
DIR25S2\100049

Community livelihood and capacity support for securing Zimbabwe's wetland biodiversity

Driefontein Grasslands is a Ramsar site, supporting many threatened species and more than half of Zimbabwe's crane population. These wetlands are a vital habitat for wildlife but also for rural communities who have become increasingly dependent on them. There is recognition of the importance of wildlife but poverty is driving unsustainable use. This project seeks to balance biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods through capacity building and demonstrating viability of sustainable livelihoods. Lessons learnt will be shared across Zimbabwe and beyond.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Togarasei
Surname Fakarayi
Website (Work) www.birdlifezimbabwe.org
Tel (Work)
Tel (Mobile)
Email (Work)
Address

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Togarasei
Surname Fakarayi
Website (Work) www.birdlifezimbabwe.org
Tel (Work)
Tel (Mobile)
Email (Work)
Address

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	BirdLife Zimbabwe
Phone (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Website (Work)	http://www.birdlifezimbabwe.org
Address	

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Community livelihood and capacity support for securing Zimbabwe's wetland biodiversity

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR25S1\100123

DIR25S1\100536

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Zimbabwe	Country 2	<i>No Response</i>
Country 3	<i>No Response</i>	Country 4	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 June 2019

End date:

31 March 2022

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

2 Years 10 months

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£125,909.00	£101,431.00	£68,270.00	£ 295,610.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

BirdLife Zimbabwe (BLZ) will provide a vehicle for use in the project estimated at £X and office space for coordination of the project estimated £X.

Staff time to the value £X will be contributed by BirdLife Zimbabwe.

Chikukwa Ecological Land Use Community Trust (CELUCT) staff time contribution to the value of £X

Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention Project-Regai Dzive Shiri (ZAPP-RDS) Trust staff time contribution to the value of £X

Staff time contributed by Environmental Management Agency (EMA) to the value of £X

BirdLife International (BLI) Staff time contribution £X

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 15

Section 3 - Project Summary

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk). Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Driefontein Grasslands is a Ramsar site, supporting many threatened species and more than half of Zimbabwe's crane population. These wetlands are a vital habitat for wildlife but also for rural communities who have become increasingly dependent on them. There is recognition of the importance of wildlife but poverty is driving unsustainable use. This project seeks to balance biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods through capacity building and demonstrating viability of sustainable livelihoods. Lessons learnt will be shared across Zimbabwe and beyond.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q8. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	01 January 1951
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO
How is your organisation currently funded?	BirdLife Zimbabwe (BLZ) is funded primarily through institutional and donor funding, corporate institutions, and individuals. BLZ receives an annual grant of £40,000 from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) which is utilised to support core activities in the organisation. Funds are also raised through membership subscriptions and activities such as golf days and selling calendars at birding festival events. Institutional support from RSPB contributes 20% and other sources 80% annually.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

↓ **Financial Statement 31 March 2017 cont...pages 6-10**
📅 03/12/2018
🕒 09:39:47
📄 pdf 2 MB

↓ **Financial statement 31 March 2018 cont...page 18-27**
📅 03/12/2018
🕒 09:31:58
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↓ **Financial Statement 31 March 2018 pages 1-6**
📅 03/12/2018
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↓ **Financial Statements 31 March 2017 pages 1-5**
📅 03/12/2018
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📄 pdf 2.85 MB

↓ **Financial statement 31 March 2018 cont...pages 7-17**
📅 03/12/2018
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📄 pdf 4.41 MB

Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects held by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract/Project 1 Title	TRACE Zimbabwe -Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	1 year 10 months
Role of organisation in project	This project is run by a consortium of four organisations, with BLZ as the leading organisation. BLZ is responsible for overall co-ordination of the project, and financial management. It is also responsible for building capacity of the other three organisations involved the project.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>Aim: advocate for protection of wetland ecosystems in Harare.</p> <p>Objectives: Influence improvement and implementation of existing laws for wetland protection, promote wetland biodiversity conservation, influence stewardship of Harare's wetlands by adjacent communities, and empower residents to contribute to decision making.</p> <p>Outcome: Five Community Based Organisations established, involved in wetlands advocacy.</p>

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)

Contract/Project 2 Title Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 2 years

Role of organisation in project Responsible for project implementation and management. In this project, BLZ engaged with District Councils, District Environmental and Forest Officers, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, and Civil Society Organisations across the Eastern Highlands covering five Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in five Districts.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project Project aim: strengthening capacity amongst local stakeholders for improved management of KBAs in Chimanimani-Nyanga Mountains biodiversity corridor.
Objectives: raise awareness on KBAs, build local capacity on KBA management, and establish site-based conservation networks.
Outcomes: collaboration of local stakeholders in site management, developed local conservation action plans, and cross-border network established.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)

Contract/Project 3 Title Aage V Jensen Charity Foundation through BirdLife International

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 1 year 6 months

Role of organisation in project Project implementation and management. This project was implemented in collaboration with the Conservation Society of Monavale (COSMO). BLZ also was responsible for overall management of this project and mentoring COSMO during project implementation.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.

Project aim: building the capacity of local communities in wetland conservation and restoration, raising awareness of the importance of wetland ecosystems.
Objectives: protect urban wetlands and engage stakeholders in wetland management.
Outcomes: Marlborough Environmental Action Group established, active and saved Marlborough Vlei from development' in the form of housing construction.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims

BLZ aims to conserve birds, biodiversity and ecosystems in Zimbabwe. Its programmes aim to improve the conservation status of species, sites and habitats, working with communities towards sustainability in the use of natural resources

Activities

We undertake bird and biodiversity monitoring, empower communities at Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) to take conservation action, develop and implement sustainable livelihoods options among local communities, build capacity of stakeholders in conservation, conduct conservation education and awareness, and advocate for policies that support sustainability.

Achievements

Contributed to conservation of birds and biodiversity in Zimbabwe, through data, on-the-ground actions and conservation of IBAs. Delivered Bird Awareness Programme to 150+ schools, established 12 Site Support Groups and improved livelihoods at IBA sites. Influenced policy e.g. through National Biodiversity Forum, and National Wetlands Committee meetings.

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project

development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: BirdLife Zimbabwe

Website address: <http://www.birdlifezimbabwe.org>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Project Development: BLZ has substantial experience in the project area, having engaged with communities and other stakeholders for the past 18 years. It has established four Site Support Groups to help raise awareness on crane conservation in this IBA. Building from this experience, BLZ led the development of this proposal.

