TANZANIA

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6 (2015-2018)

Small Grants Programme
UNDP Country Office
182 Mzinga Way, Oysterbay
P. O. Box 9182, Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA
Tel: +255 22 211 5135

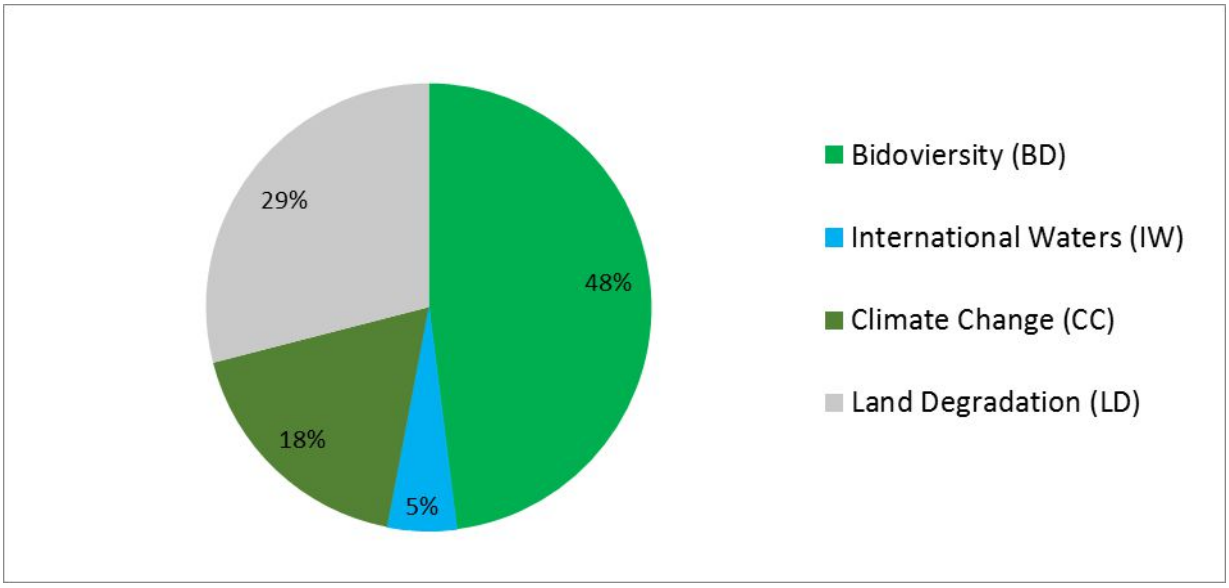
SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

Country:	**TANZANIA**
OP6 resources (estimated):	**US$ 2,900,000**
(Resources outlay:	**STAR....US$ 2,500,000; SGP CORE...US$ 400,000; ICCA...US$ 500,000)**

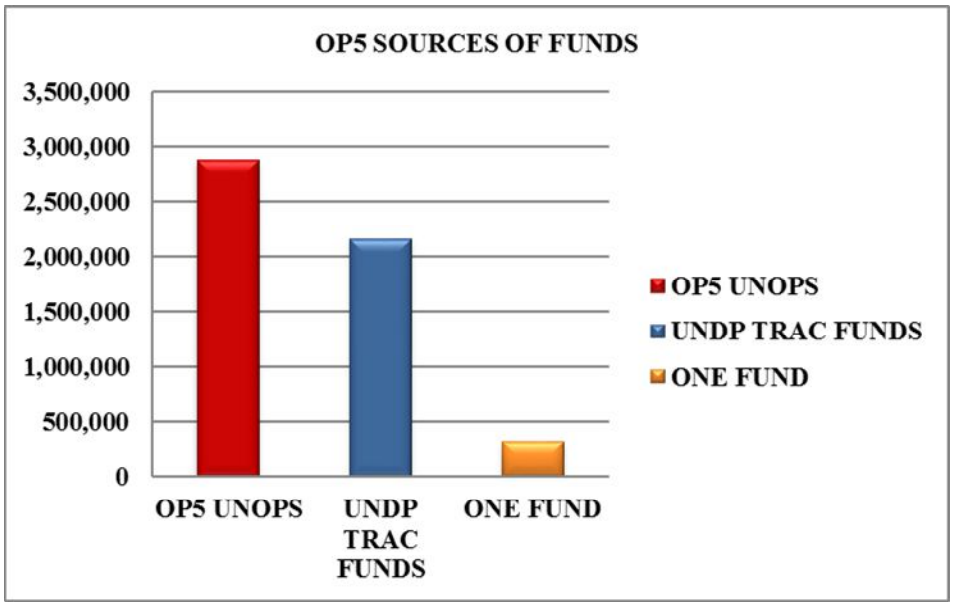
1. SGP Country Programme - Summary Background

OP5 (2011 – 2013) was a very important programming period for Tanzania. During this period, the country program delivered a total of US$ 5,359,358 that was distributed in the following Focal Areas: Climate Change (Adaptation); Climate Change (Mitigation); Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management as per pie chart below. In addition to funding the Focal Areas listed above, the Country Program supported a total of 7 projects valued at US$ 303,983 that specifically targeted indigenous communities.

OP5 Supported Projects



Sources of Fund: OP5 was resourced mainly by STAR, which provided US$3.6 Million. UNDP CO provided parallel funding to a tune of US$ 2,479,443. Other contributions came in cash and kind from local communities as per bar chart below



OP5 Results: During OP5, a total of 10,000 people (5,200 women and 4,800 men) in 35 administrative districts were outreached. Key results achieved in OP5 included the following:

- Increased access to modern energy services in Schools and Health delivery systems. In Schools, beneficiaries were school children between the age of 7 and 17 years. In Health delivery facilities, beneficiaries were mainly women in maternal health care. However, men, children and Youths benefited as well.

- Reduced rate of deforestation and reduction of indoor pollution. This result was achieved through wider adoption of biogas cook-stoves and wood-fuel efficient cookers. Schools and households benefited from these types of projects. Field reports show that up to 1,000 people benefitted from these projects and deforestation for woodfuel in the target areas fell by 50%.Reduced number of people without clean and safe water as a result of adoption of solar powered water pumping technologies and conservation of water sources. Field reports indicate that the number of people that benefited from this support was about 5,000.

- Increased food security at household levels through Climate Smart Agricultural techniques. Number of households that benefitted from this initiative was 300 with over 1,500 people. 60% of those were women and youths. Increased income and improved livelihoods to selected farmers through support to off farm activities specifically fish farming, butterfly farming and bee keeping.

Replication, Upscaling and Mainstreaming: Almost all SGP supported projects are used as demonstration centers for learning, adoption, replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. During OP5, the following technologies were presented for demonstration and replication:

Climate Change Mitigation: PV solar lighting in Health provision facilities; schools and homes of the poor and excluded.

Climate Change Adaptation: Solar powered water pumping; solar powered small scale irrigation; Climate Smart Agriculture; Rainwater harvesting

Sustainable Land Management: Integrated aquaculture; Soil and water conservation; Agroforestry.

Biodiversity Conservation: Ecotourism; Beekeeping; Butterfly farming.

Cross cutting issues: Almost all SGP supported projects mainstream gender and promote women empowerment. Therefore, mainstreaming of gender and women empowerment is a pre-condition for project selection. Good governance is another element that needs to be seen that it is mainstreamed for a project to be selected for funding.

Ensure access to affordable modern energy for all

Key Lessons Learnt: The following key lessons learnt were captured during OP5:

- *Effectiveness of supported projects*: We learnt that projects, which addressed peoples' felt needs such as water supply and food production did not require any follow up in implementation. There was sufficient self-motivation during implementation.

- *Sustainability*: We learnt that sustainability of project results was higher where capacity building was provided to local institutions involved. Examples of such local institutions include: NGOs; CBOs; FBOs and Village level natural resources management committees

- *Participation of women*: There was evidence, which showed that where there was full participation of women in project implementation, success rate was higher as compared to projects where women participation was either absent or minimum.

Biodiversity Conservation: The National Environment Policy (1997) and The State of the Environment Report (URT, 2014) lists biodiversity loss as one of the six key national environmental challenges in the country. Other challenges include: (i) Land degradation, (ii) Deforestation and forest degradation, (iii) Environmental pollution, (iv) Deterioration of aquatic ecosystems; and (v) Climate change.

Key drivers of biodiversity loss in Tanzania include: wide spread poverty now covering 28.2% of the country's population; high population growth at 3.2%; cropland expansion; tree cutting for wood-fuel;

global trade in plant and animal species; Climate Change and invasive and alien species. High rates of biodiversity loss are responsible for low provision of ecosystem services (URT 2014).

During OP6, SGP will focus on restoration of ecosystem services through increased conservation actions on ecosystems. Under this focus, SGP will identify at least 3 important ecosystems and apply a landscape approach to promote their conservation by involving local communities in their respective buffer zones.

Climate Change: Climate Change adaptation and mitigation actions in agriculture, water and livestock production, which were supported during OP5 had broader impact on livelihoods. The impacts included increased food security at households' level; increased access to water and improved supply of fodder for livestock. During OP6, support will be built up on the success of OP5 to promote Climate – Smart agro-ecology

Renewable Energy (Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits): At OP5, SGP supported demonstration projects in renewable energy technologies targeting people without access to modern energy services. Examples included: PV Solar; Biogas; Green energy and low carbon wood-fuel efficient cook-stoves. During OP6, SGP will continue to address national demand for energy services particularly targeting local communities without access to electricity and those that still rely on traditional biomass for cooking. Furthermore, the focus will be on providing bottom-up energy solutions that are low-cost with high potential for carbon emission reductions. Deliberate efforts will be made to align SGP supported projects with larger frameworks like UNDAP II, MSPs, FSPs and Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative to facilitate mainstreaming and scaling up.

Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalitions: Previous efforts under this focal area have been to raise awareness on relevant international conventions, which address control and proper management of hazardous chemicals. These conventions include: Rotterdam, Basle, Bamako and Stockholm. The Rotterdam convention aims at restricting production of certain harzadous chemicals and pestides. In Tanzania, common examples of these substances include: DDT, Dieldrin and Endosulfan. The Basel convention aims at controlling Transboundary movement of harzadous wastes and their disposal. The Bamako convention focuses on banning the import into Africa and control of Transboundary movement and management of hazardous wastes within Africa. The Stockholm convention aims at eliminating or restricting production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Common examples of POPs in Tanzania include: Aldrin; Dieldrin; Hexachlorobenzene; Toxaphene, DDT and many others. Tanzania is one of the leading countries in Africa where large and small scale mining of minerals is practiced. Gold is one of the minerals that are mined widely. Usually, gold mining is associated with use of lethal chemicals such as mercury. During OP6, support will be focused on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemical management in joint efforts with such partners as: International Elimination Network (IPEN); Government agencies; Research institutions; the Private sector and International agencies. Special focus will be directed to gold mining where mercury pollution is widespread. Small and artisanal gold miners will be trained to use alternative and less lethal chemicals instead of mercury. Furthermore, awareness on the Global convention for mercury, also known as Minamata Convention will be raised to the general public particularly the gold miners. In Tanzania, small scale gold miners work in small groups where they own digging equipment collectively. SGP will federate these groups to form platforms for collective training. Federations of small scale miners will increase claim making power and voice to the authorities for such governance issues as improved mining conditions, loans for purchase of equipment, fair taxation system, technology transfer and relationship with neighbouring large scale mining companies

Land Degradation: It is estimated that 33% of Tanzania's land surface is affected by desertification (VPO, 2014). The most affected areas are the arid, semi-arid and dry sub humid zones. Key factors that

lead to land degradation in Tanzania include: inappropriate land husbandry practices, overgrazing, bush fires and deforestation for cropland expansion (SGP, CPS, OP5). Other factors include: cultivation on the steep slopes and river banks, soil acidification and water pollution due to excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers. During OP5, priority was given to community level actions that contribute to conservation of water sources and land restoration practices. During OP6, efforts will be provided to scale up Sustainable Land Management (SLM) actions supported at OP5. In addition, local authorities will be supported to mainstream land restoration issues in their development plans and strategies.

Photo of Maasai women with water tank

SGP Country Programme Niche

2.1. Alignment with national priorities:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	**Date of ratification/completion**
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	08/03/1996
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	01/03/1996
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	?
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	17/04/1996
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	2003
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Underway
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	19/06/1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	August, 1999
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	30/04/2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	May, 2004
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	24/03/2000
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	29/06/2005
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	2015

Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies[1]	12/06/2003
Minamata Convention on Mercury	underway

2.2. The use OP6 resources to support the implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-6 Strategic Priorities and how civil society and community-based projects will be facilitated and coordinated to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions?

SGP Country Program in Tanzania has been allocated a total of US$ 2 million from STAR for GEF -6 Strategic priorities. An additional US$ 0.5 million has been allocated by SGP CPMT for Indigenous Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA). A further US$ 0.4 million will be allocated from the CORE. UNDP CO may allocate some funds from its TRAC for SGP. Confirmation to this effect may be made around February 2016. Therefore, for the time being, the resource envelope stands at US$2.9 million.

Pursuant to the GEF document Number. GEF/C.46/13 dated 30 April 2014 and titled, "GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation arrangements for GEF 6" and taking into consideration the consultations conducted at the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) at Bagamoyo in March 2015, OP6 resources are planned to contribute to achieving the following results:

Conservation of important ecosystems: Through a community landscape approach, CSOs in Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) will be supported to implement community based conservation initiatives that complement each other spatially and thematically to create ecosystem-wide impacts. Priority will be given to three critical ecosystems with universal value but which are threatened with a variety of degradation risks. The three critical ecosystems are:

- West Kilimanjaro – Lake Natron ecosystem
- Serengeti ecosystem
- Jozani ecosystem in Zanzibar

Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology: Under this result area, SGP will focus on local communities adjacent to selected three important ecosystems. Support will be given to promote climate – smart agriculture including pastoralism. Sustainable Land Management activities will also be supported to create synergies with climate-smart agricultural activities.

Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits: Under this result area, SGP will contribute to increasing access to modern energy services for people without access to electricity and those that still rely on traditional biomass for cooking. Furthermore, SGP will focus on providing bottom – up energy solutions that are low-cost and provide high potential for reduction of carbon emissions. SGP will align its efforts with the larger framework of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) to facilitate mainstreaming and scaling up with the view to ending energy poverty and light a bright future.

Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalitions: Under this result area, support will be focused on communities in the fore front of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint efforts with SGP's established partners such as the International POP'S Elimination Network (IPEN), as well as new partnerships including Government agencies, research institutions, the private sector and international

[1] Please identify existing regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP

agencies. Since Tanzania is a large producer of gold, special efforts will be directed to initiatives that will reduce mercury pollution.

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE): Under this result area, support will be provided to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment through pro-active promotion of women-led projects; mainstreaming gender in any and all projects; support national and global networking of women grantee-leaders for knowledge sharing and policy advocacy. Implementation of these actions should be consistent with GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Action Plan; UNDP Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Strategy and Government of Tanzania Gender Equality Policy.

SGP Services as a Grant maker+: In addition to grant making, SGP will facilitate non-grant services such as institution building; knowledge networking and policy advocacy to create value beyond grant-making. Examples of such services include but not limited to the following:

- Assisting country stakeholders, especially local communities through their local CSOs to develop viable project proposals as "Barefoot Consultants" particularly with the "direct access" modality of new funds
- Setting up a "Grassroots Reach" to enhance citizen voice. This is a communication channel for use by local communities to ensure that the voiceless are able to get a voice and platform for participation in the development process.
- Developing an indigenous fellowship and dedicated grant-making window to promote proactive mentoring and capacity building of indigenous peoples at national, regional and global levels. A sub-project on indigenous communities is annexed to this CPS.

2.3. The potential for complementary and synergy with:

- UNDP CO/UN System strategies (CPD, UNDAP II)
- GEF funded projects in the countries (ongoing and planned FSPs, MSPs)

Potential for Complementary and Synergy: During OP5, SGP fostered a productive partnership with the UNDP and UN System. SGP acted as a delivery mechanism for a UNDP project on Community Based Adaptation (CBA), which was worth US$ 2.5 million. The project created synergies with ongoing SGP supported projects. At the program level, UNDP CO provided logistical and technical assistance specifically transport. Furthermore, UNDP staff participated in field monitoring missions for SGP supported projects. At the UN System, SGP contributed to the achievement of planned outcomes of the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAPI). Furthermore, SGP received project funds totalling US$320,000 from the UN ONE Fund. This Fund is managed by the UN System in Tanzania. During OP6, SGP will explore possibilities of collaborating with the UNDP CO in delivering on some of the components of the downstream program of the Country Program Strategy (CPD) and UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP).

On complementary cooperation with FSPs and MSPs, during the year under review, SGP supported 3 community components of FSPs and MSPs. The projects included: Sustainable Land Management, Kilimanjaro; Mnazi Bay Marine Park, Mtwara; and Selous – Niassa Wildlife Conservation, Ruvuma. From the three examples, GEF and UNDP team that conducted the Country Portfolio Evaluation concluded that SGP had the knowledge, expertise and experience to deliver community components of FSPs and MSPs. (GEF/UNDP Country Portfolio evaluation report 2012).

Table 2. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results

GEF-6 corporate results	SGP Strategic Initiatives	SGP niche: national Priorities	Local priorities for Tanzania
Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation	CPS linkages with OP6 landscape/seascape area of focus, and/or other approaches	Landscape under focus: West Kilimanjaro – Lake Natron ecosystem; Serengeti and Jozani ecosystems (part of Jozani is a seascape)
Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	Innovative Climate Smart Agro-Ecology; Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation	CPS linkages with OP6 strategic initiative on Innovative Climate smart agro-ecology, as well as broadly with the landscape/seascape area of focus.	Target groups under Climate Smart Innovative Agro ecology: Local farmers and pastoralists that live adjacent to the prioritized three ecosystems
Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation	CPS linkages with OP6 trans-boundary seascape areas of focus and IW Strategic Actions Plans in shared waterbodies, such as lakes, rivers and regional seas (as appropriate)	Promote conservation of Lake Victoria shores through strengthening of Beach Management Units and scaling up of integrated fish farming practices
Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	Energy Access Co-Benefits	CPS linkages with OP6 energy access area of focus and larger frameworks, including national energy access priorities and Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL)	Scaling up of modern energy services for people without electricity in the prioritized ecosystems as part of SE4ALL initiative
Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Local to Global Chemicals Coalitions	CPS linkages with pesticide management, solid waste management, heavy metals, and local to global chemical coalitions to support the implementation of the the Minamata Mercury Convention and the	Support implementation of the Minamata mercury convention and the Stockholm convention on PoPs in the Lake zone where gold mining is high

		Stockholm Convention	
Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	All areas, in particular CSO-Govt. dialogues, KM Platforms	CPS alignment and contribution to MEAs as relevant, and national/sub-national policies	Promote increased capacity for mainstreaming of multilateral environmental agreements through dialogues and training

OP6 Strategies

3.1. Grant-making strategies

3.1.1 Strategic initiatives

The focus for the OP6 in Tanzania is ***West Kilimanjaro-Lake Natron and Serengeti Landscapes and Jozani Forest in Zanzibar***. These landscapes are nationally and internationally important for biodiversity conservation and economically important for Tanzania's economic development through ecotourism, pastoralism and agriculture. Yet these areas are facing major environmental problems particularly, (i) loss of biodiversity is driven by unsustainable farming practices, illegal hunting for domestic and international trade, overgrazing, poverty, spread of invasive alien species and deforestation, (ii) land degradation which is driven by poverty, overgrazing, unsustainable farming practices, and unplanned human settlements and tourism pressure, (iii) climate change is driven by land use change including deforestation and reliance on fossil fuel for energy. In order to understand the current state of the landscapes, a desk review was carried out. Information collated from the desk review was presented for consultation with local communities and other stakeholders in the landscapes. This was critical in order to validate and improve information on the state of the landscapes. Finally, after consultations with key stakeholders, it was agreed that strategic initiatives for the OP6 should address biodiversity conservation, climate change, renewable energy, indigenous communities and land degradation. These views have been validated by a Baseline assessment that was carried out on two of the three landscapes. The third landscape, which is the Jozani ecosystem, is well documented having been involved in GEF and GEF/SGP projects in the recent past.

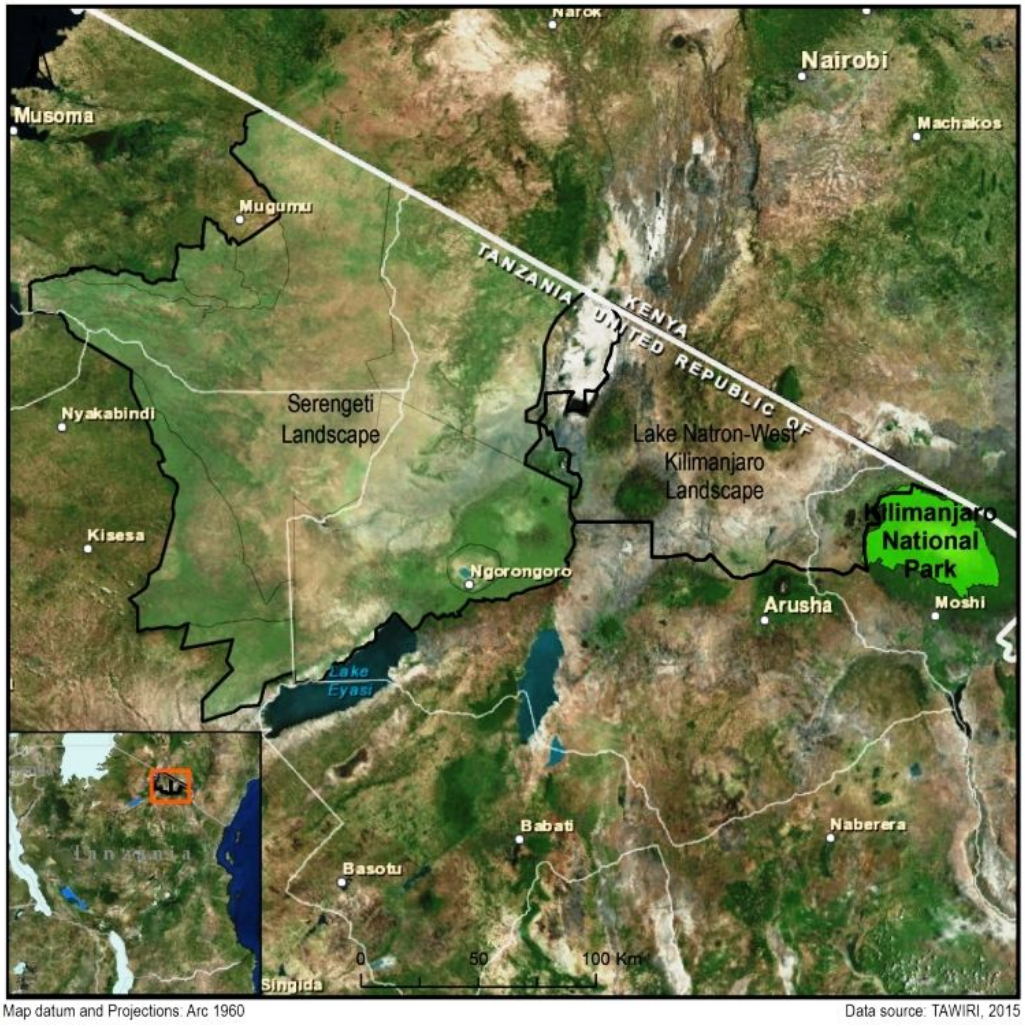
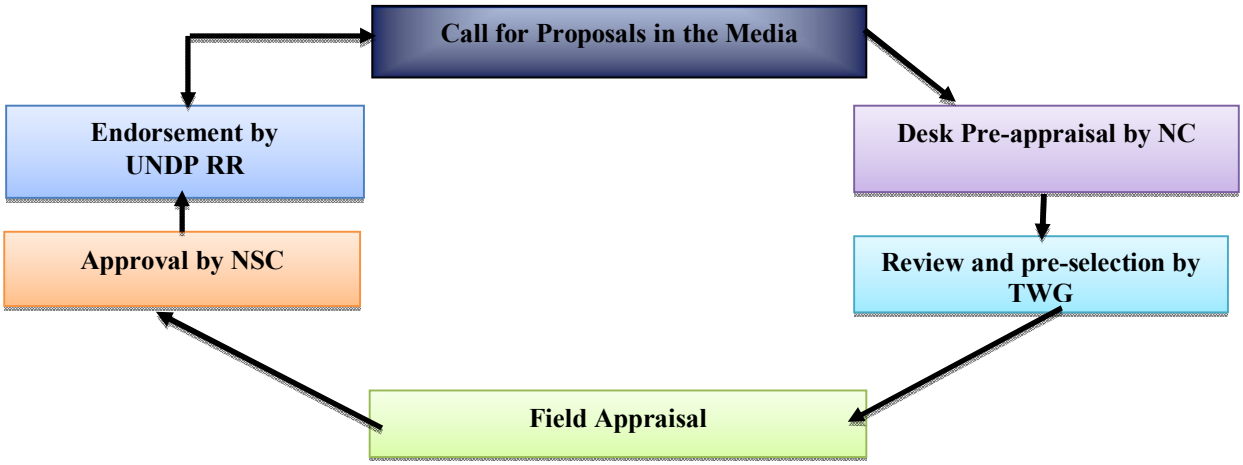


Figure 1: Location of West Kilimanjaro-Lake Natron (L) and Serengeti Landscapes (R) in relation to Tanzania's geographical location

3.1.2 Grant Making Strategies

Project solicitation: As per SOP, projects will be solicited through a public call. Project approval process will follow the steps as per illustration 1 below

SGP Project Approval Process



Implementation strategies

Landscape approach: This is the conservation approach, which integrates nature, culture and local communities. It embraces the central role of local communities as stewards of the landscape. Furthermore, the approach promotes participatory processes and partnerships that link local communities, park management, local authorities and other stakeholders in stewardship and sustainability. The existence of nature, strong culture and local communities in the landscape constituted the criteria, which was used to select the three landscapes for OP6.

Project level strategies: At the project level, a three-pronged approach will be used as follows: (i) focus on globally significant ecosystems/sites. In Tanzania, the following three ecosystems will be under focus: West Kilimanjaro – Lake Natron ecosystem; Serengeti ecosystem and Jozani ecosystem in Zanzibar. (ii) Setting up innovative institutional and financial support mechanism to expand the value and impact of projects nationally and globally (iii) systematically developing the capacity of local and national civil society stakeholders as a key factor for environmental sustainability.

Selected landscapes to be focused under OP6

Under GEF 6 programming directions, 70% of grants will go to the 3 selected landscapes to be focused under OP6. Selection of the landscapes is based on the SGP work over the last one year, the scooping study and baselines assessments outcomes. Focus on the selected landscapes will allow for completion and consolidation of ongoing conservation and social protection work in the area. As per 2(b) above, selected landscapes are as follows: (a) West Kilimanjaro – Lake Natron ecosystem (b) Serengeti ecosystem (focusing in and around Ngorongoro Conservation Area (c) Jozani ecosystem in Zanzibar. Endorsement of the National Stakeholders and Steering Committee for the landscapes under focus has already been secured.

3.2. Grant-maker+ strategies In addition to grant making, SGP will facilitate non-grant services such as institution building; knowledge networking and policy advocacy to create value beyond grant-making. Examples of such services include but not limited to the following:

Assisting country stakeholders, especially local communities through their local CSOs to develop viable project proposals as "Barefoot Consultants" particularly with the "direct access" modality of new funds.

- Setting up a "Grassroots Reach" to enhance citizen voice. This is a communication channel for use by local communities to ensure that the voiceless are able to get a voice and platform for participation in the development process.
- Developing an indigenous fellowship and dedicated grant-making window to promote proactive mentoring and capacity building of indigenous peoples at national, regional and global levels. A sub-project implementation strategy on indigenous communities is annexed to this CPS.

