
DIR28S2\1020

Community-led fisheries management in the Mara Wetlands, Tanzania.

Overfishing threatens biodiversity and fisheries across the Mara Wetlands. This project will: i) produce the first fisheries situation assessment and support preparation of a fisheries co-management plan reducing biodiversity threats across 190km² of Wetlands; ii) encourage sustainable fishing practices, leading to a 60% reduction in destructive gear use; iii) explore new income streams for women and directly help 1,250 people in 27 villages to enhance livelihoods resilience; and iv) facilitate enabling conditions for sustainability and scale-up of impacts.

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Community-led fisheries management in the Mara Wetlands, Tanzania.

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR28S1\1343

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Palustrine wetlands (flooded forests, wetlands, marshes, floodplains)

Biome 2

Freshwater (streams, rivers and lakes)

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threat 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 2

No Response

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary

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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Overfishing threatens biodiversity and fisheries across the Mara Wetlands. This project will: i) produce the first fisheries situation assessment and support preparation of a fisheries co-management plan reducing biodiversity threats across 190km² of Wetlands; ii) encourage sustainable fishing practices, leading to a 60% reduction in destructive gear use; iii) explore new income streams for women and directly help 1,250 people in 27 villages to enhance livelihoods resilience; and iv) facilitate enabling conditions for sustainability and scale-up of impacts.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host 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 No Response

Country 3 No Response

Country 4 No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:

01 June 2022

End date:

31 March 2025

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

2 years,10 months

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£188,153.00	£148,327.00	£180,824.00	£ 517,304.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

A total of [REDACTED], as follows:

WWF UK is providing [REDACTED] from public donations and philanthropic sources.

A number of project partners are providing in-kind contributions (total of [REDACTED]):

WWF-Tanzania is providing [REDACTED] in-kind contributions.

IHE-Delft is providing [REDACTED] in-kind contributions.

Tanzania government (through TAFIRI, LVBWB, and Musoma Municipal Council) is providing [REDACTED] in-kind contributions.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

N/A

Section 4 - Problem statement

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?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the methodology page).

The Mara Wetlands, covering 387 km², are among the largest tracts of intact papyrus swamp in sub-Saharan Africa. Located in Tanzania where the Mara River flows into Lake Victoria, the Wetlands host globally important biodiversity and provide important ecosystem services including fisheries that underpin local food security.

Approximately 110,000 people living in 27 villages rely on the Wetlands for their livelihoods and are vulnerable to any deterioration in wetland conditions. Fish provide a major source of nutrition and income to households within the area. But overfishing and illegal fishing methods (eg. small-mesh nets) are causing declines in fish catches and average size of fish caught. An Integrated Management Plan for the Mara Wetlands, published in 2018 by the Tanzanian government and supported by IHE-Delft (one of the partners in this proposal), called for action to address this. The inventory of flora and fauna that was undertaken to support the Integrated Management Plan revealed significant data gaps, especially with regards to fish diversity, populations, behaviour and habitat use. Experts believe that the Wetlands are likely to hold refugee populations of species - such as haplochromine cichlids and endangered/critically endangered native tilapia (eg. *Oreochromis esculentus*, *O. variabilis*) - whose numbers have been decimated by spread of non-native species in Lake Victoria. But the gaps in data preclude design of effective on-the-ground management interventions to safeguard these populations while improving livelihoods. In recent community consultations in the villages surrounding the Wetlands, the use of illegal fishing methods and declining fish stocks was highlighted as a key challenge to address.

Recent work by project partners has demonstrated the potential for concerted action that combines local, national and international knowledge to address similar sustainability challenges. For instance, IHE-Delft led the 'Women and Water for

Change in Communities' project to empower women to take a leadership role in water-related natural resources, including supporting local women in identifying new approaches to water management, and to develop locally driven entrepreneurship. WWF has facilitated a community-led River Health Assessment for the Mara River that has enabled local people to track changes in water quality and to instigate practical solutions to pollution.

Responding to the Integrated Wetlands Management Plan and building on recent initiatives, this project will establish a monitoring approach and produce baseline data for fish habitats and biodiversity that will serve as a foundation for future management. Using the baseline data, the project will support communities and local authorities to design fisheries co-management plans that will enhance livelihoods resilience and reduce threats to fish stocks and diversity. It will explore the potential for new income streams, especially for women, through adding value to fish products. Lastly, it will facilitate enabling conditions for sustainability and scale-up of impacts once Darwin funding ends.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments 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.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Although Tanzania has yet to finalize its priorities in relation to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework under the CBD, it included wetlands as a priority in its 2015-2020 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). There are strong connections between this project and NBSAP Targets 5 (reducing habitat degradation and loss), 6 (exploitation of aquatic resources), 12 (species requiring special attention), 14 (safeguarding water-related ecosystem services) and 18 (traditional knowledge/practices). Tanzania's draft 6th National Report on Implementation of the CBD describes good progress towards Target 6, and this project will support and inform accelerated implementation towards the other targets. Despite the fact that 85% of Tanzania's fish catch comes from inland waters, consideration of freshwater fisheries in the current NBSAP targets is at best implicit, so the project will provide key insights to enhance Tanzania's future CBD commitments on this vital issue.

This project will enhance implementation of the Ramsar Convention, in accordance with the Tanzanian government's emphasis of that Convention to sustainably manage the Mara Wetlands. For instance, the government's Mara Wetlands Integrated Management Plan (2018, p.30) states: The management plan is guided by good international practice in keeping with the commitment of the Government of United Republic of Tanzania to the Ramsar Convention and 'Wise Use of Wetlands'. We will continue to liaise with the national Ramsar focal point to designate the Mara Wetlands as a Ramsar site and to ensure that lessons from the project inform Tanzania's future implementation of the Convention more broadly. ~90% of Tanzania's Wetlands are threatened by pressures similar to those found in the Mara Wetlands.