Roles and responsibilities: BLZ has established excellent relationships and gained respect from the local communities and other stakeholders, positioning it well to coordinate collaborative efforts to successfully implement this project. It will take a key role in species and site monitoring, wetland management and joint fire-fighting trainings, and provide support for sustainable livelihood development. BLZ will facilitate stakeholder meetings at both district and national levels, including strengthening of community conservation groups. It will coordinate, monitor and supervise monitoring and evaluation of this project.

Capacity: BLZ has successfully implemented large projects which include a four-year European Union grant, a two-year CEPF grant, an 18 month trans-boundary cooperation project funded by CEPF, and an 18 months Aage V Jensen Charity Foundation-funded project on IBA monitoring, capacity building and wetland management. It has the necessary tools and experience of project management in biodiversity conservation, community empowerment, capacity building, and policy and advocacy.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: BirdLife International

Website address: <http://www.birdlife.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Purpose: BirdLife International is a global Partnership of independent NGOs striving to conserve birds, their habitats and biodiversity, working with people towards the sustainable use of natural resources. In Africa, the partnership comprises a network of 23 NGOs, totalling together over 500 staff and 84,000 members. The BirdLife African Partnership Secretariat (BLAPS), supports and co-ordinates BirdLife's work in Africa, providing Partners with technical, fundraising, capacity building and scientific support whilst raising their profile and connections to deliver effective biodiversity conservation.

Project Development: BLI has relevant expertise from managing collaborative biodiversity conservation/human development initiatives across Africa. BLI supports and has provided significant input into developing this project proposal.

Roles and responsibilities: BirdLife supports several Site Support Groups (SSGs) throughout Africa, helping strengthening these organisations and their conservation impact. This will be replicated with the already established and functional SSGs at Driefontein IBA based on experience developed elsewhere in Africa. BLI will also lead in sharing lessons learnt from this project across Africa.

Capacity for engagement: BLAPS, working with Partners, has extensive experience of empowering local communities to conserve national sites, including in Zimbabwe, by building their confidence, skills, knowledge, resources and rights, and includes helping to improve their livelihoods (<https://www.birdlife.org/africa/news/birdlife-zimbabwe-crowns-crane-champions>).

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

2. Partner Name: Chikukwa Ecological Land Use Community Trust (CELUCT)

Website address: <http://www.thechikukwaproject.com>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Purpose: A Local Community Based Organisation established in 1991. CELUCT aims at improving community livelihoods through permaculture-based solutions.

Project Development: Chikukwa Ecological Land Use and Community Trust (CELUCT) is a community-based organisation based in Chimanimani District. CELUCT, born out of a community initiative, promotes sustainable agriculture and management of natural resources including forests. CELUCT has contributed to the development of this proposal.

Roles and responsibilities: CELUCT will facilitate training in bee keeping, construction of bee hives, site inspection, setting up of bee apiaries, quality control of sites and honey, and communicating to stakeholders about this project experience and lessons learnt.

Capacity for engagement: CELUCT has successfully implemented bee keeping projects in the communities and established a community permaculture centre at their offices in Chikukwa, Chimanimani. The centre houses tools and resources for permaculture and bee keeping initiatives, and will make use of these resources in this project. CELUCT has successfully promoted bee keeping in Chimanimani District. This organisation was among the Civil Society Organisations whose capacity for KBA management was built by BLZ in Chimanimani. This project will strengthen BLZ and CELUCT collaboration and partnership experience.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention Project-Regai Dzive Shiri (ZAPP-RDS) Trust

Website address:

No Response

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Purpose: ZAPP-RDS is a local organisation based in Gutu District, and formed in 2011. The organisation aims to improve health and livelihoods of rural communities. Currently, ZAPP is working on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and livelihood activities in Driefontein Grasslands targeting vulnerable children and their care givers.

Project Development: ZAPP-RDS has contributed to the development of this proposal. It has been instrumental in contributing to knowledge about poultry and pig farming activities in particular as well as integrating aspect of OVC and women in the project design.

Roles and responsibilities: ZAPP-RDS will be responsible for implementing poultry and pig farming activities, working with communities in Driefontein Grasslands. It will also provide training in market linkages and small-scale business enterprise and establish viable market linkages for IGAs. ZAPP-RDS will assist in experience sharing about this project.

Capacity for engagement: ZAPP- RDS already has experience of working with communities in the Driefontein Grasslands, has currently positioned itself well with stakeholders in the project area. It has experience on livelihoods including poultry and pig farming activities. ZAPP-RDS has its local Offices in Gutu District (35km from project area) that has all the necessary tools and human resources to engage in this project.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Environmental Management Agency (EMA)

Website address:

<https://www.ema.co.zw>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Purpose: The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) is a government institution under the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry that deals with wetlands among other environmental issues in Zimbabwe. EMA is the focal point for Ramsar in Zimbabwe.

Project development: This project was shared with EMA and input was provided supporting development of the project. EMA also shared with BLZ the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Driefontein at the early stages of development of this project.

Roles and responsibilities: In this project EMA will assist in joint trainings on wetland management, influence implementation of Environmental Management Plan at district level, and through consultations at National Wetlands Committee influence recognition of the implementation of the Driefontein EMP at national level.

Capacity for engagement: EMA has experience on wetland management issues, local engagement on sustainable wetland management, communications, and influencing policy within government for improved wetland management. This is the institution that facilitated and handled development of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Driefontein Grasslands.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: N/A

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

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

6. Partner Name: N/A

Website address: *No Response*





Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*





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

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

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 **BLZ cover and support letters, community support letters.**
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 **BLZ Letters of support**
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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q10. Key project personnel

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Togarasei Fakarayi	Project Leader	60	Checked
Mercy Kariuki	Local engagement support and lessons sharing	30	Checked
Sylvia Muzavazi	Project accountant and administration	25	Checked
Fadzai Matsvimbo	Project Assistant	25	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Samuel Chimbarara	Bee keeping coordinator	20	Checked
Abel Mugwati	Coordinate poultry and pig farming, and market linkages	35	Checked


TBA	Field Officer to assist monitoring of day to day activities on the ground.	60	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above. Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 **CVs for project staff**

 30/11/2018

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

The Driefontein Grasslands (DG), a Ramsar Site and an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) covers 20,000 ha of wet grassland in Zimbabwe. DG is the only remaining landscape in the country, where the globally threatened Grey Crowned Crane (EN), Wattled Crane (VU) and Secretary Bird (VU) thrive and provides habitat for 85% of the Zimbabwe crane population. Despite rich biodiversity, DG is under increasing anthropogenic pressure from activities that include wetland degradation through unsustainable agricultural practices, fires, overgrazing and human disturbances. Areas where small scale subsistence farming is taking place experience increased pressure on wetlands resulting in habitat loss for cranes. Less than 20% of DG is used for commercial farming and has minimum threats to cranes due to low human activities in wetlands.

