Support the international consultant on marketing and promotion for tourism in the NFRs with research, stakeholder outreach, analysis, and planning, including assessments of markets, infrastructure needs and costs, and the sociopolitical and economic dimensions of surrounding villages*
Component 3		
National consultant on the private sector in energy and transport *$1000/week*	*8 weeks per year in Years 1-3*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Coordinate the project's activity on Output 3.2* • *Convene stakeholders and lead the process toward consensus on a public-private partnership for financing electric vehicle charging stations in northern Tanzania* • *Oversee the engagement of contractors and the work of constructing these stations*
Component 4		
Media production consultant *$1000/week*	*8 weeks per year, years 3-5*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Support the PIU monitoring and reporting expert in preparing and disseminating materials for promotion and knowledge-sharing via online and mass media channels* • *Oversight of design and maintenance of project website and web materials to be shared with UNDP and UNEP* • *Preparation and dissemination of press releases* • *Preparation of content to be shared regularly by social media channels, in coordination with UNDP and relevant government agencies*

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
PIU monitoring and reporting expert. *$24K per year.*	*Full-time throughout project period*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Support the Project Manager in all required aspects of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including quantitative assessment of impact* • *Develop and implement a communications strategy for the project, with regard to both individual outputs and the entire project*
Monitoring and Evaluation		
International Midterm Review consultant – *$2800 per week*	*10 weeks in year 3*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Conduct Midterm Review of the project according to relevant templates and guidance from UNDP and GEF, including assessment of its development impact and management effectiveness, and recommendations on how to improve effectiveness of implementation*
International Terminal Evaluation consultant *$3000 per week*	*10 weeks in year 5*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Conduct Terminal Evaluation of the project according to relevant templates and guidance from UNDP and GEF, including assessment of its development impact and management effectiveness*
National Midterm Review consultant – *$1000 per week*	*18 weeks in year 3*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Support International Midterm Review Consultant in preparing Midterm Review according to relevant templates and guidance from UNDP and GEF, including assessment of its development impact and management effectiveness, and recommendations on how to improve effectiveness of implementation* • *Arrange and lead interviews of all key partners and stakeholders to gather their input* • *Compile and analyze written outputs of the project, including policies and plans*
National Terminal Evaluation consultant *$1000 per week*	*20 weeks in year 5*	*Duties and Responsibilities* • *Support International Terminal Evaluation Consultant in preparing Terminal Evaluation according to relevant templates and guidance from UNDP and GEF, including assessment of its development impact and management effectiveness, and recommendations on how to improve effectiveness of implementation* • *Arrange and lead interviews of all key partners and stakeholders to gather their input* • *Compile and analyze written outputs of the project, including policies and plans*

Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

1. Introduction

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the full-sized project *Integrated Net-Zero Nature-Positive Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity Protection in Tanzania* defines the processes by which the project will solicit and receive input from stakeholders throughout project implementation.By providing channels for all stakeholders, including the disadvantaged and vulnerable, effective stakeholder engagement helps to ensure understanding, acceptance, and ownership of the project, thereby strengthening its benefits and sustainability.

The SEP is also a key part of the UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) requirements. Implementation of the SEP will ensure that the project manages social and environmental risks, identified during the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and in the development of the AMP's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).This SEP will be updated as needed according to changes introduced in the full development of the ESMF during implementation.

The SESP has identified the following principles and project-level standards as relevant to the project:

- Overarching Principle:Leave No One Behind
- Programming Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Programming Principle 4: Accountability
- Project- level Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Project- level Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security
- Project- level Standard 4: Cultural Heritage
- Project- level Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples
- Project- level Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions
- Project-level Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

Detailed analysis of these principles and associated risks is presented in the project's SESP and ESMF (Annexes 6 and 10 of the Project Document).

2.Identification of Stakeholders

As part of the PPG development process, the project team identified and connected with numerous stakeholders in the public and private sectors, as well as among donor agencies in forest protection and community development in Tanzania.

Government

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
    - Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS)
        - Amani Nature Forest Reserve
        - Chome Nature Forest Reserve
        - Magamba Nature Forest Reserve
        - Nilo Nature Forest Reserve
    - Tanzania Forest Fund
    - Tanzania National Parks
    - Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority

- Vice President's Office (VPO), Division of Environment
    - GEF Focal Point
    - Climate Change and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Focal Point
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Transport
    - Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit
- President's Office, Planning and Investment
- Office of the Treasury
- Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government

Development partners (GEF Agency)

- UNDP
    - Country Office
    - Climate Hub
    - Consultant team
- UNEP
    - Global NZNP Integrated Program
    - Integrated Assessment for Article 6

Academic institution

- Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology

Non-governmental organizations

- Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
- Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund
- Amani Friends of Nature

Private sector

- Tanzania Association of Tour Operators
- Gadgetronix
- E-Motion

3. Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement during PPG Development

During the Project Preparatory Grant period, UNDP and the project team have sought stakeholder input through the following means.

- Inception Workshop, held on 1-2 February 2024 in Arusha.
- Pre-validation meeting, held on 25-26 March in Morogoro.
- A Validation Workshop, held on 25 April 2024 in Dar es Salaam.

The Inception Workshop and Validation Workshop attracted a wide range of participants, including most of the stakeholders listed above. The pre-validation meeting involved a smaller set of key government agencies invited by the Implementing Partner.

For all of these meetings, accompanying agenda were prepared and made available to all participants. For the pre-validation meeting, key parts of the draft Project Document (Development Challenge, Strategy, Results and

Partnerships, Project Results Framework, Governance and Management Arrangements) were circulated in advance. For the Validation Workshop, a complete draft Project Document (not including annexes) was circulated in advance.

Discussion during all of these engagement events was far-ranging and varied. The discussion directly informed the shaping of the project's strategy and activities.

4. Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation

Purpose and objectives

Stakeholder engagement during project implementation serves several core purposes.

- To ensure that project design and implementation maximally reflect the real conditions and needs of beneficiaries, partners, and others affected by the project
- To ensure that the project identifies and manages social and environmental risks in a complete and timely manner, in fulfillment of all requirements of the SESP, ESMF, and site-specific ESMP where applicable
- To ensure understanding, acceptance, and ownership of the project, thereby strengthening its benefits and sustainability
- To ensure that stakeholders have a clear and accessible mechanism for airing and redress of grievances.

Activities, methods, and media for stakeholder engagement and communication

The stakeholder engagement launched during the PPG phase will continue throughout project implementation.The core activities of the SEP include the following:

- An Inception Workshop, to be held within two months of the launch of the project.
- Output 1.3 explicitly seeks to inform and engage stakeholders, including both government agencies and local communities, in the development of the LT-LEDS and the net-zero roadmap.
- Stakeholder engagement is deeply woven into all of Component 2, including
    - Capacity-building for NFR staff (Output 2.1)
    - Engagement of local community members in restoration efforts (Output 2.2)
    - Outreach and support to civil society organizations and village councils to promote engagement in the small grants program (Output 2.3)
    - Direct support to grant recipients on market assessment and business planning (Output 2.3)
    - Facilitation of engagement of the private sector and communities in expanded tourism in the NFRs and other protected areas (Output 2.4, Activity 2.4.7)
    - Engagement and training of forest-adjacent communities in western and central Tanzania (Output 2.5)
- Output 3.1 involves extensive direct engagement of private-sector suppliers as well as promotional outreach to consumers about e-cooking devices.
- Output 3.2 explicitly includes a stakeholder dialogue (Activity 3.2.1) on the permissions, ownership structure and shared financing arrangement for the e-vehicle charging stations.
- Knowledge management in Component 4 will target a wide audience, including government agencies, the private sector, and especially the general public in Tanzania.
- Stakeholder engagement and donor coordination are specifically built into the governance structure of the project.

- The risk that stakeholders (especially women and vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) would be left behind is specifically recognized in the Social and Environmental Screening (Annex 6) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9), with specific management actions set forth.
- Engagement of women will be implemented in various ways, as noted in the Gender Action Plan (Annex 10)

Disclosure and accessibility of information

Marginalized stakeholders in areas served by the project have been preliminarily identified during the PPG phase as part of the SESP. These groups include indigenous communities (Sambaa, Pare, Zigua, and Mbugu) in Lushoto and Korogwe district within Magamba Nature Forest Reserve., as well as women-headed households, children-headed households and the elderly.

For each group, the following measures will be in place as part of the stakeholder engagement, taking into account their involvement in each project component:

- Identify limitations for understanding project information and participating in consultation process (e.g. language differences, literacy limitations, lack of transportation, accessibility of venues, disability, constraints as a result of cultural norms, decision-making power). All communication will be available in English, but as needed, translations of printed material, written and spoken communication will be available in Swahili and other local languages.

- Develop measures to support and accommodate engagement (e.g. provide information in accessible formats, choose convenient locations for consultations, ensure venues are accessible, provide transportation to meetings, change time of meetings to accommodate needs, provide facilitation and explain complex issues and terminology, provide support workers for assisting participants with disabilities, provide simultaneous interpretation (including sign language).

Engagement of women in support of gender action and gender mainstreaming (Diversity, Inclusion, and Gender Balance)

The inclusion of women and other relevant groups will be made possible by active efforts to ensure access and to conduct discussions and assessments with a specific eye to the gender context. In particular, the project will integrate these elements into its approach.

1) Deliberate recruitment efforts to ensure that women are engaged in planning, implementing, and receiving support across all components and activities, especially the forest-friendly enterprise support in Output 2.3
2) Engagement with women's civil society organizations (CSO) to distribute information and delivery support to women through the CSO's established, trusted channels, especially in Output 2.3
3) Scheduling of meetings at times and locations most suitable to ensure women's participation
4) Conducting context-specific gender analysis to assess participation, benefits, and risks of the minigrid pilot and productive use activities.
5) Tracking of actions and indicators according to the Gender Action Plan.

5. SEP Implementation: Resources, Responsibilities, and Timeline

While all project team members, including the Project Manager and Project Steering Committee, bear responsibility for stakeholder engagement, the project plans the hire of two national experts whose roles have particularly high relevance to stakeholder engagement. These include:

- A social and environmental safeguards and stakeholder engagement expert (20 weeks per year). This person will be responsible for management of all activities in this SEP=
- A finance and private-sector expert (full-time), responsible for coordinating and compiling private-sector stakeholder input.

The cost of travel and workshops has also been budgeted accordingly.

Table 1 below provides a summary of key stakeholder groups, planned engagement actions, responsible parties, and timetables.

Table 1. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

#	Stakeholder category	Engagement approach[28]	Type of Information (shared and collected)	Communication channels or methods	Frequency[29]	Responsible parties
1	Government agencies	Collaborate / Partner	National policies and strategies; data on key GHG, biodiversity, economic, and social indicators; project planning and results	Meetings of Project Steering Committee and Technical Committee; Vice President's Office to be engaged constantly by presence of embedded full-time staff member; progress updates, emails, reports, workshops	Very frequent	Project Implementation Unit (PIU); Vice President's Office (Responsible Party for Component 1);Project Steering Committee; Technical Committee
2	Development Partners	Consult	Updates on project planning and implementation, co-financing opportunities	Periodic teleconference and in-person meetings, circulation of documents	Less frequent	PIU, Project Steering Committee as needed
3	Nature Forest Reserve management and staff	Involve	Management plans, including budgets; technical analyses and associated data on forest inventory, health, and biodiversity	Direct communication with PIU and Tanzania Forest Service (Responsible Party) – meetings, email, messages, teleconference calls, etc.	Very frequent	PIU; Tanzania Forest Service (TFS -- Responsible Party for Component 2)
4	Village councils in forest-adjacent settled areas	Collaborate / Partner/Consult	Project strategy, activities, and results; consultation on national policy in Component 1; opportunities for program support, especially in Output 2.3;consultation on ecotourism support and job opportunities in Output 2.4; outreach regarding	Meetings in villages, to be conducted in Swahili with translation as needed	Very frequent	PIU; TFS; consultant on forest management; consultant on social/environmental safeguards and gender

[28] Inform (provide stakeholders with balanced and objective information to assist them with understanding developments, progress, issues, opportunities and solutions). Consult (obtain feedback from stakeholders on design, findings, analyses, options and/or decisions). Involve (Work directly with stakeholders throughout the process to ensure concerns and/or views are consistently understood and considered. Collaborate (Collaborate with stakeholders as partners throughout the process, including in the analyses and development of solutions and in making decisions).

[29] Where Very frequent is likely to be ongoing or at least once a month, Frequent is likely to be monthly to quarterly, Less frequent: once or twice a year and Occasional: on an ad hoc basis, but with all general information readily available for access.

#	Stakeholder category	Engagement approach[28]	Type of Information (shared and collected)	Communication channels or methods	Frequency[29]	Responsible parties
			clean cooking in Output 3.1. Environmental and social impact assessment is associated with all project activities.			
5	Women	Consult and Involve	Project strategy, activities, and results; consultation on national policy in Component 1; opportunities for program support, especially in Output 2.3; consultation on ecotourism support and job opportunities in Output 2.4; outreach regarding clean cooking in Output 3.1. Environmental and social impact assessment associated with all project activities.	Specific gender engagement as captured in gender action plan (Annex **Error! Reference source not found.**), in coordination with broader community engagement (see preceding row), led by consultant on social/environmental safeguards and gender	Very frequent	PIU, consultant on social/environmental safeguards and gender
6	Private sector	Involve	Project activities on forest-friendly enterprise, clean cooking, and e-transport; associated planning and environmental/social impact assessment	Direct engagement in bilateral and group meetings, led by consultants on private sector and on social/environmental safeguards and gender	Very frequent	PIU, consultant on private sector, consultant on social/environmental safeguards and gender
7	People with disabilities	Inform	Project activities and opportunities for program support	Specific recruitment in coordination with broader community engagement (see preceding row of this table).	Occasional	PIU, consultant on social/environmental safeguards and gender
8	General public	Inform	Project activities, achievements, and opportunities for program support. Importance and benefits of forest conservation	Media outreach and events	Occasional	PIU (M&E and communications specialist); media consultant

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Project will follow a policy of zero tolerance for actions that are detrimental to or negatively affect stakeholders especially those in the marginalized and vulnerable category. The ESMF developed possible preventative and response measures specific to the circumstances together with relevant stakeholders. The suggested measures include respect for confidentiality; adjustments to medium and timing of communications, meetings, transportation; use of trusted intermediaries, interpreters, facilitators and other consultants; clear response protocols for notification, reporting, and support for protection strategies.