The project will contribute to national implementation of several Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG6.6 on protection of water-related ecosystems. Tanzania's priorities for SDG implementation are captured in National Five-Year Development Plans (FYDPs). The timeline for this project allows for the lessons learnt to inform FYDP-IV, which comes into effect in 2026/27. WWF-Tanzania and project partners will seek to use insights and evidence from the project, alongside lessons from other initiatives, to inform future iterations of these national plans and strategies.

Biodiversity conservation is implied, rather than explicit, in the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025, but official documents – such as the 2019 State of the Environment report published by the Vice President's Office – acknowledge the

importance of environmental imperatives and make clear that Tanzania should “value the environment as the ‘goose that lays the golden egg’ and support its sustainable use for the benefit of present and future generations”. This project will seek to demonstrate how local governments and rural populations in the Mara Wetlands region can put this high-level principle into practice.

WWF-Tanzania has a good relationship with both CBD and Ramsar focal points. They appreciate WWF's financial and technical contribution to the implementation of the conventions. The ongoing support provided by WWF to the Tanzanian government in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework country position has been particularly appreciated by the CBD focal point.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

WWF, IHE-Delft, TAFIRI and local partners have extensive experience in wetland conservation, fisheries co-management, sustainable enterprise, and citizen science.

This experience includes:

Kafue Flats Fisheries Situation Assessment (WWF-Zambia, 2017-18): For the situation assessment (Output 1), we will adapt a methodology used in the Kafue Flats as a basis for fishery co-management plans.

RUMAKI Seascape Programme (WWF-Tanzania, 2005-2024): For work with Beach Management Units (Outputs 1 and 2), and value-chain enhancement (Output 3) we will learn from this collaboration with 45 BMUs and 100+ village community banks (VICOBAs) to develop Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas and to pilot gear exchanges.

Transboundary Mara Freshwater Programme (WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Kenya, 2018-2021): For citizen science aspects (Output 1) we will learn from the River Health Assessment in the Mara River Basin; and for establishment of enabling conditions for scale-up (Output 4). We will learn from WWF's and IHE-Delft's engagement of regional decision-makers on management of the Mara River.

Women and Water for Change in Communities (IHE-Delft, 2017-2021): For engagement of women's groups (Outputs 1, 2 and 3) we will learn from this project supporting women on citizen science, entrepreneurial skills, and influencing decisions affecting sustainability and wellbeing.

Our project, co-developed through consultation with local community groups and project partners, will implement a key element of the Mara Wetlands Integrated Management Plan (2018). That Plan, also developed with extensive stakeholder participation, emphasised the need for a more sustainable fishery.

Our approach is designed to support fisheries co-management practices – based on a combination of local knowledge and “western” scientific expertise – that respond to communities' needs and enhance the resilience of their livelihoods. We will conduct a project inception process in each of the 27 villages (including with women's groups and persons with disabilities) to maximise opportunities for involvement. Everyone consulted will be made aware of WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) and FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent) principles, and grievance mechanisms will be agreed.

Output 1 focuses on collecting baseline data and establishing an ecological monitoring approach as a foundation for future fishery management. We will undertake a fisheries situation assessment, adapting methods used in Zambia. This will be

guided by IHE-Delft, working closely with TAFIRI, BMUs and WUAs to support capacity development. Specific tasks will include reviewing existing fishery data; frame surveys, market surveys and socio-economic surveys to understand fishing behaviours, livelihoods and governance; and seasonal ecological/habitat surveys to assess diversity and distribution of species and trends in habitat extent. Using this assessment, we will support communities and local authorities to design co-management plans. Specific tasks include facilitating agreement on co-management measures (eg. no-take zones/off-seasons, catch diversification, gear regulation, enforcement by BMUs); documentation of agreed measures in a Mara Wetlands fisheries plan, and dissemination to fisherfolk and stakeholders; and co-designing future monitoring methods with local authorities and communities.

Output 2 focuses on building capacity for sustainable fishing practices to enable implementation of the co-management plan. This will include training for 6 BMU leaders as community champions to train 510 fisherfolk on sustainable fishing practices; provision of equipment and training to BMUs/fisherfolk for citizen science and enforcement; and encouraging uptake of new fishing gear, eg. through gear exchange.

Output 3 focuses on enhancing fisheries value chains for more resilient local livelihoods. Activities will include value chain analysis to identify opportunities for diversifying incomes; training/mentoring on value chain enhancement and financial management for women and persons with disabilities; and supporting establishment of women's VICOBA's to provide loans, savings and business investment.

Output 4 focuses on facilitating enabling conditions for scaling up project impacts. Activities will include updating relevant local and district plans to incorporate lessons from the project; identifying potential finance for future fisheries co-management; and exchanging insights with national and international inland fisheries experts.

WWF-UK will be responsible for overall project management, reporting to Darwin and effective partnership working. Grant agreements will be in place between WWF-UK and both WWF-Tanzania and IHE-Delft. WWF-Tanzania will sub-grant to local partners. Individual partners will be responsible for delivery of activities as outlined in the application and for financial and technical reporting to WWF-UK.