Poverty is the main driver of habitat degradation in DG. Communities have limited resources to engage in alternative livelihoods. Small scale subsistence agriculture is the main activity practised by rural communities in this IBA despite the fact that most land is not suitable for cultivation and crops frequently fail. Balancing biodiversity conservation and human livelihood improvement is a pre-requisite to securing future of globally threatened species in this IBA. In 2010, BirdLife Zimbabwe developed a Crane Conservation Action Plan where most of these problems were identified. Awareness on crane conservation and maintaining of Site Support Groups (SSGs) were done as part of implementing this Action Plan. Recently (2017), an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for DG developed by EMA identified similar conservation gaps.

This project, provides options for alternative livelihoods to help reduce human pressure on wetlands while strengthening capacity of communities to manage land sustainably. The project will demonstrate viability of income generating livelihoods that are not wetland dependent, while improving habitats of globally-threatened biodiversity. It will feed into implementation of the Driefontein EMP.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload

below:

📍 **Map showing the location of the Driefontein Grasslands**

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Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)

Q12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): This project will support meeting Aichi target 10 of the CBD that promotes prevention of the loss of known threatened species, and improve and sustain conservation status of these species particularly of those most in decline or endangered by 2020. Grey Crowned Crane is an endangered species which is declining in Driefontein Grasslands. The project will promote improved land use in wetland and grasslands habitats used by both crane species and the secretary bird, empowering local communities for long-term conservation of threatened biodiversity.

Contribution to Zimbabwe's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): The project will contribute to the objectives of the CBD under Articles 6, 8 and 13. It will contribute to the achievement of the CBD Strategic Plan 2010-2020 through the implementation of Zimbabwe's NBSAP that was developed in 2014. The National Biodiversity Targets in the NBSAP were derived from the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Zimbabwe NBSAP 2014 promotes the integration of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral plans and programmes. This project will contribute to the implementation of the NBSAP and particularly the achievement of National Biodiversity Targets 1, 3, 12, 13 and 16 and the corresponding Aichi Targets through, building capacity of local communities in biodiversity conservation, supporting community-based conservation programmes and promoting community-based enterprises.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): Generation of data on crane population status, threats to the species and identification of sites requiring urgent conservation action will fulfil objective 3 and results 3.1.1. and 3.1.2 of the AEWA plan of action for Africa. Project outputs are in line with objective 3 and fulfil targets 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5 of the AEWA plan of action. The project will build local networks and capacity for species protection and monitoring, thereby fulfilling objective 5 of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa as well as targets 5.6 and 5.7 of the AEWA Plan of Action. AEWA is one of the key agreements under the CMS.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands: Under the Ramsar Convention, parties are required to develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for sites. Zimbabwean government through the EMA developed the Driefontein EMP which outlined the following priorities:

1. To control fires in the Driefontein Grasslands

2. To reduce human-wildlife conflict
 3. To promote community resilience to the effects of climate change
 4. To improve the conservation status of endangered Grey Crowned Crane and the vulnerable Wattled Crane
 5. To promote sustainable animal husbandry practices
 6. To reduce land degradation
 7. To enhance Driefontein wetlands resilience to the impacts of climate change
 8. To raise awareness of the biodiversity of the Driefontein Grasslands
- This project will contribute towards implementation of priority 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 of the Driefontein EMP.

Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES/CMS/Ramsar focal point in the host country?

Yes

Please give details:

CBD National Focal Point: BLZ shared and discussed this project with the CBD focal point housed in the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry. A letter of support (submitted with this proposal) was provided by the CBD focal point.

Ramsar Focal Point: This project was also shared and discussed with the Environmental Management Agency (Ramsar focal point in Zimbabwe). A letter of support (submitted with this proposal) was provided by EMA. EMA will be one of the partners in this project that will jointly conduct wetland management training with BLZ, and influence implementation of the DG EMP.

Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Poverty alleviation through Income Generating Activities (IGAs) will contribute to the delivery of SDGs 1 (No Poverty) and 2 (Zero Hunger). The IGAs proposed will improve household incomes of rural communities living in Driefontein Grasslands. Currently, local villagers have limited sources of income and most could not afford to pay school fees for their children, and bring additional food on the table for their families. Incomes from the proposed IGAs as well as empowerment of these communities in running small scale business enterprises will help close this gap. Poverty alleviation among local villagers will reduce human pressure on biodiversity thereby curbing biodiversity loss. Crane and wetland conservation in this project contributes to SDG 15 (Life on Land) as this promotes biodiversity conservation on land. Building local capacity to manage local biodiversity in Driefontein Grasslands in a more sustainable way also contributes to SDG 15. This includes control of veldt fires that are damaging to communities and wildlife, particularly for nesting Wattled Cranes but also encouragement and incentives to shift away from unsustainable and unreliable farming in key areas of the IBA towards alternative income sources. Community Site Support Groups will also engage directly in monitoring and conservation actions in support of the Crane Conservation Action Plan. Ongoing awareness raising of the value of the area for Cranes and other wildlife will support the long-term management of the area and knowledge sharing will extend lessons learned to similar sites and communities.

Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact.

Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

This may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary.

This project will improve biodiversity conservation through balancing the needs of globally-threatened biodiversity and local communities living in DG, as follows:

Habitat improvement: Mapping in core crane breeding area will establish a baseline of key wetland habitats for cranes. Participatory demarcation of areas where wetland cultivation should be stopped will be conducted. BLZ will facilitate development of conservation agreements with local communities linked to provision of livelihoods where villagers will commit to stop further wetland cultivation. Fencing of identified paddocks for controlling cattle grazing will be initiated.

