
DIR25S2\100061

Enhancing Tanzanian human-wildlife coexistence through corridor restoration and livelihood projects

The project will address the fundamental drivers of human-wildlife conflict in the Kilombero Valley, Tanzania through restoration of a key wildlife corridor and facilitation of community-led livelihood projects along the corridor. A bottom-up land use planning process will be followed to create and manage the corridor. Working with farmers and the wider community, beehive fence projects, agroforestry, community banks and coexistence tourism will increase and diversify incomes, reduce crop losses from wildlife, and conserve biodiversity and ecological connectivity.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Trevor
Surname Jones
Organisation Southern Tanzania Elephant
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CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Josephine
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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Trevor
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Organisation Southern Tanzania Elephant Program
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Address

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Josephine
Surname Smit
Email (Work)

GMS ORGANISATION

| Type | Organisation |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Name | Southern Tanzania Elephant Program |
| Phone (Mobile) | |
| Email (Work) | |
| Website (Work) | |
| Address | |

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Enhancing Tanzanian human-wildlife coexistence through corridor restoration and livelihood projects

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

DIR25S1\100390

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 | Tanzania | 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: | End date: | Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months): |
| 01 April 2019 | 31 March 2022 | 3 years |

Q6. Budget summary

| Year: | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | Total request |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------|
| Amount: | £81,425.00 | £79,884.00 | £80,487.00 | £ 241,796.00 |

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

A grant from USAID PROTECT for one year until September 2019 is facilitating Phase I of the project, however additional funding is required from April 2019 onwards. (USAID PROTECT is a five-year program finishing in early 2020 therefore extension of funding will not be possible.) A 2-year grant from US Fish and Wildlife Service African Elephant Fund is supporting three beehive fence/VSLA projects during 2018-20, and will contribute some match funding to the livelihood aspects of this project (although three additional beehive fences and VSLAs would be enabled by Darwin Initiative funding). Other match fund raising is ongoing.

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 41%

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.

The project will address the fundamental drivers of human-wildlife conflict in the Kilombero Valley, Tanzania through restoration of a key wildlife corridor and facilitation of community-led livelihood projects along the corridor. A bottom-up land use planning process will be followed to create and manage the corridor. Working with farmers and the wider community, beehive fence projects, agroforestry, community banks and coexistence tourism will increase and diversify incomes, reduce crop losses from wildlife, and conserve biodiversity and ecological connectivity.

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 2014 |
| What is the legal status of your organisation? | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other (if selected, please explain below) |
| Other explained | Company Limited by Guarantee (not-for-profit) |
| How is your organisation currently funded? | Our organization is funded primarily by grants from the US Government (USAID, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, International Bureau of Narcotics Law Enforcement [INL], and UK Government (IWT Challenge Fund). The organization also receives grants from conservation NGOs (African Wildlife Foundation, World Wide Fund for Nature, WildAid), as well as donations from private individuals and foundations (Minara Foundation, Oak Foundation). |
| 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.

↓ **Signature**

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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 | Towards Restoring the Selous to Udzungwa Wildlife Corridor |
| Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) | |
| Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months) | 1 year beginning 1st October 2018 |
| Role of organisation in project | Grantee and Project Lead |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project | Integrated Land Use Plans for wildlife corridor restoration in collaboration with National Land Use Planning Committee, District Team; extend monitoring of wildlife movements and impacts in the corridor area; establish long-term monitoring protocols; Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, land tenure review, and land valuation survey; optimal corridor design modelled. |
| Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number) | |
| <hr/> | |
| Contract/Project 2 Title | Increased Surveillance and Technical Capacity for Anti-Poaching in Southern Tanzania |
| Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) | |
| Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) | 2 years |
| Role of organisation in project | Grantee and Project Lead |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project | Increase capacity of protection managers and rangers to apprehend poachers and wildlife traffickers; enhance anti-poaching and anti-trafficking by increased aerial and ground patrols; increase access to remote surveillance technologies to enhance law enforcement. Resulting in more effective anti-poaching efforts across three target areas in southern Tanzania. |

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

Contract/Project 3 Title

Increasing capacity for anti-poaching and enhancing human-
elephant coexistence

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

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

3 years

Role of organisation in project

Grantee and project lead

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

Strengthen capacity of Rungwa Game Reserve to combat wildlife poaching, and enhance human-elephant coexistence via community beehive-fences and community-led elephant monitoring networks and awareness days. Expanding aerial surveillance, integrating patrol and surveillance data into intelligence-led ranger mobilizations. Coexistence interventions increasing food security, providing additional income, eliminating human and elephant deaths.

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

To secure a future for elephants in Tanzania, through strengthening protected areas, improving the welfare and livelihoods of people living with wildlife, enhancing landscape integrity, restoring ecological connectivity, environmental education and advocacy.

Activities

Human-elephant coexistence: livelihood projects especially beehive fences, beekeeping and business training, microfinance schemes; restoring ecological connectivity; conservation education and supporting grassroots advocates. Protection: technical and financial support and training to Village Game Scouts, rangers; aerial and ground surveillance including new technologies. Ecological and coexistence monitoring and research.

Achievements

Formation and development of farmers groups, reducing crop-raiding and enhancing livelihoods, increasing tolerance of wildlife. Empowering of rangers and reduction of poaching through support, training, law enforcement and surveillance deterrence. Empowerment, support and training of many Tanzanian conservationists, activists and students. Positive contributions to Tanzanian Government wildlife policy.