The project will follow WWF's Project and Programme Management Standards. All partners will jointly develop a partnership agreement clarifying partnership principles and objectives, guiding values and behaviours, roles and responsibilities, communications, and data sharing mechanisms. WWF-UK will be responsible for organising regular virtual meetings between partners to ensure strong relationships, effective adaptive management, review of risks and problem resolution. A shared WWF Google Drive site has already been established for documentation management.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

Capacity building for local communities and stakeholders is integrated throughout this project and is essential to its long-term success and sustainability:

1. Capacity building for TAFIRI, BMUs and WUAs through partnership and guidance from IHE-Delft, focusing on methods for fisheries situation assessment, combining local and scientific knowledge and aspects of social and biophysical science, and providing a basis for future ecological monitoring by local experts and stakeholders.
2. Capacity building for communities and local fisher groups (including BMUs) and local authorities (Mara Regional Fisheries Resources Protection Unit and TAFIRI) to codesign and implement co-owned local fisheries management measures through facilitated sessions throughout the lifetime of the project.
3. Capacity building for 510 fishers on sustainable fishing practices through BMU leaders (who will be trained and supported by TAFIRI to train the fisherfolk). IHE-Delft will work with TAFIRI and local fisher groups training on basic species identification and on electronic catch assessment survey (eCAS) for data collection on fish catch.
4. Capacity building for 730 women and 10 persons with disabilities fishmongers and entrepreneurs on value chain enhancement and financial management, including training and mentoring on post harvest technologies, marketing, business skills and how to invest in microfinance.

5. Strengthening the governance of women-based Village Community Banks (VICOBAs) to ensure self-management; providing members a safe place to save their money, access loans for business investment and obtain emergency insurance. Specific training on compliance, financial monitoring systems, rules/regulations, conflict resolution, and the development of saving and credit guidelines.

6. Equitable governance: tailored training to strengthen good governance practices of WUAs and BMUs, building the capacity of rights-holders, improving equity in decision making and the development of women leaders; to ensure that 50 local women's groups are better represented in local governance structures and have greater voice in management of the Wetlands.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

Women have little influence on management decisions and the use and conservation of resources in the Mara Wetlands, being under-represented in the WUAs and BMUs. In the 27 villages, there are 730 women involved in post-harvest activities. Consultations with local women during project development highlighted a number of challenges: (i) the use of destructive fishing gear causing declining fish stocks, (ii) a lack of capital to buy and process fish, and (iii) a lack of access to markets (reducing the ability of women to compete for sales alongside men). These barriers, along with low financial literacy and financing, make it difficult for women to grow their businesses.

Gender analyses and community consultations will help us to further understand local gender dynamics (including power relations, rights and priorities of women and men, and barriers to participation), guiding co-development of appropriate strategies to support greater equity in decision-making and economic empowerment.

Building on prior work by IHE-Delft we will work with men and women to:

- Support conversations to facilitate representatives of women's groups in governance structures and decision-making, to support women's voice and equity in decision making.
- Strengthen the fish product value chain through value chain analysis and capacity building along the value chain (e.g. post-harvest handling/processing and marketing of fish and fish products).
- Train women in business skills, financial management and how to invest in microfinance; to increase control over finances/savings.

We expect that supporting women's voices and economic empowerment will contribute to greater gender equality within households, communities, WUAs and BMUs. Project partners have context-specific expertise to help address gender norms and power imbalances in culturally sensitive ways, avoiding conflict or accidentally putting anyone at risk. Involving men is crucial to achieve greater equality, as they are also affected by gender norms.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

We will increase awareness/understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues for: (1) local communities around the Mara Wetlands, especially through BMUs, WUAs and women's groups; (2) village, district, regional and national level decision-makers; and (3) international stakeholders, including CBD and Ramsar secretariats and international organisations interested in wetland management and inland fisheries.

Local communities: We will use group consultations, workshops and training sessions to raise understanding, with written materials provided in Swahili. We will facilitate dialogue across perspectives and encourage co-design of solutions. We will know whether messages have been understood through household survey data we gather, including on perceptions of poverty-biodiversity feedbacks.

Decision-makers and politicians: Project partners will participate in government meetings and will hold discussions with decision-makers and politicians. We will focus key events, such as the annual Mara Day celebrations, on raising awareness among this audience. We will know whether messages have been understood by assessing whether poverty-biodiversity feedbacks are incorporated in government plans and policies.

International stakeholders: We will share insights from the project with international audiences through webinars with WWF's global Freshwater Practice and professional groups such as InFish; conference presentations and policy briefs shared with Ramsar and CBD focal points and secretariats; technical papers detailing insights from the project; and incorporation of lessons into WWF's discussions with international financial and policy institutions.

All project reports and outputs will be made publicly and freely available via partner websites within the bounds of data protection rules. Outputs such as district Environmental Management Plans and updates to the Mara Wetlands Integrated Management Plan will be accessible through the websites of district authorities' and regional office secretariats. WWF-UK and WWF Tanzania will share project stories with supporters through global communications mechanisms, including social media platforms and supporter magazines. All such communication resources developed will be shared with partner organisations.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, 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).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short term changes:

- The first baseline situation assessment of Mara Wetlands fisheries, fish habitats and diversity will be established, providing a foundation for monitoring and management throughout the project and beyond.
- Local communities will demonstrate increased ownership and capability to sustainably manage fisheries across 190 km² (~50%) of the Mara Wetlands.
- Fish stock status will be established and fish breeding grounds will be identified and protected from overharvesting by BMUs across at least 190 km² (~50%) of the Mara Wetlands.
- Habitats for identified refugee fish species from Lake Victoria (such as haplochromine cichlids) and threatened species (such as native tilapia species, *Oreochromis esculentus* and *O. variabilis*) will be identified and protected, eg. through no-take zones, changes in fishing practices.
- 1,250 people (730 women, 510 men and 10 people with disabilities (PWD)) in 27 villages will have enhanced capacity to co-manage the fisheries on which they depend.
- 730 women and 10 PWD from vulnerable/poor households will have improved capability to use post-harvest technologies to reduce fish spoilage and to develop market strategies to enhance income from fish value chains.
- At least 60% of direct beneficiaries (equaling 750 people) including vulnerable poor people (men, women, persons with disability) will have increased livelihood resilience.
- 50 local women's groups will be better represented in local governance structures (BMUs, WMAs, village committees) and have greater voice in the management of the Mara Wetlands.
- 20 women's groups will report improved financial skills and access to microfinance through VICOBA for their members.