Ground surveys conducted twice a year by BLZ will monitor breeding pairs and flocks of cranes. Results will be compared with 2018 baseline (115 Grey Crowned Cranes and 84 Wattled Cranes recorded).

Building local capacity: EMA and BLZ will conduct joint training in sustainable wetland management, firefighting and prevention. BLZ will conduct training in IBA monitoring. ZAPP-RDS will train villagers in poultry and pig farming targeting at least 130 people including OVC and women. Training of Trainers in business enterprise and marketing conducted by ZAPP-RDS will target at least 50% women participants. CELUCT will facilitate bee keeping training targeting at least 40 villagers (at least 25 being women).

Establish Alternative livelihoods: A baseline survey combined with vulnerability assessment on household incomes conducted at the beginning of the project by BLZ and ZAPP-RDS will establish current incomes of the villagers. Household with lowest incomes including female-headed, OVC, people with disability will be identified during this process. ZAPP-RDS will set up pig farming in Daviot Village, poultry farming in Shashe and Markdale Villages. Pig production is a profitable business in Zimbabwe which generates at least 60% profit margin. The IGAs will be managed in groups and start-up inputs/supplies required provided.

Vulnerable households identified above will be target beneficiaries for pig (at least 40 households) and poultry projects (at least 90 households). ZAPP-RDS with support of BLZ will facilitate registering of poultry beneficiaries to the Zimbabwe Poultry Production known to attract good market. Poultry business fetches quick returns. CELUCT will set-up at least 200 bee hives in Chinyaure woodlands (bee keeping beneficiary village).

Driefontein is located centrally (about 50km) to three growing urban centres where there is demand for honey, chicken and pork. During community consultation meetings, villagers indicated that demand for these IGA products already exceeds current supply.

Integrating implementation of Driefontein EMP: BLZ will engage with government through National Wetlands Committee to facilitate set up of a Steering Committee for implementation of the Driefontein EMP. EMA will facilitate this engagement and further communication of wetland biodiversity policy issues in government. Lessons learnt from this project will be integrated into DG EMP and contribute to its implementation.

Lessons learnt: Summary documents of lessons learnt from this project will be produced, shared with villages in the Driefontein Grasslands, civil society organisations and relevant government institutions contributing to policy dialogue. The lessons learnt will also be shared across Africa by BLI with other BirdLife Partners and SSGs as well as throughout the world under the Ramsar network.

Q14. Change expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

Short-term change:

- At least 170 households that forms 44.4% of total households in the target area will directly benefit from this project through skills development and livelihood improvement.
- Improved skills of at least 170 people (at least one person from each beneficiary household) in sustainable wetland management, firefighting and prevention. Wetlands are sources of water for the community hence improved management of these habitats will benefit cranes, people and livestock. Villagers will have skills to better manage areas around wetlands, avoid opening up of new wetlands, and put off accidental fires from their or neighbouring areas. Out of the 170 targeted households, each household will have at least five more people indirectly benefiting from skills development through dissemination of knowledge giving total indirect beneficiaries to at least 850 people.
- At least 28 people from the target area are empowered in species and site monitoring using IBA monitoring framework contributing data through citizen science. They will be able to interpret and use results informing local decisions. Results of IBA monitoring help community to detect and understand early warning signs of changes of their natural resources, especially water sources.
- At least 170 villagers (including at least 50% being female, and at least 10% being OVC, and people with disability) across four villages will gain knowledge and skills in alternative IGAs. At least 170 households will have increased incomes from the IGAs. Household income is expected to increase by at least 50% from an estimated average baseline of \$50/month/household to at least \$75/month/household. Each household has an average family size of 6 and IGAs will therefore directly benefit at least 1,020 people.
- Conservation agreements for improved management of key wetland areas in place, adopted and implemented by the four target villages. These agreements between villagers and local authorities will indicate commitment by villagers for reducing human activities in wetlands. Well managed wetlands will be promoted by BLZ as local destinations for birdwatching.
- All key wetland habitats within DG well demarcated on the ground and collective actions taken by local villagers in target area in protecting them from cultivation, soil erosion and fires.
- Controlled cattle grazing demonstrated in new paddocking areas contributing to wetland habitat improvement.
- At least 25% increase in crane breeding pairs across species (compared to 2018 baseline of 10 breeding pairs in the core crane area) as a result of reduced human disturbances in wetland areas.
- Project findings directly contributing to implementation of Driefontein EMP, and policy dialogue at national level. Key recommendations communicated to government and civil society organisations informs policy.

Long-term change (3+years):

- At least 10 wetland habitats (formerly abandoned by cranes) are well managed with at least 6 of them reoccupied by a breeding pair of crane species.
- At least 25% increase of crane breeding pairs (compared to 2018 baseline of 18 breeding pairs) across all species occupying known and new wetland sites in the entire DG.
- Driefontein EMP implementation informed by project work, lessons learnt adopted elsewhere in Zimbabwe and beyond for improved wetland biodiversity management.

Q15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

Gender is considered as a cross cutting issue and will be mainstreamed across all components in this project. During project design, community consultation meetings revealed that men dominates in most local decision making structures such as village committees. Representation of people with disability and OVC in such committees was not mentioned. Although number of women is more than that of men due to men migration to cities in search of jobs, women's role in natural resources management seem to be less visible than those of men. IGAs in the form of gardening, farming in crop fields and cattle herding in the

area are undertaken by both men and women with the relative proportion of each gender dependent on the specific activity. However, the role of OVC, and people with disability in IGAs seem to be overlooked. This project will explore more into the gender inequality and will collect gender disaggregated data through interviews and focus group discussions. In some cases, discussions with women, will be held separate from men to establish more information on gender inequality. Separate discussion with OVC and people with disability will be conducted to get their views on how best they can be integrated in the project. Empowerment of women, OVC and people with disability in IGAs will be given priority in this project. Women often have excellent communication, conflict resolution and financial management skills, all of which are key to success of the project. Women's equal participation will be prioritised in this project to ensure effective conservation outcomes. Women have a key role to play in the education of their children and thus also in their children's attitude to the natural environment. Training will take into account cultural gender-related sensitivities and will be designed to take into consideration the different needs of women and men.