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: Southern Tanzania Elephant Program

Website address: www.stzelephants.org

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

STEP initiated and led project development, and will be responsible for overall coordination of the project in the implementation stage. STEP will lead beehive fence projects, including facilitation of farmers group formation, registration of CBOs, planning and technical support for design and construction of beehive fences, and tourism development through established links with tour operators. STEP will also lead the corridor project, including technical support to corridor planning, stakeholder consultations, and facilitation of corridor gazettement and implementation. We will coordinate all monitoring and evaluation, and disseminate project results through technical and popular articles.

STEP personnel are embedded in the local community and collectively have several decades worth of experience in biodiversity and community conservation projects in Tanzania, including beehive fence projects and corridor assessments. We have been monitoring HEC and elephant movements in the area since 2008, including trialling different crop damage reduction methods in collaboration with three local farmers' cooperatives. STEP has 20 staff in two offices, two certified accountants, and experience managing comparable budgets.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

This is the applicant organisation.

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:

Morogoro Regional Administration

Website address:

<http://www.morogoro.go.tz/>

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

Morogoro Regional Administration is the Regional Government with responsibility for the welfare and rights of citizens, and conservation of natural heritage, of Kilombero District within which this project is located. The Administration fully supports the livelihoods and ecological restoration goals of the project. To this end, the Regional Administrative Secretary has directed the Kilombero District Land Use Planning Team to lead the participatory process of preparation and planning for the wildlife corridor, together with the District Game Officer, District Agriculture Officer, and District Natural Resources Advisor, in alignment with national goals and policy. The Regional Natural Resources Officer has been assigned to support activities on the ground whenever required.

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

2. Partner Name: National Land Use Planning Commission

Website address: www.nlupc.go.tz

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) is the Government body whose most significant functions are to prepare regional physical land use plans, formulate land use policies for implementation by the government and to specify standards, norms and criteria for protection of beneficial uses and maintenance of the quality of land. The NLUPC have agreed to work together with and provide technical support the District Land Use Planning Team and STEP to complete the LUPs for four villages through which the wildlife corridor passes.

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

3. Partner Name: Tanzania Forestry Services

Website address: <http://www.tfs.go.tz>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) is a semi-autonomous government Executive Agency whose mandate is to develop and manage forest and bee resources sustainably in collaboration with stakeholders in order to deliver sufficient and quality goods and services to meet local and international socio-economic and environmental needs. TFS manages all Forest Nature Reserves in Tanzania, including the new Magombera Nature Reserve. Therefore TFS supports and has partnered with the Magombera-Mwanihana corridor project. TFS will collaborate on restoration of the corridor as well as the livelihood projects including beekeeping. TFS have already agreed to placement of beehive fences within the boundary of Magombera NR, and to participating in sensitisation and education activities with communities in support of the corridor solution.

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

4. Partner Name: Reforest Africa

Website address: <http://reforestafrica.com/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Reforest Africa is a not-for-profit organisation with a mission to develop and implement techniques for ecological restoration, conservation and monitoring of African forests for wildlife and people. They are experts in African forest and habitat restoration and will lead this component within the corridor area, also bringing match funding towards support of their team and work.

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

5. Partner Name: Associazione Mazingira

Website address: <http://www.muse.it/it/il-muse/Associazioni-Amiche/Associazione-Mazingira/Pagine/Associazione-Mazingira.aspx>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): Associazione Mazingira is a non-profit association founded in 2010 (by its parent organisation, MUSE, Science Museum, Trento, Italy) to facilitate sustainable development in developing countries and to improve the living conditions of local communities alongside ensuring environmental conservation. Mazingira works in 14 villages on the eastern boundary of Udzungwa Mountains National Park, and aims to:

1. Introduce energy alternatives to forest-sourced firewood: tree nurseries, village forests, agroforestry plots, energy-efficient stoves;
2. Increase public awareness and education on environmental issues in general and on forest and its services in villages and 18 schools;
3. Create new economic opportunities by promoting the Park and using natural resources in a sustainable way.

Mazingira will be making important contributions to community outreach and education aspects of this project, through: expansion of their tree nursery scheme to cover all schools in the focal area; tree planting and agroforestry within and outside the wildlife corridor; environmental education in schools; and, through their community outreach, support village sensitization to the aims and outcomes of our project. They will also assist with monitoring and evaluation by recording and providing data and feedback on all the above activities.

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

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.




Cover Letter STEP 2018

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Letter of Support to Darwin Reforest Africa

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Letter of Support to Darwin Initiative NLUP C

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Letter of Support to Darwin Morogoro Region

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Letter of Support to Darwin STEP

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Letter of Support to Darwin Tanzania Forest Services

 03/12/2018
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 pdf 122.74 KB

Letter of Support to Darwin Association Mazingira

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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? |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Dr. Trevor Jones | Project Leader | 40 | Checked |
| Joseph Mwalugelo | Corridor Project Leader | 100 | Checked |
| Maria Mbata | Human-Elephant Coexistence Manager | 50 | Checked |
| Emma Impink | Programs Manager, M&E | 30 | Unchecked |


Do you require more fields?


Yes

| Name (First name, Surname) | Role | % time on project | CV attached below? |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Geofrey Lubengo | Project Accountant | 100 | Unchecked |
| Athumani Mndeme | Community Officer | 50 | Unchecked |
| Paulo Mndeme | Human-Elephant Coexistence Officer | 100 | Unchecked |
| Joseph Kidibule | Human-Elephant Coexistence Officer | 50 | 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.

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

No

Why have all Project staff CVs not been attached?

CVs have been sent by email due to issues with uploading.