3.2.1. CSO-government Dialogue Platform

In view of the strategic importance of CSO-Government dialogues, during OP6, the Country program will organize two dialogues. Each of the two dialogues will have the following agenda points: (i) Review work environment for CSOs, (ii) Dissemination of good practices, (iii) Review of policies that impact on the work of CSOs, (iv) communication between CSOs and Government; and (v) communication between CSOs and Development Partners. SGP will collaborate with an NGO umbrella organization and the Government Ministry responsible for CSOs to organize the two dialogues. In addition to CSOs that are working with SGP, other policy focused CSOs will also be invited together with NSC members. CSOs that focus on Youths, Women, Children, indigenous peoples and the disabled will be prioritized.

SGP can use collected and packaged knowledge to inform and influence policy in three broad areas:-
Provide Policy Feedback: A national policy may be formulated but never tested on the ground. If such policy falls within any of the GEF focal areas or affect any of the GEF focal areas, SGP could support testing any component of the policy and assess its effectiveness on the ground. A feedback report will be prepared and presented to the Government as policy feedback. On the other hand, SGP could still undertake a dialogue, which reaffirms the effectiveness of the policy and provide feedback for necessary review and adoption. For example, during yearly UNFCCC processes, usually SGP tries to promote consensus around some national level themes. At COP 21, SGP organized a side event that rallied a number of countries around a very important issue of Climate Change.

Policy amendment: An existing national policy may appear to be defective in its provisions as a result of lessons learnt generated during implementation of SGP projects. When such defects are noted, advocacy and facilitation for policy review may be initiated.

Initiating or providing a justification for a policy dialogue with the view to influencing the formulating of a new policy: When new knowledge is collected through SGP supported projects, which suggests existence of a policy gap, SGP may prepare a concept note and invite key stakeholders to a dialogue with the view to initiating a new policy or amend an existing one. This initiative will follow the required procedures through the Government machinery until a new policy or desired amendment is put in place.

Replication and scaling up of good practices

Over the last phases, SGP has successfully facilitated replication of solar energy and biogas technologies in new areas. SGP has also facilitated replication of low carbon cook stoves in various regions. The strategies that SGP has been using to promote replication are as follows:-

- Promote sharing of project-level experience at the community level through exchange visits, documentation and dissemination of best practices as well as lessons learnt.
- Empower local community organizations through capacity building initiatives and awareness raising actions to replicate projects that address felt needs of local communities within the context of conservation of the global environment.
- Promote collaboration between local communities, Local Government and the private sector in addressing local community needs so that GEF financing only caters for the incremental cost required to leverage global environmental benefits.

Scaling-up

- Capture and document project-level good practices to influence policy changes at the upstream level by facilitating dialogue between local communities and policy makers.
- Facilitate site visits for Policy Executives to see and appreciate successful practices at the downstream level.
- Involve the media to publicize successful practices at the project level with the view to attracting attention of the wider audience including policy making executives.

3.2.2. Promoting Social Inclusion

Gender inequality and women empowerment situation in Tanzania: The gender inequality and women empowerment situation in Tanzania is reflected in UN reports on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In its last report that was submitted in 2008, the following was highlighted:

Existence of discriminatory laws: Marriage law of 1971 allows child marriages and polygamy. Child marriage is alarmingly high and remains legal. 2 in 5 girls will marry before the age of 18 years, which is one of the highest rates in the world. A penal code does not recognize marital rape as a crime and there are low levels of women's participation in decision making particularly at the local level.

Persistence of negative cultural practices: Widespread killings of elderly women because of witchcraft beliefs. In Tanzania, some elderly women have been assassinated because they possessed red eyes, which local people believe to be a sign of a person practising withcraftry.

Gender based Violence (GBV): Violence against women and girls remains at alarmingly high levels. About 40% of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence since at the age of 15

Maternal mortality: Rates of maternal mortality are unacceptably high (454 per 100,000 live births)

Teenage pregnancy: Teenage pregnancy is equally high. 20% of girls give birth before the age of 17

Female and Children headed Households: These households are on increase due to HIV/AIDS pandemic

During OP6, SGP will work with gender and women empowerment focused CSOs to address the above identified needs. Likewise, SGP will prioritize female and children headed households for poverty reduction interventions. In all the three challenges, SGP would take an awareness raising approach around an SGP supported project. For example, SGP may support a water and watershed project. This project is usually associated with project level water governance meetings. During these meetings, SGP will invite facilitators to talk about how to address maternal mortality; teenage pregnancy and challenges concerning Female and Children headed Households. Sometimes it may be necessary to organize women only meetings to create the anticipated impact.

Indigenous Peoples (IPs): Over the last 10 years, SGP in Tanzania has been working with indigenous communities. This cooperation has yielded a number of results, which have benefited the indigenous communities. Examples of these results include legal ownership of the land on which they live. This result empowered indigenous communities to safeguard their natural capital against possible land grabbing by foreign investors in the name of privatization. Other results included water dams for themselves and their livestock and projects that addressed human-wildlife conflict. During OP6, SGP facilitated a baseline assessment and identified opportunities for scale up of interventions that were supported in the past. Please see the report annexed to this CPS. Therefore, during OP6, SGP will scale up interventions that were started in the previous phases with the view to reaching out to more indigenous communities.

Youths and children: Youths aged between 15 and 24 years make up the largest single group of population in Tanzania. They constitute 64% of the whole population. In the previous phase, SGP reached youths in schools through school projects whereby focus was on increasing their conservation knowledge and skills so that they may become environmentally responsible people when they became adults. Youths out of schools were reached with employment generation projects whereby focus was on production and trading of biodiversity products. Examples of these projects included: Beekeeping; fish farming; agroforestry, butterfly farming and fuel farming. During OP6, SGP will scale up similar projects in order to increase employment opportunities and improve livelihoods of youths and their families.

3.2.3. Knowledge management plan

Plans for capturing lessons learnt and good practices include:

Grantees stories: Grantees will be encouraged and trained to learn from their own experiences in the course of project implementation. Information generated through participatory monitoring and evaluations, which are conducted by grantees, will be packaged into stories. These will be kept in project files for records. The stories could also be used in local and country level journals and magazines.

PA/NC Stories: Lessons learnt from Grantees' periodic reports, monitoring and evaluation reports by grantees themselves, NC, PA and NSC members will be packaged in the following media (a) Newspaper stories (b) Articles (c) Fliers (d) Brochures. These will be shared with stakeholders locally, nationally and globally. At least 3 stories of this type will be produced per year.

Video footage & Photo stories: Photo stories will be prepared for selected supported projects. The plan is to have at least two photo stories per year. Video footage will be prepared for extremely good projects. One video footage will be prepared from each of the core focal areas of CBD; CC & LD.

Sharing and dissemination: Leaflets and brochures will be distributed at relevant fora that will be organized by Government, UN Agencies, National and International NGOs as well as SGP-Government dialogues meetings. The leaflets and brochures will also be displayed at knowledge fairs. Knowledge products such as papers, posters, photo stories and videos will be shared at meetings, workshops and seminars that will be organized by SGP and UN Agencies. For events that will be hosted by other agencies and organizations, SGP will solicit for invitation to display knowledge materials for visibility.

Peer to Peer exchanges and Use of demonstration sites and knowledge centres: Each SGP supported project will be transformed into a knowledge centre where specific knowledge and experience will be disseminated. Stakeholders from SGP supported projects and others from elsewhere will be encouraged to visit SGP supported projects to enhance inter-community learning. During NSC screening exercise, where the NSC feels that a certain new project could benefit by creating linkages with an existing similar

project, a recommendation to that effect will be provided. Additionally, further lessons learnt will be disseminated through KM products from SGP projects that are displayed in Government; UNDP and GEF websites.

3.2.4. Communication Strategy

The overall goal of the Country Program Communication Strategy is to enhance the SGP image and promote its services to its stakeholders inside and outside the country for partnership building and resource mobilization.

3.2.4.1 Objectives:

- To improve communication which brings coherence and clarity in SGP's programme of work its role and responsibilities and its image and identity:

- To enhance effective communication between SGP, its stakeholders
    - and partners in order to attract local and international resources

Communication methodologies

- A wide range of methods will be used including:
- Interactive/participatory – discussion, meetings, role play, drama, theatre and music
- Large-scale forum – media (radio, television, newspapers), seminars, workshops
- Practices – field study, surveys and researches, searching e.g. use of internet
- Conventional – teaching
- Training – skills impacting

3.2.4.3 Implementing the Strategy

All SGP stakeholders are participants in the implementation of this strategy. Each of them has a role to play. These participants may be grouped in four categories as follows:

- **First Category:** Development partners at the national and global level
- **Second Category:** Decision makers including Legislatures, Politicians, Government bodies including Central and Local Government.
- **Third Category:** Journalists and media institutions
- **Fourth Category:** Local Communities.

3.2.4.4 Communication approaches

The following approaches will be used in implementing the country Program Communication Strategy:

- Plan and facilitate donor engagement events focusing on results gained and success stories achieved on the ground
- Communicate results and breakthroughs to donors on a more regular basis
- Conduct preliminary donor intelligence of prospective partners for possible engagement with them
- Using Knowledge Management strategy, document examples of knowledge – sharing, innovation and South-South cooperation and disseminate through key networks
- Show-case lessons learned from the ground through side-events organized at major flagship functions
- Share photo-stories, posters and brochures with CPMT through digital library to increase CPMT ability to communicate results
- Establish a Newsletter to improve strategic communication at Country Program level
- Field media missions to project sites to increase visibility of project results

Expected results framework

Table 3. Consistency with OP6 global project components

OP6 project components	CPS targets	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP OP6 Component 1: *Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation*: 1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries	Contribute to safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions in three globally significant ecosystems namely: Lake Natron West Kilinajaro; Serengeti and Jozani Expand coverage and strengthen networks of ICCAs in the districts of Longido, Ngorongoro and Monduli	*Approx. # and typology of projects*[2] *Approx. # projects*	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)	Conserve river banks through tree planting prohibiting human activities for rivers that flow to Lake Natron Conserve Mau catchment forest Promote soil and water conservation practices around Lake Natron Promote conservation of 2 ICCAs, one each in Longido and Monduli
SGP OP6 Component 2: *Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:* 2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried	2.1 Soil and water conservation practices around lake Natron through tree planting activities 2.2 Pastureland improvement in 2	Target # of hectares Number of water facilities Number of ICCAs	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)	Establish farmer field schools to promote agroecology principles within 3-5 farmer leaders demonstrating a

[2] The estimated number of OP6 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries	ICCAs 2.3 Increased access to water for local communities and livestock in 2 districts of Longido and Monduli	with land use plans	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)	typology of projects outlined in component 1. Support eradication of invasive plant species to improve pastureland Support establishment of boreholes and water dams to increase access to water Promote land use planning to reduce conflict between farmers and pastoralists
SGP OP6 Component 3: *Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits*: 3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries	3.1 Promoting wide adoption of low cost technologies that reduce carbon emissions 3.2 Scale up renewable energy actions to meet objectives of SE4ALL	Number of low cost technologies that reduce carbon emissions Number of renewable energy actions scaled up	AMR, country reports AMR, global database, country reports Special country studies[3] Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)	Install 30 solar home systems, 10 in each of the 3 districts of Longido, Ngorongoro and Monduli Fix at least 10 biogas cook stoves for demo
SGP OP6 Component 4: *Local to Global Chemical*	Outline of innovative tools and approaches to: pesticide management	Target # beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples,	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams	*Approx. # projects* Raise awareness on

[3] Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

Management Coalitions: 4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner	solid waste management (plastics, e-waste, medical waste and so on), heavy metals management, and local to global chemical management coalitions	and disability disaggregated) At least 40 youths At least 20 men At least 20 women	Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review	the part of stakeholders on **Minamata** Global Mercury Convention Support artisanal and small scale gold miners to reduce mercury pollution
SGP OP6 Component 5: *CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):* 5.1 SGP supports establishment of "CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms", leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries	Establishment of a CSO – Government policy and planning dialogue platform	Target # "CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms* initiated CSO networks strengthened if one of 25 lead countries	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams SGP Global Database Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review	Facilitate strengthening an existing CSO – Government policy and planning through organizing at least 2 dialogue platforms
SGP OP6 Component 6: *Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):* 6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners 6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to	Outline of CPS approach to social inclusion, including assumptions with regards to national content for supporting vulnerable and marginalized populations Expanding support for gender equality and women empowerment Promotion of women – led projects Mainstream gender in any and all supported projects Support involvement of youths and disabled in environment conservation and socio-economic	Target # beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated) Number of new gender and women empowerment projects Number of women-led projects Number of projects that involve youths	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams SGP Global Database Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review	Scale up at least 10 existing gender equality and women empowerment projects Support at least 5 new projects that aim at increasing gender equality and women

build capacity of IPs; implementation of projects by IPs is supported in relevant countries 6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries	development Formation of a dedicated window for capacity building of Indigenous Peoples (IPs)	and disabled		empowerment Support at least 5 new projects that involve youths and disabled Support at least 1 workshop on capacity building of IPs through the ICCA project
<u>SGP OP6 Component 7</u>: *Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):* 7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries 7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries	Connections between CPS and global priorities for the digital library and SSC Innovation Exchange Platform (i.e. examples of tested technologies, comparative advantage and experience of SGP country programme) Promotion of digital library of community innovations South – South community innovation exchange platform	Target # of country innovations to be shared and disseminated at the global level* * Examples may be drawn from OP6 period, as well as earlier SGP Operational Phases (including Upgrading country programmes)	SGP Global Database Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review	Upload at least 10 best practices for community connect Facilitate at least one South – South innovation exchange platform

Monitoring & Evaluation plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is critical for successful implementation of projects and programmes. M&E is also important for achievement of anticipated results. In the table below, M&E plan, complete with its tools and strategies for the OP6 Program in Tanzania is presented and elaborated.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Timeframe/Scope**
Country Programme Annual Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis[4] to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum three times per year, with one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at the end of each grant year in June
Financial Reporting	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly
Annual Country Report[5] (ACR) to review portfolio progress and results of completed projects	NC presenting to NSC	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report – country survey[6] based on ACR	NC, survey data provided to CPMT	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	At the end of OP6

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) refers to the process of overseeing and assessing the progress and accomplishments of projects and programmes. M & E assists in identifying implementation problems and help to assess whether targets are being achieved.