Long-term changes:

- Increased government (TAFIRI) capacity on fisheries assessment and biodiversity monitoring from partnership with IHE-Delft.
- Government officials and politicians will take stronger leadership roles in mobilizing the community to improve biodiversity and natural resource management and improve policy and practice e.g. enforcement of bylaws.
- Fisheries monitoring for the Wetlands will be ongoing, through co-design with local authorities and communities, an appropriate method for future monitoring.
- Population numbers of refugee/threatened freshwater fish species and indicator species of wider wetland health will have increased from baseline conditions.
- Evidence-based management of fish stocks and protection of fish breeding grounds increase the resilience of fishery-related livelihoods, leading to improved food security and economic returns.

- The co-management and sustainable fishing approach is replicated or adapted across the 387 km² of the Mara Wetlands, and other sites across Tanzania.
- Tanzania is better able to implement inland-fishery and wetland-related aspects of international agreements
- International organisations provide increased funding for wetland conservation in Tanzania based on proven approaches to sustainable management of inland fisheries.

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

The Mara Wetlands Integrated Management Plan states that, if freshwater biodiversity and livelihoods are to be resilient (Impact and Outcome), overfishing must be addressed.

The Plan also states that Wetlands management must be informed by a better understanding of the biophysical and socio-economic structure of the fisheries. A situation assessment is therefore foundational and can form a basis for future monitoring and long-term adaptive management.

Evidence demonstrates that people are more likely to shift to pro-environmental behaviours and invest in collective action if they feel ownership of, and benefit from changes in, ecosystem management. Output 1 therefore emphasises development of co-management plans for fisheries. Quick implementation of at least some co-management measures (Output 2) and development of new fisheries-related income streams, including for women (Output 3), will produce benefits for people and biodiversity and will therefore engender further commitment from fisherfolk and local authorities.

If benefits are to endure beyond a Darwin Initiative project, enabling conditions must be in place for scaling-up and sustaining impacts. Output 4 therefore focuses on supporting preparation of financing strategies, local authority development plans and national policies that facilitate better fisheries co-management across the entire Mara Wetlands, and perhaps beyond.

Q19. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

A 2 year 10 month Darwin Initiative project would provide a critical foundation for sustainable management of fisheries in the Mara Wetlands. The project will establish a monitoring approach and baseline data for fish habitats and biodiversity that will serve as a foundation for future management; support the design and implementation of locally owned fishery co-management plans; strengthen equitable governance of BMUs and WMAs and build the capacity within the BMUs, WUAs, women's groups and fisherfolk on a range of skills to improve sustainability and resilience of fisheries and livelihoods.

Realistically, though, further effort will be needed to achieve the desired impact of sustained and resilient freshwater biodiversity and local livelihoods. We have therefore explicitly designed Output 4 to focus on facilitating enabling conditions for sustainability and scale-up of project impacts. As such, it forms the framework for our exit strategy.

The emphasis is threefold: i) integrating wetland conservation and sustainable fisheries measures into local authority Environment Management Plans, and supporting a revised Mara Wetlands Integrated Management Plan; ii) supporting village-scale governance frameworks, future conservation plans and funding streams; and iii) influencing national/international policies and organisations that can, in turn, support wetland conservation and livelihoods. More specific details of the exit plan will be developed with project partners and local communities in light of our experiences as the project proceeds.


Project partners will play important roles in realising Output 4. Together, the partners will explore future funding opportunities for complementary projects, such as implementation of the revised Mara Wetlands Integrated Management Plan and for implementation of additional livelihood opportunities for communities.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File

Upload below:

 [Mara Wetlands map](#)

 31/01/2022

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 pdf 2.36 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Funds are lost or not accounted for through mishandling or fraud, or not spent as per agreed budget. Multiple partner organisations receiving funds adds to the complexity of financial management. Any fraud or misuse of money could lead to failure to complete agreed project activities, reputational risk and donor withdrawal.	Moderate	Possible	Major	WWF has robust procurement, sub-granting and financial management processes across all of its offices and zero tolerance on fraud and corruption. WWF-country offices conduct proper due diligence of partners. There will be quarterly financial reporting in place for all partners with evidence of procurement and transaction lists, and annual audits.	Moderate
Safeguarding Safeguards measures are not fully implemented by WWF or partners. Insufficient understanding of project staff leads to safeguards and mitigation plans not being fully or only partly implemented.	Major	Possible	Major	All WWF and partner staff need to adhere to and are trained on WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework; including developing risk mitigation plans, and establishment of locally appropriate grievance mechanisms. Team meetings will support/review progress; alongside monitoring and reporting on compliance by WWF-Tanzania's risk & internal audit team.	Moderate
Delivery Chain The delivery model is through multiple delivery partners that WWF-UK does not have direct management over. Ineffective partnership working is a risk in this delivery model.	Major	Possible	Major	WWF-UK is responsible for maintaining strong collaborative relationships with partners, organising regular team meetings. In addition to grant agreements, a Partnership Agreement will be signed at the beginning of the project. WWF-UK is accountable for the use of Darwin Initiative funds, will ensure compliance and will provide all reporting.	Moderate