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 southern Tanzania landscape spans three major Protected Areas (Ruaha, Udzungwa and Selous) of global significance for biodiversity conservation, supporting >50% of East Africa's elephants. Critical to the ecological functionality of this landscape is the Kilombero Valley, a densely peopled (population ~180,000) and extremely fertile matrix of villages, agriculture, and diminishing wildlife habitats.

Here, human-wildlife conflict has become a pressing conservation and poverty issue in recent years. A major factor is the increase since 2009 in crop losses from elephants, a significant underlying driver of which is attempted movements by elephants along recently closed Udzungwa-Selous corridors. Human-elephant conflict (HEC) threatens elephant populations through retaliatory killing and increased hostility towards elephants, leading to tolerance of poaching. HEC also harms the livelihoods of farmers, as crop-raiding results in economic losses and reduced food security. HEC deteriorates relations between communities and wildlife authorities, and communities often feel powerless to address the problem.

Our work with farmers groups in the area has shown that crop-loss reduction projects (beehive fences and agroforestry) effectively promote co-existence by 1) increasing people's tolerance of wildlife and 2) providing additional income. Combining such projects with participatory joint village land use planning that combines sustainable agriculture with restoration and community-led management of wildlife corridors will further enhance livelihoods through conserving the ecosystem services such areas provide, enhancing food security, and increasing tourism income. Research has shown a highly positive correlation between the presence of elephants and large mammal diversity within corridor areas, meaning that a protected elephant corridor will also benefit greater biodiversity. This joint conservation and livelihoods approach has been under-utilised.

We have identified the best route for restoring connectivity between Udzungwa and Selous, and mapped out this bottom-up process which involves communities taking ownership of land use and income-generating projects that directly benefit them, as well as biodiversity.

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

No Response

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)

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.

This project contributes to Articles 8 (In-situ Conservation) and 10 (Sustainable Use) of the CBD through

economically and socially inclusive approaches to biodiversity conservation.

The project addresses CBD Articles 8a & 8b by using a bottom-up land use-planning approach to designate the protection of the first wildlife corridor in Tanzania and providing a legal framework and case study for potential future corridor projects. The project also promotes environmentally sound and sustainable development through beekeeping and agroforestry in the Kilombero valley (Article 8e), an area which borders two important protected areas (Selous Game Reserve and the Udzungwa Mountains).

The project directly contributes to CBD Article 10d by supporting local populations to implement remedial action in environmentally degraded areas through the protection and restoration of a wildlife corridor which forms a critical link in a regional ecological network and is important to the maintenance of ecosystem function and resilience, especially in light of climate change.

The project is aligned with Tanzania's CBD strategy and contributes to three of the Aichi Targets outlined in Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020). Corridor restoration will help to reduce degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems by connecting two important protected areas and restoring degraded habitat (Target 5). The project provides positive incentives for biodiversity conservation via reduction of human-wildlife conflict and sustainable use of natural resources via beekeeping and agroforestry (Target 3). Furthermore, the project helps communities to restore and safeguard essential ecosystem services through protection of water catchment forests while taking into account the needs of women, youth, and rural poor (Target 14).

Finally, this project contributes Article 5 of the CMS by helping Tanzania (a party to the Convention) to restore (5e) and maintain a network of habitats in relation to migration routes (5f) of the African savannah elephant, which is listed in Appendix II of the Convention.

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

No

Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

This project contributes to SDG goals 1 ("end poverty") and 2 ("zero hunger") by diversifying livelihoods and improving food security among the rural poor in southern Tanzania. It will do so by reducing crop losses from elephants and other wildlife using beehive fences and a fenced wildlife corridor to protect agricultural fields. The project will increase access to additional income sources from beekeeping, agroforestry, and "coexistence tourism" and enhance local capacity for decision-making around land use planning.

The project further contributes to goal 5 ("gender quality") by promoting women's participation and leadership in economic and nature conservation activities through involvement in farmer's cooperatives and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). VSLAs will provide rural women and youth with much-needed access to loans and saving mechanisms, capacity building and business training. The project will also enhance female participation in land use planning, stewardship of natural resources and nature-based income generating activities.

Finally, the project addresses goal 15 ("life on land") by restoring a historical corridor between two forests and therefore contributing to the maintenance of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services at the landscape scale. These forests serve as important water catchments which provide water for households,

irrigation for agriculture, and electricity generation for Tanzania's national grid.

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.

We will enhance human-wildlife coexistence and reduce poverty by 1) addressing the drivers of conflict through a unique approach that deters elephants from agricultural fields while attracting them along a wildlife corridor between two Protected Areas, and 2) developing additional sources of income through beekeeping, agroforestry, and tourism.

Beehive Fence Projects Managed by Farmers Groups (Yrs 1-3):

In four new villages, STEP will facilitate formation of farmers' groups through peer-to-peer exchanges with existing local farmers' groups managing beehive fence projects. As with the existing groups, we will support the new groups (30 members each) to register Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). STEP will assess optimal beehive fence configurations, provide fence materials, monitor fence construction and maintenance, and monitor fence effectiveness via four local elephant monitors. STEP will provide beekeeping training, collaborate with farmers to develop and monitor honey production and business plans; facilitate market access for apiculture products; and develop internal market opportunities. In partnership with District Government, we will support CBOs to form a District-level beekeeping association, and to develop the Honey Collection Centre that STEP opened in 2018 with existing farmers groups.

Restoration of Udzungwa-Selous Corridor, Phases I-III

STEP completed a comprehensive Corridor Restoration Plan (available on request) which is forming the basis of agreements moving forward with all the partners listed above, and maps three phases for restoration of the corridor, including associated income-generating activities.