Q16. Exit Strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

This project will form part of the BLZ Local Engagement and Empowerment Programme, and informs implementation of the Driefontein EMP. It therefore has buy-in of local organisations, communities and institutions who are empowered to maintain and improve it.

A steering committee with representation of key members of Site Support Groups, target villages, and project partners will be in place and provide assistance to effective management of IGAs. This project will work to embed project findings into local development plans.

Good project management practice handbook will be in place for future biodiversity monitoring and effective project management by local communities. This handbook that carries the important skills and knowledge will be shared with project beneficiaries for use as they continue running their IGAs. Should there be any individual/s who decide to leave the project availability of handbooks ensures that appropriate knowledge and skills necessary for running projects remains within beneficiary groups.

Sustainable land use techniques, once implemented, have great potential to become the norm.

The established bee keeping, poultry and pig initiatives will be permanent in sustaining community livelihoods. Training of Trainers (ToT) approach used in this project ensures pass on of shared skills to the entire community.

Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

No Response

Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding

Q17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please give details:

The proposed IGAs are new initiatives in the target villages. The Driefontein Grasslands IBA has been

neglected for years and there are limited livelihood projects to support communities in this area. However, since 2000, BLZ monitored cranes through conducting snap surveys and engaging with communities. Between 2007 and 2009, BLZ established four Site Support Groups to assist in awareness raising. In 2010, BLZ in consultation with communities developed a Crane Conservation Action Plan (CCAP) with a focus on Driefontein. The IGAs proposed in this project are those outlined in the action plan. The DG EMP developed by EMA in 2017 in consultation with communities also outlined priority for crane conservation and improving community resilience through IGAs. This project is, therefore, being informed by and building from these previous engagements.

To effectively implement the Action Plan, there needs to be an effective means to incentivise sustainable land use in the IBA and to demonstrate that good land management, conservation of wildlife and improved living conditions go hand in hand.

The project will also draw on the expertise of CELUCT and ZAPP-RDS; and complementary IGAs, completed and current in other areas. The proposed IGAs will capitalise on lessons learnt from their experience.

Q17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences. Explain how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

ZAPP-RDS is currently working on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and human health in the Driefontein Grasslands targeting mainly vulnerable children and their caregivers. It is supporting education and livelihoods of OVC in this area through provisioning of school fees and basic supplies. This work will compliment ZAPP-RDS initiatives empowering villagers to be self-reliant through IGAs and small-scale business enterprise. This project will link human livelihoods and biodiversity conservation thereby providing shared lessons learnt between ZAPP-RDS, BLZ and CELUCT.

Q18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the Guidance.

The project will meet relevant legal obligations of Zimbabwe, follow ethical principles of respect for persons, beneficence and justice, and apply social safeguards principles in accordance with BirdLife's social assessment framework for projects.

BLZ believes that unsustainable exploitation of natural resources intensifies poverty through depletion of these resources. BLZ, therefore, carefully recognises role of local communities in biodiversity conservation in and around IBAs and puts great emphasis on building relationships and trust with local communities in its approach. This include respecting local traditional leadership, norms, values, culture and forms of knowledge. BLZ will maintain this approach in this project.

BLZ, CELUCT and ZAPP-RDS staff have wide experience and deep understanding of community dynamics. Based on this, the project will enhance the interests and well-being of communities directly affected as much of the project activities are participatory and community driven. All project activities will ensure full involvement of community groups, respecting rights, privacy and safety of all people involved and impacted. Biodiversity monitoring will mainstream traditional knowledge into scientific approaches of data collection.

The support of income generating activities will be done in a fair, transparent way with clear understanding of expectations and responsibilities.

Prior Informed Consent of participating communities has been a core value of the project's development as wide consultations on the project activities were done by BLZ during its recent engagements in the project area. This was done using participatory approaches that were gender sensitive and supported participation

of women. This enabled communities to have more understanding and trust of BLZ in particular, setting agenda for future engagements and projects.

BLZ is strict on healthy and safety of its staff and has monitoring system in place especially on travelling. It will ensure such procedures to be followed by its staff and partner staff during the project.

Q19. Safeguarding

(see Guidance Note 3.8)

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have relevant policies in place and that these can be available on request.

Checked

Section 10 - Biodiversity & Project Information

Q20. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

Communication of activities in Zimbabwe will be led by BLZ with support of CELUCT, ZAPP-RDS and EMA targeting key policy- and decision-makers at local and national levels, with a view to demonstrate the impact of sustainable IGAs to Driefontein grassland ecosystem. This will be achieved through regular contact with key ministry officials culminating in a national wetlands committee workshop in the project's final year. EMA and BLZ will take a lead in integrating this project into the DG EMP through wide awareness raising about the impact of this project. BLZ and EMA will engage with stakeholders namely communities, local authorities and civil society organisations at local and national levels sharing lessons learnt and influence adoption of good practices during implementation of the DG EMP.

CELUCT and ZAPP-RDS will also share project experiences with agricultural and natural resources stakeholders through existing networks to encourage wider adoption. These organizations will also work closely with the Rural District Councils to ensure widespread of information amongst communities. in Driefontein and other relevant areas. Communication mechanisms and content will be designed to ensure equal access to information for women and men.

BLI will lead the development and production of a dissemination document summarising key lessons learnt during the project and linking them with other relevant projects focussing on Local Empowerment and Engagement Programme (LEEP), but particularly on IGAs. Experience sharing will also take place through meetings and workshops attended and organised by the LEEP team. Information about the practices promoted by the project will also be communicated to villagers through printed material in English and Shona (vernacular). The lessons learnt document will also be shared across SSGs and BirdLife Partners in Africa electronically as well as giving out hard copies. General awareness raising about the project will also be done through articles on BLI webpages.

Q21. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details

of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

The project will improve skills of communities in the development and day to day management of sustainable, alternative income generating activities, including bee keeping and pig rearing. Women in particular will gain knowledge and skills in bee keeping, an activity that is done by men in most cases. In this project women will be empowered in bee keeping. Communities will also be equipped with marketing skills and knowledge for their livelihoods products, and be prepared to produce products that meet the required standards on the market. Trainings will be conducted in groups to encourage sharing of knowledge and ideas among participant beneficiaries.