Furthermore, and as part of the project's compliance with the UNDP SES requirements, the project shall ensure setting up a suitable Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This includes a procedure for stakeholders and affected communities to express their grievances and communicate their recommendations to the project team, as well as a procedure for the project team to address these grievances by taking the necessary actions, i.e. providing clarifications, opening investigations, and/or making changes to the project's implementation plan as may be required.

In the area of ensuring open communication on grievances, the project intends to implement the following measures:

1) A box will be installed at the pilot project site, with paper and writing implements for people to submit grievances or other notes. These boxes will be checked on a regular basis by the project's social and environmental safeguards expert to check for new comments from stakeholders.
2) The phone numbers for the Project Manager and social and environmental safeguards expert will be displayed at several sites around the pilot locations.

The responsibility of addressing the grievances will depends on the nature of the grievance. Nevertheless, the Project Manager and social and environmental safeguards expert will be responsible for following up until actions are taken to close a grievance, including communicating with relevant persons and/or authorities on behalf of the project. Further details on the GRM will be developed during Year 1 of project implementation and prior to starting the work on the pilot project(s).

In addition to the GRM, stakeholders will be informed of the availability of UNDP's Accountability Mechanism (Stakeholder Response Mechanism, SRM, and Social and Environmental Compliance Unit, SECU) as additional avenues of grievance redress.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

Annual reporting of progress toward project implementation according to the project's M&E plan will include monitoring of any gender, environmental and social risks and related management plans, including this SEP. Feedback from stakeholder engagements will be reported back to project-affected and broader stakeholder groups using a relevant channel or media which may include verbal feedback, tailored newsletters/bulletins or sharing of social and environmental assessment reports or monitoring reports.

As project information changes, the SEP will be reviewed and modified accordingly to ensure its effectiveness in securing meaningful and effective stakeholder participation. Hence, the SEP presented in this document will undergo continuous review by the Project Manager and social and environmental safeguards expert throughout the project lifetime, who will report the Project Steering Committee. Similarly, the scope and focus of the SEP will be modified to reflect lessons learned from the implementation not only of this national NZNP project in Tanzania, but also of other national projects participating in the global NZNPA IP. Equally important is the review of the SEP procedure based on the feedback received from the project team and stakeholders.

Annex 9: Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Submitted separately in PIMS+ and in the GEF portal.

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

(Attached separately)

Definitions

Gender and Sex

The term gender refers to the culturally and socially determined characteristics, values, norms, roles, attitudes and beliefs attributed to women and men through constructed identity in a society. Gender relationships differ from one social setting to another and can change from time to time. Sex refers to the biological difference of women and men.

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming involves the integration of gender concerns into Policies, programmes, projects, monitoring and evaluation processes with the objective of reducing inequalities between women and men. It refers to a process of planning for specific needs of both women and men at all levels, with the ultimate goal of achieving gender equality and equity.

Gender blind

This is a conscious or unconscious way of doing or saying things without recognizing or considering differences in position, needs and feelings based on gender.

Gender Bias

Gender bias occurs when there are gender disparities and differential treatments given to people on the basis of sex such as resources and opportunities for better life.

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination occurs when one sex is treated either better or worse than the other on the basis of sex.

Gender Oppression

Gender oppression is a result of imbalance of power between women and men. Gender oppression occurs when one sex is treated in cruel, harsh manner or made to feel uncomfortable or unhappy in socio-economic and political life.

Gender stereotyping

Gender stereotyping is a way of thinking that persists in people's attitudes and practices and is also often reflected in policies and laws of a country or community.

Gender Division of Labour

Gender division of labour refers to the classification and allocation of tasks for women and men in managing domestic and community activities. Gender division of labour inflicts gender stereotyping.

Gender Violence

Gender violence refers to any act, omission or conduct by means of which physical, sexual or mental suffering is inflicted directly or indirectly, through threat, coercion, or any other means on any person with the purpose of intimidating, punishing, humiliating, maintaining sex stereotyped roles, undermining the security of a person, self-respect or diminishing physical or mental capacities.

Gender and Development

Gender and development refers to the effort of addressing issues concerning equal opportunities for both women and men. The main goal is to change or redress the inequalities between women and men for sustainable development.

Gender Equality

Gender equality refers to equal and fair treatment of women and men members of a community in provision and access to goods and services required to meet their social needs. It includes fair treatment before the law, the undeniable right to life by each member of the community.

Gender Equity

Equity is synonymous with fair opportunity in access to social services. Gender equity therefore means fair opportunity and access to social services for both women and men

Gender/sex disaggregated data

Gender/sex disaggregated data is used for identifying and highlighting the differences for women and men in all aspects of life.

1.0 Gender Analysis and development in Tanzania

Gender analysis is a fundamental component of gender mainstreaming and is used to fully consider the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks and access to/control over resources of women and men (including considerations of intersecting categories of identity such as age, social status, ethnicity, marital status, etc.) given the project's context, and appropriate measures taken to address and promote gender equality and women's empowerment, when relevant.

A gender analysis helps ensure women's and men's equal opportunities to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from project resources, activities and results. A gender analysis provides concrete approaches to address gender inequalities and identifies strategies to advance women's and other marginalized groups' participation and empowerment. It can reveal the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels and how these inequalities may impact the participation of women and other vulnerable social groups in the project. Since neither women nor men form a homogeneous group and gender relations intersect with many categories of social identities, such as religion, political affiliation, ethnicity, social status, age, and sexual orientation, if we don't make those linkages, we run the risk to reinforce the existing imbalances and limit meaningful participation of women and other vulnerable social groups.

The socio-economic development of Tanzania is dependent on the full utilization of its human resource, both women and men. The society realizes that the continued marginalization and under-utilization of women who constitute 5.11 percent (population census 2002) of the population is a major obstacle to rapid socio-economic development of the country. The Government has taken measures to address gender concerns in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, macro and micro policies, strategies and programmes. The Government amended the 1977 Constitution in 2000 and 2004 among other things, to increase women's participation in the National Parliament and Local Authorities. The Government also formulated the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) to put more emphasis on the Women in Development Policy (WID) (1992) in line with the Beijing Platform for Action. The Policy puts emphasis on integration of gender equality in policies, plans, development strategies and actions in all sectors and at all levels in the development process

2.0 Legislative Framework on Gender

Tanzania recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of its peoples. Many studies have shown that gender inequality is one of the underlying causes of low productivity as it does, among other things, hamper the participation of at least half of the country's population.

In recognition of this fact the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has taken various measures to ensure equality of all its citizens and, in particular, gender equality and gender equity. The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children was established in 1990 as the national machinery for spearheading gender development in the country. The Ministry, among other things, has facilitated the formulation of the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000).

The aim of this policy is to ensure that the gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, programmes and strategies. In order to meet this objective, the national machinery initiated the establishment of gender focal points in ministries, independent government departments, regional and local authorities. These focal points in turn will be responsible for gender mainstreaming in their respective plans and programmes, while working with the national

machinery, which has a coordinating role in gender development. This, together with other legislative, administrative and affirmative actions has enabled Tanzania to record remarkable achievements in gender development. Notable areas in this regard are education, health and water; economic empowerment and participation in decision-making. Despite these achievements Tanzania as a nation is still faced with a number of challenges. These challenges cannot be overcome without ensuring that all stake holders play their role in attaining that goal of gender equity and gender equality, as sine qua non for sustainable social and economic development

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania endorses gender equality and equity and guarantees full participation of women and men in social, economic and political life. The Government is also implementing international commitments as enshrined in the United Nations Charter and on the:

i. Human Rights Declaration (1948),
ii. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979)
iii. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989),
iv. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)
v. AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality
vi. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women (2003)
vii. World Summit 2005 Resolution on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
viii. Policy on Women and Gender Development (2000)
ix. SADC Declaration on Gender and Development (1999)
x. Addendum on Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children (1998)
xi. The East African Community (EAC) Treaty (1998).

The Government has also established mechanisms for gender policy formulation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation of gender development policy, gender mainstreaming programmes and plans. The mechanisms include establishment of a Ministry responsible for gender development, setting up Gender Desks in Ministries, Independent Departments, Regional and District Authorities.

To ensure effective implementation of the Women and Gender Development Policy, a National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD) to promote gender equality and equity has been prepared. This strategy covers key areas of gender concerns stipulated in the Women and Gender Development Policy

The National Strategy for Gender Development builds on the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the Women and Gender Development policy, structural reforms, a National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals.

3.0 Customary and Formal legal codes and the Judicial system

The treatment of women and men in Tanzania, including in regions like Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Pwani, and Tanga, is influenced by both customary and formal legal codes, as well as societal norms.

In Tanzania, identification cards and other state-issued documents are generally accessible to both men and women. However, there may be some cases where women face challenges in obtaining these documents due to cultural barriers, especially in rural areas. Efforts have been made to ensure gender equality in this aspect, but there might still be discrepancies in practice.

With regard to Voter Registration, Tanzanian women and men both have the right to participate in the electoral process, including voter registration. However, there have been concerns about gender disparities in voter registration, particularly in rural areas where women may have less access to information and resources.

Property Rights and Ownership-Customary laws often govern land ownership and inheritance in Tanzania. In many cases, these laws tend to favor men over women, particularly regarding land inheritance. However, formal legal reforms have been implemented to promote gender equality in property rights, but implementation and enforcement remains a challenge, especially in more remote regions.

On employment- Tanzanian law prohibits discrimination based on gender in employment. However, in practice, women often face barriers to equal employment opportunities, including limited access to education and traditional gender roles. Efforts have been made to promote gender equality in the workforce, but cultural attitudes and socioeconomic factors still influence employment patterns.

Atonement of Wrongs and Legal Presentation- Both men and women have the right to legal representation and recourse in the Tanzanian judicial system. However, women may face additional challenges in accessing legal representation due to factors such as financial constraints and social norms. There have been efforts to improve access to justice for women through legal aid programs and gender-sensitive approaches within the judiciary

Overall, while Tanzania has made strides in promoting gender equality through legal reforms and initiatives, significant challenges persist, particularly in rural area where customary practices often clash with formal legal provisions. Efforts to address these challenges require continued advocacy, education and enforcement of gender sensitive laws and policies

3.1 Decision–Making and Power

In Tanzania, attitudes towards women's capacities to decision-making are changing and more women are being appointed to higher positions of decision-making roles in conformity with national laws and Government commitments to international conventions to reach the target of minimum 50 percent women leaders by 2015. Women are still inadequately represented in the decision-making process at all levels, despite affirmative actions taken by the Government in the past years. At household level, attitudes still exist that men are automatic heads and breadwinners. These attitudes are based on the patriarchal structures that limit women's voices to adequately be heard and influence family decisions on resources and other social matters. This practice limits women's chances of promotions and appointments to higher positions in the public and private sectors. Stereotype curricula have been reviewed and attitudes of parents on gender roles, which, in the past discouraged girls from career opportunities are also changing. More effort is required to promote girls' education and strengthen mechanisms to enhance women's access to higher positions of decision- making in both the public and private sectors.

3.2 Legal and Human Rights

Tanzania operates under a dual legal system, consisting of customary and religious laws. Under the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 all people are protected against discrimination as all people are said to be equal before the Law. The Constitution stipulates clearly that there should be no law that is discriminative and it is forbidden to discriminate against any person on any ground. However, some of the laws, especially customary laws continue to violate human rights and perpetuate oppression against vulnerable groups in the society. For example women are denied their right to access and control over resources especially after the death of their legitimate husbands.

The Government is committed to promote equality and equity between women and men. In this regard it has established the Human Rights and Good Governance Commission, amended the Public Leadership Code of Ethics and has passed laws to protect women, girls and children.

These are:

- The Sexual Offences (Special Provisions) Act No. 8 of 1998
- The Land Act No. 4 of 1999
- Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999.

Other laws are being reviewed. These include the Marriage Act No. 5 of 1971, Succession and Inheritance Laws and laws relating to children.

Despite these efforts, violence against women and children still persists in the country. Many cases of violence against women and children occur and are not reported due to various reasons such as ignorance, fear of intimidation and shying off. Incidences of violence and sexual abuse are often found at the family level and work places. Many children are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Girls tend to suffer more than boys. They are subjected to sexual abuse, child labor, early marriages, teenage pregnancies, genital mutilation and are affected more by HIV/AIDS.

3.3 Economic Empowerment

Women have consistently constituted over 50 percent of the country`s population. About 90 percent of them live in rural areas engaged in agricultural and livestock keeping for their livelihood and economic prosperity, and hence vulnerable to poverty. Women's economic activities depends on geographical location and climatic variations. Level of Women`s education, tradition roles, age and reproductive roles, all affect productivity and development. These women still face many problems despite Government effort to reduce women's workload, increase social services and reduce poverty for increased prosperity. Urban women are mostly engaged in small scale businesses particularly in the informal sector. Urban women also face problems in their struggle for economic and social prosperity. Lack of entrepreneurial skills, management problems, inadequate capital and security contribute to low productivity, persistent poverty and low social status.

3.4 Division of Labour

Both men and women are involved in reproductive, productive, community and leadership roles. However, women in rural and urban areas bear a heavier workload than men that inhibit them in participating in development activities. In addition to reproductive and productive roles women in rural areas spend between 16 to 18 hours per day working compared to men who work between 8 to 10 hours per day. Customs, traditions and culture are the main cause of unequal division of labour between women and men.

3.5 Appropriate Technology

In Tanzania particularly in rural areas women are overburdened by heavy workload emanating from their double roles (reproductive and productive). Furthermore, the heavy workload and sex-based division of labour at household level is influenced by customs and traditions and is further aggravated by lack of appropriate technology for women's work.

Factors that hinder effective use of appropriate technology include among others: -

• Limited information on the availability of such technology especially in the rural areas.

• High distribution cost.

• Inadequate skilled human resource in maintenance and repair.

• The high costs of technologies.