Risk 4 Coronavirus pandemic impacting project implementation. This project is based on in-depth engagement with local communities to co-develop and implement project activities. Social distancing measures & illness could delay activities due to partners being unable to carry out activities with communities.	Major	Possible	Major	We will adapt & plan accordingly to local context, taking a flexible approach, and following national guidelines. We will hold remote meetings when appropriate. Mitigation measures in stakeholder/community meetings include: outdoor meetings, small groups of attendees, social distancing, provision of masks, hand sanitisers, handwashing stations, information exchange on Covid-19 risks.	Moderate
Risk 5 Risk of retaliation to members of WUAs and BMUs reporting illegal activities (such as use of illegal nets).	Major	Unlikely	Major	A community-owned approach to project development and implementation; introduction of grievance mechanisms and community feedback to assess any community concerns; and conflict resolution training to BMUs and WUAs.	Moderate
Risk 6 Exclusion of vulnerable or hard to reach groups such as Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and women in consultation processes and participation in project activities; who often face a range of hurdles to inclusion in project participation and decision making.	Moderate	Possible	Major	Carefully considered design of community engagement processes that are flexible to accommodate differing needs and perspectives. Practical strategies include: ensure meetings are accessible to everyone and do not exclude due to practical or logistical challenges; be clear and transparent with community leadership about intentions; identifying champions can help build trust.	Moderate

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove 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.

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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 Guidance](#)).

Initial meetings with all stakeholders will refine project design, including monitoring, validated at the project inception meeting. The first six months will include baseline data collection with tailored input from all project partners, to measure project effectiveness after three years. Monitoring will take place in an integrated way throughout for the delivery and adoption of fisheries co-management plans, combining formal and informal data collection and validation of results, with support from project beneficiaries to build long-term capacity, ownership of evidence and adaptive management.

At the Outcome level we will collect data on:

0.0: Biodiversity surveys undertaken during inception and again near project end, supported by citizen science. This will include maps of the Wetland area by drone (10m/30m resolutions) showing habitat change and degradation; surveys of abundance and distribution of native (inc. threatened) and non native (inc. Nile perch and hyacinth) species within control areas and areas under improved community-led management.

0.1: Management changes adopted by fisherfolk, collected annually through BMUs and WUAs committees. Surveys of fish catch per unit effort (CPUE) and stock led by TAFIRI and supported by IHE-Delft. Electronic Catch Assessment Survey will deliver daily data to the TAFIRI database. TAFIRI will provide quarterly information to the Mara Regional and Local Government Authorities for improved wetland management.

0.2: Improved fishing practices, with the adoption of sustainable fishing practices such as legal nets, off seasons, no take zones, etc., monitored through BMU records on fish landings and enforcement patrols, and cross validated through household surveys and case studies to learn and adapt the methodology.

0.3: Value chain enhancement to reduce post harvest losses, measured through enterprise records and surveys of men, women, youth and persons with disabilities at project beginning and end. A market analysis and gender-based study will inform implementation and assess income level and enterprise diversification. We will also gather data on community perceptions on participation and behavioural changes in relation to sustainable fisheries management over the project period, and CPUE as a measure of harvest sustainability and benefits from a resilient wild fishery.

0.4: The availability of longer-term community-led conservation plans at the end of the project period, which integrate improved knowledge and lessons learned from this project.

At the output level, consistently documented activities and records by all partners will ensure compliance with project plans, while regular and informal engagement by implementing partners will enable community feedback of satisfaction or grievances, co-design of adaptive management and validation of assumptions. Documentation of government engagement will support transparency and accountability with communities.

The project M&E will be led by Mae Tortajada-Suils (WWF-UK), in coordination with counterpart Matrinda Simfukwe (WWF-Tanzania), contributing 55 person days (other partners will contribute additional time). Project partners will work together to regularly review progress, using the M&E plan as a 'living' tool to support and adapt implementation. An internal mid-term and an independent final evaluation and audit will inform adaptive management and lessons learnt.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)

██████████

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)

█

Number of days planned for M&E

177

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. 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.


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [Darwin Stage 2 Logframe Mara Wetlands FINAL](#)

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 pdf 158.08 KB

Impact:

Protected fish habitats, sustainable fishing methods and improved value chains enhance the resilience of local livelihoods, sustain freshwater biodiversity and help to secure the ecological integrity of the Mara Wetlands.

Outcome:

By 2025, community-led sustainable fisheries and improved value chains have increased resilience of livelihoods and have started to reduce threats to freshwater biodiversity in the Mara Wetlands.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Fisheries co-management:

By 2025, adoption of one community-led fisheries co-management plan, based on initial fisheries situation assessment for the Mara Wetlands, and incorporating i) measures to protect habitat and breeding sites for fish stocks and refugee/threatened species, and ii) measures for ongoing monitoring and adaptive management of fish catch, indicator and threatened species and wider wetland health.

Output 2:

Fishing practices:

By 2025, increased fisherfolk capacity on sustainable fishing and monitoring practices, leading to reduced overfishing and declining pressure on refugee and threatened fish species.

Output 3:

Value chain enhancement:

By 2025, enhanced fisheries value chains provide more resilient (i.e. diversified and/or increased incomes) livelihoods, especially for women.

Output 4:

Enabling conditions for scaling-up:

By 2025, enabling conditions (plans, finances, lesson-sharing) are in place to facilitate sustained impacts from the project, and to facilitate scaling-up of fisheries co-management for the benefit of livelihoods and biodiversity across the entire Mara Wetlands.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer 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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

0. Inception phase:

- 0.1 Stakeholder consultations with Beach Management Units (BMUs), Water User Associations (WUAs), women's groups, village leaders, women's groups, persons with disabilities, local and regional government.
- 0.2 Inception Meeting with all partners and stakeholders including community representatives.
- 0.3 Grievance mechanisms established.