Communities will receive participatory trainings in species and site monitoring, sustainable wetland management, and firefighting and prevention at local level. Since women frequently interact with nature more often than men in a rural set up, especially in areas like Driefontein where many men have moved away to find work, more women will be encouraged to participate in these trainings. The trainings will improve the community's capacity to manage their own ecosystems which form the foundation of their livelihoods, and weapon for poverty eradication.

Our capacity building will include Training of Trainers (ToT) where local trainers will be trained to ensure pass on of knowledge and future skill development at local level. ToT will consider gender and give opportunities to more women than men. Participants of the ToT will be drawn from all involved villages with an equal representation. Materials used during capacity building will be included in the handbook of good practice to be shared with communities for future reference by the users.

Q22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from the Darwin to fund this.

Project information will be made available freely. BLZ, BLI, CELUCT,ZAPP-RDS and EMA will host the project information on their respective websites, which will feature relevant downloadable reports and photographs. BLZ will share the information through its bi-monthly newsletter -Babbler, accessed by many readers. BLI will facilitate sharing through its online news articles and the newsletter of the Africa secretariat. CELUCT and ZAPP-RDS will use their newsletters to help share this information.

Awareness materials will be available in both English and Shona (local language) and SSGs in BLZ will host these materials for easy access by local people and visitors. At national level, BLZ will share project work with the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, contributing to information needed for the Clearing House Mechanism. Various stakeholders will access the information freely from this website. Electronic and hard copies of IBA status reports will be produced and shared with stakeholders. We are seeking funds from Darwin to cover production of IBA status reports and Newsletters to ensure sufficient copies for dissemination. A total of £X has been allocated for this in the budget to cover media work (£X), printing lesson sharing and IBA reports (£X), BLI and BLZ communication support (£X) and a national lessons learnt workshop (£X). The Project Leader has plans to do an oral presentation at the Pan African Ornithological Congress (PAOC) scheduled for November 2020 in Zimbabwe. Information about this project will be shared with African Scientists and other delegates from outside Africa at the PAOC.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework

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

Impact:

Driefontein Grasslands Ramsar Site in Zimbabwe is managed to enhance community livelihoods and conserve wetland habitat for endangered biodiversity informing wider wetland management in Zimbabwe and beyond.

Project summary**Measurable Indicators****Means of verification****Important Assumptions**

Outcome:

Adoption of alternative income-generating activities by villagers living in core crane area in Driefontein, reduces degradation of wetlands critical for globally-threatened biodiversity, supporting livelihoods, species conservation and management plan implementation.

0.1 Four villages sharing habitats with cranes in the IBA have adopted three alternative sustainable income-generating activities (IGAs) increasing the incomes of 170 households by at least 50% by end of project.

0.2 Capacity in sustainable wetland management, fire management and IBA monitoring by the communities in four villages within the IBA developed by Year 1.

0.3 At least 10 key wetland areas identified in the target area. Management by communities improve the status of these habitats. Breeding pairs of crane species occupy at least 6 of the 10 wetland habitats by the end of the project.

0.4. Number of breeding pairs of globally-threatened wetland bird species (Wattled and Grey-crowned cranes) in core areas targeted by the project in the Driefontein Grasslands IBA increased by at least 25% (from 2018 baseline) by the end of the project.

0.5 The project model and lessons learnt shared with community, government, and civil society stakeholders within and beyond

0.1 Baseline, initial and end of project socio-economic reports

0.2 Training reports, completed IBA monitoring forms

0.3 Baseline and end of project reports with maps. project biodiversity reports with maps

0.4 Reports based on baseline bird survey and end of project reports

0.5 National reports to Ramsar capturing lessons learnt and biodiversity conservation achieved by the project in Driefontein Grasslands.

Government field extension officers remain committed in providing field technical assistance required by communities on livelihood initiatives and site monitoring. This is possible considering that BLZ had established good working relations, and in the past collaborated with these key stakeholders on various activities.

Income generating activities remain viable with no unforeseen set backs

Extreme drought conditions are not experienced during the project to the extent of affecting water levels in the wetland including the IGAs

Zimbabwe by end of project. At national level this will be built into ongoing implementation of the Crane Action Plan (2010) and the Environmental Management Plan for Driefontein.

Output 1:

Wetland habitat under improved conservation management for globally threatened indicator species within Driefontein Grassland IBA increased and supporting increasing trend in breeding pairs of target species

1.1 Key wetland areas (core crane breeding and foraging areas) mapped by end of Year 1 (BEY1).

1.2 Consultative community meetings with District Environmental Officers to agree on modalities for adhering to avoidance of cultivation of sensitive wetland areas BEY1.

1.3 Increased capacity of at least 170 community members (including at least 85 women and 25 young people) representing 4 Villages in sustainable wetland management, and fire control through provision of fire-fighting training and gear.

1.4 At least 10 % increase of wetlands with improved management status by end of project (BEP) in crane core areas, against baselines recorded in Year 1.

1.5 At least 25% increase in crane breeding pairs BEP, against 2018 baselines

1.6 At least 28 people from the four villages are trained, capable of conducting detailed IBA monitoring, and coordinate with at least 280 villagers in active citizen science activities providing data on species sightings and threats in the IBA by Year 3.

1.1. Biodiversity monitoring reports

1.2. Project reports

1.3 Training reports and completed IBA status report for Driefontein.

1.4. Biodiversity monitoring reports

1.5. Biodiversity monitoring reports

1.6. Training and IBA reports

People are willing to invest part of their time and adopt use of technology in species and habitat monitoring. This is highly likely as livelihood improvement will be a motivation.

Output 2:

Four villages located in proximity of key crane breeding and foraging areas, have adopted three alternative IGAs, with active participation of women (at least 50 %) and young people, increasing their monthly household incomes by a minimum of 50%.

2.1 Baseline household income and vulnerability assessment data for 4 target villages collected by end of year 1

2.2 A business plan for IGAs in place by year 1.

2.3 At least 170 people (with at least 50% being women, and at least 10% are OVC and people with disability) trained on establishing target IGAs by end of Year 1.

2.4 At least 40 villagers including 50% being women and 10% being OVC and people with disability adopt small scale pig production enterprise by Year 2.

2.5 At least 90 villagers comprising of a minimum of 50 women and 9 OVC in this group collectively run a viable poultry production, join the Zimbabwe Poultry Production by end of Year 1.

2.6 40+ villagers including (50% being women) adopt bee keeping as small scale business by Year 2.