The projects interventions on clean cooking will need to work around a myriad of challenges as highlighted above to achieve uptake of clean cooking appliances and their attendant cost. The perception that E-cooking is expensive due to high cost of electricity may hinder uptake of the clean cooking solutions. It is important therefore to ensure that the project considers a consumer awareness and behavioral change campaign for communities in the project areas. Above and below the line campaigns will create interest among the members of the public and ensure that communities are well informed about the clean cooking solutions offered by the project and the benefits.

3.6 Access and Ownership of Resources

Due to social, traditional and cultural practices, most women do not own resources. Moreover, they do not make decisions on family resources and property. The fact that women do not own resources, limits their accessibility to loans for development. However, the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania recognizes the right of every person, women and men to own property and the right for protection of his or her property. The Land Act of 1999 and Village Land Act of 1999 provide for complete gender equality in ownership, access and control over land. But, the Land laws are not known to the majority of the people both men and women. As a result they continue using the customary laws.

3.7 Gender Mainstreaming

Social relations that exist between men and women in the society are patriarchal. These have influenced the division of gender roles, which are influenced by socialization, cultural and traditional practices. They have impact on income, resource allocation and opportunities to participate in politics, leadership, education and training. As a result there are gender gaps almost in all spheres of life. Gender mainstreaming has been recognized as an approach, which is designed to bridge the gender gaps pertaining to rights, socio-economic, cultural and political development. Mainstreaming Gender in all policies, programmes, plans, strategies, budgets and activities will help to bridge the existing gender gaps at all levels.

3.8 Gender/Sex Disaggregated data

Most statistics at all levels are not sex disaggregated to show contribution of men and women. As a result, resource allocation is not directed towards differential gender needs. The project should endeavor to have gender indicators as part of the project's results framework to ensure gender data is captured and reported regularly.

Project Activities under Component 2**:** Harnessing Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Action
and Component 3: Energy solutions to reduce deforestation and fossil fuel use enlist a number of activities that would require participation of women to ensure that Women benefit from the project. Some of the gender indicators include:

a) percentage/Number of women involved in the tree planting/nursery initiative;

b) Percentage/Number of women trained in clean cooking solutions;

c) Percentage/Number of women using the clean cooking technology and appliances;

d) Percentage/Number of women who have embraced the clean cooking concept and are currently involved in clean cooking business as retailers /distributors.

e) Number of Female headed households that have benefitted from clean cooking solutions either in terms of jobs (Field Technicians, sales agents, receptionists etc)

3.9 Customs and Traditions

According to existing customs and traditions, some communities still perpetuate traditional practices, which affect women's and girls' social life. Due to existing patriarchal systems women are unable to make decisions regarding their health, distribution of resources and income gained at family level and decisions on reproductive health. Harmful traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), taboos that prohibit women from eating certain types of food, widow inheritance and cleansing procedures for widows, greatly affect the health of women.

Challenges

Patriarchal system, customs and traditions that discriminate women continue to perpetuate gender inequalities, gender capacity and institutional aspects. Similarly, efforts to promote gender equality and equity encounter the following challenges: -

• Empowerment of both women and men equally on the basis of merit;

• Ensuring that macro and micro policies are gender sensitive;

• Ensuring that the Legal Framework is gender sensitive;

• Strengthening institutional mechanisms for gender development;

• Ensuring sustainable partnerships and collaboration;

• Ensuring that adequate resources are available to address gender inequalities and

• Inadequate capacities for coordination, monitoring, evaluation, advocacy and follow-up of implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

4.0 Gender and Energy

According to the Energy Access and Use Situation Report (2020) 78.4% of the population have access to electricity overall (69.8% in rural areas). However, only 37.7% of households are connected to electricity and there is a large disparity in connectivity between urban areas, with 73.2% connected to electricity compared to rural areas where only 24.5% of households are connected (NBS and REA 2020). There are also large differences with the distribution of access to electricity across regions in Tanzania. The population of Dar es Salaam all have access to electricity (100%), and other regions such as Kilimanjaro (93.6%), Mwanza (89.9%), Mbeya (89.0%), Mara (87.7%), Coast (85.8%), and Geita (84.4%) have a high percentage of the population connected to electricity (NBS and REA 2020).

Tanzania has a variety of potential energy resources, such as biomass fuels, hydropower, natural gas, coal, uranium, wind, geothermal and solar which are yet to be fully exploited. The total primary energy use pattern is dominated by biomass fuel and has almost doubled in the last decade. Cooking energy data shows that 63.5% of households in Tanzania are using firewood as the main source of energy for cooking, followed by charcoal (26.2%), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (5.1%) and electricity (3%) (NBS and REA 2020). About 76.6% are mainly using electricity for lighting

(ibid). The Energy Access and Use Situation Report (2020) stipulates that 26 million m^3 of firewood is consumed in rural areas, and of this, 24 million m^3 is used for household cooking and 2.03 million m^3 for rural small and medium-sized enterprises (ibid). 14.4 million m^3 is used as charcoal, mainly in urban areas (ibid). In 2012, the majority of biomass was used in households (90%), and only 4% of the biomass consumed across Tanzania was sustainable (Ministry of Energy and Minerals 2015b). The high proportion of household energy consumption is explained by the use of inefficient stoves for cooking with firewood and charcoal. The remaining (10%) is used by home-based enterprises and commercial, institutional and industrial sectors. The government is struggling with added pressure on energy consumption as the country's economy diversifies and shifts away from agriculture, making the low access rate and other supply limitations obstacles to economic growth (IRENA 2017).

4.1 Context of the Potential Landscape Change by Clean Cooking Solutions

The use of biomass (or solid bio-fuels) for cooking is the daily pattern for 85% of the population in Tanzania (Ministry of Energy and Minerals 2015a). This pervasive use of solid fuels including wood, coal, straw, dung and traditional cookstoves results in high levels of household air pollution, extensive daily drudgery required to collect fuels, and serious health impacts. J. Leary et al (2019) note: 'Cooking is mainly done on traditional, low-efficiency stoves that use biomass fuels that are produced locally through inefficient, informal and uncontrolled value chains and with basic, low-yield technologies' (Leary et al. 2019). Extensive and inefficient use of those fuels combined with unsustainable harvesting practices is the single largest cause of depletion of natural forests in the country. The adverse socio-economic effects of the current practices are partly caused by the lack of access to sustainable cooking solutions, a poverty trap that creates high barriers to economic development.

Alternative fuels and appliances that are suitable for domestic clean cooking are available but have been limited by acceptability from the community because of unawareness of those cooking appliances. The different alternatives such as LPG, ICS, kerosene and biogas represent different improvement potentials and are important parts of the solution. LPG represents lower long-term average cooking costs for households than ICS, but it has logistical challenges; dependence on the import of LPG influences the level of energy security of this option and requires higher investments for users. Toby D. Couture and David Jacobs in their report 'Beyond Fire: how to achieve electric cooking (2019)' outline some of the challenges of relying on LPG, including high price volatility, greater geopolitical and related risks, and supply chain challenges. They conclude that although 'LPG may be seen as a transitional fuel; it is arguably not, however, a long-term solution to challenge the achievement of sustainable cooking' (Jacobs and Couture 2019).

Electricity is one of the cleanest cooking solutions and if used in efficient appliances will be affordable to most people, even poor segments in the community, if financing is carefully considered. The challenge at the moment is low awareness of the type of modern energy appliances and services as a barrier to efficient cooking and appropriate business models for reaching the majority of the population in the country.

Modern energy, particularly electricity, plays a key role in rural development. Concerning the country's goal of achieving a small and middle industrialized economy, access to affordable, reliable and safe electricity can greatly improve food, education and health services, and improve opportunities for income generation.

Increasing the pace of electricity connection, especially in rural areas, is one of the fundamental principles of the Rural Energy Agency (REA). The 2020 Energy Access Situation Survey results show a significant improvement in electricity connection at the household level in both rural and urban areas of the Tanzania Mainland since 2011 (NBS and REA 2020). The National Energy Policy is focusing on a transition to modern cooking fuels and technologies, moving away from the use of biomass for cooking. The policy includes a reference to cooking and biomass consumption under the Electricity Sub-sector and only addresses an ambition for transition to modern fuels. Specifically, the relevant objective is to improve the quality of life through the use of modern fuels and the associated policy statements include; i) enhancing fuel switch from wood fuel to modern energy and (ii) facilitating the adoption

of appropriate cooking appliances to promote alternatives of woodfuel (Ministry of Energy and Minerals 2015a) the project interventions are therefore in line with the key objectives of the National Energy Policy.

4.2 Gender and Energy Access

The issues of energy access and gender equality are linked, and targeted action on both issues provides greater development impact, for example in fields such as health, livelihoods poverty, and food security. Within energy access, access to clean cooking solutions is a critical driver of gender equality. In Tanzania, energy poverty affects a large number of women and girls who disproportionately bear the burden of energy poverty because of gender norms and traditions, which hinders equal access to modern energy services. The international network Energia notes that women do three times as much unpaid domestic work as men at the household level, cooking being one of these tasks, and they bear the brunt of the health diseases associated with cooking with traditional stoves and fuels (Energia 2022). Women are also usually the ones going out to collect fuel, which can put them at risk of violence in remote areas and is in any case a time-consuming and burdensome task. Energia note that 'Access to electricity for indoor powering of end-use appliances can significantly reduce women's drudgery and energy poverty' (Energia 2022). Certainly, e-Cooking would contribute to reduced time spent collecting fuels (and so a reduction in personal risk when doing so), reduced time spent on direct cooking activities, and reduced exposure to harmful indoor air pollution. Time which becomes available can be spent pursuing leisure or income-generating activities.

As Energia note: 'By ensuring energy access to all, we tackle some of the persistent gender inequalities. In turn, a more gender-balanced energy sector contributes to a broader socio-economic development and a faster transition towards a cleaner future' (Energia 2022). Therefore, it is important to apply a gender lens to programs that aim to understand potential energy transitions or set up interventions to do so. One approach to applying a gender lens is to use 'gender mainstreaming'. The European Institute for Gender Equality defines gender mainstreaming as follows: 'Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a way to make women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality' (European Institute for Gender Equality 2022).

Energia also notes that by incorporating a gender mainstreaming approach into energy interventions, women should be enabled and supported to take on new roles beyond their traditional roles, getting involved as 'job-creators, employees, entrepreneurs, and leaders in the energy sector' (Energia 2021).

The 2018 Efficiency for Access survey by Energia showed that households prioritized LED room lighting, mobile phone-charging and refrigeration as high-priority energy-uses. However, a further exploration into appliances unearthed that while women prioritize electric cookers, sewing machines and clothes washers, men prefer mobile/smart phones, hand power tools and televisions [1]. These differences are particularly significant given the fact that, as a result of gender roles, women are generally in a worse position than men, with fewer opportunities, less decision making power and limited influence. Gender inequalities cut across most social and economic spheres of life, and are institutionalized in formal and traditional laws as well as unwritten norms and values. As a result, women have limited financial means of their own and are unable to influence decisions in what investments should be made in energy services, at government level, in their communities and in their homes. This is unfortunate given that energy, as a critical enabler to development, can play a transformative role in the lives of men and women by enhancing their productivity and effectiveness at home and at work. For example, when women gain access to and use energy services, the poverty reduction impacts are multiple, on health, income generation, and family [2]. At the same time however, there is evidence that when conducive conditions are provided, women can and do play a transformative role in expanding energy access, going beyond their traditional role as "users" and "beneficiaries" of energy sector interventions to employees of energy companies, as sales agents and as energy entrepreneurs, they are proving their mettle, especially in remote and poor communities and locations.

4.3 Women tend to get left out, unless special efforts are made to include them

Unfortunately, the differences in appliances prioritization as well as the latent potential that women represent as change-makers in the energy sector remain largely unexplored and unaddressed in energy interventions. A case in point is the productive use of energy (PUE) projects in developing countries. Since men typically own larger businesses such as those in construction and manufacturing and use higher levels of electricity, they are more likely to be targeted by PUE interventions that are typically electricity focused. In Tanzania, for example, 71% of enterprises are owned by men and they spend three times as much on electricity than women-owned counterparts. Women who operate smaller businesses mostly relying on thermal energy, tend to get left out, unless special efforts are made to include them. In addition, women in many developing countries are less likely to be employed in the formal economy, and often work in enterprises with lower energy demands, such as tailoring or food preparation.

Finally, men typically employ other men in the businesses they run, whereas women employ women, thus perpetuating the gender divide for productive use applications in the absence of purposeful intervention. Similarly, existing evidence suggests that female-headed households are less likely to have access to electricity. And this is likely to deliver unequal gender impacts.

5.0 Clean cooking in Tanzania

Clean cooking refers to the use of clean and efficient stoves and fuels that minimize indoor air pollution and promote environmental sustainability. In Tanzania, societal expectations regarding clean cooking often differ significantly between men and women due to entrenched gender roles and norms. Traditionally, cooking duties primarily fall on women in Tanzanian households. Women are expected to cook meals for the family using whatever resources are available, often relying on traditional three-stone fires or inefficient cookstoves fueled by biomass such as wood, charcoal, or crop residues. This expectation places a heavy burden on women's time and health, as they spend significant hours each day collecting firewood and cooking over open flames.

The use of traditional cooking methods is known to contributes to indoor air pollution, which disproportionately affects the health of women and children who spend more time indoors. Exposure to smoke and harmful fumes from cooking fires increases the risk of respiratory diseases, eye problems, and other health issues.

The project under component 3 seeks to promote E-cooking through promotion of Electrical Pressure Cooker (EPCs). EPC as energy efficient appliances can relieve users from the time constraints and drudgery involved in cooking including implementation of other household chores. Since women are the ones involved with cooking in most of the households, it is relevant to support them in all steps of preparing and cooking foods. EPC will reduce drudgery for women associated with food preparation, cooking, securing cooking fuels and paying attention to prevent food from burning while cooking. Women estimated that they spend just over three hours less per day on cooking activities after receiving the EPCs. (TaTEDo, 2022)

Despite these risks, societal expectations may prioritize the preservation of cultural cooking practices over concerns about health and environmental impact. This is shown to be consistence with a Gender assessment study conducted by TateDO in Dodoma and Kilimanjaro which sought to establish the possible barriers to uptake of EPC in these two regions.