Phase I: Begun in October 2018, until September 2019 (match-funded by USAID PROTECT):

Laying groundwork with partners from community up to Government level, involving extensive consultations, meetings and workshops with all stakeholders; initiation of Joint Land Use Planning (LUP) with villages, led by District LUP Team and National Land Use Planning Commission; development of the three existing beehive fence projects; continued ecological and human-wildlife conflict monitoring.

Phase II (Yrs 1-2) - Implementation of corridor restoration:

Finalisation of Village Land Use Plans and formation of Corridor Management Committee; implementation of agroforestry (poles, fuelwood, thatch grasses) to sensitise communities to corridor restoration; physical creation of corridor and habitat restoration led by local NGO Reforest Africa; completion of legal gazettement process; management structure established, community-led wildlife protection.

Phase III (Yr 3): handover of corridor management and monitoring (with continued technical support).

Community Outreach

STEP will establish a community elephant monitoring network for reporting on elephant activity and disseminating knowledge about elephant and corridor conservation. Associazione Mazingira will conduct environmental education in 10 schools, train 100 farmers in agroforestry in the corridor buffer zone, and

involve communities and schools (3000 students) in habitat restoration through tree nurseries and tree planting.

Coexistence Tourism

Working with Tanzanian eco-tourism operators, we will increase local incomes by developing a human-wildlife coexistence tourism package featuring visits to the corridor and beehive fence projects.

Boosting Corridor Conservation

As the first project of its kind in Tanzania, we will develop an interactive website to document the process, disseminate lessons learned, and also provide a resource on all wildlife corridors nationwide.

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.

During the life of the project, we will strengthen capacity for crop protection among four farmers cooperatives (120 households) through the implementation of beehive fence projects to deter elephants from farmland. The presence of beehive fences and a fenced wildlife corridor will afford protection to the farms of estimated 1500 households in the project area. In the short term, elephant visits to farmland and crop damage across the project area will decrease. This will result in long-term improvements to food security.

In the short-term, the project will increase incomes for four farmers' cooperatives (120 households) via the sale of beekeeping products and coexistence tourism. The project will also increase incomes (in the short-term) for 100 farmers (50 women) who will be trained in agroforestry in the corridor buffer zone. In the long-term, beekeeping and agroforestry projects will incentivize protection of bee foraging zones such as woodlands and riparian habitats, and reduce soil erosion and tree cutting, with benefits to agriculture and livelihoods.

In the short-term, the project will increase access to loans, savings mechanisms, social insurance, and income-generating activities for 60 women and youth via Village Savings and Loans Associations. This will contribute to the economic empowerment of women and youth in the long-term.

By reducing crop losses to elephants, improving incomes, and providing education, the project will foster more positive attitudes towards elephants among the communities of the three villages in the project area in the short term. This, in turn, will reduce legal and illegal killing of elephants in the short- and long-term.

Restoration of the Udzungwa-Selous corridor is expected to benefit at least eleven mammal species for which recent/historical connectivity has been documented, including the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), the endemic and endangered Udzungwa Red Colobus (*Procolobus gordonorum*), African lion (*Panthera leo*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), and buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*). In the short-term, use of the corridor by these species will increase. The long-term change expected is enhanced connectivity for the meta-populations of these mammal species in southern Tanzania.

Importantly, this project will set a precedent for corridor restoration in Tanzania, and verify corridors as a

solution for reducing human-wildlife conflict. Successful restoration of the Udzungwa-Selous corridor could build momentum for other much-needed corridor projects country-wide, and provide novel opportunities for research into corridor gazettement policies. It will also culminate in use of new corridor legislation, for which STEP secured support to the Tanzanian Government to help finalise the Regulations in early 2018.

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.

In Tanzania, women play a larger role than men in agriculture, and agriculture remains an important economic activity for rural youth. Women and youth are thus key partners for increasing crop protection efforts and land use planning. Women conduct more trade than men but are less likely to be engaged in the formal economic sector, highlighting the importance of increasing economic opportunities for women through VSLAs and income-generating activities. However, women face cultural and practical barriers, including primary responsibility for childcare and domestic tasks, that pose a challenge to their participation in human-elephant coexistence projects. Youth similarly face challenges such as lack of access to capital, resources, and training.

To address these challenges, STEP communicates to our partners and beneficiaries the importance of women and youth participation in human-elephant coexistence projects throughout project orientation and implementation. We also ensure that CBO meeting times, work and training schedules accommodate members' other responsibilities, and facilitate capacity building. For the six existing CBOs that STEP supports, women and youth constitute 30-85% of members. For the four new CBOs planned under this project, we will stipulate minimum 50% representation of women and youth in membership and leadership roles.

To further STEP's capacity for gender mainstreaming, we will conduct focus groups with women, youth and men with the six existing CBOs to understand their challenges to project involvement and how they manage and overcome these. This will help us minimize these barriers during the formation of the four new CBOs and throughout project implementation. We will also conduct gender-sensitive project monitoring to ensure women, youth and men benefit equally from project involvement.

A socio-economic impact study will be conducted for the corridor component of this project in early 2019 which will guide gender-sensitive project implementation and monitoring.

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?

By project end, we expect to have a successful beehive fencing design which other farmers affected by elephant crop depredation can adopt. We also plan to have the process of official and legal corridor designation completed by project end. A Corridor Management Committee comprising representatives of the communities and all key stakeholders will be in charge of corridor management, though STEP, Associazione Mazingira, and Reforest Africa are all committed to providing long-term technical guidance and assistance.