1. Facilitate fisheries co-management plans, drawing on a fisheries situation assessment:

1.1 Undertake a fisheries situation assessment adapting methods used in the Kafue Flats, Zambia, including:

- 1.1.1 Review existing data on the fishery; boat and gear type; fishing methods; preferences in size/life-stage of species caught; preferences and constraints to fish trading;
- 1.1.2 Fish market surveys: number of fishers by gender/age/location/tenure; governance dynamics and regulation of fishing; reliance on fish for food and livelihoods.
- 1.1.3 Socio-economic surveys assessing poverty reduction including economic (income and market improvement), social (equity, legitimacy and governance participation) and poverty and biodiversity perceptions.
- 1.1.4 Seasonal ecological surveys to assess diversity, distribution and abundance of species, and to identify indicator species.
- 1.1.5 Habitat mapping of fishing "hotspots", reproduction sites, niche habitats for refugee and threatened species.

1.2 Support communities and local authorities to design co-management plans, drawing on the situation assessment:

- 1.2.1 Develop measures: no-take zones/off-seasons for stock recovery; catch diversification; minimisation of threatened species catch; regulation of fishing gear and enforcement by BMUs.
- 1.2.2 Documentation of measures in a Mara Wetlands fisheries plan and dissemination to fisherfolk and other stakeholders.

1.3 Co-design a method for future management and monitoring of regulations with local authorities (MRFRU-Mara Regional Fisheries Resources Protection Unit & TAFIRI) and communities (BMUs, WUAs):

- 1.3.1 Strengthen WUAs as community groups for effective sub-catchment management plans (SCMPs).
- 1.3.2 Training to 2 WUAs on citizen led wetland and water quality monitoring.
- 1.3.3 Mara Regional Fisheries division (MRFD) and TAFARI train 6 BMUs to support enforcement of fisheries regulations
- 1.3.4 Develop a business case for MRFD to finance BMUs.
- 1.3.5 Facilitate BMUs to conduct regular patrols through provision of equipment.

2. Build capacity for sustainable fishing practices, to help implement the co-management plan:

- 2.1 Capacity building on sustainable fishing practices and monitoring methods/citizen science for fish catch and

biodiversity for fisherfolk through BMUs:

- 2.1.1 Train 6 BMU leaders as Trainer of Trainers (TOT) to train 510 fishers.
- 2.1.2 Identify 27 enumerators from BMUs to train on basic species identification using indigenous names.
- 2.1.3 Training 13 fisher folk on Electronic Catch Assessment Survey (eCAS) for data collection on fish catch. Data delivered to TAFIRI database daily.

2.2 Co-creation of a system for the implementation and engagement of fisherfolk on sustainable fishing practices including the use of legal nets, off seasons and no take zones:

- 2.2.1 Campaign to wider community over the impact of improper fishing gear on long term community livelihoods, poverty and biodiversity.
- 2.2.2 Develop a business plan through VICOBA for the provision of proper equipment and support the procurement of the proper size fishing nets.
- 2.2.3 Facilitate fishing gear exchange with the destruction of unsustainable gear.
- 2.2.4 Create a system of control / surveillance over the use of proper gear within the BMUs.

3. Enhance fisheries value chain to improve local livelihoods:

3.1 Value chain analysis to identify key opportunities for diversifying/increasing incomes.

3.2 Capacity building for 730 women and 10 persons with disabilities (PWD) fishmongers and entrepreneurs on value chain enhancement, post-harvest technologies and financial management:

- 3.2.1 Train 50 women in the Training of Trainers on value chain enhancement and post harvest technologies to train another 730 women and 10 PWD.
- 3.2.3 Strengthen cooperatives as a financial arm of BMUs to sell fish products and facilitate training on financial skills/record keeping.

3.3 Support strengthening of women-based village community banks (VICOBA) to support loans, savings and business investment, seed funding and cooperatives:

- 3.3.1 Strengthen the governance of women-based village community banks (VICOBAs) to support loans, savings and business investment.
- 3.3.2 Provide seed funding to VICOBAs.

4. Facilitate enabling conditions for scaling up:

4.1 Develop/update local and district plans to incorporate lessons from the project:

- 4.1.1 Review the current District plans (4 Districts).
- 4.1.2 Influence/lobby District plans to incorporate lessons learnt from the project.

4.2 Support identification of potential finance for future fisheries co-management:

- 4.2.1 Influence/lobby District plan to incorporating lessons learnt from the project
- 4.2.2 Share the fisheries co-management funding strategy with potential development partners.
- 4.2.3 Review of BMU and cooperative by laws and constitution - ensuring 10% goes to resource protection.

4.3 Exchange insights with WWF's Freshwater Practice, Ramsar/CBD secretariats, InFish global professional network, Darwin Initiative secretariat:

- 4.3.1 Organize online workshops/conferences/webinars for sharing lessons learnt.
- 4.3.2 Develop/package information materials (technical papers, policy briefs, etc) on lessons learnt/ insights.
- 4.3.3 Disseminate and share project stories through global communication mechanisms including social media platforms and the WWF supporter magazine.

WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework will be used to manage risks, uphold human rights, and support better outcomes.

Regular stakeholder feedback opportunities will be built into project design, and grievance mechanisms will be established.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget


Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)


Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

N.B.: 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-over-£100k-Dec21-FINAL](#)

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Q25. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have assessed the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud, bribery or corruption, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange, delays in procurement or recruitment and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

WWF takes financial risk management seriously across all of its offices and partnerships, and has policies and mitigation plans in place.