The socio-cultural attributes that contribute to resistance to change include perceptions about the type of foods which cannot be cooked in the EPCs. There were reports that smoke emitted from cooking was also used to repel insects and preserve food in the households. Some women in Kilimanjaro said that heat from open three stone fireplaces was also used for space heating which cannot be obtained from EPCs. Type of foods which cannot be cooked in an EPC may restrict use of EPC to a certain extent in the Kilimanjaro Region. There are traditional

foodstuffs with recipe that contains bicarbonate soda. These foods include Ngararimu, Ikatwe, Ndala, Kiburu and Mangolo. However, there socio-cultural issues require awareness creation or training to users to enlighten them and find alternatives of these attributes.

5.1 Decision making in access to Clean Cooking Technologies

In many cases, decisions about household energy sources and cooking technologies are controlled by men, who may prioritize factors such as cost and convenience over health and environmental considerations. Men typically have greater access to financial resources and decision-making power within the household, influencing choices regarding the adoption of clean cooking technologies such as improved cookstoves or alternative fuels like liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or biogas.

Clean cooking solutions often require upfront investments in technology or infrastructure, such as purchasing improved cookstoves or transitioning to cleaner fuels. In households, as is the case in rural Northern Tanzania where the project activities will be undertaken, men control financial resources, women may have limited influence over decisions related to adopting clean cooking technologies. Economic constraints and lack of access to credit or subsidies further hinder women's ability to invest in cleaner cooking options independently. The projects seek to bridge this gap in access to clean cooking technologies by adopting and promoting e-cooking (EPC) through the use of PAYGO system which will bridge the gap to access of these technologies among women through flexible payment modalities. The approach therefore addresses lower-end market barriers mainly under-capitalization on the side of enterprises/companies, availability (limited market catchment) and end-user affordability (front loaded costs for acquiring appliances). The programme also extends business development services/technical assistance to actual and potential grantees. The PAYGO digitally enabled EPC will allow the distributor to accept minimum upfront costs to acquire the appliances (leasing) and continue paying small amount for agreed period to acquire total ownership. This initiative is expected to enable women/women groups in the Northen part of Tanzania to raise the resources whether individually or corporately to put a down payment for the Electric Pressure Cooker and continue to pay small amounts for agreed period of time as they continue to enjoy the benefits of the appliance.

Societal expectations and cultural norms may also shape perceptions of clean cooking technologies. Traditional cooking methods are often deeply ingrained in cultural practices and may carry social significance or symbolism. Adoption of modern cooking technologies may be viewed with skepticism or resistance due to perceptions of cultural authenticity or social status, particularly in rural or conservative communities. Awareness creation and training to users will help address the socio-cultural and safety issues that may hinder the adoption of the e-cooking.

5.2 Transformation of Gender Roles

Introduction of clean cooking solutions in the households and community of using EPCs is also expected to transform gender roles from women to men especially for young families. Cooking with EPC has the potential to transform existing gender roles, not only by reducing cooking drudgeries for women and creating more time for social and economic activities, but also potential for influencing men to support women in cooking. Introduction of EPC in families will enable some men in areas where they are unrestricted with cultural practices to continue with fast cooking of foods and support food preparation in their households. Men may also support other kitchen activities due to minimized cleaning requirements (since EPC pots are non-sticky, making EPC clean, boiling water for drinking, etc).

Other issues which will make them to transform gender roles will emanate from time and energy saving that may increase leisure time by using EPC for both men and women. EPC does not cause indoor air pollution (no smoke), no soot in the houses/kitchen, it does not burn food and it allows women to work on other household chores while cooking and reduced treatments for women and children on smoke related diseases. All these benefits may transform tendency of buying stove by women and many men will buy EPC for their wives and families. EPCs will enhance the normative association between men and their role as economic provider and decision-maker.

More free time for women due to use of EPCs is widely expected to contribute to income generation and economic success on their part which can challenge men's position.

This situation will influence economic competition in the community between men and women since women will have more income than men at the same time men would like to control over income and maintain their role as economic provider. This may transform roles of economic provider from men to women in the long run.

The gender assessment (TaTEDO,2022) has established findings on how gender affects the everyday experience of cooking and food preparation in Dodoma and Kilimanjaro Regions as new livelihood transformation for women and men. Introduction of clean cooking services by using EPCs, has surfaced hidden potential impacts, barriers and drivers for modern energy cooking services. Although gender related policies, strategies, plans and documents embrace the idea of gender equality, socio-cultural practices are quite different. The clean and efficient cooking appliances like EPCs have potential of becoming solution for breaking these socio-cultural practices and transform cooking in households since EPC will be lessen hard work of food preparation in households at the same time benefiting from other effects of EPC to users such as reduced indoor air pollution, inability to burn food and characteristic of allowing women to work on other household chores. The key to achieving use of EPCs for cooking is to change the perception of old pressure cookers as dangerous and electricity as too expensive for cooking among men and women in households.

5.3 Education and Training Levels

In Northern Tanzania (Project Area of influence) as in many parts of the world, access to clean cooking solutions and energy can be closely linked to education, training, and literacy levels among different social groups, including women and men.

Education and training play a crucial role in understanding and implementing clean cooking solutions and sustainable energy practices. Higher levels of education generally correlate with better understanding of technology, health implications, and environmental impacts. Women and men with higher levels of education may be more likely to adopt and utilize clean cooking solutions, as they are better equipped to understand the benefits and implications of such technologies.

Component 2 and 3 of the projects aims to offer both technical assistance and training on business development strategy to women and women led business to ensure that they are well equipped to benefit from the project various initiatives. Component 2; Output 2.3 endeavors to undertake Capacity-building, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves. Specific training programs for women-led businesses focused on forest-friendly enterprises in villages can be offered to women inorder to ensure women can participate in the project interventions. Further training on clean cooking solutions and renewable energy can further enhance individuals' understanding and skills in utilizing these technologies effectively and running successful businesses on clean cooking technologies.

Literacy levels can impact individuals' ability to access and comprehend information related to clean cooking solutions and energy technologies. Higher literacy levels can facilitate better understanding of instructional materials, manuals, and educational resources. Illiteracy or low literacy rates, particularly among women and marginalized social groups, can pose challenges in disseminating information about clean cooking solutions and energy technologies effectively. Literacy programs tailored to the specific needs of communities can help improve understanding and adoption of clean cooking solutions and energy-efficient practices.

Future marketing campaigns under the project should target both genders, as the decision to purchase is likely to be made together in most Tanzanian households. E-Cook is likely to be an aspirational product/service for both men and women, with the ability to transform the kitchen. Changing the perception of pressure cookers from dangerous to safe and the perception of electricity as too expensive for cooking are likely to be key enablers for e-Cook.

5.4 Vulnerable and Marginalized groups

Indigenous communities (Sambaa, Pare, Zigua, and Mbugu) in Lushoto and Korogwe district within Magamba Nature Forest Reserve or marginalized ethnic groups (Women-headed households, Children-headed households and the

elderly may also face challenges related to education, training, and literacy. Efforts to promote clean cooking solutions and sustainable energy practices should take into account the specific needs and cultural contexts of these groups and present benefits in a culturally appropriate manner while ensuring Free, Prior and Informed (FPIC) is adhered too. Overall, addressing education, training and literacy levels among women, men, and various social groups is essential for promoting the adoption of clean cooking solutions and sustainable energy practices in Northern Tanzania. Tailored educational programs, training initiatives, and awareness campaigns to promote the products (EPCs) supported by the project can help bridge these gaps and empower communities to transition towards cleaner and more efficient energy solutions.

6.0 Gender opportunities in the project's Interventions

Component 2 of the project aims at harnessing nature-based solutions for climate action. The main outcome of this component include: Expansion of jobs and investment in enterprises that reduce deforestation and support forest conservation, leading to both wildlife habitat preservation and climate change mitigation

The Key outputs under Component 2 of the project include:

Output 2.1. Development and implementation of enhanced management plans for forest reserves and surrounding buffer areas in northern Tanzania
Output 2.2. Technical and operational support for tree nurseries and reforestation of deforested gaps
Output 2.3. Capacity-building, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves
Output 2.4. Operationalization of Government Notice 85, on concessions for tourist operations and facilities in protected areas

Output 2.5 Operationalization of general management plans and nature-based conservation benefits throughout other NFRs

Output 2.2 and **2.3** of the projects have a direct impact on the women in the four-nature forest reserve (Nilo, Magamba, Chome and Amani) as these activities will improve the livelihoods of these communities. Establishment of tree nurseries can be done by women groups in these nature forest reserve where women may be engaged by the Tanzania Forest service to plant the seedlings and tender to the trees until they are established and then transferred for reforestation on the deforested gaps of the Nature Forest reserves.
Capacity building, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves presents an opportunity for both men and women to enhance their knowledge in running small and medium forest friendly enterprises, tap into the available knowledge base from experts through connection to markets and investment support for their businesses. These initiatives provide a great opportunity for economic empowerment of both men and women and the project should endeavor to support more women-headed enterprises with technical and investment support in order to improve the livelihood of the rural women in these nature forest reserve.

Operationalization of Government Notice 85 in the four Nature forest reserve presents a great opportunity for women and men to earn a living from jobs during the construction (masonry work for men) and operation phase of the tourist facilities in protected areas where women/women groups can participate in selling souvenirs to visitors coming into the tourist facilities; Direct employment of the women and men as housekeeping staff, community-based tour guides and traditional dancers, sell of locally produced supplies; Community based bird watching and other forest friendly activities are some of the activities that communities can engage in to help boost the socio-economic status of the community.

The project is well positioned to improve the livelihood of the communities and should have a targeted approach in reaching women-led enterprises in order to improve the livelihoods of the community at large.

In Conclusion, the project's Component 2 and 3 are well aligned in reducing energy poverty among women and contribute towards productive use of Energy with the promotion of EPC while using an inclusive business model of PAY-as You Go. In Tanzania, the gender mainstreaming process in energy access will yield to a wide-range of activities

which will contribute to gender equality and empowering women at all levels. In productive use, the project can aim to achieve further gender mainstreaming process through:

1. Training of women in areas of leadership and agency, book-keeping, business management and marketing skills and linking them to government agencies and local financial institutions to address their credit needs (which they find it difficult to access).
2. Gender mainstreaming in the NZNP project means supporting businesses that support women to go beyond their traditional roles and work; as job-creators, employees, entrepreneurs and leaders in the energy sector.
3. Take into account the differences in needs for energy services between men and women in designing project interventions and provide targeted support to small women's informal businesses in accessing project benefits.
4. Recognize women-led enterprises as a central strategy for universal energy access and provide targeted support, at a large scale, to women energy entrepreneurs.
5. Target awareness of subsidies, measures for access to energy supply, and energy technologies and appliances, by gender and income—train and involve both women and men in the energy supply chain.
6. Invest in energy for social infrastructure. Support holistic development initiatives in which energy supply in combination with appliances and a sustainable use structure to reach benefits can be achieved
7. Support the inclusion of women in decision-making and entrepreneurial positions of organizations in charge of forest management, community based organization and women groups.
8. Identify and build strong local partnerships with trusted individuals and organizations; consider working with women's groups

6.1 Challenges in accessing clean cooking Solutions in Northern Tanzania

Women in Northern Tanzania face several barriers when it comes to accessing clean cooking solutions. These barriers stem from a combination of social, economic, cultural, and infrastructural factors that disproportionately affect women in the region. Here are some of the key challenges and proposed mitigation measures based on the project interventions. It is important to note that some of the gender activities are inbuilt into the main project activities while others will be implemented as stand-alone activities in order to ensure gender is mainstreamed across all project components.

They include:

1. Limited Financial Resources: Many women in Northern Tanzania have limited financial resources and may lack the means to invest in clean cooking technologies. The cost of purchasing clean cookstoves or transitioning to cleaner fuels such as LPG or biogas can be prohibitive for low-income households, particularly those headed by women.

Mitigation

Flexible payment model-Pay As You Go (PAYGO) will ensure rural women in Northern Tanzania and specifically within the project area can afford to purchase the EPCs and continue to use them even as payment is yet to be finalized. This is key in ensuring access and promote Productive Use of energy.

Activity 3.1.3. seeks to support the local implementation of digital metering and pay-as-you-go arrangements to increase affordability of e-cooking devices

2. Lack of Access to Credit and Financing: Women often have limited access to credit and financial services, which can impede their ability to invest in clean cooking solutions and forest friendly enterprises. Without access to affordable financing options, women may struggle to purchase clean cookstoves or access microfinance loans to support the adoption of cleaner cooking technologies.

Mitigation

Under Output 2.3. the project aims to undertake capacity-building initiatives, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves. The project will provide training to local community members around all four NFRs on the low-value-grants procedure, with a special emphasis on delivery to women and women's organizations with a target of at least 50 percent of the grants to be awarded to projects or businesses owned by women or other marginalized groups. This will help address the challenge in access to finances for women owned businesses.

3. Gendered Division of Labor: Traditional gender roles and expectations dictate that women are primarily responsible for cooking and household chores. This division of labor may limit women's time and mobility, making it challenging for them to seek out and access clean cooking solutions. Women's caregiving responsibilities also mean they may prioritize the needs of their families over investing time and resources in adopting new cooking technologies.

Mitigation

The project interventions are designed to reduce the time spent by women and girls looking for fuel and cooking food for their families. Use of EPC's will free up time for women to engage in other economic activities that will help improve their economic livelihoods.

4. Limited Awareness and Information: Many women in rural areas of Northern Tanzania may lack awareness and information about the health and environmental benefits of clean cooking technologies. Without access to accurate information, women may not fully understand the risks associated with traditional cooking methods or the availability of alternative solutions.

Mitigation

The project aims to undertake capacity building and awareness creation activities to help create awareness on the need to embrace clean cooking technologies particularly among women/Women groups, female-headed household and the elderly.

Activity 3.1.2. Aims at promoting electric cooking devices in Northern Tanzania through advertising, demonstrations, training events, and other outreach campaigns, with documentation of participation by both male and female audience members

Activity 3.1.5. aims at delivering targeted training for aspiring food service entrepreneurs and other users (especially women) based on e-cooking in the communities in buffer zones around the four focal NFRs in coordination with Output 2.3.