We expect farmers' groups to take 90% charge of mitigation (both maintenance of existing fences and expansion) by project end. The groups will be well-versed in beekeeping, beehive fence construction, and significance of corridor restoration. Farmers' cooperatives will also have established secure links with honey buyers and tour operators, which will ensure financial sustainability of these groups.

All of these activities will be ongoing if people and wildlife are to achieve and sustain harmonious co-existence in this area in the long-term. As such, our team members whose leadership in the community is long-standing, will continue to serve as points of contact for advice, and education in local schools on human-wildlife coexistence and corridor conservation will be ongoing through our partner, Associazione Mazingira.

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:

We are building on work carried out with communities over the last eight years to monitor and mitigate negative effects of elephants, funded by several grants. Having trialled different methods in the early years including dung- and chilli-based deterrents, we finally set up a short beehive fence with 50 hives and this method was best received, and continues to be popular. In 2017, we completed a three-year evaluation of our first beehive fence project, which showed that the fence is effective in deterring elephants, especially in the wet season (Scheijen et al. 2018).

Regarding corridors, the project leader has been assessing and advocating for corridors in the wider region for over a decade, and worked with the Tanzanian Government to produce the first ever national assessment of wildlife corridors (Jones et al. 2009, 2012), as well as the 2018 Wildlife Corridors Regulations. The corridor restoration project was conceived and developed over the last three years, and through a series of high-level meetings has won strong support from central government down to the local level (Regional, District and Ward Authorities). In November 2018, STEP began working with Government partners, on the participatory land use planning process across the corridor area.

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

No

Q18. Ethics

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

When proposing to work with new communities, STEP follows the principle of Prior Informed Consent by conducting village government and community meetings about project aims and methods, and by facilitating exchanges with existing farmers' cooperatives. STEP is using PIC principles to engage with village,

district and regional governments as well as village communities in 2018-2019 to assess local support for land use planning and corridor restoration.

The project team has all necessary in-country work, research and residence permits, and abides by standard research ethics, which include respecting the rights, privacy, and safety of people who are the subject of research. We will make our data and reports freely available online, and share progress and findings with project beneficiaries and partners to ensure informed participation.

Our team is 67% Tanzanian, and five team members are residents of the local community and have years of experience of working with farmers, beekeepers, village leaders, and district authorities. The Project Leader has worked with this community since 2002.

We have fine-tuned our crop protection approach after trialling chilli-oil fencing which proved unsuccessful because the chilli-oil mixture is rapidly washed off in this high rainfall area, engine oil used in the mixture was dripping into the environment and despite protective gear, farmers burned their hands when mixing the chilli. With beehive fencing, we use appropriate protective wear and pursue expert training.

For the corridor component, we will carry out a stakeholder consultation process standardized with national-level processes outlined by the Tanzania National Land Use Planning Commission. In early 2019, we will conduct a socio-economic impact study of corridor restoration to guide ethical project implementation.

All project staff have national health insurance covering hospital visits and medication, as well as medical evacuation insurance. Full-time employees are enrolled in Tanzania's Worker's Compensation Fund.

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?

All aspects of our project are participatory. We have over the years communicated with farmers on elephant deterrent design, execution and maintenance. We have established ourselves as trusted facilitators of such efforts in the region. We will work together with the local NGO Association Mazingira on this project's outreach given their social science expertise. In the same communities where we have been carrying out mitigation of negative effects of elephants, we will organize meetings with village and district government and community members, including teachers, for corridor sensitization. We will give

presentations about the importance of corridors, including in potentially helping to mitigate conflict with elephants. We will thus devise and optimize a fully communal plan for corridor restoration.

The entire scientific, consultative and legal process of corridor designation will be documented in a technical report aimed at project managers working in other regions of Tanzania where corridors are critically threatened (as assessed in the Tanzania National Corridor Report: Jones et al, 2009). This report will be shared with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, and other wildlife authorities who shape and inform national policy on addressing human-elephant conflict.

We will also share our experiences at national science and conservation conferences including of the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which we attend bi-annually. Lastly, Katarzyna Nowak who regularly contributes to digital stories for National Geographic, will produce at least one journal article and three popular articles over the course of this project to convey to the wider international public issues about wildlife-human co-existence – and appeal to visitors to Tanzania to see such co-existence projects.

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.

Beekeeping and VSLAs

This project will build entrepreneurial capacity of farmers' cooperatives by facilitating their registration and operation as Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). We will facilitate training to ensure farmers cooperatives' gain the following skills:

- Managing group dynamics: decision-making processes, leadership, handling conflicts
- Beekeeping: hive management and inspection, control of bee pests, record keeping, personal safety, bee ecology and behaviour, colony splitting, bee attractants
- Harvesting procedures
- Honey processing, packaging, and marketing
- Financial management, accounting, and business planning
- VSLA management, loan disbursement and repayments

To ensure such capacity endures and continues to be disseminated after project end, we will encourage local beekeeping groups to organize into district-level beekeeping association (following the model of successful associations such as the Kilombero Cane Growers Association). The purpose of this association will be to coordinate development of the local beekeeping industry and to utilize the Udzungwa Honey Collection Centre (opened with STEP support in April 2018) for honey processing and packaging, apiculture training, and for educational and tourist visits.

Agroforestry

Corridor restoration will involve communities in planting of indigenous trees and agroforestry along the corridor boundary. These activities will build capacity by training farmers in tree-planting and agroforestry techniques. This will be guided by local partners Association Mazingira and Reforest Africa, who will continue to provide sustained technical support to farmers after project end.