Although M & E functions are closely related, in practice, a distinction is usually made between the two: Monitoring focus on tracking the progress of project activities and achievement of planned outputs while Evaluation refers to a periodic activity aimed at assessing the relevance, performance, effects and impact of a project within the framework of the stated objectives.

[4] The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC.

[5] The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

[6] The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

In this regard, the thrust of monitoring function is to keep track of project objectives, activities and expected results and to make whatever changes are necessary to improve project performance while the main emphasis of Evaluation is to determine and analyze results and effects of a project in terms of the local and global environment and the quality of life of the participants.

In GEF/SGP operations, M & E functions use participatory methodologies through three levels: The project level, Country Programme level and Global Programme level.

The Project Level

At the project level, M & E functions would involve the following key features:-

- Establishment of baseline data by grantee organizations. National Coordinator, National Steering Committee members or consultants may help grantees in this task;
- Establishment of an M & E Plan (by Grantees);
- Identification and construction of activity and results indicators (by Grantees);
- Monitoring visits by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee Members. Observations from monitoring visits are posted in the monitoring record.

To facilitate the M & E functions at the Project level, the following reports would be expected from the grantee organizations:-

- Trimester or Semester progress reports.
- Trimester or Semester financial reports
- Monitoring record
- Project termination or Final report.

The Country Programme Level

At the Country level, the NSC, NC and other key stakeholders assess the portfolio as a whole and measure impact in more subjective but nevertheless valuable ways. Specific M & E functions at the Country level may include the following:-

- Implementation of project M & E plan (tracking reports, site visits, facilitating participatory evaluation);
- Implementation of Programme M & E plan;
- Compilation and communication of lessons learnt.

To facilitate the M & E functions, the following reports would be prepared at the Country Programme level:-

- Project and Programme Implementation Report (submitted biannually);
- Project survey and update of performance data into the database;
- An annual assessment of the Country Programme Performance.

Global Programme Level

At the Global Programme level, M & E functions involve the following:-

- Implementation of a global M & E Plan;
- To provide targeted guidance and assistance to Country programmes;
- To compile and disseminate Project evaluation reports and lessons learnt which would be received periodically from the Country Programmes.

Indicators

In the GEF/SGP operations, indicators are defined as basic tools, which are used to measure or assess the progress and results of a project. There are two types of indicators at the project level: Activity Indicators, which measure project implementation activities and Results Indicators which measure project results at three levels: Output, Outcome and Impact.

In order to conduct monitoring and evaluation, the grantee organizations would be assisted by the NC, NSC members or National Consultants through the Grant Maker+ roles, to identify and construct indicators. Since each project would be expected to develop indicators that will be useful for its constituency, it suffices here to mention that for indicators to be useful, they ought to have the following characteristics:-

- Quantitative (in terms of numbers and percentages);
- Qualitative (should be easily described in words);
- Time-specific (until when?);
- Independent of the objective (should not be a repetition of the objective);
- Cost-effective (the cost of collecting data should not exceed the value of the information).

Involvement of Local stakeholders in M & E

Involvement of Local Stakeholders in M & E stems from the common principle in Participatory Development, which insists that "Those that are involved in the implementation of projects should also be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of those projects" *(Murusuri Nehemiah K, Planning for Village Development, MSc. Thesis, Bradford University, UK 1989).*

Therefore, under OP6, local stakeholders will perform the following roles in M & E:-

Monitoring

- Monitoring plan will be reflected in the project proposal
- Grantees in each project will form an M & E Committee
- The M & E Committees will make monitoring as part and parcel of project implementation activities. This means, monitoring will be conducted on continuous basis
- The M & E Committees will present its reports on weekly basis at the initial stages of the project. Later, as the project gets firmly on course, periodicity will move to monthly then to quarterly basis.

TOR for the M & E Committees will include the following:

- Follow-up implementation in accordance to Project Implementation plan (PIP)

- Identify implementation bottlenecks and solution to identified challenges
- Follow-up financial expenditures (to make sure it is consistent with Physical Implementation Performance)
- Prepare progress reports to stakeholders and other project partners
- Capture and document lessons learnt

Evaluation

- Evaluation will be done on three-monthly basis when the project is in its infancy. This will be moved to six-monthly and later to yearly.
- Evaluation will use a participatory method whereby all stakeholders are involved under the leadership of the M & E Committee.
- Under the leadership of the M & E Committee, stakeholders will formulate evaluation questions and sub questions
- The M & E Committee will collect data from primary and secondary stakeholders through the evaluation questions and sub questions so formulated.
- The M & E Committee will synthesize information collected by stakeholders and prepare the evaluation report, which will be submitted to a meeting of all stakeholders for validation and deliberations. Based on the report and stakeholders' deliberations, remedial measures to improve implementation performance will be adopted.

Table 3. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Timeframe**
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection[7] (in particular for landscape and seascape level)	Grantees, PA, NC, NSC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (depending on agreed disbursement schedules)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Work-plans	Grantees, NC, PA	At the planning and proposal stage Revised after project approval Revised upon recommendations by M & E and adoption of the M & E report by all stakeholders
NC Project Proposal on-site appraisal visit (as necessary/cost effective)	NC,PA	Before project approval as appropriate
NC Project on-site Monitoring Visit (as necessary/cost effective)	NC, PA, NSC members	On average once per year as appropriate

[7] Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for "climate proofing" of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

NC Project on-site Evaluation Visit	NCPA, NSC Members	At end of project as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (as necessary/cost effective)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and during project progressing

Strategy for aggregated SGP Results at Country Programme Portfolio

- Results at the project level, will be captured and documented by grantees through their biannual progress reports
- Analytical reports from the project level will be captured and documented by NC, PA and NSC members during monitoring visits. The same will be collected during post completion Evaluation reports and periodic documentation of case studies.
- Project level reports are synthesized and posted in the SGP database. The same are compiled into annual reports, which are submitted to CPMT and posted in the SGP and UNDP CO websites.

Project's Target Contributions to Global Environmental Benefits:

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	*3,000 ha*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*1,200 ha*
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	At least 3 freshwater basins
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	*750* metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	*8 metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*10 metric tons*
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: *1*

mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: *1*

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Timeframe**
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	November/December 2015
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	May 2017
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	2015; August; December 2016 February; June; October 2017 February; June; October 2018 February; June
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year (determined by CPMT)
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report[8]	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	May every year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly (Sept, Dec., March and June every year)

Resource mobilization plan

- GEF financing is co-financing. Implementation of the Country Programme would require non-GEF financial resources for the following purposes:-
- To meet costs for baseline activities;
- To support up-scaling or replication of GEF/SGP pilot projects.
- In order to ensure successful resource mobilization initiatives, the following strategies would be applied:-
- Motivate the government and UNDP Country Office to allocate a portion of the TRAC for GEF/SGP activities;
- Use the matching fund approach to encourage contributions from recipient groups. Contributions may be given in form of cash, kind or both;
- Solicite UNDP support in mobilizing resources from potential donor agencies.

Form co-financing partnerships with regular and Small Grants Programmes that are managed by UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank.

Organize regular meetings with the private sector and development partners with a view to informing and interesting them on GEF/SGP activities and achievements;

[8] The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

Help NGOs and CBOs to develop GEF eligible project proposals which have resource mobilization components;

Invite potential donors to participate in project appraisal and re-formulation missions. During implementation, invite donor participation in monitoring missions;

6.2. Strategic Initiatives

Objective for Partnership: To strengthen and expanding existing donor base and build new strategic partnership, reaching out to new donors such as Foundations, Private Sector and even Government
Principles for partnership: (i) transparency and accountability, which is maintained through timely submission of results based narrative and financial reports (ii) manage partner expectations by ensuring that all standard agreements and progress reports are submitted timely.

Types of partnerships: (i) with national government: Policy dialogue, Government co-financing project costs through cash or provision of technical assistance (TA); (ii) With Multilateral agencies/financial institutions: Experience and information sharing; Project Cost sharing; (iii) With bilateral agencies: Experience/information sharing; Project Cost sharing; (iv) NGOs/Foundations: Partnerships in project implementation; (iv) With Private Sector: Project Cost sharing particularly for business oriented projects

Risk Management Plan

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
1. Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption	Medium	Medium	Project interventions should include capacity building in sustainable development pathways
2. Climate Change adverse effects	High	High	Mainstream CC in development plans and strategies
3. Budgetary constraints	Medium	Medium	Formulate a reliable resource mobilization strategy

7.3 Tracking of risks

- Analyze, manage risks and build resilience as CPS implementation continues
- Review risks and adjust their level and mitigation measures at annual NSC meetings and CPS review meetings

Annex 1: OP6 landscape/seascape Baseline Assessment

BASELINE ASSESSMENT FOR LAKE NATRON-WEST KILIMANJARO AND SERENGETI LANDSCAPES

A study commissioned by the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme, Tanzania

Dr. Maurus Msuha

October 2015

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1.0 GENERAL background

The **Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)** provides non-governmental and community-based organizations (NGOs/CBOs) in developing countries with grants to enable them tackle global environmental challenges while addressing local sustainable development needs. SGP in Tanzania has since 1997 funded and provided technical support to environmental projects. The Programme is about to embark on its Operational Phase 6 (OP6) from 2015 to 2018. Under OP6, SGP in Tanzania has selected to focus on Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti Landscapes. The two landscapes have been selected as its geographical areas of concentration because of recognized presence of globally significant biodiversity and availability of a large population of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) that co-exist with wildlife. A key element of the SGP implementation in OP6 is to better focus grant-making and promote strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects with the aim to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up. SGP in Tanzania seeks to focus on supporting and coordinating concrete actions at the grassroots level by providing small-scale catalytic finance for local community-led projects in the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti Landscapes in order to achieve landscape-scale impacts. In this regard, a preparatory process through baseline assessment was conducted in order to collect information that will guide the development of SGP strategy for these landscapes. The Baseline Assessment will also be used in the future to assess impact of those initiatives in the areas of environment conservation and community sustainable development.

This report provides results of the Baseline Assessments in the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti landscapes. It also proposes strategic priority actions for implementation of small grants projects in the eco-region.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this baseline assessment is to "support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action".

The objectives of the Baseline assessment were two folds:

1. To assess the status of natural resources of Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti landscapes
2. To identify priority action for conservation of Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti landscapes that will be incorporated in Tanzania's CPS for OP6

3.0 BACKGROUND ON THE LANDSCAPES

3.1 Geographical context

Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti landscapes comprises of two ecosystems which are closely related in terms of biodiversity conservation and community benefits. Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro landscape comprises of West Kilimanjaro particularly the slopes of Mt.

Kilimanjaro to the border with Kenya in the north and extending west to Longido Mountain, Lake Natron and Monduli highlands while Serengeti landscapes comprises of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Loliondo Game Controlled Area, Maswa, Ikorongo, Grumeti and Kijeleshi Game Reserves and the Serengeti National Park (SENAPA). Overall these landscapes are extremely important conservation sites at national and global level as follows:

Figure 1: Location of the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti Landscapes

3.2 Global significance

Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and the Serengeti landscapes are unique landscapes of global significance. Overall the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro is globally important for conservation of globally threatened species such as the African elephant (*Loxodanta africana*), cheetah (*Acononyx jubatus*) and African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro landscape is also globally important as the only breeding site for more than 1.5 million lesser flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*). Other unique of the landscapes include semi active Oldonyolengai Mountain and the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The landscape has also wildlife corridor that connects Kilimanjaro National park in Tanzania and Amboseli National Park in Kenya.

On the other hand, the Serengeti landscape is extremely unique and globally important as the biggest wildlife migration landscapes of nearly 2 million wildebeest seasonally moving between Serengeti National Park and Masai Mara Nature Reserve in Kenya. This landscape has two Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites (Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Conservation Area). The latter is known to have the Oldpai Gorge which is internationally recognized for discoveries of early humans and magnificent antiquities documenting the

evolutionary history of stone tool-using ancestors, vertebrate fauna, and the environments over the last two million years.

3.3 Biodiversity context

3.3.1 Lake Natron -West Kilimanjaro landscape

This landscape consists of important ecosystems such as

1. Wet slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro to the border with Amboseli National Park on the Kenyan side. This is a globally important area for maintaining ecological connectivity between Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) in Tanzania and Amboseli National Park in Kenya. It has the famous Kitendeni wildlife corridor which allows movement of wildlife, particularly elephants from KINAPA to Amboseli National Park in Kenya.
2. Wooded grasslands in lowland areas covers significant portion of the landscape. These areas are important both for wildlife and livestock grazing. It consists of Wildlife Management Areas (Enduimet and Lake Natron) and human settlements. Wooded grasslands provide important ecosystem services such as, tourism, fuel wood, honey collection and 'boma' construction materials as well as provision of medicinal plants.
3. Forest Reserves (Gelai, Monduli and Longido) are important as catchment areas and holds significant biodiversity. For example, a survey in the Gelai Forest Reserve has shown that the forest has over 39 tree species and 10 mammal species. These forests are also important for the livelihoods of people living adjacent to it through provision of fodder/pasture, fuel wood, construction materials, honey, traditional medicines, water and spiritual needs.
4. Lake Natron has the highest concentration of flamingos in East Africa. Both the greater and the lesser flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber* and *Phoeniconaias minor*) are found at this lake. The lake is the major breeding ground for flamingos in East Africa. It is the only regular breeding site for the lesser flamingo in Africa but also hold significant numbers of waterbirds. It is also an important ecotourism destination. Lake Natron has been designated as a Ramsar Site by the Government of Tanzania.
5. Open grasslands such as Engikaret and areas near Lake Natron are important grazing areas for livestock and wildlife. The latter is a unique Maasai grazing area extending westward from the Kiserian-Mriata Ridge (on the eastern side of the landscape) extending westward encompassing the grasslands adjacent to Gelai and Kitumbeine mountains. The area is characterized by well-drained savannah grasslands and woodlands where Maasai graze their cattle during the dry season and no permanent human settlements are allowed. This area is also within the Natron WMA and within it is a wildlife corridor that connects Lake Manyara National Park and Lake Natron.