Activity 2.4.13. Support employment of local community members in new ecotourism activity in protected areas, with a special focus on women, including training of community-based tour guides, direct employment of local communities, procurement of locally produced supplies

5. Infrastructure Challenges: In rural and remote areas of Northern Tanzania, infrastructure challenges such as poor road networks and limited access to electricity and clean fuels can hinder the distribution and adoption of clean cooking technologies. Women living in these areas may face additional logistical barriers when trying to access and maintain clean cookstoves or alternative fuels.

Mitigation

The project is alive to this challenge and hence it's designed to take place in both urban and quasi-urban areas of Tanzania (Arusha, Moshi, Tanga and Same), as well as rural areas near the NFRs. Despite the challenge, the business model is such that companies make a lot more money once they demonstrate that they have been able to sell a lot more EPC units. It also offers performance-based subsidies to these companies, upon verification of delivery of sales

of these devices at affordable discounted prices. This aspect is key, as companies are incentivized to penetrate markets beyond their core markets and ensure that despite the many challenges, NFRs adjacent communities are able to benefit from the project and access clean cooking technologies.

6. Cultural and Social Norms: Cultural beliefs and social norms may also play a role in shaping women's access to clean cooking solutions. Traditional cooking methods are often deeply ingrained in cultural practices, and women may face resistance or skepticism from family members or community leaders when attempting to adopt new technologies.

Mitigation

This is expected and the project is alive to this challenge but continuous capacity building and awareness creation activities will help enhance awareness on the need to embrace clean cooking technologies particularly among women/Women groups, female-headed household and the elderly.

Addressing these barriers requires a multifaceted approach that takes into account the unique needs and challenges faced by women in Northern Tanzania. Strategies to promote gender-responsive clean cooking solutions should include efforts to increase women's access to financial resources, provide targeted education and awareness campaigns, improve infrastructure and distribution networks, and engage communities in dialogue to challenge gender norms and promote the equitable adoption of clean cooking technologies. By addressing these barriers, stakeholders can work towards improving the health, well-being, and livelihoods of women in Northern Tanzania while advancing broader goals of environmental sustainability and social equity.

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Gender Action Plan

In the absence of concrete mitigation measures, the proposed project may not benefit women/women enterprises and marginalized groups. The project needs to work on alleviating perceptions against EPC's and safety issues surrounding their use in order to ensure adoption of the e-cooking and ensure the achievement of project objectives. Mainstreaming gender in the relevant policy framework, upscaling the e-cooking initiatives under UNCDF and enhancement of the forest friendly enterprises with a clear plan to reach all segments of the society will help the Community and the country as a whole 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

Overall responsibility for implementing the GAP lies with the Project Management Unit within the VPO, as the project's Implementing partner. The Gender and Social Inclusion Unit of the Ministry should be involved as an external partner, and should be consulted on all key gender actions. The GAP support work from a local Gender Expert, as well as an international expert.

In response to the gender assessment, a Gender Action plan (Table 1 below) has been drafted to propose relevant gender interventions for each of the components and outputs.

Component 1: NZNP strategy, institutional framework, policies, and coordination

Project Outcome 1: Strategy and National Institutional framework developed with broad stakeholder input and operationalized for coordinated implementation of NZNP initiatives

Outputs to achieve outcome 1

Output 1.1. Nature-positive solutions and net-zero roadmap integrated into national LEDS process

Output 1.2. Modeling support from NZNP global platform delivered for LEDS planning and net-zero road mapping

Output 1.3. Stakeholder dialogue and interagency coordination established for NZNP implementation

Output 1.4. Development of corresponding adjustments policy framework under Article 6.2 and 6.8 of the Paris Agreement in support of integration into the National Carbon Trading Guidelines

Output 1.5. Training and capacity-building in coordination with the NZNP global platform

Gender-related Activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
Conduct gender analysis on the LT-LEDS Strategy Development, Net-Zero Planning and Corresponding Adjustment Framework for Article 6 on Carbon Trading	Percentage of women involved in development of the LT-LEDS strategy and Corresponding Adjustment Framework on Article 6 of carbon trading	50% of participants in strategy development process are women	No known data on a previously LT-LEDS Strategy Development or Net-Zero Planning	10days@250USD per day	By end of 2025	Gender Specialist
Review institutional policies and identify gender gaps	Number of gender-responsive policies identified	Identify and address gaps in at least 3 institutional policies	-Policies around LT-LEDS Strategy Development or Net-Zero Planning are relatively new	10days@250USD per day	By end of 2025	Gender Specialist
Strengthen gender-responsive coordination mechanisms within the NZNP project	Establishment of a gender-sensitive coordination mechanisms within the project structure	An elaborate gender-responsive coordination mechanisms established	-Leverage on the already existing project coordination mechanism	-	By end of 2025	Gender Specialist Project Co-Ordinator; PMU
Conduct gender analysis to assess impacts of LT-LEDS Strategy Development and Net-Zero Planning on men and women in NZNP project	Gender-disaggregated data collection on impacts identified through analysis.	Equal representation of men and women in decision-making bodies related to NZNP by end of the project.	Currently, there is low representation of women in decision-making bodies	10days@250USD per day=USD 2,500 **Conference package** cost for 50pax for 2 days@50USD per day=USD 5,000 Facilitation cost (DSA for 3 days for	Within 6 months for analysis and 2 workshops.	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy; VPO, UNDP Co's; Gender specialist

				50Paxs and Transport) =USD10,000		
Develop and support the implementation of gender-sensitive policies within the NZNP framework and the Implementing Agencies	Number of gender-sensitive policies implemented within NZNP framework.	100% integration of various aspects of gender in various policies under NZNP by 2027.	Currently, the existing policies do not directly address the aspects of gender in NZNP framework.	Sensitization of the implementing agencies on the policy amendments- **Conference package** cost for 50pax for 2 days@50USD per day=USD 5,000 Facilitation cost (DSA for 2 days for 50Paxs and Transport) =USD10,000	Policy development within 1 year, awareness creation within next 6 months after policy development	Ministry of Environment; MNRT; TFS, Gender and policy development team.
Component 2: Harnessing nature-based solutions for climate action						
Project Outcome 2: Expansion of jobs and investment in enterprises that reduce deforestation and support forest conservation, leading to both wildlife habitat preservation and climate change mitigation **Outputs to achieve Outcome 2** Output 2.1. Development and implementation of enhanced management plans for forest reserves and surrounding buffer areas in northern Tanzania Output 2.2. Technical and operational support for forest restoration in the NFRs and community lands Output 2.3. Capacity-building, technical and investment support for forest-friendly enterprise in villages around the four nature forest reserves Output 2.4. Operationalization of Government Notice 85 on concessions for tourist operations and facilities in protected areas Output 2.5. Operationalization of general management plans and nature-based conservation benefits throughout other NFRs						
Promote women's participation in planning and management of nature-based solutions projects.	Percentage increase in women's participation in project planning and management.	Increase women's participation by 20% in nature-based solution projects by 2027.	Current women's participation in project planning and management is low	USD 5,000 for capacity building and policy implementation.	Implementation starts immediately, continues over next 2 years.	TFS, VPO's office, NGOs and community-based organizations.
Build technical capacity of the four NFRs' staff to execute climate change interventions into reserves' management plans	Number of women in the 4 NFRs' staff trained on climate change interventions	50% of the 4 NFRs staff trained on climate change interventions are women	Currently, there is low representation of women in decision-making bodies	USD 5,000 for capacity building and policy implementation	Implementation starts immediately, continues over next 2 years	Ministry of Natural resource and Tourism, NGOs, and community-based organizations,

Expanded routine patrol and boundary protection activities for the four NFRs to include women rangers	Number of Women hired as forest rangers in the 4 NFRs	30% of the staff hired as rangers in the 4 NFRs are women	Currently, there are very few/no women forest rangers	USD 1,000 for community engagements in the 4 NFRs	Implementation starts immediately, continues over the life of the project	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism; TFS, community-based organizations
Establish tree nurseries and restore degraded forest patches within the 4 NFRs, pastureland and rangelands thereby connecting forested landscapes	-Number of tree nurseries established by women/women groups -Number of women hired to undertake reforestation of degraded patches with native trees	-30% of Women hired in selected villages within the 4 NFRs	Currently, tree nurseries are maintained by both women and men	USD 1,000 for creating awareness on the availability of these opportunity to women and girls	Implementation starts immediately, continues over the life of the project	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism; TFS, community-based organizations
Establish local community institutions and provide training for women on sustainable land and water resources management practices.	Number of women trained on sustainable land and water resources management practices.	Train 500 women on sustainable land and water resources management practices by 2027.	Currently, very few training programs have been conducted for women in sustainable land and water resources management	USD 5,000 for training programs.	Training to be conducted within 2 years.	Ministry of Environment, NGOs, and community-based organizations, TFS
Provide training to local community members around all four NFRs on the low-value-grants procedure	Number of local community members trained on low-value-grants procedure with special emphasis on the women and women's organizations	Train 40% of Women and women organizations in the NFR adjacent communities	Currently, very few women organizations are present in the NFR adjacent communities	Use the same budget for training as above	Training to be conducted within 2 years	CSO's, NGO's and Implementing Agencies
Employment of local community members in new ecotourism activity in protected areas, with a special focus on women	-Number of women community-based tour guides trained -Number of women benefitting from direct employment and in supplying locally produced to the ecolodges	30% of community-based tour guides are women	Currently tour guiding is mainly undertaken by men	Use the same budget for training	Training to be conducted within2 years	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, NGOs, and community-based organizations

Component 3: **Energy solutions to reduce deforestation and fossil fuel use**						
Outcome 3: Acceleration of market uptake of electric cooking and electric transport, thereby reducing deforestation and fossil fuel use **Outputs to achieve Outcome 3** **Output 3.1**. Investment, training, and promotional support for electric cooking in urban centers and forest-adjacent villages of northern Tanzania **Output 3.2**. Technical and partial investment support for e-vehicle charging along key roadways in northern Tanzania						
Support women entrepreneurs in the adoption of clean energy technologies.	Percentage increase in women-led clean energy enterprises.	Increase the number of women-led clean energy enterprises by 30% by 2029.	Current number of women-led clean energy enterprises is very low	Usd 5,000 Training for women entrepreneurs in business development and proposal writing	Support programs to start immediately, continue over the next 3 years.	UNCDF, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Gender, NGOs, and community-based organizations.
Raise awareness among women on the benefits of clean energy and its impact on deforestation.	Percentage increase in women's awareness of clean energy benefits.	Increase women's awareness by 30% by 2026.	Current awareness level among women is low with a myriad of challenges	The cost is inbuilt in the awareness creation campaign that will be done by UNCDF. Targeted campaigns should be designed for women	Awareness campaigns to be conducted over the next 2 years	UNCDF, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Gender, NGOs, and community-based organizations.
Deliver targeted training for aspiring food service entrepreneurs and other users (especially women) based on e-cooking	Number of women/women entrepreneurs trained on e-cooking in the 4 NFRs and buffer zones (Arusha, Moshi, Tanga and same)	-Increase uptake of E-cooking by Women and women Entrepreneurs by 30%	Training is minimal with most enterprises using charcoal and firewood	Use same budget as above to achieve targets in the 2 activities	Training to be conducted within the first 3 years of the project	UNCDF, NGO's and CBO's
Component 4: Monitoring, reporting, verification, and knowledge management						
Outcome 4: Knowledge transfer of best practices, lessons learned, and results, including compilation and dissemination of the results and impact of this project **Outputs to achieve Outcome 4** Output 4.1. Monitoring and reporting on project outcomes, outputs, and impact Output 4.2. Coordination of NZNP reporting with National Carbon Monitoring Centre Output 4.3. Development of new monitoring, reporting, and learning platforms on forest management and biodiversity Output 4.4. Knowledge management, knowledge sharing, and dissemination						
Develop gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks.	Inclusion of gender-specific indicators in monitoring and evaluation reports.	Ensure that at least 50% of monitoring and evaluation reports include gender-specific indicators by 2028.	Currently, reporting on Gender segregated data is very low.	-	Framework development within 1 year, integration into reports thereafter.	Monitoring and Evaluation specialist in the PMU; UNCDF, TFS, VPO, UNDP, NCMC Ministry of Gender, and monitoring and evaluation teams.

Conduct gender-disaggregated data collection for monitoring NZNP project outcomes.	Percentage increase in availability of gender-disaggregated data.	Achieve 100% gender-disaggregated data collection by 2028.	Currently, gender-disaggregated data collection is very limited	1,000USD for data collection tools and capacity building on open-source software application e.g Kobo Collect	Data collection to begin immediately, achieve target within the 3rdyear of implementation and throughout the project cycle	All responsible parties and implementing Agencies and relevant data collection teams.
			Total Cost	**USD 60,500**		

Annex 11: Procurement Plan

The procurement plan covers the first year of the project (calendar-year 2025). MNRT and the VPO will update this procurement plan annually throughout the duration of the project

Table 1: Expected Goods and Non-Consulting Services

No	General Description	Contract Value USD (cumulative)	Procurement Method	Procured by	No of Contracts	Initiation of Procurement (quarter/year)	Fulfillment of Procurement (quarter/year)	Prior or Post review
1	Office equipment and furniture	$9,000	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping in retail spaces) and/or request for quotation	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	1	Q1 2025	Q1 2025	Post
2	Contracted services in construction of fire towers and warning systems, plus restoration, fire protection, and maintenance	$103,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	MNRT	1	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Post
3	Fire suppression equipment	$25,500	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping in retail spaces) and/or Request for quotation	MNRT	1	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Post
4	Contracted services in creation, expansion, and operation of tree nurseries	$151,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	MNRT	1 or 2	Q1 2025	Q3 2025	Post
5	Travel and associated services	$39,600	Canvassing (by phone, Internet); driver services may	MNRT and VPO	numerous	Q1-Q4 2025	Q1-Q4 2025	Post

			be provided by request for quotation					
6	Meeting space and services	$25,200	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping in retail spaces) and/or request for quotation	MNRT and VPO	12	Q1-Q4 2025	Q1-Q4 2025	Post
7	Financial audit	$10,000	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping in retail spaces) and/or request for quotation	MNRT	1	Q4 2025	Q4 2025	Post

Table 2: Expected Contracted Consulting Services

No	General Description	Contract Value USD	Procurement Method	Procured by	No of Contracts	Initiation of Procurement (quarter/year)	Fulfillment of Procurement (quarter/year)	Prior or Post review
1	Project Manager	$22,500	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	MNRT	1	Q1 2025	Q1 2025	Post
2	Administrative and Finance Assistant	$18,384	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	MNRT	1	Q1 2025	Q1 2025	Post

3	PIU Monitoring and Reporting Expert	$24,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	MNRT	1	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Post
4	Focal Point in VPO	$24,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	VPO	1	Q1 2025	Q1 2025	Post
5	Gender and Social/Environmental Safeguards Expert	$20,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	UNDP	1	Q1 2025	Q1 2025	Post
6	National expert on LEDS	$30,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	VPO	1	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Post
7	National expert on carbon trading	$20,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	VPO	1	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Post
8	National consultant on forest management	$12,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	MNRT	1	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Post
9	National expert on private sector in energy/transport	$8,000	Request for quotation (open solicitation)	MNRT	1	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Post

Annex 12: Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments etc.