Tourism

We will use our links with local tour operators to build the capacity of farmer's cooperatives to participate in the tourism industry by creating and marketing tourist packages and facilitating training in guiding and tourism regulations compliance.

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.

Internally, all Darwin project data will be securely stored in accordance with STEP policy.

Our reporting to Darwin will be included on our project website, pending permission. This website is maintained by Anthony Jarrett for whom we are budgeting to manage these open-access outputs, as well as update an acclaimed national and international website resource on wildlife corridors co-founded by T. Jones: Wildlife Corridors in Tanzania. We will also create an interactive website for the Udzungwa-Selous corridor. Swahili translations of our website and reports will be carried out by the Project Leader.

We will upload our human-elephant conflict and corridor data to Research Gate where it can be accessed by anyone, and we will also make it explicitly available to the IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group specifically Dr. Richard Hoare, who leads the Human-Elephant Conflict Working Group.

We will also publish a technical report on the scientific, consultative and legal process of corridor designation aimed at conservation managers and practitioners. We will also share our experiences at national corridor workshops, science and conservation conferences, and community meetings in our project area.

We will publish minimum three popular articles (national and international media) on the project, and ensure open access publishing of minimum one scientific paper on the effectiveness of beehive fencing, corridor restoration, and conservation lessons learned.

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:

Enhanced human-elephant coexistence, growth of sustainable local livelihoods linked to biodiversity conservation, and restoration of landscape ecological connectivity in the Kilombero Valley, Tanzania.

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|

Outcome:

Elephant crop-losses are significantly reduced and retaliatory killing of elephants is eliminated. Environmentally-friendly and sustainable enterprises increase incomes for 220 people. A crucial ecological corridor is restored with community support.

0.1 Significant reduction in crop losses from elephants in farms protected by beehive fencing between Year 1 and Year Three.
0.2 Zero elephant mortality from retaliatory killing or Problem Animal Control in project area by project end relative to 2009-2017 baseline of 0.6 elephants killed per year.
0.3 By project end, 220 project beneficiaries report an increase in income from beekeeping, agroforestry and coexistence tourism relative to pre-project baseline.
0.4 Gazettement of Udzungwa-Selous corridor completed by project end.
0.5 Increase in the proportion of community members and Government officials in project area who support gazettement of Udzungwa-Selous corridor between Year One and Year Three.
0.6 Increase in proportion of community members and government officials who demonstrate tolerance for elephants between Year One and Year Three.

0.1 Monitoring of elephant crop damage via trained enumerators
0.2 District Government, STEP and wildlife authority records
0.3 Pre-and post-project surveys.
0.4. Legal documentation
0.5 Pre-and post-project surveys
0.5 Pre-and post-project surveys

0.1 Beehive fencing continues to deter elephants from farms (no habituation from elephants to fences).
0.2 Crop protection efforts, corridor conservation, beekeeping training and benefits, and education are effective in fostering tolerance of elephants.
0.3 Other motives for elephant killing (i.e. poaching for ivory) do not override increased tolerance of elephants.
0.4 Health of local bee populations.
0.5 Political interference does not negatively affect communities' support for corridor conservation.

Output 1:

Beehive fences established and operational, and managed independently by registered farmer's cooperatives in four new villages.

1.1 Four farmer's groups (30 members each, 50% women) are registered as Community-Based Organizations with Kilombero District by end of Year Two.
1.2 Beehive fences are constructed by farmers' groups in four villages by end of Year Two.
1.3 50% of beehives are occupied by bee colonies by end of Year Three (33% in Year Two, relative to pre-project baseline of 0%).

1.1 District Government registration certificates, meeting minutes
1.2 Ground-survey and mapping of beehive fences
1.3 Beehive occupancy monitoring by farmer's groups, verified by STEP

1.1 Following comprehensive beekeeping training and set-up of a monitoring system, farmers' groups will conduct proper maintenance of beehive fences.

Output 2:

Establishment and development of sustainable and gender equitable income-generating opportunities for local people increase incomes for 280 people through beekeeping, VSLAs and coexistence tourism.

2.1 Annual honey yields of 175 litres per farmers' group by end of Year Three, with £2745 in annual sales revenue per group by end of Year Three (115 litres and £1810 in Year Two).

2.2 Honey Collection Centre used by ten farmers groups (Year Three).

2.3 Four Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) are registered with Kilombero District by Year Two.

2.4 Each VSLA disburses minimum of £3510 in loans over project timeframe (£1300 Year Three, £1170 Year Two, £1040 Year One)

2.5 100 farmers (50% women) have increased capacity for agroforestry and are involved in agroforestry by Year Three.

2.6 150 tourists visit coexistence projects (corridor, beehive fences) in Year Three, generating £1176 in revenue (100 tourists and £785 in Year Two).