2.7 170+ households (including those of female-headed, OVC and people with disability) have their income increased by at least 50% by end of Year 2.

2.8 At least 2 paddocks for controlling cattle grazing restored by villagers using part of income generated in each of the four villages.

2.1. Baseline and vulnerability assessment survey report on current household incomes.

2.2. Business plan document

2.3 Training report

2.4. Progress reports

2.5. Progress and village reports

2.6. Monthly Village reports

2.7 Progress report

2.8 Mid-term project report

2.9 Training and project reports.

Willingness of women in particular to take a leading role in biodiversity monitoring and livelihood business enterprise. One of the four SSGs in Driefontein Grasslands is led by a woman. There is high potential to motivate more women in active participation in biodiversity conservation.

Uptake of the livelihood options is well received by the community beneficiary. This is very likely because these were ideas suggested by the communities during engagements with them.

2.9 At least 30 people (ToT) representing the four villages trained in small scale business enterprise and marketing of produce by end of Year

<p>Output 3: Implementation of the Driefontein EMP mainstreamed into Zimbabwe's government and civil society operation strategies for the benefit of communities and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>3.1 At least three National Wetland Committee meetings supported by BLZ conducted where structures and measures for implementing the EMP are set up by Year 2. 3.2 At least four meetings conducted with each of the three Rural District Councils within the Driefontein Grasslands influencing mainstreaming of the Driefontein EMP into their district plans.</p>	<p>3.1. A National Steering Committee for implementing the Driefontein EMP in place. 3.2. Monitoring and evaluation reports.</p>	<p>Stakeholders at national level are willing to participate in Driefontein EMP implementation meetings. This is possible considering that BirdLife is a key stakeholder in National Wetlands Committee, and EMA hosts this committee.</p>
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Output 4:

Lessons shared nationally, in Africa and beyond in integrated wetland management for livelihood and biodiversity benefits.

4.1 Widely shared lessons learnt documents and news articles across Driefontein, Zimbabwe and beyond reaching at least 50 institutions in Zimbabwe and 120 BirdLife partners across the globe.

4.2 At least two learning and exchange visits conducted with community members visiting other wetland areas in Zimbabwe.

4.3 At least one lessons learnt workshop conducted at national level, attended by at least 40 people from communities, civil society organisation and relevant government departments advocating for adoption of good wetland management practices in Zimbabwe.

4.1. Publicised articles, and lessons learnt documents.

4.2. Learning and site exchange reports.

4.3. Workshop report

SSG members have interest for exchange and learning visits. This possible as most SSG members in the BirdLife network have expressed great interest before for such visits. BLI has experience in facilitating such activities as well as sharing lessons across Africa.

Output 5:

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities (each Activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.1

Activity Details

Mapping of critical wetland areas

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.2

Activity Details

1.2. Conduct consultative meetings with District Environmental Officers, and hold meetings with communities collecting gender disaggregated data

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.3

Activity Details

Conduct training in sustainable wetland management, firefighting and prevention with active participation of women

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.4

Activity Details

Procure and distribute firefighting equipment

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.5

Activity Details

Conduct crane surveys

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.6

Activity Details

Training of local villagers in IBA monitoring

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.7

Activity Details

Conduct site monitoring using BirdLife IBA monitoring framework

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.8

Activity Details

Set fireguards around sensitive forests and restored areas

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.9

Activity Details

Develop Village Land Use Plans, facilitate their approval and signing at village and ward levels.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.10

Activity Details

Develop local agreements with communities on protecting identified sensitive wetlands

Activity details

Activity Number

1.11

Activity Details

Project Launch to raise awareness on project

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

Carry out a baseline survey and vulnerability assessment on household incomes for Shashe, Chinyauere, Daviot and Markdale Villages

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Conduct training in poultry production

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

Conduct training in pig production

Activity details

Activity Number

2.4

Activity Details

Conduct training in bee keeping

Activity details

Activity Number

2.5

Activity Details

Purchase materials for pig sty and poultry house

Activity details

Activity Number

2.6

Activity Details

Facilitate construction of pig sty and poultry house

Activity details

Activity Number

2.7

Activity Details

Purchase bee keeping materials

Activity details

Activity Number

2.8

Activity Details

Facilitate construction of bee hives

Activity details

Activity Number

2.9

Activity Details

Inspection of sites for bee apiaries

Activity details

Activity Number

2.10

Activity Details

Restoration of paddocks to regulate cattle grazing

Activity details

Activity Number

2.11

Activity Details

Training in small scale business enterprise and marketing

Activity details

Activity Number

2.12

Activity Details

Development of a business plan linked to markets

Activity details

Activity Number

2.13

Activity Details

Poultry business registration to the Zimbabwe Poultry Production, honey and pig production certification and marketing

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

Conduct National Wetland Committee meetings

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

Conduct meetings with District Environmental Officers and Rural District Councils of Gutu, Chikomba and Chirumanzu.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Leadership training covering group governance, conflict resolution and gender

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Produce articles to be uploaded online in respective project partner websites

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Collate, design and print lessons learnt document and disseminate across Driefontein and SSGs in Africa

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Share lessons learnt with members of National Steering Committee, Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, and portfolio committee on environment in the Zimbabwean Parliament

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4

Activity Details

Facilitate two exchange visits by SSG members visiting other wetland areas in Zimbabwe to learn good management practices.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.5

Activity Details

Development, packaging and dissemination of CEPA materials

Activity details

Activity Number

4.6

Activity Details

Produce guidelines on IGAs linked to wetland management that provide recommendations on mechanism for livelihood transformation for saving threatened biodiversity

Activity details

Activity Number

4.7

Activity Details

Conduct a lessons learnt sharing workshop at national level

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add columns to reflect the length of your project.

For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

↓ [BLZ Darwin R25 - Stage 2 - Implementation](#)

[Timetable](#)

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Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for

positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see “Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance”).

This project will be monitored through a comprehensive and effective monitoring system based on the indicators for this project. This will be refined by the results of the baseline survey. The monitoring process will take an adaptive management approach, which involves gathering and managing information, and reflecting on it to improve the action, adapt strategies based on experience and lessons learnt during project implementation.