Annex 13: Signed LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services (if required on exceptional basis and authorized by the GEF)

The LOA has been submitted separately via PIMS+ and the GEF Portal.

Annex 14: GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval

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

N/A

Annex 16: Terms of Reference for Project Steering Committee

Background

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on established monitoring and evaluation metrics and high-level implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. For the purpose of this ToR and to ensure standardization, henceforth, as regards project documentation, such a body shall only be referred to by one of two names: 'Project Board' or 'Project Steering Committee.'[30]

For this project, this body shall be referred to as the **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**.

The PSC is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a UNDP 'Development Project', which is defined in the PPM as an instrument where UNDP "delivers outputs where UNDP has accountability for design, oversight and quality assurance of the entire project."

I. Duties and Responsibilities

The two prominent (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the project**. This is the primary function of the PSC. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, monitoring missions' reports, evaluations, risk logs, quality assessments, and the combined delivery report. The PSC is the main body responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. And its function includes oversight of annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme or project, and related decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively.

   The PSC also carries the role of quality assurance of the project taking decisions informed by, among other inputs, the project quality assessment. In this role the Board is supported by the quality assurer, whose function is to assess the quality of the project against the corporate standard criteria. This function is performed by a UNDP programme or monitoring and evaluation officer to maintain independence from the project manager regardless of the project 's implementation modality.

   The PSC reviews updates to the project risk log.

2) **Approval of key project execution decisions**. The PSC has an equally important, secondary role in approving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions (major/minor amendments), budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes (subject to additional funding partner/donor requirements).

The PSC is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when required, including the approval of project plans and revisions, and the project manager's tolerances. The PSC approves annual work plans and reviews updates to the project risk log.

Within the overall governance and management arrangements of the project, the role of the PSC as regards these two key functions *('High-level oversight of the project' and 'Approval of key project execution decisions')* is distinct from the

[30] Please insert the appropriate entity name in the relevant sections in the document. Where this ToR refers to "Board" it is intended to apply to both these entities and should be changed accordingly to match the entity chosen for the specific project

roles of entities involved in the implementation of the project, namely the implementing partner (IP), responsibilities parties (if applicable), service providers and project staff.

Please see the narrative section on Governance and Management Arrangements for an organigram and a detailed explanation of the separation of governance, implementation (execution), and oversight roles.

Specific responsibilities of the PSC include the following:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and promote gender equality and social inclusion (LNOB) in the project implementation;
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including standard quality assurance checks, progress reports, risk logs, spot checks/audit reports and the combined delivery report;
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
- Provide guidance on emerging and/or pressing project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks (including ensuring compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards, Fraud/corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment);
- Agree or decide on the Project Manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by and the donor, and provide direction and decisions for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor;
- Agree or decide on a project suspension or cancellation, if required; (note that for GEF projects it is UNDP that decides to suspend or cancel and project and the PSC is informed/consulted only).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Receive and address project level grievance, including overseeing whatever specific compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms have been put in place so that individuals and communities potentially affected by the project have access to effective mechanisms and procedures for raising concerns about the social and environmental performance of the project[31].
- Engage in the low value grant selection process where there is no Grant Selection Committee, as guided by the Low Value Grants – UNDP Operational Guide.

Requirements to serve on the Project Steering Committee:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Steering Committee meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
    - The Project Steering Committee provides overall 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 Steering Committee is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.

[31] The responsibilities of the board in this regard should follow UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) as codified in the PPM. It should be noted that while a project board can play a role in addressing or assisting with the compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms put in in place for a given project (as part of their quality assurance and oversight function), this will be in addition to and does not substitute for UNDP's core responsibility to ensure compliance with the SES throughout the project management cycle as part of UNDP's Programming Quality Assurance system.

- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Steering Committee 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 Steering Committee, the UNDP representative on the Steering Committee 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.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ 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.

✓ Coordination:
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

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

4. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Steering Committee. 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 Steering Committee. If the project executive co-chairs the project Steering Committee with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
5. **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 Steering Committee 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 a Project Steering Committee. The Beneficiary representatives are the Permanent Secretaries of the Vice President's Office; the Ministry of Energy; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Planning and Investment; and the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government).
6. **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. The Development Partner is the UNDP Resident Representative.

II. Standard PSC Protocols

The PSC must meet one time annually at a minimum**.** It is recommended that the timing of board meetings be agreed upon in advance and corresponds to key project reporting or work planning milestones. This PSC will meet twice annually according to this provisional schedule.

PSC members cannot receive remuneration from project funds for their participation in the Board. However, it is allowable for board members to be reimbursed from project funds for certain reasonable, qualified expeses related to travel or lodging to attend board meetings. Such protocols are outlined in this ToR and the benefits are applicable to all eligible board members.

All PSCs must have rules for quorum and documentation/minuting of board decisions. All board decisions and minutes should be kept by the project management unit and UNDP. Guidelines on decisions taken in between board meetings or virtually should be clearly elaborated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the PSC.

Unless otherwise specified, PSC decisions are made by unanimous consensus. If a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP representative on the PSC or a UNDP staff member with delegated authority as the programme manager.[32]

It is required that as per internationally recognized professional standards and principles of sound governance, conflicts of interest affecting board members in performing their duties must be formally disclosed if not avoidable. Where a board member has a specific personal conflict of interest with a given matter before the board, he/she must recuse oneself from their participation in a decision. No board member can vote or deliberate on a question in which he/she has a direct personal or pecuniary interest not common to other members of the board.

All board members should be presented with a ToR for the PSC, which will include the responsibilities already outlined and indicate agreed board practices and logistics.

III. Standard Outputs of PSC Meetings

In its oversight function, the PSC will (at a minimum) review and assess the following project-related evidence at each meeting:

- Assessment of project progress to date against project output indicators (as documented in the project document results framework)
- Approval/review of annual work plans
- Assessment of the relevant Monitoring & Evaluation mechanisms, including all evaluations[33]
- Review and assessment of the Project Risk Log (with updating/amendments as needed)
- Assessment of project spending, based on a review of the combined delivery report
- Review of required resources versus available funding (if applicabel) and steps taken to reduce funding gap identified at the project design stage

This will be in addition to the review and approval of any required project execution decisions.

The output of every PSC should be a written record (minutes) that captures the agenda and issues discussed and the agreed upon action items and decisions (if applicable). Each report should clearly document the members attending the meeting (as well as all participants in the meeting) and the modality used to agree on a certain action or decision (whether formal voting or no-objection or other mechanism). All records of board meetings should be documented and kept by UNDP in their quality assurance function (see Governance and Management Arrangements section for more details).

[32] UNDP has this special right since the ultimate legal and fiduciary accountability for a UNDP project, irrespective of modality, rests with UNDP and UNDP must (in line with its obligations to donors and to the Executive Board) be able to ensure that no action is taken by any body in a UNDP project that contravenes UNDP rules and regulations.

[33] Including audit reports and spot checks.

Annex 17: GEF Core Indicators

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	**Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare)	690,819
2	**Marine protected areas** created or under improved management (hectare)	
3	Area of **land and ecosystems under restoration** (hectare)	1,266
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (hectare)	
5	Area of **marine habitat under improved practices** (hectare)	
6	**Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric ton of CO_2e)	1,050,000 (direct) *during the project period, 2025-2029* 4.05 million (indirect) *from 2025 to 2050*
7	**Shared water ecosystems** under new or improved cooperative management (count)	
8	Globally over-exploited **marine fisheries** moved to more sustainable levels (metric ton)	
9	Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (metric ton of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (gram of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	People benefiting from GEF-financed investments **disaggregated by sex** (count)	369,787 people, including 51 percent women

Please see Annex 21 of the Project Document for a full elaboration of how the GHG targets were set. The indicators for land management within and outside protected areas corresponds directly to the area of the twelve NFRs targeted by the project (GEF Core Indicator 1) and the buffer areas around the four focal NFRs (GEF Core Indicator 4). The Core Indicator for beneficiaries is consistent with the level determined at the time of the Concept Note, based on population estimates for communities around the NFRs.

Annex 18: GEF Taxonomy

***Guidance to project developer**: Please complete these tables as appropriate ticking the most relevant keywords/topics/themes. Double check on the GEF website here to ensure this is the most recent list:* https://www.thegef.org/documents/templates *This Annex must be completed by the submission deadline, but it does not need to be included in the ProDoc submitted to the GEF as this data must be manually entered into the GEF Portal.*

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**		
		☒ 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	
		☒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
			☐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
			☐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**		
		☒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
		☐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	
		☐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
			☐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

Submitted separately via PIMS+ and the GEF portal

Annex 20. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

(to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 21: Methodology and Results for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Impact Calculations

I. Estimated direct GHG mitigation impact of Components 2 and 3

The NZNP project in Tanzania will achieve direct greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation impact in three ways.

A. It will promote improved land management, reduce deforestation, and increase reforestation in nature forest reserves (NFRs) and in buffer areas around the reserves, thereby reducing emissions and increasing carbon sequestration by trees, relative to baseline.
B. It will promote market expansion of electric cooking, which will reduce the use of fuelwood and charcoal for cooking. Even with increased electricity consumption, this will lead to a net reduction in CO_2 emissions relative to baseline.
C. It will promote expanded market uptake and use of electric vehicles, thus displacing the use of diesel and petrol-fueled vehicles. Even with increased electricity consumption, this will lead to a net reduction in CO_2 emissions relative to baseline.

A. Direct GHG emissions reductions from improved land management, forest conservation, and reforestation (Component 2)

Calculations of net GHG emissions reductions have been made using the Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) developed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, with inputs based on the area of nature forest reserves served by the project plus their buffer areas.

The total affected area includes 37,972 ha in the four focal NFRs (Chome, Magamba, Nilo, and Amani); 1,266 hectares of corridors and buffer areas around these four NFRs; and 652,849 hectares from 7 additional NFRs. The project conservatively estimates that its work will result in combined avoided deforestation and reforestation of approximately 6,500 hectares (restoring or saving approximately 0.2 percent of the affected area per year, over five years of the project period).[34]

Using these inputs for tropical dry forest, the EX-ACT tool calculates a total of about 659,000 tonnes of avoided net CO_2 emissions from forest conservation and reforestation over the five-year project period. We round this figure to 660,000 tonnes.

B. Direct GHG emissions reductions from expanded market uptake and use of electric cooking devices (Output 3.1)

Calculations for expected GHG emission reduction impact from the project's activity to promote electric cooking (Output 3.1) are summarized below in Table 1. These calculations are based on at least 5,000 electric cooking devices that will be distributed by the project through the work of UNCDF's CookFund Programme. The calculations have taken into consideration the use of charcoal mainly in urban/semi-urban households and firewood in rural households. Households from three rural wards (R) and four

[34] The figures used here and in the EX-ACT tool for avoided deforestation and reforestation are distinct from figures used for the separate GEF Core Indicator on hectares of land brought under improved management. For that indicator, the total affected area comprises the full territories of the four focal NFRs and their buffer areas.

urban/peri-urban (U) wards were considered in these calculations. The number of households in each ward is based on the 2022 Tanzania National Census Report. The rationale used for their selection is due to their falling under the primary project implementation area(s) (i.e., Chome, Magamba, Amani and Nilo NFRs). In addition, the selection of the urban ward considered the most central wards in each of the four districts' headquarters (townships). Urban wards are used for charcoal-based calculations and rural ones for firewood-based calculations[35]. Charcoal and firewood use is based on daily consumption of these energy sources. According to firewood consumption estimates by Lusambo (2022), about 16.9 million kilograms of firewood are consumed annually in the three wards of Chome, Magamba and Amani. In the remaining four urban/peri-urban wards, total charcoal consumption amounts to 4.6 million kilograms per year. Both, household firewood and charcoal consumption by the seven contribute to emission of annual GHG emissions of 61,858.56 tCO2e. **This means that the effective distribution and adoption of e-cookstoves can offset about 61,858 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year**.