2.1 Production and financial records by farmers' groups, verified by STEP

2.3 Honey Collection Centre records

2.3 District registration certificates

2.4 VSLA records, verified by STEP

2.5 Post-training survey, post project survey

2.6 Monitoring of visitor numbers, financial records of farmers' groups and Corridor Management Committee

2.1 There will be a continued market for elephant-friendly honey.

2.2 There is continued interest and buy-in from members for VSLAs.

2.3 We can effectively market the coexistence projects as a tourist attraction.

2.4 Tanzania remains peaceful and a popular destination for international tourists.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Output 3: Restoration and community-managed protection of Udzungwa-Selous wildlife corridor.</p> | <p>3.1 Completion and approval by all stakeholders of four Village Land Use Plans and Corridor Management Plan by end of Year Two. 3.2 Legal gazettement of Udzungwa-Selous wildlife corridor by end of Year Three. 3.3 50% of corridor area has undergone habitat restoration by end of Year Three (2018 baseline = 0%). 3.4 Community patrols of the corridor are made on a weekly basis by end of Year Two. 3.5 Elephants and minimum four other wildlife species are documented to use the corridor by end of Year Three.</p> | <p>3.1 Signed approval of Village Land Use Plans and Corridor Management Plan by Village and District Government Leaders 3.2 Legal documentation 3.3 Ground-truthing and mapping of corridor vegetation 3.4 Corridor Management Committee patrol records 3.5 Camera-trapping and spoor surveys</p> | <p>3.1 No negative changes in Tanzanian law pertaining to corridor conservation 3.2 Political interference does not negatively affect communities' support for corridor conservation 3.3 Wildlife accept the corridor as safe enough to use</p> |
|--|---|--|---|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Output 4: Increased knowledge and research on human-wildlife coexistence (HWC) and ecological connectivity at local and national level.</p> | <p>4.1 Community members in four project villages show increased understanding of ecological connectivity and HWC in Year Three relative to pre-project baseline. 4.2 3000 school children show increased understanding of ecological connectivity and HWC in Year Three relative to pre-project baseline. 4.3 One research article and three popular articles published by end of Year Three. 4.4 Increase in visitors to Tanzania Wildlife Corridors website increase between Year One and Year Three.</p> | <p>4.1 Pre-and post-project surveys 4.2 School test results 4.3 Academic journals, magazines, websites 4.4 Website traffic analytics</p> | <p>4.1 Outputs 1-4 lead to greater understanding of ecological connectivity and increased tolerance of wildlife 4.2 Self-funded academic partners will conduct relevant and timely corridor research.</p> |
|---|--|--|---|

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.

- Yes
- 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

Conducting community meetings and gender focus groups at four new project sites

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2

Activity Details

Training local elephant monitors to record elephant activity in each village

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3

Activity Details

Establishing four farmers' groups and registering CBOs

Activity details

Activity Number

1.4

Activity Details

Determining optimal beehive fence configuration through ground surveys

Activity details

Activity Number

1.5

Activity Details

Constructing beehive fences

Activity details

Activity Number

1.6

Activity Details

Monitoring and maintenance of beehive fences by farmers' groups

Activity details

Activity Number

1.7

Activity Details

Monitoring of elephant crop damage by local elephant monitors

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

Beekeeping and financial skills training for farmers' groups

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Establishment of VSLAs with farmers' groups & monthly monitoring of progress

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

Monitoring beehive occupancy, hive condition, and honey yields

Activity details

Activity Number

2.4

Activity Details

Harvesting, processing and selling of honey

Activity details

Activity Number

2.5

Activity Details

Developing elephant-friendly honey market by increasing links with tourism industry and honey retailers

Activity details

Activity Number

2.6

Activity Details

Training of 100 farmers in agroforestry by partner Associazione Mazingira

Activity details

Activity Number

2.7

Activity Details

Developing and marketing coexistence tourism package in collaboration with tour operators

Activity details

Activity Number

2.8

Activity Details

Monitoring tourist visitation to coexistence projects

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

Ongoing sensitisation and discussion meetings in corridor villages

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

Formation of Corridor Management Committee involving all stakeholders

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Preparation, finalisation and approval by all stakeholders of technical corridor implementation plan

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4

Activity Details

Physical demarcation and legal gazettelement of corridor

Activity details

Activity Number

3.5

Activity Details

Initiate agroforestry along corridor boundary

Activity details

Activity Number

3.6

Activity Details

Habitat restoration led by Reforest Africa (primarily planting of indigenous saplings from local school tree nurseries) within corridor

Activity details

Activity Number

3.7

Activity Details

Ongoing fundraising for road and rail underpasses

Activity details

Activity Number

3.8

Activity Details

Surveillance and patrolling of corridor for habitat and wildlife protection

Activity details

Activity Number

3.9

Activity Details

Monitoring of corridor use by elephants and other wildlife

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Conducting community meetings and awareness days about human-wildlife coexistence and ecological connectivity

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Environmental education and raising awareness about biodiversity conservation in 10 schools in corridor area by Association Mazingira

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Monitoring and evaluation of environmental knowledge in schools involved in environmental education program

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4

Activity Details

Establishment of tree nurseries in 10 local schools for corridor habitat restoration (Association Mazingira and Reforest Africa)

Activity details

Activity Number

4.5

Activity Details

Recruit researchers for studies on beehive fence and corridor projects, writing of popular articles with Dr. Katarzyna Nowak

Activity details

Activity Number

4.6

Activity Details

Updating of Tanzania Wildlife Corridors website and creation of interactive website for Udzungwa-Selous corridor

Activity details

Activity Number

3.10

Activity Details

Monitoring of elephant use of corridor endpoints via dung surveys

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.

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

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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](#)").

In early 2019, Emma Impink will join STEP in the role of M&E Coordinator. She will oversee the project's M&E, prepare all monitoring and survey protocols, maintain databases, and train project staff.