Our monitoring system will collect data that help track project progress. For each indicator (output) relevant data collected will include means of verification (e.g. meeting reports), data needed (e.g. species and habitat data), sources of data (e.g. field data sheets, communities), persons responsible for collecting data (e.g. Project Leader and Officers, Consultant), data analysis, and resources (time, staff input, money).

BLZ will coordinate, monitor and supervise the use of a log frame and activity log above to guide activity plan and monitoring processes. Baseline data will be made available to project team for effective monitoring of progress.

To capture collective voice from the ground, participatory project monitoring systems for the project holders (local communities) based on our indicators will be in place where they will be required to fill structured forms annually providing feedback and opinions. Each organisation will make use of this participatory monitoring system based on indicators set for the activities coordinated by that organisation to guide adaptive management.

Biodiversity status will be measured by BLZ using IBA Global Monitoring Tool and Management Effective Tracking Tool. These tools will be used (in a participatory way) on an annual basis, monitoring the level of threats to Driefontein Grasslands IBA, condition of populations and habitats, and conservation actions taken (output 1).

Evaluation in this project will look at the impact of the project on human livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. This will include information on household incomes expected to increase by at least 50 % from the baseline as a result of IGAs. The evaluation will also look at how income increase improves quality of life of communities e.g. increased assets and items (livestock, food items, school uniforms) acquired at household level as a result of the project. Our evaluation will also look at improved active participation of women, OVC and people living with disability in IGAs (including decision making). The impact on biodiversity will explore local capacity in sustainable wetland management, fire prevention, and site monitoring as indicated by IBA data contributed by locals. Number of wetland habitats supporting breeding pairs will be measured against a baseline of breeding pairs at the beginning of the project. Breeding pairs data of cranes will be recorded frequently with involvement of local communities to establish changes in habitat occupation by cranes. Biodiversity impact on people will be measured based on number of people involved in biodiversity conservation on the ground, and number of people or institutions reached and adopting lessons learnt from this project.

An external evaluator will carry out end of project evaluation to complement our monitoring and evaluation, allowing additional lessons learnt and review against wider context.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)

Number of days planned for M&E	90
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	5

Section 14 - Funding and Budget

Q26. Budget

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

Darwin and IWT Budget Template

Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

📄 BLZ Budget St2 - Darwin R25 IWT R5

📅 03/12/2018

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Q27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

This budget was worked out based on current costs of human resources, materials and services. Staff costs was worked in relation to the staff time in project and experience of the person involved. The project staff are experienced people who are able to deliver their areas of work in the project. This helped keep costs of hired professional service low. The professional service in this project will be engaged locally. Materials required in the project were costed based on three quotations from reputable suppliers. All materials will be purchased locally and there are no duty related costs to them.

The five institutions involved are well established and have the capacity to do the work hence the grant fund will be dedicated to project delivery and not strengthening the capacities of any institutions. The institutions will use available capital equipment during the project and most of the work will be done by the project team who are based locally. Only 2% of the Darwin funding was allocated to capital equipment and therefore most of the funds go into project activities.

The budget for materials to be procured was allocated under BLZ, and will do all procurement of materials required using the organisation procedures. Local communities provide additional labour during construction of poultry house, pigsty and bee hives. This helped cut down costs on the budget while building skills among locals for future maintenance and renovations of such structures. Plans were considered in this budget to merge some of the field trips to reduce costs.

The assumption is that the economic situation in Zimbabwe will remain relatively stable during the project period. However we have assumed 2% inflation rate throughout the project period.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

A laptop and motorcycle to be procured will remain BirdLife Zimbabwe's assets when the project ends. Fire equipment (Knapsacks and fire beaters) will remain locally in the project area and used for the purposes of firefighting in this IBA beyond the project. BLZ will regularly take stock the equipment. Driefontein Grasslands is an IBA hence BLZ will continue to invest in its conservation. The laptop and motorcycle will continue to be used to support activities in Driefontein and/or other IBAs in Zimbabwe beyond this project. Future projects will acknowledge the source of these capital items.

Q29. Match funding (co-financing)

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
BirdLife Zimbabwe		GBP	BLZ will provide this co-funding to contribute to staff time for Togarasei Fakarayi, Fadzai Matsvimbo, Sylvia Muzavazi and Julia Pierini during the project period.
CELUCT and ZAPP-RDS		GBP	Staff time contribution by CELUCT-GBPXXX and staff time contribution by ZAPP-RDS GBPXXX.
BirdLife International		GBP	Staff time contribution
Netherlands Embassy, Harare		US Dollar	BLZ applied for this small grant funding to do pilot work on demonstrating alternative sustainable livelihoods in Driefontein Grasslands.

Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector,

charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
03 October 2018	National Geographic		US Dolloar	This is a small grant applied under the species recovery category. It will cover work mainly on crane surveys and habitat assessment.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

- Yes
- No

Q30. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

The finances of this project will be managed by BLZ which has experience of managing such funds as well as supervising sub grantees. Claims of project funds will follow both Darwin and BLZ requirements to avoid risks. Disbursement to sub grantees will be done in batches and all disbursements except the initial one will be done upon approval and satisfaction by BLZ of previous financial expenditures. BLZ with will do procurement of all materials required in this project and budgeting of such materials is captured under the Lead Organisation.

With regards to professional services at least three quotations will be taken from service providers and the identified service provider will have a contract with BLZ. Payment will be done according to the contract and at least 30% of final payment is held until approval and satisfaction of work is done. At least three quotations will be taken from reputable suppliers before procurement of materials or equipment above US\$300.

Track record of vehicle mileages for this project will be recorded in a logbook.

Section 15 - FCO Notifications

Q31. FCO Notifications

Please put an X in the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Unchecked

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

No

Section 16 - Certification

Q32. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

BirdLife Zimbabwe

I apply for a grant of

£295,610.00

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

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





- I have uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.

Checked

Name Julia Pierini

Position in the organisation Chief Executive Officer

Signature (please upload e-signature)

-  **BLZ signed certification**
-  03/12/2018
-  12:37:34
-  pdf 584.16 KB

Section 17 - Submission Checklist

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance (including Guidance for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance)	Checked
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Checked
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Checked
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Checked
Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up?	Checked
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual?	Checked
Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader?	Checked
Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations?	Checked
Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed?	Checked
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Checked
Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Checked
Have you checked the Darwin website to ensure there are no late updates?	Checked
Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK?	Checked

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the

latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available **here**. This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).