[35] Doggart, N., Ruhinduka, R., Meshack, C. K., Ishengoma, R. C., Morgan-Brown, T., Abdallah, J. M., ... & Sallu, S. M. (2020). The influence of energy policy on charcoal consumption in urban households in Tanzania. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, *57*, 200-213. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esd.2020.06.002

Table 1: Household e-cooking calculations

District	Ward	Number of households [36]	Firewood consumption (kg/year)[37]	Charcoal consumption (kg/year)[38]	Annual emissions (kg CO2 e/year)[39]	Emissions (tCO2 e/year)
Same	Chome (R)	1464	4,061,136	NA	4,723,101.17	4,723.10
	Same (U)	725	NA	873,262	7,859,358	7,859.36
Lushoto	Magamba (R)	2988	8,288,712	NA	9,639,772.06	9,639.80
	Lushoto (U)	2596	NA	3,126,882	28,141,938.00	28,141.90
Korogwe	Kwamndolwa (U)	154	NA	185,493	1,669,437.00	1,669.41
Muheza	Amani (R)	1661	4,607,614	NA	5,358,655.08	5,358.70
	Genge (U)	412	NA	496,254	4,466,286.00	4,466.29
Total		**10000**	**16,957,462**	**4,681,891**	**61,858,547.31**	**61,858.56**

GHG emissions from electricity consumption in e-cookstoves

- Electricity consumption per e-cookstove (kW): 1.0[40]
- Estimated duration of use (hours/day): 4[41]

[36] The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Administrative Units Population Distribution Report; Tanzania Mainland, December 2022. https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/census-surveys/population-and-housing-census/852-2022-population-and-housing-census-administrative-units-population-distribution-and-age-sex-reports

[37] The calculations are based on household's consumption of 7.6 kg of firewood per day. Source: Lusambo, L. P. (2022). Households' wood fuel consumption and deforestation in Morogoro and Songea Districts, Tanzania. Tanzania Journal of Forestry and Nature Conservation, 91(1), 183-205. https://www.ajol.info/index.php/tjfnc/article/view/221569. Accessed on 8 April 2023 at 22:01

[38] The calculations are based on household's consumption of 3.3 kg of charcoal per day. Source: Lusambo, L. P., & Mbeyale, G. E. (2021). Estimation of household energy consumption intensities around and within miombo woodlands in Morogoro and Songea Districts, Tanzania. *Tanzania Journal of Forestry and Nature Conservation*, *90*(2), 41-62. https://www.ajol.info/index.php/tjfnc/article/view/210921

[39] Estimates for emission from wood burning is based on emission factor of 1.163 kg CO2 per 1 kg of wood - Source: Tika Ram, P., & Hom Bahadur, R. (2020). Hourly firewood consumption patterns and CO2 emission patterns in rural households of Nepal. Designs, 4(4), 46. http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/designs4040046.

Emission from charcoal are calculated based in FAO's estimate of 9 kg CO2 e per kg of charcoal produced through very inefficient operations. Source: The Charcoal Transition-Greening the charcoal value chain to mitigate climate change and improve local livelihoods. Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations Rome, 2017. Also a GIZ report: Multiple-Household Fuel Use - a balanced choice between firewood, charcoal and LPG indicate that "the greenhouse gas emissions are also released, ranging between 7.2 and 9.0 kg CO2 equivalent per kilogram of produced charcoal". Source: https://cleancooking.org/binary-data/RESOURCE/file/000/000/287-1.pdf. Accessed on 11 April 2024 at 14:05

[40] Batchelor, S, J. Leary, S. Sago, A. Minja, E. Sawe, J. Shuma, N. Scott, M. Leach, E. Brown,. (2018). eCook Tanzania Country Report: Opportunities and Challenges in Tanzania August 2018 Working Paper. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.31912.01289

[41] Ibid.

- Daily electricity consumption (kWh/day): 1.0*4 = 4
- Annual electricity consumption (kWh/year): 4*365 = 1,460
- Estimated number of e-cookstoves distributed/year: 2000[42]
- Total electricity consumption (kW/year): 2000*1,460 = 2,920,000
- Total electicity generated (kW): 2,920,000*18% = 525,600. 2,920,000+525,600 = 3,445,600
- CO2 emissions per kWh generated: 3,445,600*0.000475 (tCO_2/kWh)[43] = 1,636.7 tCO_2/year
- **Net avoided emissions: 61,858.56 – 1,636.7 = 60,221.96 tCO_2/year**
- **Net avoided emissions by the end of the five-year project period = ~300,000 tonnes of CO_2**
-

For more information, see

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). (2023). Energy Profile: United Republic of Tanzania. https://www.irena.org/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Statistics/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/United-Republic-of-Tanzania_Africa_RE_SP.pdf?rev=3447d53a7c0a4bdfbe12ef254b9bb2b9

C. Direct GHG emissions reductions from expanded market uptake and use of electric vehicles (Output 3.2)

Calculations of the impact of e-mobility interventions in the proposed NZNP project are summarized in Tables 2 and 3 below. These calculations are based on consideration of three scenarios.

- Scenario 1 is based on minimum distance calculations of a round trip along the common tourist route in the northern circuit (Table 2). The distance from Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) to Serengeti National Park and back, is 1176.9 kilometres[44]. Kilometre per litre consumption is 12.5[45] by a Toyota Land Cruiser (the most used safari vehicle in Tanzania). This scenario also assumes 200 vehicles as a basis, which we can also assume as a minimum number, according the assertions of a leading e-vehicle company in Arusha.[46] Under this scenario, the total consumption of diesel annually is about 1,129,800 litres, which emits about **3,050.46 tCO2e per year**.
- Scenario 2 is based on fuel consumption per round trip along the same route by one safari vehicle, along the same route as in Scenario 1 but with game drives, side excursions, and other related trips as described by a stakeholder[47] in the tourism industry based in Arusha. This sums to an average of 246 litres of diesel. Assuming an expanded market of 450 vehicles, the total

[42] The assumption is that each year at lest 5,000 units of e-cookstoves will be distributed which sums to 10,000 by the 5th year of project implementation.

[43] International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). (2023). Energy Profile: United Republic of Tanzania. https://www.irena.org/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Statistics/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/United-Republic-of-Tanzania_Africa_RE_SP.pdf?rev=3447d53a7c0a4bdfbe12ef254b9bb2b9

[44] Distance calculations are according to https://distancecalculator.globefeed.com/Tanzania_Distance_Calculator.asp

[45] Diesel consumption factor of 12.5 km/litre is according to Toyota Tanzania: https://toyota.co.tz/land-cruiser-79/#

[46] Based on a presentation by the CEO of E-motion Africa (https://e-motion.africa/)- a company that convert diesel-run safari vehicles to electric ones- during the NZNP inception workshop in Arusha on 2 February 2024, there are currently 200 orders for retrofitted vehicles that cannot be finalized due to lack of charging stations in Arusha city and/or along the northern tourism circuit. In these calculations I base the estimated GHG emission reduction/avoidance on the assumption that installation of charging stations will see the 200 retrofitted electric vehicles getting on the road.

[47] Personal Communications, Benson Bernard. CEO - Benson Safaris Tanzania- https://bensonsafaris.com/about-us/; 9 April 2024. Each safari vehicles makes between 5 and 7 trips per month in 10 months annually.

annual avoided diesel consumption would be approximately 6,642,000 litres of diesel, with associated emissions of **17,933 tCO2e per year**.

- Scenario 3 is built on same assumption of trip distance, but with an expanded volume of traffic according to information provided by officials at the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, which is up to 700 vehicles entering the park daily.[48] This amounts to 10,332,000 litres of diesel consumed annually emitting **27,896.4 tCO2e per year**.

Given the prevailing situation of estimated fuel consumption as per the common tourist route in the northern circuit and current order of an average of 450 potential new EV[49], Scenario 2 seems the most plausibe to base this assessment on. **Therefore, with respect to calculations based on Scenario 2, effective/successful implementation of the proposed NZNP interventions can contribute to offsetting up to 17,933.4 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually from the use of diesel-powered vehicles**. **This will amount to incremental reduction of about 90,000 tonnes by the end of the five-year project period.**

[48] During the NZNP PPG team visit and consultations at NCAA on 4 February 2024 it was noted that between 400 and 700 safari vehicles enter the NCA daily.

[49] Average number of EV is based in the range of 200-700 entailing current EV order placed with an Arusha-based EV retrofitting company and traffic record at the Ngorongoro Conservation Area respectively.

Table 2: Emissions from fuel (diesel) consumption

Vehicle type	Scenario ref. number	Number of electric vehicles	Trips per year per vehicle	Distance/ trip for one vehicle (km)	Fuel economy (km/l)	Diesel consumption/ trip for one vehicle (litres)	Diesel consumption/ year for all vehicles across all trips in a year (litres)	Emissions factor for one litre of diesel (kg CO2e per liter, or tonnes CO2e per thousand litres)	Emissions (tCO2e/year)
Toyota LC-70[50]	1	200	60	1176.9	12.5	94.1	1,129,800	2.7	3,050.5
	2	450	60	3,075		246	6,642,000		17,933.4
	3	700	60	3,075		246	10,332,000		27,896.4

Table 3: Distance calculations

Route	Driving distance (km)
KIA-Tarangire NP	231.01
Tarangire NP-Lake Manyara NP	155.81
Lake Manyara NP-Ngorongoro Crater	103.9
Ngorongoro Crater-Serengeti NP (Mugumu town)	238.71
Mugumu-KIA	447.47
Total distance	**1176.9**

GHG emissions from EV electricity consumption

- Battery type: 36kWh – 100kWh Lithium NMC Battery Pack
- Electricity consumption (km/kWh): 5.63
- Estimated distance per trip/vehicle (km): 1,176.9.
- Electricity consumption per trip/EV (kWh): 1,176.9/5.63 = 209
- Estimated number of EV per year: 100
- Electricity consumption per trip/50 EV: 100*209 = 20,900
- Average number of trips per EV/year: 60
- Electricity consumption/year (kWh): 20,900*60 = 1,254,000
- Total electricity generated (kWh): 1,254,000*18% =225,720. 1,254,000+225,720=1,479,720[51]
- CO2 emission per kWh generated/year: 1,479,720*0.000475 (tCO2/kWh)[52] = 702.9 tCO2/kWh

[50] https://toyota.co.tz/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Toyota-LC70-A4-Brochure-%E2%80%A2-Final_compressed.pdf

[51] Average (1971-2014) electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output) – Tanzania. Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS?end=2014&locations=TZ&start=1971&view=chart. Accessed 23 April 2024.

[52] International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). (2023). Energy Profile: United Republic of Tanzania. https://www.irena.org/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Statistics/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/United-Republic-of-Tanzania_Africa_RE_SP.pdf?rev=3447d53a7c0a4bdfbe12ef254b9bb2b9

- **Net avoided emissions: 17,933.4 - 702.9 = 17,230 tCO2/year**
- **Incremental net avoided emissions by 2030 and 2050 is 103,380 and 447,980 tonnes respectively.**

Total estimated direct GHG emissions reductions from Components 2 and 3

In sum, the above calculations indicate total direct GHG emissions reduction impact as follows:

- Avoided deforestation and reforestation (Component 2): 660,000 tonnes (AFOLU sector)
- Market uptake of electric cooking (Output 3.1): 300,000 tonnes (AFOLU sector)
- Market uptake of electric vehicles (Output 3.2): 90,000 tonnes (non-AFOLU sector)
- **Total: 1,050,000 tonnes of direct avoided CO_2 emissions by the end of the project period**

This figure is entered accordingly into the Project Results Framework and the table of GEF Core Indicators.

II. Estimated indirect GHG mitigation impact of Component 1

Baseline conditions in Tanzania involve the absence of any long-term low-emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS) and net-zero roadmap. Indeed, the country currently lacks any plans at all for greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation beyond 2030, which is the end of the timeframe considered by Tanzania's most recent Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Component 1 of this NZNP project seeks to achieve GHG mitigation impact relative to this baseline via upstream policy and finance interventions – 1) supporting the Government of Tanzania in developing and adopting a LT-LEDS with a net-zero roadmap; and 2) mobilizing large volumes of new carbon finance by creating a new corresponding adjustments framework that would enable Tanzania to sell carbon credits to other countries under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement.

This impact from LT-LEDS, net-zero implementation and expanded carbon finance would materialize only after the end of the NZNP project period. Therefore, any assessment of this impact would be inherently approximate, not only before project implementation, but even during the project and at the project's close at the end of 2029. Furthermore, such assessment would also involve considerable uncertainty, given data gaps on recent and current emissions and sequestration, as well as the unpredictability of Tanzania's long-term demographic, economic, and policy directions.

Still, insofar as LT-LEDS and net-zero planning are an explicit focus of this project, and indeed of the entire Net-Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program, it would be pertinent to estimate the potential impact of these upstream Component 1 interventions, and to take this potential into account in determining GHG impact targets. As per the methodology and guidance developed by UNEP for NZNP national projects, this impact would be classified as indirect emission reductions.[53]

[53] From page 2 of the *Guidance Note, GHG Mitigation Assessment for the NZNP Accelerator Integrated Programme*: "*Lifetime indirect GHG emissions mitigated are those attributable to the long-term outcomes of project activities that remove barriers, such as capacity building, innovation, and catalytic action for replication. Project components yielding regulatory and policy reform often lead to indirect GHG emission reductions*."

In calculating the potential impact and taking the potential into account in setting impact targets for the project, the project development team has applied the following principles and approaches:

- Use of maximally credible input data from official, publicly available sources
- Use of highly conservative assumptions where assumptions are necessary
- Use of the unified methodology developed by UNEP for NZNP, including the spreadsheet tool, guidance document, and direct affirmation of approach by the UNEP team that developed the methodology and tool.

The calculation of GHG impact potential and objective-level targets for Component 1 involves two steps.

A. Determination of the total potential GHG emission reduction impact from achievement of net-zero in Tanzania by 2050, using Worksheet 5a of the UNEP tool
B. Calculation of the indirect GHG emission reduction impact that would be achieved as a result of the NZNP project's Component 1 interventions, to be determined as a fraction of the overall potential impact determined in Step A, adjusted downward from the full potential by conservative coefficients representing uncertainty and causality.

A. Determination of potential GHG emission reduction impact from achievement of net-zero in Tanzania by 2050

Methodology and input data

Worksheet 5a of the UNEP spreadsheet was used to determine the potential GHG emissions reduction from implementation of net-zero in Tanzania. This worksheet establishes two scenarios for 2030-2050 -- a baseline GHG emissions scenario (what would be expected in the absence of this NZNP project) and a net-zero scenario (what would happen if the country advances to successful achievement of net-zero GHG emissions by 2050).

The worksheet was completed using the following inputs and reasoning.

- The NZNP baseline scenario (rows 9-42) was developed based on data from Tanzania's most recent Nationally Determined Contribution. This source was chosen for the NZNP baseline scenario because it is the most recent document of the Government of Tanzania involving GHG emissions scenarios, and the only one with scenarios that go out to 2030.
- Specifically, we use data from Figure 2 of this NDC, which was originally developed for Tanzania's initial NDC in 2015, then republished in the 2021 revision. Figure 2 of the NDC shows three scenarios for national GHG emissions between 2020 and 2030 – a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario involving no new interventions for GHG emissions reductions, a low-ambition scenario involving moderate GHG emissions reductions, and a high-ambition scenario involving larger GHG emissions reductions. See the graphic below, which is taken directly from the NDC with the original title caption shown at the bottom.