Data on indicators 0.1-0.2 will be collected by STEP's HEC Officers and local elephant monitors trained in standard enumeration methods developed by the African Elephant Specialist Group. Local elephant monitors will record elephant visits to farmland and crop damage for the four project villages and the wider project area (ten villages in total). Data from local elephant monitors will be verified monthly by STEP HEC Officers. Elephant visit frequency and crop damage extent (area) will be compared between Year One and Year Three for the four project villages. We will also compare these indicators for the wider project area against baseline data from 2010-2018 to assess impacts beyond the four immediate project villages, and to

detect potential changes in the spatial distribution of elephant crop damage.

STEP's HEC Officers are typically notified by Village and District authorities when cases of Problem Animal Control or retaliatory killing of elephants occur. STEP's HEC Officers will validate internal records against District and wildlife authority records on an annual basis. Elephant mortality for the project period will be compared with 2009-2018 baseline data.

Data collection on indicators 0.3, 1.1-1.3, and 2.1-2.6 will be conducted by CBOs, Association Mazingira and STEP. CBOs will record beehive occupancy on a weekly basis using standard data collection tools. CBOs will also be trained to record all honey harvests and sales and VSLA activities (shares purchased, loans disbursed). Records will be validated by STEP monthly. We will also conduct an annual evaluation of CBO and VSLA progress through interviews with group members. We will measure capacity for agroforestry for 100 farmers using pre- and post-training surveys, and evaluate participation in agroforestry in Year 3 via a post-project survey.

Progress on indicators 0.4-0.5 and 3.1-3.5 will be monitored by the M&E Coordinator and Corridor Project Leader. Wildlife use of the corridor will be compared between Year One and Three using data from camera trap and dung surveys. Elephant use of corridor endpoints will also be assessed using quarterly dung surveys. Vegetation cover will be monitored annually through a sample of vegetation plots and satellite imagery. Progress on corridor gazettement will be evidenced by the production of implementation plans and legal documentation. Patrol logs will be used to monitor patrol frequency. We will conduct pre-and post-project surveys to measure the change in community support for corridor restoration.

Progress on indicators 0.5-0.6 and 4.1-4.6 will be monitored by STEP and Association Mazingira via attendance records for environmental education events and classes, pre- and post-project tests for students in the 10 participating schools, and pre-and post-project surveys of HWC and connectivity knowledge among community members. Copies of journal and popular articles will be submitted to the M&E Coordinator as evidence of increased research outputs. Website traffic analytics will be used to measure annual visitor numbers to the Tanzania Wildlife Corridor website.

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

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of days planned for M&E | 264 |
| Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E | 8 |

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.

↓ **Budget St2 Darwin R25 STEP Ref. DIR25S1-1**

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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.

We have an established team of eight years' experience in this field of work (pre-dating STEP), and have added a Corridor Project Coordinator to the team. Our salaries and those of partners are commensurate with going rates according to experience in Tanzania. We will contribute use of existing vehicles and equipment in form of laptops, GPS units, binoculars, field gear, etc. We are used to working on a small budget since 2009. As a small organisation, we are committed to providing value for money to donors and minimising overheads, which are a small fraction of those incurred by larger organisations. STEP runs a policy of basic salaries with standard benefits plus field expenses covered.

Beehives will be made by a local carpenter that we have used before after verifying that he still represents the best value for money, as he did when we purchased >200 beehives for our existing projects. For purchase of other capital items such as the car and motorcycles, we will use our lengthy experience of Tanzania markets for all items to ensure we make the most cost-effective purchases. Our prior experience of operating on small budgets means that we take exemplary care of all organisation assets.

We assume that we will not lose existing equipment during this project, that beehive construction and maintenance will not cost more than has been estimated, and we assume based on discussions with government officials that corridor restoration will not require lease of land.

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.

For the beehives, all associated beehive fence construction materials, and beekeeping equipment, we will follow the same agreement with the CBOs that we have employed with other farmers cooperatives. This involves an MoU between STEP and each farmers group whereby the hives and equipment will be on loan for a period of two years after which, provided they are being carefully and effectively maintained, and certain other terms and conditions are met (e.g. zero killing of elephants within the village land), they will be handed over to the groups for longer term use.

Laptops and printers will continue to be used for the project by STEP. Equipment for Village Game Scouts will be used to facilitate patrol and other activities, with life expectancy estimated at 2-4 years before replacement will be required.

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 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| USAID PROTECT | | GBP | Grant supporting land use planning and corridor stakeholder consultation in October 2018 - September 2019. |
| United States Fish and Wildlife Service | | GBP | Grant supporting community beehive fence projects and elephant monitoring. |
| <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> |

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 |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|--|
| 28 November 2018 | Segre Foundation | | GBP | Co-application with Associazione Mazingira including component for selective support to Phase II of Corridor Project |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----|--|
| 01 November 2018 | Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation | | GBP | Proposal for long-term funding for landscape approach conservation in southern Tanzania including human- elephant coexistence work |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----|--|

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response | No Response |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Do you require more fields?

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.

STEP has a strict policy against bribery and fraud. The Organisation has a Financial Manual which all employees are required to read and adhere to all times, as stipulated in all STEP contracts. The manual outlines all the Organisation’s transparent accounting systems which all employees must follow. In addition, STEP has a policy of not paying per diems to employees, a system which is common in Tanzania but which has been a typical source of corruption.

STEP uses an internationally respected bank for its accounts and in its 3.5 years of operation and receipt and management of large grants, has not encountered any issues or challenges with regard to transactions or international transfers.

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.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 16 - Certification

Q32. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Southern Tanzania Elephant Program

I apply for a grant of

£241,796.00

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 Dr. Trevor Jones

Position in the organisation Director

Signature (please upload e-signature)

- ↓ **Signature**
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Date 03 December 2018

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).