3.3.2 Serengeti landscape

This landscape consists of a network of ecosystems which makes protected areas and thus relatively well protected from community interference. The protected areas network includes Serengeti National Park (SENAPA) and Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), both of which have been designated as World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves. Other protected areas are Loliondo Game Controlled Area, Maswa, Ikorongo, Grumeti and Kijeleshi Game Reserves.

Additionally there are two wildlife management areas, Ikona in Serengeti district and Makao in Meatu district. The landscape is an important site for conservation of big wildlife species. It is also of great interest and importance in terms of human evolution. The Olduvai Gorge, a site of the discovery of the 1.75 million-year-old remains of *Australopithecus boisei* and *Homo habilis* by Dr. Louis and Mrs. Mary Leakey is in this landscape. Consequently, this landscape one of the well visited areas in Tanzania by tourists thus contributes significantly to foreign revenue earnings.

3.4 Socio-economic context of the landscapes

3.4.1 Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro Landscape

3.4.1.1 Human population

This landscape is primarily within the Longido and Monduli districts. Majority of the population are pastoralist which uses the plains for grazing. Pastoralism is the main economic activity with cultivation on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Human population has been increasing in these districts due to improved social services after Longido became a district in 2007. This has increased pressure on protected areas and natural resources as majority of the population are poor and their livelihoods depend on natural resources. The 2012 census shows that human population of Monduli district was 158,929 people and Longido district was 123,153 people.

3.4.1.2 Agriculture

Cultivation in this landscape is a result of increased demand for food in Arusha town where cultivation on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro and along the Kitendeni wildlife corridor and in Tinga Tinga outside Enduimet WMA and in Ngarenaibor Ward in the Lake Natron WMA is mainly for sale as income generation. In other parts of the landscape, cultivation is part of adaptation to climate change to increase food availability as these areas are frequently affected by famine. Cultivation in areas such as Kitendeni wildlife corridor has reduced wildlife movement and increased human-wildlife conflict due to crop raiding. Cultivation has also reduced area under grazing and thus causing conflict between farmers and livestock keepers. Most of the food that is consumed in the lowlands of Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro landscape is produced from the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro or outside the landscape. Maize is the major crop produced followed by wheat and beans. This is because most of the land is unfavourable for agriculture due to its geographical location and in some areas due to lack of appropriate soil and water management practices. Out of 778,200 hectares of Longido district land area, arable land covers only 73,164 hectares, or 9.4% of the total land area of the district. Agricultural production in this landscape is highly affected by climate change. Quite often, the landscape does not receive short rains. Unreliable rainfall has affected some Wards which are depending on agriculture as the main source of food such as Ngarenaibor Ward in Longido district.

Although some of these areas have village land use plans, lack of law enforcement in implementing the land use plans is responsible for encroachment into wildlife habitats and expanded cultivation. Human wildlife conflict has reduced community support to conservation

efforts because they develop negative attitudes towards conservation of wildlife. In Lake Natron cultivation takes place along river banks and in Mau catchment forest which feeds Lake Natron. This results in siltation and changes in ecology of the lake as a result of inappropriate soil and water conservation practices and law enforcement.

3.4.1.3 Livestock keeping

Livestock keeping takes place on the grassland and woodlands of the Longido district**.** Livestock is the main source of livelihood in the landscape. Livestock and its products contribute over 80% to Longido district economy since a large area of over 743,365 hectares (95% of the total district land) is a grazing land. The district is estimated to have a total of 905,347 livestock of which 356,664 are cattle, 329,673 are goats, 192,970 are sheep, and 22,730 are donkeys, 300 camels and 3000 chicken. However, the severe drought during the years 2008 and 2009 has reduced substantially the number of livestock herds to about 50%.

The livestock infrastructure is poorly developed and most of the available infrastructures such as water points are not in use due to either water shortage or tearing. Lack of adequate infrastructure facilities and insufficient livestock extension services has made livestock prone to diseases which result into death and poor quality and quantity of livestock products. Furthermore rangeland management programs in these area have not been given priority especially control of invasive plant species, this has resulted into increased livestock movements in search for pastures. Where movements are not possible, the areas are affected by overgrazing.

Traditionally ivestock management in the landscape involves construction of kraals (bomas) to protect livestock from predators at night. Unfortunately these bomas are not strong enough to protect livestock from predators such as lions. Consequently lions and other large carnivores break through the bomas or stamped livestock and causing significant economic loss to household when livestock are attacked or killed. Masai bomas are constructed using acacia branches which require replacement after every year. Extensive cutting of trees for boma construction adversely affects ecosystem as tree cutting increase soil erosion in the area.

Prolonged drought due to climate change has significantly affected livestock holdings and livelihoods of pastoral communities in this landscape. Drought has reduced the capacity of the range land to support livestock keeping, which has impact on family income. This has led to social disruption including immigration of men to towns and cities in search for employment to increase family income. Consequently women have to supplement household incomes by engaging themselves in activities such as charcoal making which traditionally Masai women were not doing. Cutting trees for charcoal making increase pressure on the environment which is already experiencing droughts due to climate change.

3.4.1.4 Tourism and eco-tourism development

There are tourism and ecotourism activities carried out along the Lake Natron where flamingos are the unique species of attraction along the lake. Other tourism and ecotourism activities in the landscape include, climbing of Mt. Kilimanjaro, Longido, Gelai, Ketumbeine and Oldonyolengai Mountain which is an active volcano is located within Natron WMA. Cultural tourism is another

type of tourism in this landscape e.g. by the Longido cultural tourism group. This area requires conservation measures because of its landscape features and soils that have unique characteristics.

Local communities are actively involved in cultural tourism program, but they also have employment opportunities from tour operators for photographic and hunting tourism around WMAs. WMAs provide an opportunity for local communities to benefit from wildlife resources in their area. However these benefits have not been well developed and hence improved wildlife conservation practices will increase the benefits to communities. Due to insufficient opportunities derived from wildlife, illegal wildlife hunting takes place in most of the areas including in the WMAs. It has been noted during the baseline survey that illegal hunting is partly a result of low level of capacity for law enforcement. Additionally it has also been noted in this survey that, lack of appropriate human-wildlife conflict management strategies lead to increased wildlife killing as communities retaliate by killing culprits after crop raiding or when livestock are killed by predators such as lions and hyenas.

3.4.1.5 Mining

There is Mining activities in Longido District mainly ruby which takes place in Mundarara village, mainly in the woodlands ecosystems which are very important to pastoral communities. At the moment communities use low technology in mining leaving mining sites un rehabilitated leading to soil erosion. There is also soda ash in Engaruka where communities extract it for local income generation, an opportunity which can be explored further on the impact of extraction of soda ash for alternative income generation to the local communities. The Government is looking for an investor for soda ash extraction to improve local income and employment opportunities.

3.4.1.6 Water and sanitation

There is limited access to clean and safe water in Lake Natron –West Kilimanjaro Landscape, especially in Longido and along Lake Natron. Local communities use untreated water which they fetch in sand dams and rain water harvesting. This landscape is increasingly experiencing droughts resulting from climate change and thus makes water supply a big problem for people, livestock as well as wildlife. For example**,** Longido town is supplied with water from springs mainly by gravity system which caters only for about ¾ of the population in Longido town. In the villages most people rely on seasonal dams and rivers and a few boreholes.

In most cases, sanitation facilities in the villages such as toilets are limited thus presenting high risk to public health, especially during the rainy season where there have been reports of diseases such as diarrhea in some cases. Where seasonal dams or boreholes are located

3.4.1.6 Energy

Power supply such as electricity is limited to towns such as Longido and Namanga. Electricity is mainly used for light where as energy for cooking is mainly fuel wood and charcoal. In the villages the main source of energy for cooking is fuel wood. Recent increase in population in

Longido town has increased the demand for charcoal. Shift from fuel wood to charcoal has increased tree cutting activity which has negative impact on the environment and hence livelihoods of the people. Although biogas can be alternative for fuel wood in this area with plenty of livestock, the initiative has not been given priority for majority of the community does not practice zero grazing. Use of fuel wood has immense pressure on forests such as Longido, Gelai and Kitumbeine.

3.4.2 Serengeti Landscape

3.4.2.1 Human population

The Serengeti Landscape is characterized by high human population density especially in towns of high tourism activities. According to the 2012 National Population and Housing census results, population for the 6 district that forms part of the landscape was: Serengeti (249,420), Bunda (335,061), Meatu (299,619), Maswa (334,125), Ngorongoro (174,278) and Karatu (230,166).

Land pressure is extremely high given that a bigger portion of the landscape is covered by protected areas. This high population means that human pressure on natural resources and the environment is also high. As tourism activities are growing and contributes significantly to national economy, there is a great need to initiate activities which will encourage communities to use alternative and intensive means to reduce community dependency on natural resources.

3.3.2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is practiced in villages bordering SENAPA in the western part and adjacent to Maswa Game Reserve and some parts of the Makao WMA. The main food crops grown include maize, cassava, millet, and sorghum, while cotton is grown for cash. Shifting cultivation is commonly practiced when soils lose fertility and hence low crop yield. This practice has resulted into poor soils and water management practices causing soil erosion and reducing natural vegetation. Villages adjacent to wildlife protected areas often suffer crop loss due crop raiding by elephants. This is particularly prominent in western Serengeti in villages such as Robanda. These communities have advantage of increasing their income through ecotourism once they receive conservation education on the benefits of WMAs.

Lack of appropriate land management practices for agriculture and encroachment into wildlife areas especially in western Serengeti has not only increased human-wildlife conflicts, but also pressure on available wildlife habitats and contribute to reducing ecological integrity of the landscape by creating a hard boundary for wildlife. Increased human population and demand for land for cultivation is the main driving factor.

3.3.2.3 Livestock

Livestock keeping is a major source of livelihood for pastoral communities in this landscape. Communities living in and around the NCA, Loliondo Game Controlled Area and Makao WMA are largely dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. There are more livestock outside the

NCA and SENAPA and because of frequent droughts in many parts of the landscape, there is increased incursion of livestock into the protected areas for pasture which is partly attributed to insufficient law enforcement.

3.3.2.4 Tourism and eco-tourism development

SENAPA and NCA receive the highest number of tourists in a year compared to all other protected areas in Tanzania, making tourism a major socio economic activity in the landscape. The landscape is globally important as a tourist destination and a main source of foreign revenue earnings in Tanzania. This sector provides employment to Tanzanians through hotels and also with tour operators.

Local communities are involved in eco-tourism activities through WMAs and cultural tourism program which are initiated by the community groups as income generation. Cultural tourism is more developed in the NCA where Masai homesteads bomas are being used by tour operators for showing tourists Masai culture. Photographic tourism is conducted mainly in the NCA, SENAPA and the Grumeti Reserve whereas hunting is predominantly in the Game Reserves and the Loliondo Game Controlled Area. A concern has been raised by stakeholders including UNESCO on tourism pressure in the landscape. This concern requires a multidiscipline solution of which among many is to ensure conservation of ecosystems which support important species as explained in these baselines assessment.

While local communities benefit directly from revenue accrued from tourism in the NCA it is now high time to formalize benefit accrued from cultural tourism conducted at household level, (Masai bomas) in order to understand its benefits in reducing population pressure in the NCA.

Illegal wildlife hunting both for subsistence and commercial purposes takes place in the landscape. Western Serengeti is particularly known for bush meat hunting. Local communities in western Serengeti have traditionally been eating bush meat which has shown to have significant impact to wildlife population. Locals use snares to catch wildlife which are usually non selective to species and when a non-targeted specie is caught it is usually left to rot. Traditionally bush meat is seen as the best source of protein compared to livestock. Illegal hunting can reduce wildlife populations and hence tourism and eco-tourism development in the landscape. Furthermore, bush meat is a source of income where there are no alternative income generating activities. Insufficient law enforcement also contributes to illegal hunting.

This landscape is also characterized by human-elephant conflicts. A survey conducted in 2014 by TAWIRI has shown that elephant numbers have increased by 64% in the landscape. Increase in elephant number has increased human-elephant conflict due to crop raiding particularly in western Serengeti. Human-elephant conflict has created negative attitude towards conservation and increased killing of elephants.

3.3.2.5 Water and sanitation

Availability of clean and safe water is a major problem to communities adjacent to NCA and SENAPA, Ikona and Makao WMAs. A recent study suggests that water availability in these areas has decreased tremendously partly because of growing human population but also due to climate change impacts. Lack of rainfall has caused drying up of rivers which feeds many water points for both local communities and for wildlife. Competition for water has also caused human wildlife conflict calling the need for OP6 to promote knowledge in rainwater harvesting and construction of wildlife and livestock water points such as surface water dams and boreholes.

3.3.2.6 Energy

Electrical power supply in the landscape is limited to towns such as Karatu which is adjacent to the NCA, Mugumu which is adjacent to SENAPA, Grumeti and Ikorongo Game Reserves, Loliondo which is adjacent to both NCA and SENAPA. There is also electricity in Meatu which is adjacent to Makao WMA and Maswa which borders Maswa Game Reserves. Despite having power in these towns, the majority of the people in the villagers have no electricity. There are no alternative sources such as solar and wind power although there is potential for making use of these sources. Consequently majority of people living in these towns and those in the villagers depend on fuel wood and charcoal as the main source of energy. Most of the charcoal comes from forest nearby especially Loliondo forest and woodlands. Inevitably such demand has impact on woodlands and forests in the landscape and Loliondo forest.