Emissions Scenarios from Tanzania's 2021 NDC

(Figure 2, page 16 of the NDC)

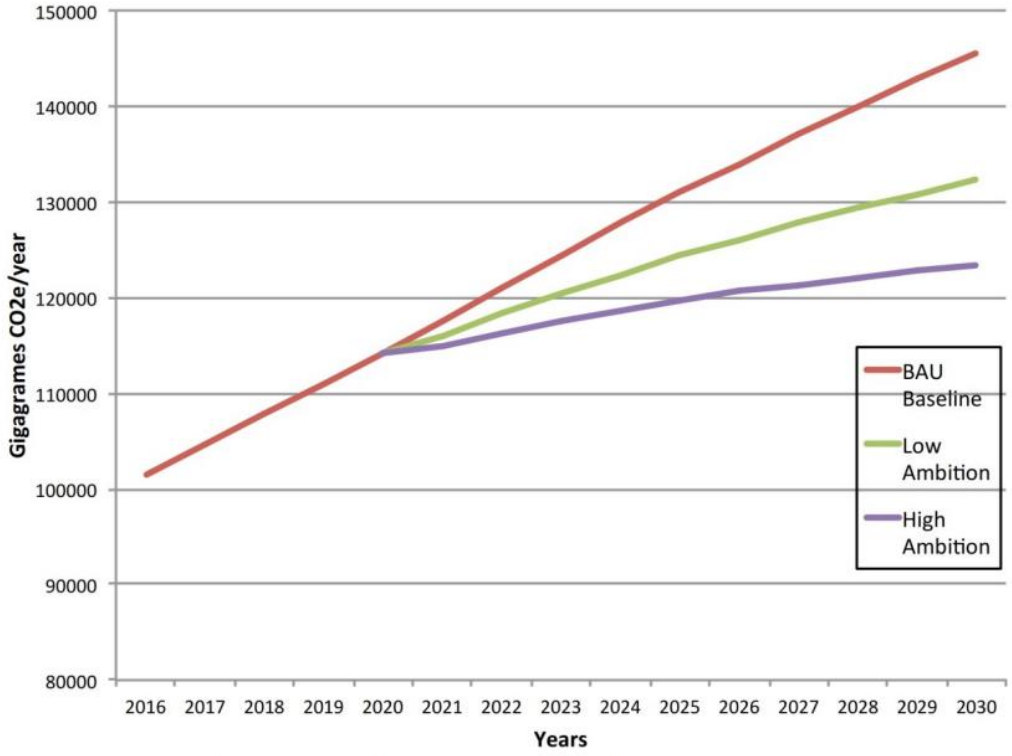


Figure 2: *Projected emission reductions from BAU with low and high ambition scenarios by 2030. (Source: Tanzania INDC, 2015)*

- To establish the NZNP baseline on Worksheet 5a of the UNEP spreadsheet, the annual emissions figures from the high-ambition NDC scenario were used – that is, the NZNP baseline for Worksheet 5a assumes that Tanzania would successfully achieve all of its most ambitious NDC plans by 2030, even without NZNP project intervention. **In terms of NZNP project impact, this is the most conservative assumption that could be made about the NZNP baseline, while still being consistent with the NDC.**
- The values entered in rows 30-40 of Worksheet 5a represent annual GHG emissions levels between 2020 and 2030, from Figure 2. These values were determined based on visual inspection of the graph, as the actual numbers for annual emissions are not shown in the document.
- The UNEP spreadsheet then automatically used the 2020-2030 data to establish a trend line, which forms the baseline projection out to 2050.
- The project preparatory team has sought clarification on a few unclear aspects of the 2021 NDC, via email communication in June 2024 with Dr. Issa Musa Nyashilu from the Vice President's Office (VPO). This correspondence confirms the following.
    - The title caption of NDC Figure 2 refers to "reductions", but the use of that term is misleading here. The "reductions" reflected in Figure 2 title are the differences between the NDC's BAU scenario and its low-ambition and high-ambition emissions scenarios, which the reader infers by looking at the spaces between the colored lines. The figures on

the y axis on the graph actually refer to annual total annual GHG emissions, not reductions per se.
    - Dr. Nyashilu asserts that Figure 1 and Figure 2 both represent gross annual GHG emissions (not including sequestration effects). He explains that the difference in 2030 BAU emissions values arises because Figure 1 is based on a 2018 national inventory, while Figure 2 is taken from Tanzania's initial NDC from 2015.
    - Dr. Nyashilu notes that there are no data on the magnitude of carbon sequestration.
- The start year for the NZNP baseline analysis is set at 2025, in direct accordance with the suggestion of UNEP's Juliane Martins in a June 2024 teleconference meeting. Ms. Martins is the UNEP team member who was primarily responsible for developing worksheet 5a.
- Cells B19 and 21 are user-input cells that respectively show annual GHG emissions net of sequestration (emissions "with removals", as worded on the spreadsheet) and gross GHG emissions (emissions "without removals"), both in the start year 2025. Based on NDC Figure 2 and the explanations received from Dr. Nyashilu, it is straightforward to assign a figure of 120 million tonnes of gross emissions of CO_2 equivalent to Cell B21, corresponding to the emissions level read from the NDC Figure 2 graph for the high-ambition scenario for 2025.
- In contrast, completion of Cell B19 is not a straightforward task, because, as Dr. Nyashilu noted, there is no official published information on annual sequestration levels.
    - There is a scientific paper published by Njana et al. in June 2021 (one month before the 2021 NDC was submitted, presumably without overlap or communications among the respective research teams), which asserts that vegetation across all Tanzanian landscapes, mostly forests, constituted a net sink of about 321 million tonnes of CO_2 per year during 2002-2013. This and other studies have also noted that deforestation has been occurring at a rate of about 1 percent of total forest stock per year, or about 470,000 hectares lost in 2013.[54]
    - If we accept these sequestration and deforestation figures and extrapolate, one could conclude that Tanzania has already been at or below net-zero even in recent years, and may indeed still be at or below net-zero. But one would also conclude that at some point, the steady trend of forest losses (and resultant declining sequestration) combined with steady trend of increasing gross emissions would eventually result in Tanzania becoming a net positive emitter of GHG emissions.
    - The Government has given no indications throughout the project preparatory process that it believes that the country is already at or below net-zero.
    - It is beyond the scope of the present analysis to assess the validity of the Njana et al. paper, and/or to assess when the trend lines for sequestration and gross emissions would cross, or when those lines might already have crossed, making Tanzania a net positive GHG emitter.
- But meanwhile, it is still necessary to come up with a figure for annual sequestration to determine the input value for Cell B19. Given all of the nuances described above, Cell B19 shows a figure of 20 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent emitted in 2025, which equals 120 tonnes of gross emissions minus an assumed 100 tonnes of "removals".

[54] Marco Andrew Njana, Boniface Mbilinyi, and Zahabu Eliakimu. The role of forests in the mitigation of global climate change: Empirical evidence from Tanzania. *Environmental Challenges*. Volume 4, 2021. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2021.100170 and https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667010021001499

- The NZNP project's net-zero scenario (rows 44-97) involves the assumption of achievement of net-zero by 2050. This date has been chosen to be consistent with the timeframe raised in preliminary discussions on net-zero roadmapping.
- The scenario assumes that net emissions levels in 2040 will be equal to the NZNP baseline emissions level of 2030.
- The scenario assumes that sequestration levels will be constant from 2025 to 2040 to 2050, reflecting the assumption that Tanzania will slow deforestation and increase reforestation.

Calculated results of net-zero potential

As shown in cell C110 of Worksheet 5a, given these inputs, the UNEP spreadsheet calculates a total GHG emissions reduction potential of 449 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e) if Tanzania achieves net-zero by 2050.

B. Calculation of GHG emission reduction impact from Component 1 of the NZNP project

The NZNP project does aspire in principle for its work on NZNP policy and finance to lead to complete achievement of net-zero by 2050, with corresponding full achievement of the calculated potential of 449 million tonnes. But in actually projecting, claiming, and documenting the project's impact, it would be prudent, indeed expedient, to be much more conservative. Conservatism is warranted, as noted above, because of the uncertainty of the input data (though the inputs have themselves been chosen to be maximally conservative), and because of further uncertainty about demographic, economic, and policy directions of Tanzania out to 2050. There is also uncertainty about what the LT-LEDS and net-zero roadmap will contain, and how faithfully and successfully the strategy and roadmap will be implemented.

Nevertheless, it is also reasonable to foresee that Component 1 will lead to GHG mitigation impact. The project does have specific output-level targets on LT-LEDS development, net-zero roadmapping, and carbon finance. If achieved as anticipated, GHG mitigation impact should follow, even if various post-project market and political risks materialize and dampen the impact to something less than the full potential.

Accordingly, projected GHG mitigation impact of Component 1 has been calculated using Equation 1.

Equation 1

Projected impact = (**Total potential impact**) *x* (**Impact reduction risk coefficient**) *x* (**Causality factor**) x (**Discounting factor to account for sale of GHG reductions as offsets**)

where

Projected impact represents the total GHG reduction impact (in tCO_2e) from implementation of Component 1 of the NZNP project in Tanzania. This impact is top-down indirect impact, according to definitions presented in the UNEP methodology and the GEF guidance referred to therein.

Total potential impact represents the total potential GHG impact from full achievement of net-zero GHG emissions in Tanzania, as calculated on Worksheet 5a of the UNEP spreadsheet and as explained above.This total potential impact equals 449 million tCO_2e.

Impact reduction risk coefficient is a unitless parameter applied to conservatively reflect the possibility that net-zero will not be fully achieved.

Causality factor is a unitless parameter applied to reflect how achieved impact could be partially attributed to the NZNP project, and partially attributed to other interventions besides the NZNP project.

Discounting factor to account for sale of GHG reductions as offsets is a unitless parameter to reflect what fraction of achieved reductions would be certified for sale of carbon offsets to private-sector entities or to national governments under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Insofar as sale of such savings as offsets would by definition compensate for emissions, we cannot count these sold savings as net GHG benefits achieved by the project.

Determination of coefficients for impact calculation

In most or perhaps even all cases of indirect top-down impact calculations, the determination of a causality factor (especially during the preparatory stage, before the project is even launched) involves an element of expert judgment. In assessing what factors will drive future economy-wide effects, and to what respective degrees, it is necessary to weigh a huge variety of influences, all of which involve uncertainty.

Such is the case with this NZNP project. Furthermore, the application of the additional impact reduction risk coefficient involves the same resistance to purely quantitative analysis and the same need for qualitative judgment. Especially at this preparatory stage, in setting both of these parameters, the best that one can do is to be realistic and consistent with the logic and aspirations of the project, but also to be extremely conservative.

Accordingly, we propose that the impact risk reduction coefficient be set at 10 percent (0.1). This reflects that actual achieved savings would fall short of the full potential reduction by 90 percent. This is a highly conservative scenario relative the project's preliminary expectations for the LT-LEDS, the net-zero roadmap, and the mobilization of Article 6 financing.

We propose, furthermore, that the causality factor also be set at 10 percent (0.1). This reflects the proposition that the LT-LEDS, net-zero scenarios, and Article 6 financing are important core conditions for fulfillment of the full or even partial potential GHG mitigation impact, which would not exist by 2030 (or even probably beyond 2030) without the NZNP project. But these core conditions that would be fulfilled by the project, while necessary, are not in themselves sufficient for fulfillment of the potential. If the proposed impact is achieved, even partially, other financing, policies, donor-supported programs, and economic transformations will be necessary, as well as additional protections to ensure social and gender equity.

We propose, finally, that the discounting factor to account for the sale of GHG reductions as offsets be set at 90 percent. This means that 90 percent of achieved savings can be counted as project impact, while 10 percent would be sold.

Result of calculation of GHG mitigation impact from Component 1

Inserting these two figures into Equation 1, we obtain the following result.

Projected impact = (**Total potential impact**) *x* (**Impact reduction risk coefficient**) *x* (**Causality factor**) x (**Discounting factor to account for sale of GHG reductions as offsets)**

Projected impact = (**449 million tCO_2e**) *x* (**0.1**) *x* (**0.1**) x (**0.9**) = **4.05 million tCO_2e**

This figure is presented accordingly as an end-of-project target for indirect GHG emissions reductions, across both AFOLU and non-AFOLU sectors in the Project Results Framework, and the summary of GEF

Core Indicators. We recognize that according to GEF guidance, the time frame for calculating indirect emissions is capped at ten years after the project period, which in this case would be the end of 2039. But for this exercise, we reflect the full impact out to 2050 because we expect that to be the explicit time frame of the LT-LEDS and net-zero roadmap.

The project does expect that its various interventions leading to direct GHG impact (forest protection in Component 2, expansion of markets for e-cooking and e-transport in Component 3) could well lead to some bottom-up indirect GHG impact via long-term market transformation, which could be calculated via replication factors in accordance with the UNEP methodology and the GEF guidance referred to therein. But in order to avoid the possibility of double-counting, such bottom-up indirect impact is not included in the completed UNEP spreadsheet, nor in the GHG emissions targets reflected in the Project Results Framework and the GEF Core Indicators.

Evaluation during the project period

The project team should aim to re-examine all aspects of this calculation at the time of the Midterm Review and the Terminal Evaluation, or more frequently if possible. The calculation can be performed using the same UNEP methodology and spreadsheet tool, as well as Equation 1 as shown above, but with different inputs as warranted.Circumstances that would justify changes in inputs could include, but are not limited to:

- Updated actual annual inventories of national GHG emissions
- Verification or refinement of annual levels of carbon sequestration in Tanzania's vegetated landscapes
- Updated projections of baseline, low-ambition, and/or high-ambition scenarios with projections of annual GHG emissions
- Specific content of the LT-LEDS and net-zero roadmap as actually developed and adopted, including target dates and emission levels
- Actual and projected new financing for GHG mitigation, including financing in compliance with Article 6
- Actual prices of carbon credits on prevailing markets
- Projections and/or verified levels of GHG reductions from new projects implemented based on new NZNP policies and/or newly mobilized financing
- Updated qualitative assessments of the impact reduction risk coefficient and the causality factor, with input from various expert stakeholders and especially the National Carbon Monitoring Centre.