WWF-UK internal controls include a risk management framework and policy adopted from the WWF Network reviewed on a quarterly basis against specific projects and contracts.

In assessment of this project the main risk identified is that there are multiple delivery partners outside of WWF, increasing the complexity of financial management. There will be a number of mitigation measures in place:

WWF has robust sub-granting, procurement and financial management processes across all offices and zero tolerance on fraud and corruption.

In assessment and selection of partners, WWF country offices conduct partner due diligence; including internal policies for purchasing, contracting, managing funds, dealing with fraud, fiscal and accounting. Partners need to adhere to and are trained on WWF principles and procedures regarding ethics, fraud and corruption. Whistle-blower and complaints mechanisms are presented to partners.

Quarterly financial reporting will be in place for all partners, including submission of transaction lists, evidence of procurement and supporting documents for expenditures incurred, and annual audits.

WWF country offices have internal control system reviews; due diligence processes during hiring of staff; regular fraud and corruption training.

Q26. Funding

Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This project contributes to the large-scale Southern Kenya-Northern Tanzania Transboundary (SOKNOT) programme being delivered by WWF and a coalition of partners with government support. The project will be a new initiative within this wider programme and the first fisheries management initiative within the SOKNOT framework. It will complement ongoing work by WWF and partners to address other threats to the Wetlands and to the transboundary Mara River, including hydrological alteration and pollution. Until now, much of this work has been focused either on upstream reaches of the river in Kenya, or on transboundary water governance and management challenges, especially those linked to sustaining a functioning hydrological regime across the Mara River Basin. IHE-Delft has experience of challenges for management of

the Mara Wetlands, notably through the technical support it provided to the Mara Wetlands Integrated Management Plan. TAFIRI, LVBWB and VIFAFIO have good technical experience on fisheries and community engagement, and local project partners (BMUs and WUAs) bring extensive on-the-ground knowledge. Nevertheless, this project will be the first opportunity any of the partners have had, individually or collectively, to address the increasingly urgent issues of unsustainable fishing in the Mara Wetlands in a coherent and strategic way.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

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

During the development of this proposal we consulted widely to ensure that our project will fill crucial gaps for the conservation of the Mara Wetlands. To our knowledge, there are no similar projects addressing fisheries management in the area. We are aware that Conservation International have been awarded Darwin Initiative funding for a project on sustainable aquaculture in the Kenyan portion of Lake Victoria. We have good links to the CI team internationally and will reach out to them for knowledge exchange should our project be awarded Darwin funds.

Q27. 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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

No capital items will be purchased with Darwin funding.

Q28. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

Value for Money (VfM) has been considered in the design of this project by building on work that has been proven to deliver in the past, and through consideration of the relative benefits of other approaches before selecting the ones described above. This project is leveraging the extensive knowledge, experience and reach of the WWF network and our partners, including additional resources (████████ match funding from WWF-UK; ██████████ in-kind match funding from partners).

WWF has robust financial policies and procedures in place to ensure that funds are well used and achieve maximum benefit to project participants. The design of this project involved the close collaboration between WWF, partners and stakeholders to ensure that financial resources were adequately and appropriately assigned to project inputs like staff, training and capacity building to achieve the project outcomes. WWF's procurement procedures ensure that competitive tendering is used to find the most cost-effective way to purchase inputs locally and internationally as needed.

Through WWF's financial and programmatic M&E procedures we will be able to review, change or adapt activities to ensure effective and efficient use of financial resources on a monthly and quarterly basis.

We will continue to ensure that interventions are community-owned, through applying collaborative design and delivery approaches, and that local capacity is built to sustainably manage the Wetlands long after the project ends and to secure long term benefits. A focus on enabling conditions for scaling-up enhances the value of this project beyond the Mara Wetlands.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

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, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. Please highlight any key safeguarding risks, including human rights issues, their assessment and measures to mitigate and manage them.

WWF and project partner staff need to adhere to and are trained on WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework which is designed to identify and manage risks, uphold human rights, and ensure conservation projects deliver better outcomes for communities and nature. This includes developing risk mitigation plans, ongoing community engagement, the establishment of locally appropriate grievance mechanisms and public disclosure of safeguarding actions. A capacity assessment evaluates partners in terms of WWF's Safeguards; and training is planned accordingly.

Regular project team meetings (led by WWF-UK) will support and review progress on the above, including quarterly review of the risk register (minimum). The team will be supported to follow WWF's 'Guiding Principles for Community Engagement'. Regular monitoring & reporting on compliance is undertaken by WWF-Tanzania's risk & internal audit team.

Following consultation with partners and stakeholders, the main safeguarding risk identified is the risk of retaliation to members of WUAs/BMUs reporting illegal activities. Based on experience from other projects and local consultations, the probability of the risk has been assessed as 'unlikely' with mitigation measures in place including, a community-owned approach to project development, introduction of grievance mechanisms and community feedback to assess any concerns, and conflict resolution training to BMUs/WUAs.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework mandates the following, per Darwin's guidance:

- Access and benefit sharing: Through inclusive planning processes involving local communities, any change to access

rights will be negotiated with rights holders. The BMUs and WUAs operate under an agreement with the relevant Government departments to enable access to benefits through their work in enforcement.

- Participation: WWF-Tanzania has met with stakeholder representatives for initial planning; this will continue for project planning, with an emphasis on women, rights holders and vulnerable groups. Locally appropriate grievance mechanisms will be in place.

- Consent: The rights of community members to be consulted, photographed, quoted or to participate in monitoring are part of WWF's guidance documents. FPIC is one of our mandatory Standards, the principles of which underpin all our stakeholder engagement.