3.3 Focal areas of operation in the landscapes

Activities will focus on conservation of areas of socio-economical importance to the community and on areas of national as well as global biodiversity importance and that these areas are unique to conservation of plants and animal species. These areas will include but not limited to:

3.3.1. Operational area in Lake Natron- West Kilimanjaro Landscape

Focal areas of operation for the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro landscape will include but not limited to: Wet slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro, wooded grasslands in lowland areas, Forest Reserves (Gelai, Monduli and Longido), areas around Lake Natron and open grasslands such as Engikaret and areas near Lake Natron

3.3.2. Operational area in Serengeti Landscape

Focal areas of operation within Serengeti Landscape will include villages adjacent to Serengeti Nationa Park (SENAPA), Robanda village in Ikona, Makao village in Makao WMA. It will also include Lololiondo Game Controlled, Loliondo Forest and Ngorongoro Crater.

4.0 RESULTS OF BASELINE ASSESSMENT

While Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti landscapes are important for biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in Tanzania, these landscapes are under threat as follows:

4.1 Loss of habitats

The ecological integrity and long-term survival of any ecosystem depends greatly on the quality of its habitats. In both landscapes, human population growth and poverty are the underlying factors leading to loss of habitats. Population growth increases demand for land (required for cultivation, livestock grazing, and settlements), wood fuel, building poles, and medicinal plants). The Serengeti landscape has been an important ecosystem for elephant and rhino which have been listed as species of high conservation importance. Enhancing law enforcement measure is of paramount importance for long term survival of these wildlife species in these landscapes. Poverty in the landscapes is the main driver that affects habitat quality by limiting people's access to modern agricultural technologies and inputs, thus leaving expansion to new lands (including critical wildlife habitats such as corridors). For example, a study conducted in 2003 has shown that there has been expansion of agriculture and settlements in Kitendeni wildlife corridor. This expansion has led to reduction in the size of the corridor from 21 km^2 in 1952 to 5 km^2 in 2001.

4.2 Human-wildlife conflicts

In both landscapes human-wildlife conflict is increasing. This is due to poor livestock management practices that do not deter large carnivores from attacking or killing livestock at night. Increase of elephant population and cultivation along the boundary of near protected areas has led to increased crop damage particularly by elephants. For example, survey in 2014 has showed increased elephant population in the Serengeti ecosystem. Consequently human-elephant conflict has increased in this area by nearly 30%. Management of human-wildlife conflict across the world is now seen as a necessity because often when communities loose livestock or crops they retaliate by killing culprits. Retaliatory killings can reduce wildlife numbers and the benefits they provide to communities. In this regard developing conflict management strategies is extremely important for enhancing community livelihoods and for wildlife conservation especially in SGP activities under OP6.

4.3 Spread of invasive plant species

Invasive species are species which establish and spread outside its natural distribution range and demonstrate potential to compete with native species for space or nutrients hence threatens the ecosystems, habitats or other species and/or may result in economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive species have devastating impacts on native biota, causing decline or even extinctions of native species, and negatively affecting ecosystems. In the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti landscapes invasive plant species are on the increase e.g. in Ngarenaibor Ward in Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro landscape and in the Ngorongoro Crater where wildlife and livestock coexist. The spread of invasive plants in these areas have changed

quality and quantity of pasture in rangelands leading to overgrazing as wildlife compete with livestock (http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/?l=32337). Therefore, managing the reduction of spread of the invasive species in these rangelands is extremely important for improving livestock and wildlife populations and for maintaining of species within its habitat for biodiversity conservation.

4.4 Deforestation

In Lake Natron- west Kilimanjaro and Serengeti landscapes there is significant increase in illegal tree cutting for timber for building etc e.g. in Longido forest in Serengeti landscape, tree cutting has significantly affected water flows from this catchment forest. In Longido tree cutting is common for boma construction and for other domestic use. The cutting of trees has in impact on ecosystem services such as water supply. Furthermore, there is extensive use of fuel wood as source of energy in both landscapes. Promoting the use of alternative sources of energy such as biogas and improved cook stoves which are environmentally friendly is required in order reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the landscapes.

4.5 Climate change

Climate change appears to have significant impact in all landscapes. In 2009, for example, Longido district in the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro landscape lost most about 50% of livestock herds as well as wildlife and significantly affected indigenous community livelihoods. Water supply has also decreased significantly in all landscapes due to decreased rainfall as result of climate change. Furthermore, drought as a result of climate change has affected livelihoods of communities through not only reduced livestock holdings but also reduced crop yield. Therefore promoting adaptation measures for climate change such as climate smart agriculture is essential for community livelihoods.

4.6 Land degradation

Mining activities such as ruby mining in Mundarara Ward and soda ash extraction at Engaruka is likely to have negative impacts on the environment if there is no compliance to EIA. Tourism pressure is particularly a problem in the Serengeti landscape. Tourism pressure has been raised as a concern by a number of institutions including UNESCO as a concern of land degradation in the NCA Crater and SENAPA. Overgrazing is another cause of land degradation both landscapes resulting from reduction of grazing land either by increase of invasive species or increased cultivation. The assessment found out that unsustainable farming practices such as shifting cultivation in poor communities were partly responsible for land degradation. There are also inadequate extension services to promote soil conservation measures and lack of enforcement to ensure that communities adhere to land use plans.

4.7 Illegal wildlife hunting

While illegal hunting takes place in both landscapes, hunting for bushmeat is more prominent in the western part of the Serengeti landscape. Wildlife hunting for food is a tradition of the local

people in this area but also it is driven by lack of alternative income generation activities. Consequently hunting for bushmeat has become a major management challenge for conservation authorities. Research has shown that people of the Ikoma tribe make the highest number of poachers (accounting for about 40% of all poachers) in this landscape. Hunting wildlife has historically been a coping and adaptive strategy against poverty. However, unsustainable harvesting of wildlife can have huge impact on their population and hence tourism and eco-tourism in these important landscapes. Thus strategies to address the problems are required for management of wildlife population and associated benefits.

4.8 Livestock incursion in protected areas

Inadequate livestock management practices such as rangeland management and fodder cultivation has led to overgrazing in community areas leading to livestock incursion in protected areas. Incursion of livestock in protected areas can be a major source of conflict between wildlife management authorities and communities adjacent to protected areas because of potential for diseases transmission from livestock to wildlife. Inadequate and poor quality pastures in these lands has prompted serious demands from the livestock owners to the government of Tanzania seeking degazettement of the protected areas or authorize legal access to critical grazing lands and watering points in Grumeti, Ikorongo, and Kijereshi Game Reserves. Villagers in these areas, however, are continuing to use the resources inside the protected areas illegally in order to survive. Activities for promoting rangeland management, law enforcement, community education and awareness are essential for addressing the problem.

4. 9 Proposed strategic initiatives to address threats

Based on the socio-ecological importance of these landscapes both at national and global levels, addressing the above threats through initiation of conservation projects as well as replication and expansion of existing projects will contribute in the conservation of this important landscape. The following proposed list of initiatives will broadly address biodiversity conservation, climate change, land degradation, indigenous communities and renewable energy. These broad areas have been elaborated in the logical framework below. Proposed initiatives includes but not limited to:

1. Enhancing law enforcement for protection of wildlife corridors, deter human encroachment through settlement and cultivation, livestock incursion in protected areas and adherence to land use plans.
2. Enhancing law enforcement on anti-poaching and promoting conservation awareness
3. Poverty reduction through alternative income generation activities to reduce environmental degradation
4. Promoting management of human-wildlife conflict through improvement of livestock and crop management practices to reduce depredation, deforestation and crop raiding and enhance community willingness to support conservation
5. Develop and implement invasive plant species management/control strategies to reduce their spread and improve quality and quantity of pasture for livestock and wildlife and reduce overgrazing and improve livestock productivity and biodiversity in rangelands
6. Establish participatory forest management to reduce unsustainable use o forest resources,

7. To provide alternative energy sources and energy efficiency technologies (Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits) in order to reduce CO_2 emission for people without access to electricity
8. Develop and implement community-based soil and water conservation strategies to reduce land degradation and improve soil fertility and crop yield and reduce pressure on protected areas and other natural resources in the landscapes
9. Enforcing Environmental Impact Assessment compliance in investments and tourism to reduce impact of tourism pressure and environmental protection
10. Initiate community-based adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability to impacts of climate change

amework

logy	Targets	Indicators	Results
at control and reduce spread of es	• By 2018 Invasive plants species reduced by 50% in Ngarenaibor in West Kilimanjaro – Lake Natron landscape • By 2018 invasive plant species reduced by 20% in Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti landscape	Number of hectares of invasive plant species reduced in Ngarenaibor and Ngorongoro Crater	• Reduced spread of invasive species • Improved livestock and wildlife carrying capacity • Improved community support to biodiversity conservation
at enhance law enforcement for vildlife species vities that reduce poaching vities that reduce livestock rsion in protected areas	By 2018 natural sources governance enhanced to reduce poaching By 2018 natural resources governance enhanced to reduce livestock incursion SENAPA and Game Reserves in Serengeti landscape	• Reduced number of poachers through provision of alternative income generating activities • Reduced number of incursion in protected areas	• Reduced poaching • Reduced livestock incursion in protected areas
at enhance protection of wildlife	By 2018 status of Kitendeni elephant migratory corridor improved	• Reduced number of hectares cultivated in Kitendeni elephant corridor • Scaling out of formidable bomas that prevent predation	Reduced human-elephant conflict
that enhance community d awareness on biodiversity	By 2018 communities in at least 20 villages around protected areas are aware of economic effects of invasive plant species, poaching and livestock incursion in protected areas	Number of communities aware of economic effects of invasive plant species, poaching and livestock incursion in protected areas	• Increased community knowledge on economic effects of invasive plant species, poaching and livestock incursion in protected areas
cts that address climate smart e (drought resistant crops and s drought farming techniques) ct that reduce vulnerability to and floods (rain water g, food storage facilities) ects that enhance community and awareness on effects of hange	• By 2018 climate change vulnerability reduced through smart agriculture (use of drought resistant crops and seeds) • By 2018 climate vulnerability to communities due to droughts and floods reduced through rain water harvesting and improved food storage facilities. • By 2018 communities are aware of the effects of climate change	• Number of households implementing climate smart agriculture • Number of households with increased food security • Number of households with rain water harvesting facilities • Number of households	• Improved food security • Improved community awareness and education on effects of climate change

			storage facilities	
Reduce land degradation	• All projects address improvement/ construction of livestock infrastructures e.g. watering points • All projects that address improved farming practices • All projects that address overgrazing • All projects that reduce tourism pressure • All projects that enhance community education and awareness on effects of land degradation • Promote best practices in sustainable land management(SLM)	• By 2018 land degradation is reduced through improvement of available livestock infrastructures /construction of new structures • By 2018 land degradation is reduced through improved farming practices • By 2018 land degradation is reduced through appropriate livestock grazing practices • By 2018 land degradation particularly in the NCA Crater is reduced through adherence to EIA • By 2018 communities are aware of the effects of land degradation	• Number of livestock infrastructure improved/constructed • Number of hectares of improved farming/grazing practices • Number of villages with land use plans • Reduced number of tourism vehicles in the NCA Crater • Number of communities aware of effects of land degradation	• Reduced over grazing • Improved farming systems • Improved livestock management practices • Communities are aware of the effects of land degradation
Support indigenous communities and communities around protected areas	• All environmentally friendly poverty reduction projects • All projects that enhance food security • All projects to improve livestock production • All projects that promote participatory forest management • All project that enhance rangeland management • All projects that make use of indigenous knowledge (pastoralism etc.)	• By 2018 poverty levels in communities is reduced through eco-friendly income generation projects. • By 2018 poverty levels in communities is reduced through improved food security. • By 2018 community livelihoods is improved through participatory forest management • By 2018 community livelihoods are improved through appropriate rangeland management practices • By 2018 indigenous knowledge is used in natural resources management and livestock management to improve livelihoods and conservation. • By 2018 livestock depredation and crop loss to elephants is reduced through adoption of fenced bomas and management of human-elephant conflicts to improve livelihoods	• Eco-friendly developed and projects implemented • Alternative eco-friendly projects contribute to household incomes • Projects initiated and implemented • Community acceptances	• Poverty reduction • Improved range land • Improvement of livestock keeping practices • Inclusion of indigenous knowledge in conservation practices • Reduce food insecurity
Enhance low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits	• All projects related to the use renewable energy technologies (solar, wind, biogas) • All projects related to energy efficient technologies e.g. efficient cooking stoves	• By 2018 communities use renewable energy technologies such as solar, wind and biogas to reduce deforestation and improved livelihoods • By 2018 communities use energy efficient technologies such as efficient cooking stoves	• Projects developed and implemented • Reduced deforestation rate	• Reduced land degradation • Improved biodiversity conservation • Improved ecosystem services • Improved community awareness of natural resources

4.11 Stakeholders Analysis

Some of the key stakeholder and their activities in the landscape are as shown in the table below.

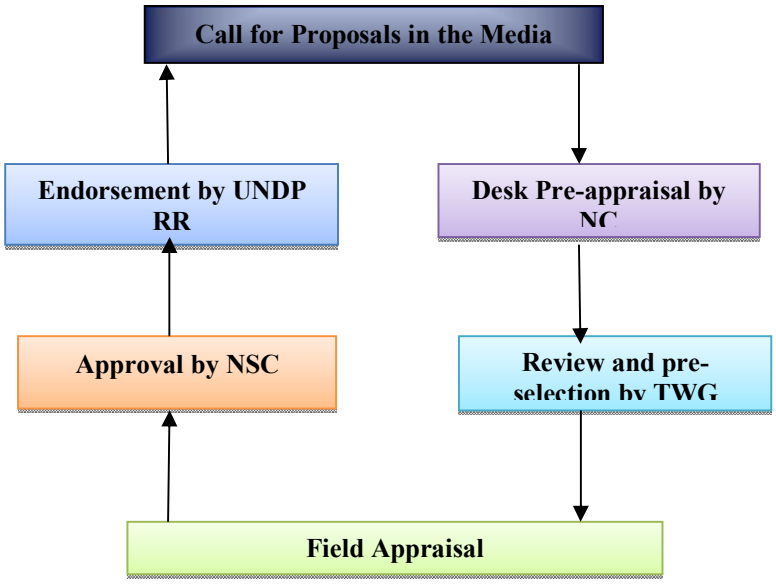
Landscape	Stakeholders	Stakeholder activities
West Kilimanjaro-Lake Natron	Longido and Monduli district Councils	Natural resources governance and community development, law enforcement
	Indigenous communities	Pastoralism and subsistence farming
	Wildlife Division	Policy, wildlife management outside National Parks and NCA and management Lake Natron Ramsar Site, law enforcment
	Tour operators	Photographic and hunting safaris
	TAWIRI	Wildlife census, climate change adaptation, improvement of livestock husbandry (fenced bomas), invasive plant species control
	TANAPA	Management of Kilimanjaro National Park, Tourism and law enforcement
	WMAs	Wildlife conservation and community livelihoods
	TFS	Management of catchment forest reserves, law enforcement
	MWEDO	Climate change adaption and food security
	Longido Cultural Tourism	Ecotourism
	Irksongo pastoralists	Climate change adaptation (water)
	AWF	Implement based conservation projects
	UNDP	Support environmental projects
Serengeti	Wildlife Division	Policy, wildlife management outside National Parks and NCA , law enforcement Site
	Local communities adjacent to protected areas	Livestock keeping and crop cultivation, ecotourism activities
	Indigenous communities in NCA	Pastoralism and cultural tourism
	TANAPA	Management of SENAPA, Tourism and law enforcement
	NCAA	Wildlife management in the NCA, ecotourism and law enforcement
	WMAs	Wildlife conservation and community livelihoods
	Grumeti Fund	Ecotourism
	FZS	Support conservation activities in the Serengeti landscape
	UNESCO	Hosts World Heritage Sites (SENAPA and NCA)
	Baraza la wafugaji NCA	Promotes conservation based tourism
	Hoteliers	Ecotourism
	UNDP	Support project on environmental protection

4.12 Proposed modalities of implementation

4.12.1 Grant making strategies

Projects will be solicited through a public call. Project approval process would follow the steps as per illustration below.

Project Approval Process



4.12.2 Modalities of implementation

NGOs and CBOs will be involved in preparing project proposals which aim at reducing vulnerability of the community from environment degradation, promotes learning and exchange of knowledge within the community while fostering engagement with local authorities. Projects will identify policy influence and scaling up opportunities, promoting participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) that enables community involvement, and facilitating knowledge management and capture and dissemination of results.

Project proposal should be developed using participatory method with the target communities. The focus of the proposal should be on conservation of biodiversity in the West Kilimanjaro-Lake Natron and Serengeti landscapes. Proposals should stimulate active participation from the communities, create partnerships and working environment for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation to monitor effectiveness of implementation of the strategic plan. Then proposal will be approved by the National Steering Committee having gone through the steps shown on the illustration above.

4.13 Monitoring and Evaluation

All proposed projects will be monitored and evaluated. At the project level Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) functions will involve the following key features:-

- Establishment of baseline data by grantee organizations. National Coordinator, National Steering Committee members or consultants will help grantees in this task
- Establishment of an M & E Plan by grantees
- Identification and construction of activity and results indicators by grantees
- Monitoring visits by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee Members. Observations from monitoring visits will be posted on the monitoring record.

In order to facilitate the M & E functions at the Project level, the following reports would be expected from the grantee organizations:-

- Trimester or Semester progress reports.
- Trimester or Semester financial reports
- Monitoring record
- Project termination or Final report.

4.14 Policy and Legislative context

Overall there is a strong policy framework to guide environmental management and for biodiversity conservation anywhere in Tanzania including in the Lake Natron-West Kilimanjaro and Serengeti Landscapes. Below is a description of some the policies and legislations pertaining to the landscapes.

4.14.1 Policy context

In response to environmental problems and the need for economic development and reducing poverty among its people, Tanzania has made considerable progress in developing policies that address both natural resources conservation and economic development demands as described below.

National Environment Policy (1997): The National Environment Policy (NEP, 1997) is the main policy document governing environmental management in the country. The policy addresses environmental issues both as natural and social concerns, and adopts the key principle of sustainable development. The policy has also proposed framework environmental legislation to take account of the numerous agencies of the Government involved in regulating the various sectors. The policy provides strategic plans on environmental management at all levels. It provides the approach for mainstreaming environmental issues for decision-making and defining sectoral policy action plans. The policy requires EIA to be mandatory for all projects that are likely to have significant environmental impacts. The intention is to ensure that projects are implemented in an economically sustainable manner whilst safeguarding environmental and social issues for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The Forest Policy of Tanzania (1998): Establishes a framework for the conservation of biological diversity through participatory forest management, decentralization and privatization and recognizes the roles of local communities and the private sector in managing forest resources. Implementation of the Forest Policy is through the National Forest Act (2002) and the National Forest Programme of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (2001).

National Policy for Tourism (1991): Under this policy, the government fully realizes the problems facing her protected areas that include poaching, human pressures due to uncontrolled population increase and wild fires and deforestation which destroy water catchment and suitable habitats for animals to survive, and the government uses anti-poaching units. In this policy, the Government acknowledges that, campaigns to educate local communities on conservation of wildlife and environment at large are essential and necessary. Through its objectives the tourism policy identifies: the need to involve local people in wildlife conservation through improving local tourism; need to improve protection of tourist attraction; need improve safari (tourist) hunting; and the need to improve publicity.

The New Wildlife Policy (2007): The policy recognizes importance of wildlife conservation for the benefit of present and future generation. It lays down the foundation for sustainable conservation of wildlife resources and stresses the need for community involvement and benefit sharing including the establishment of Wildlife Management areas and ranches.

Livestock Policy (2006): Tanzania is endowed with abundant natural resources, which include land, forage and a large livestock resource base. Out of the total 94 million hectares of land resource, 60 million hectares are rangelands utilized for grazing 18.5 million cattle; 13.1 million goats and 3.6 million sheep. Other livestock kept in the country include 1.2 million pigs, 30 million indigenous poultry and other species (MWLD, Statistical Year Book, 2005). The country has the third largest cattle population in Africa after Ethiopia and Sudan. Over 90% of the livestock population is of indigenous types, which are known for their low genetic potential. These animals are however, well adapted to harsh environmental conditions and have high resistance to diseases.

National Agriculture Policy (2012) – draft: The Policy recognizes the importance of agricultural sector in the economy need to be over-emphasized based on its relationship between its performance and that of key economic indicators like GDP and employment. Since this relationship is there to stay for some time to come, justifies the argument that any attempts to improve living standards of the people must give particular attention to increased production and productivity in the agricultural sector. The National Agriculture Policy revolves around the goals of developing an efficient, competitive and profitable agricultural industry that contributes to the improvement of the livelihoods of Tanzanians and attainment of broad based economic growth and poverty alleviation. The Government is committed to bring about green revolution that entails transformation of agriculture from subsistence farming towards commercialization and modernization through crop intensification, diversification, technological advancement and infrastructural development.

4.14.2 Legislative context

The Environmental Management Act, 2004 (EMA): The EMA represents a comprehensive framework law on environmental protection. EMA requires an analysis of the environmental impacts of activities undertaken or permitted by the Government of Tanzania. These environmental impact assessments (EIA) are detailed analysis of the environmental effects of a proposed action. It provides for legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of environment and natural resources in the country. The Act confers the task of overall coordination of environmental management in the country to the ministry responsible for environment and the role of environmental management in specific sector such as agriculture, fisheries, wildlife, mining and water is conferred to relevant sector ministries and Local Government Authorities (LGA).Thus, this country has institutions, policies, Acts or legal frameworks, regulations and directive, visions and missions to ensure effective management of natural resources.

The Participatory Forest Management Approach: This approach allows villages to control the rate of environmental degradation. Granted appropriate user rights and security of tenure as incentives for sustainable forest management, local communities are likely to participate actively and effectively in the conservation and management of their forest resources. Therefore, the Forestry and Beekeeping Division must designate Forest Reserve areas that will be managed as Joint Forest Management Areas. The problem at the community level in some areas is that there are no well-established community based organizations (e.g. NGOs or CBOs) which are able to influence management of forestry activities.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007): Tanzania's economic base is dependent on the use of natural resources, rain-fed agriculture and biomass for household energy. The economy is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and to extreme weather events. NAPA has identified and promotes activities that address urgent and immediate needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Wildlife Act of 2009: The Act provides legal framework for conservation of wildlife resources in Tanzania including the establishment of Game Reserves, wetland reserves, wildlife ranches, wildlife management areas and the use of wildlife species.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Tanzania is in its final stage of reviewing and updating its biodiversity strategy and action plan. The Vision of the draft strategy is "*By 2025, biodiversity and ecosystems are well protected, restored and used sustainably, ecosystem functioning maintained, so that they perpetually deliver sustainable intrinsic benefits for socio-economic development.*"

National Climate Change Strategy: Tanzania' National Climate Change Strategy National points out the Tanzania is vulnerable to the increased climate variability and climate change. The development of an effective strategic and institutional framework is crucial to enhance the country's expertise, governance, technological and infrastructural capacities. The Strategy

presents opportunity to address climate change adaptation and participate in the global efforts to reduce GHG emissions in the context of sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals: Tanzania has set out 17 sustainable development goals following the end of the Millennium Development Goals. Of relevance to this report include ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Others are, ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all, take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

4.14.2 Institutional context

4.14.2.1 Government

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT): Has the mandate to the conservation of wildlife and forest resources as well as development of tourism and safeguarding forest biological values. MNRT is one of the economic ministries responsible for conservation of wildlife, forests as well as development of tourism. MNRT is responsible for overall organization, rules coordination and establishment of coherent general context for wildlife and forest management.

The Wildlife Division (WD): WD sits on the vision of ensuring Sustainable conservation of the wildlife and wetlands resources in the country through enhancing conservation, management and development of wildlife and wetlands resources, and sustainable utilization that will contribute towards poverty reduction through; administration and regulation,, promotion of participation of stakeholders in conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife and wetland resources, promotion of wildlife and wetlands resources for economic development and promotion of information sharing and exchange of expertise Nationally, Regionally and Internationally. It has Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), and College of African Wildlife Management Mweka (CAWM).

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority: The Ngorongoro Conservation Area spans vast expanses of highland plains, savanna, savanna woodlands and forests. Established in 1959 as a multiple land use area, with wildlife coexisting with semi-nomadic Maasai pastoralists practicing traditional livestock grazing, it includes the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, the world's largest caldera. The property has global importance for biodiversity conservation due to the presence of globally threatened species, the density of wildlife inhabiting the area, and the annual migration of wildebeest, zebra, gazelles and other animals into the northern plains. Extensive archaeological research has also yielded a long sequence of evidence of human evolution and human-environment dynamics, including early hominid footprints dating back 3.6 million years.

Tanzania National Parks: The Tanganyika National Parks Ordinance CAP [412] of 1959 established the organization now known as Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), and Serengeti became the first National Park. Currently TANAPA is governed by the National Parks Ordinance Chapter 282 of the 2002 revised edition of the Laws of the United Republic of Tanzania. Conservation in Tanzania is governed by the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974, which allows the Government to establish protected areas and outlines how these are to be organized and managed. National Parks represent the highest level of resource protection that can be provided. By 2014, TANAPA had grown to 16 national parks, covering approximately 57,024 square kilometers.

Tanzania Forest Services (TFS): Has been given the mandate for the management of national forest reserves (natural and plantations), bee reserves and forest and bee resources on general lands. TFS as an Executive Agency seeks to enhance the management and conservation of forest and bee resources for sustainable supply of quality forest and bee products and services.

Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB): Is a government organization legally established by the Tanzania Tourist Board act, CAP 364 of 1962 and amended by Act No. 18 of 1992 (replacing the Tanzania Tourist Corporation). The Board is mandated with promotion and development of all the aspects of tourism industry in Tanzania. The main functions of the Tanzania Tourist Board are: to adopt all such measures as it may consider necessary advertise and publicize Tanzania as a popular tourist destination; to encourage by such measures as it may deem fit for the development of such amenities in Tanzania as may enhance the attractiveness of Tanzania to tourists; to undertake research, experiments and operations as may appear to be necessary to improve the basis of the tourist industry; to foster an understanding within Tanzania of the importance and economic benefits of the tourist industry; and to make all such inquiries and collect all such information as it may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

Vice President's Office – Environment

Division of Environment: The legal and institutional framework for environmental management in Tanzania is provided for in the Environmental Management Act (2004). The Division of Environment was established in 1991 under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and was transferred to the Vice President's Office in 1995 to give it the requisite priority and attention on promoting management of environmental agenda in Tanzania. The Division is responsible for the overall environmental policy and regulation, formulation, coordination and monitoring of environment policy implementation in the country.

National Environment Management Council (NEMC): NEMC came into being in 1983 when the Government of Tanzania enacted the National Environment Management Act No. 19 of 1983. NEMC was established with a broad mandate in response to the national need for such an institution to oversee environmental management issues and also implement the resolutions of the Stockholm conference (1972), which called upon all nations to establish and strengthen national environmental Councils to advice governments and the international community on environmental issues.

The enactment of Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004 (EMA, 2004) by Parliament in October 2004, repealed the National Environmental Management Act No.19 of 1983 and re-established NEMC. EMA 2004 provides for a legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment, prevention and control pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, environmental compliance and enforcement. Furthermore, it gives NEMC mandates to undertake enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of environmental impacts assessments, research, facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making, raise environmental awareness and collect and disseminate environmental information.

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development: The ministry has the mandate of overall management and development of livestock and Fisheries resources for sustainable achievement of Millennium Development Goals, National strategy for growth and reduction of poverty, improved livelihood of livestock and fisheries dependent communities, food safety and security without compromising animal welfare and environment conservation; and to build and support the technical and professional capacity of local government authorities and private sector in order to develop, manage and regulate the livestock and fisheries resources sustainability.

Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration & Local Government (Local Government Authorities including District Councils, Wards and Village Councils): They are responsible for implementing policy by formulating and enforcing by-laws, providing technical support and conservation education to villages and preparing physical and development plans that protect biodiversity assets. For each district there is district natural resources department and at village level there are village environment committees.

4.14.2.2 Civil Society (NGOs and CBOs) and Development Partners

Various local (national) and international CBOs, NGOs and development Partners are assisting in awareness raising and extension services, financing of wildlife and forests conservation and environment activities. These include but not limited to WWF, UNDP, GEF, UNEP, IUCN, UNESCO, FZS, and AWF.

4.14.2.3 Private Sector

The private sector consists of individuals, companies or groups with high investment capital or business skills. Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO) is one of the private sector partners which is quite active in both landscapes. TATO was established in 1983, with the responsibility for providing a common and comprehensive position of the tourism industry in its relations with both the government and its institutions in matters pertaining to the formulation of tourism policy, plans and programmes. TATO has some members who carry out tourism activities in two landscapes. Tanzania Hunters Association (THA) is also an important partner. Several hunting companies operate in the two landscapes.

1. 5.0 REFERENCES

CIMU, (2002) Aerial Total Count of Elephants in West Kilimanjaro Dry Season, 2002. TAWIRI Aerial Survey Report

Campbell, K.L.I. and Hofer, H. (1995). People and wildlife: Spatial dynamics and zones of interaction. In *Serengeti II: Dynamics, Management and Conservation of an Ecosystem;* Sinclair, A.R.E., Arcese, P. Eds.; The University of Chicago Press: Chicago, IL, USA, pp. 534-570.

Campbell, K., Nelson, V. and Loibooki, M. (2001). *Sustainable use of Wildland Resources: Ecological, Economic and Social Interactions: An Analysis of Illegal Hunting of Wildlife in Serengeti National Park. Final Technical Report*. The Department for International Development (DFID): London, UK,

The Guardian (2011). Invasive, poisonous plant species threatens pastoralists http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/?l=32337

Kenana, LM., Bakari, SK., Bitok, E. Machoke, NM., Hamzah, HK, Mukeka, J,., & Mwiu, SN, Kyale, DM, Cheptei, J (2013). *Large mammal aerial total count for Amboseli – West Kilimanjaro and Magadi- Natron cross border landscape, October 2013. A technical Report for* Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya and Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania

Kideghesho, J. R. (2010). Serengeti shall not die: transforming an ambition into reality. Tropical Conservation Science (3), 228-248

Kideghesho, J.R., Nyahongo, J.W., Hassan, S.N., Tarimo, T.C. and Mbije, E.N. (2006). Factors and ecological impacts of wildlife habitat destruction in the Serengeti Ecosystem in Northern Tanzania. *African Journal of Environmental Assessment and Management.* 11: 17-32

Kikoti, A. (2009) Seasonal home range sizes, trans-boundary movements and conservation of elephants in northern tanzania. *Open Access Dissertations.* Paper 108. http://scholarworks.umass.edu/open_access_dissertations/108

Kioko J, Okello & P. Muruthi. (2006) Elephant numbers and distribution in the Tsavo-Amboseli ecosystem, southwestern Kenya. Pachyderm 40: 61-68.

Kissui, B.M. (2008). Livestock predation by lions, leopards, spotted hyenas, and theirvulnerability to retaliatory killing in the Maasai steppe, Tanzania. Animal Conservation 11: 422-432

Loibooki, M., Hofer, H., Campbell, K.L.I. and East, M.L. (2002). Bushmeat hunting by communities adjacent to the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania: the importance of livestock ownership and alternative sources of protein and income. *Environmental Conservation* 29: 391-398

Moss, C.J, 2001. The Demography of an African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) Population in Amboseli. *J. Zool.,* **255,** 145-156.

Omondi, P. Muruthi P. Murithi. P. and Bitok, E. (2002) Total aerial count of Elephants in Amboseli Longido Ecosystem. Kenya Wildlife Service.

Poole, J.H., and Reuling, M. 1997. A survey of elephant and other wildlife of the West Kilimanjaro basin Tanzania. African Elephant Specialist Group.

Pratt DJ and Gwynne MD 1977. Rangeland Management and Ecology in East Africa. Hodder and Stoughton, London, England.Republic of Kenya 1990. Kajiado District Atlas.

ASAL Programme, Kajiado, Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid and Semi-arid Areas and Wastelands. Kajiado, Kenya.

Stattersfield, A.J.; Crosby, M.J.; Long, A.J.; Wege, D.C. *Endemic bird areas of the world: Priorities for biodiversity conservation.* BirdLife International: Cambridge, UK, 1998

Stuart, C. and Stuart, T. (2006). Field Guide to Mammals of Africa. Struik publishers, Cape Town.

TAWIRI (2003). Aerial Total Count of elephants in West Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, Dry Season, 2002. TAWIRI Aerial Survey, Unpublished AWF report.

TAWIRI, 2009. Aerial census in West Kilimanjaro. Tanzania, Dry Season, 2009. TAWIRI Aerial Survey Report

TWCM (1998) Aerial census in West Kilimanjaro. Tanzania, Dry Season, 1997. TWCM Aerial Survey, Unpublished AWF report.

Annex 2: The Global ICCA Support Initiative to Tanzania (UNDP1, Award No. 00061324)

1. **Output Project Title:** Support to Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) as a contribution to achieving Target 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD Aichi 2020 Framework.

2. Project Objectives

2.1 Primary Project Objective

To improve the recognition support and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) through enhanced capacities of all engaged parties, contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Targets 11,14 and 18 of the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy.

2.2 Secondary Objectives

2.2.1 Provide local capacity building support to communities at the grass roots level through their NGOs and CBOs on sound ICCA stewardship using landscape approach.

2.2.2 Disseminate and field test community – friendly ICCA toolkits for increased visibility of ICCAs

2.2.3 Support in-country ICCAs to replicate good management practices from other ICCAs and co-management models of protected landscapes such as COMPACT.

3. Context

Indigenous Peoples in Tanzania are defined through the ILO definition given in 1989, which defines Indigenous Peoples to be ***"Tribal peoples, whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community".***

Furthermore, the ILO definition adds, ***"They are peoples, who status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations***".

Tanzania has more than 5 ethnic groups that are regarded as indigenous peoples under the ILO definition. Examples of indigenous peoples in Tanzania includes: The Maasai, Barbaig, Hadzabe, Ndorobo and Akiyee. Majority of the Indigenous Peoples are pastoralists found in the Northern parts. Some live through hunting and gathering.

Most of the Indigenous Peoples live in ICCAs. ICCAs are often considered to be bio-cultural entities, which include both the natural and cultural diversity of ecosystems and people. In addition to harboring a great deal of biodiversity, ICCAs are also known to attract wildlife populations, some of which migrate from state protected areas. Therefore, it is not surprising that indigenous peoples in Tanzania are unique because they co-exist with wildlife populations.

Many ICCAs exist in places where communities reside and have a traditional and historical association with the land. There are different reasons why places are set aside for conservation as ICCAs. These include: Biodiversity conservation; protection of spiritual sites; historical memory as well as investment for future generations.

Many different local names can be used to describe ICCAs. For example, in Australia, they are called, "Indigenous Protected Area". In Mexico, they are known as "Voluntary Conserved Areas". In Tanzania, they are commonly known as "Village Forest Reserves".

4. Key threats to Indigenous communities

There are many threats facing the Indigenous Peoples, partly because of the lack of demarcated boundaries and official recognition of their presence and governance systems. Some of the key threats include the following:-

- **Human Rights Violation**
- **Discrimination and exclusion:** IPs are left on the margins of the larger societies in which they exist
- **Vulnerability:** ICCAs lack security in land tenure. Land grabbing for tourism, large scale commercial farming and/or mining often force IPs to leave their land without their consent.
- **Effects of Climate Change:** This includes floods or prolonged drought
- **Loss of traditional cultures:** Mainly, as a result of competition for the benefits that perceived modernity brings.
- **Mass urban migration**: Particularly where youths leave rural areas.
- **Political insecurity**: Sometimes this fuels conflicts and division within communities
- **Human – wildlife conflicts**
- **Loss of land** to conservation and investment
- **Lack of livestock infrastructure** such as market, veterinary and extension services

5. Project focus

IPs makes substantial contributions to Global Conservation efforts and sustainable development. While these communities are often the primary resources stewards who rely on ecosystems to meet food security, livelihood and health needs, and their contribution to the achievement of global conservation targets have not yet been fully recognized.

However, this trend is gradually changing. Awareness of the substantial role that local civil society initiatives have in conserving ecosystems is growing. Importantly, the significance of community-based actions for biodiversity, ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods are captured in the Aichi 2020 targets under the convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Target 11 (Protected Areas, including other effective area-based forms of conservation); Target 14 (Ecosystems services and Target 18 (Traditional Knowledge). Therefore, under this project, support will be provided to promote the effectiveness and viability of ICCAs as governance structure for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.

6. Priority Interventions in Tanzania

In view of the threats described above and taking into consideration the key objectives of the project, the following interventions will be prioritized:

6.1 **Advocacy:** Building capacity of IPs for protecting the ICCAs through acquiring legal ownership status. Additionally, build capacity of IPs to identify and address policies and practices that violate human rights

6.2 **Capacity Development:** Support capacity development of IPs to strengthen community level informed natural resource management practices and resilience building.

6.3 **Scale up and scale out successful SGP and COMPACT supported actions that focused on IPs** Examples include the following actions: Increased access to water supply; Grazing land improvement, Prevention of human-wildlife conflict, Increased food security at household level.

6.4 **Promotion of good governance** at one PA for demonstration (Aichi target 11)

6.5 **Promotion of local level conservation** (Aichi target 14)

6.6 **Capturing and documenting traditional conservation knowledge and practices** (Aichi target 18)

6.7 Promote a Rights – Based Approach to Development

6.8 Increase awareness to the general public on IPs issues

6.9 Facilitate IPs engagement in national for a on development agenda particularly Climate Change issues with the view to influence inclusion of IPs interests in national policies , plans and strategies

6.10 Promotion of gender equality and women empowerment

Budget USD 500,000 (Tshs. 1b/) secured from the German Ministry of Environment (BMUB).

7. Implementation arrangement

Implementation of this project will follow the SGP implementation mechanism that has 5 simple steps as follows:
Step 1: Public call for proposals
Step 2: Desk review of submitted proposals to determine compliance to selection criteria
Step 3: Field appraisal of viable projects
Step 4: NSC review and selection of viable projects
Step 5: Contracting, funding and implementation start up

Integrated Results Framework

S/N	Results Area	Results Indicators	Targets	Enabling Actions
1.	Capacity of IP leaders strengthened on the process of acquiring legal ownership of their ICCAs	Number of ICCAs demarcated and given title deeds	At least 10 ICCAs given title deeds	• Provide training on the importance of and process for acquiring legal ownership of ICCAs • Support local villages on the process for acquiring title deeds for at least 10 ICCAs
2.	Capacity of IP Leaders strengthened on natural resource management practices and local level resilience building	• Number of IP leaders trained • Number of land use plans produced and approved	• Train up to 40 IP leaders from the target districts of Longido, Monduli, Serengeti, Ngorongoro and Mbulu • Train IP leaders on how to adopt land use planning system for effective resource use and reducing conflict between farmers and pastoralists	• Provide training on natural resource management and building of local level resilience to 40 IP leaders • Provide training and institute the process of producing at least 10 land use plans to 10 ICCAs
3.	IPs implemented successful community level practices that were supported to IPs through SGP and COMPACT	• Number of water supply facilities supported • Number of	• At least one water dam and cattle drinking dam supported in each of the 5	• Support one water dam, cattle drinking trough and water kiosks in each of the 5

	Scaled up	ICCAs improved • Reduced incidents of attacks to livestock by predators • Number of food security interventions supported	target districts • At least one ICCA improved in each of the 5 target districts • Support at least 25 demo projects to reduce livestock attacks by predators • Support one farmer field school on food security in each of the 5 target districts to improve household food security through climate-smart agro-ecology	target districts through RE technology • Support removal of invasive plant species in at least 5 ICCAs • FA to 25 demo projects to reduce attacks by predators • Establish farmer field schools, one in each of the 5 target districts.
4.	Good governance for one PA promoted for demonstration (Aichi Target 11)	Improve cooperation between PA authorities and IPs	• Organize meeting between PA Authorities and IP association for improved relations • Find innovative ways of involving IP representatives in the PA decision making processes	• Convene a meeting between PA authorities and IPs on improved relationships • Facilitate consultations between PA authorities and IPs on strengthening joint work planning. • Establish IPs-PA Policy and Planning

				Dialogue Platform
5.	Local level conservation promoted in 2 ecosystems (Aichi target 14)	• River banks for rivers flowing to Lake Natron conserved • Farmer field school established to promote soil and water conservation around Lake Natron	• Promote conservation of river banks and catchment forests in the target area • Promote soil and water conservation practices to enhance sustainable land management in the target area	• Support conservation of river banks for rivers flowing to Lake Natron • Support conservation of Mau catchment forests • Establish farmer field school to provide demo on soil and water conservation for villages adjacent to Lake Natron, which are currently in a state of degradation
6.	Traditional conservation knowledge and practices captured, documented and disseminated for inter-community learning (Aichi target 18)	At least one booklet on traditional conservation knowledge and practices published	Publishing a booklet on traditional conservation knowledge and practices	• Convene a Stakeholder Forum to draw TOR • Engage a Consultant for authoring a booklet on traditional conservation knowledge and practices • Print the booklet and disseminate nationally and globally
7.	Support for gender	• Number of	At least 5 projects,	• Take inventory

	equality and women's empowerment expanded	supported women led projects • Number of projects where gender is mainstreamed • Number of projects where youths and disabled are involved	one in each district on social inclusion supported	of ongoing women-led activities for support • Mainstream gender in any and all supported projects in this programme. • Take inventory of ongoing projects that involve youths and disabled for support