- WWF Code of Ethics: Our staff, partners and consultants are bound by this.

- Human Rights: WWF is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights and is active in updating the framework. Any potential human rights risks are mitigated through proper analysis with stake/rights-holders, and by ensuring that support to enforcement activities is subject to capacity assessments, appropriate training and conditionalities on respect for human rights and dignity.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Jenny Cousins	Project Leader	10	Checked
Dave Tickner	Freshwater Technical Advisor, WWF-UK	2	Checked
Christian Chonya	Freshwater Technical Lead, WWF-Tanzania	50	Checked
To be hired (see job description)	Fisheries Co-Management Officer, WWF-Tanzania	100	Checked


Do you require more fields?

Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Baraka Sekadende	Project Advisor, TAFIRI	5	Checked
Joseph Luomba	Community Development Advisor, TAFIRI	15	Checked
Benedicto Kashindye	Wetlands and Fishery Expert, TAFIRI	15	Checked
Wiston Robert Agwaro	Water Resources Advisor, LVBWB	7	Checked
Joseph Luhwa	District Fisheries Advisor, Musoma Municipal Council	7	Checked
Majura Maingu	Community Facilitator, VIFAFIO	25	Checked
Ken Irvine	Situational Analysis Lead, IHE-Delft	2	Checked
John Simaika	Wetlands Ecologist, IHE-Delft	5	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [Combined CVs](#)

 31/01/2022

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 pdf 1.19 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q33. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name: WWF-UK

Website address: <https://www.wwf.org.uk/>

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

In 2019, WWF-UK made a commitment to the UK Government that it will lead all grant proposals from the global WWF Network, taking on responsibility for overall programme oversight, financial and quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguarding.

WWF-UK has worked in close collaboration with project partners to develop this proposal and will continue to work in close partnership throughout implementation to ensure effective & sustainable impact.

WWF-UK is responsible for maintaining strong collaborative relationships with partners, the co-development of a Partnership Agreement, organising regular virtual team meetings, issuing grant agreements and payments to WWF-Tanzania, expertise on M&E and tools for baseline data collection, oversight of safeguarding and risk management, sharing best practice and learnings, support to external project communications, facilitating the contract for evaluation.

WWF-UK will be accountable for use of Darwin Initiative funds and will ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of funding and will provide all reporting (using input from partners).

WWF-UK are providing the time of a Project Lead, Finance Officer, Design & Impact Advisor, Freshwater Technical Advisor and Grants Specialist, who have a wide range of relevant expertise including leading on UK government grants (FCDO UK Aid Match; DEFRA Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund).

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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: WWF-Tanzania Country Office

Website address: https://wwf.panda.org/wwf_offices/tanzania/

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

WWF-Tanzania has been implementing freshwater conservation activities in this region for over 15 years.

WWF-Tanzania has worked closely with project partners on the development of this proposal.

WWF-Tanzania is responsible for: sub-grants to project partners and grant payments; coordination of project activities amongst partners; the delivery of activities as per jointly agreed workplan and budget; financial and technical reporting to WWF-UK; local oversight of M&E work, safeguarding and risk management. Specific responsibilities include stakeholder consultation, the inception workshop; facilitation of co-management plans; training to BMU leaders; strengthening of women-based community banks; activities relating output 4 (sustainability, scaling up, lessons learnt).

WWF-Tanzania will work in close collaboration with WWF-UK and partners ensuring compliance with WWF's ESSF, best practice for community engagement and participation of vulnerable communities; and engagement of Local Government Authorities to ensure accountability, quality of interventions and for project sustainability.

WWF-Tanzania brings expertise on institutional strengthening, convening stakeholders, participatory natural resource management (water quality management, wetland management), strengthening of community banks, developing/facilitating citizen-led science projects on freshwater monitoring.

WWF-Tanzania are providing staff capacity, with a Project Lead, Freshwater Technical Advisor, Finance Officer, M&E Manager, Grants Coordinator, Environmental & Social Safeguards Officer.

Allocated budget:



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI)

Website address: www.tafiri.go.tz

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

Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI) is an independent research institute under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, with a mission to promote, conduct and manage fisheries research for the sustainable development of fisheries in Tanzania.

TAFIRI has worked closely with project partners on the development of this proposal.

TAFIRI will have a role in all activities relating to fisheries; including (i) institutional analysis and baseline data collection on fish catch and stock and monitoring; research/mapping of threatened species/critical sites; (ii) implementation on fishing methods and fishery management including development of fishing plans identifying no-go areas, awareness on the impact of improper use of fishing gear and the exchange of proper gear; training on the Electronic Catch Assessment Survey; (iii) knowledge exchange between the project and the Tanzanian Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) who are responsible for managing the fisheries resources of Lake Victoria and its basin.

This grant will fund implementation of activities by TAFIRI, including a daily allowance to cover fieldwork costs of staff, but will not cover staff salaries which are provided as in-kind funding by TAFIRI: Project Advisor; Wetland & Fishery Expert; Community Development Advisor.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Lake Victoria Basin Water Board (LVBWB)

Website address: www.lvbwb.go.tz

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

The Lake Victoria Basin Water Board (LVBWB) has the mandate of managing water resources within the Basin. LVBWB was established in the year 2000 in accordance with Water Utilization (Control and Regulation) Act No.42 of 1974 which was repealed by Water Resources Management Act, No 11 of 2009, with the mission of promoting integrated water resource management in order to meet the basin's socio-economic-environmental needs.

Water resource management in Tanzania is divided into 9 hydrological basins. LVBWB is one of the 9 basins sub-divided into catchments and subcatchments. The Mara Wetland falls under Mara-Mori catchment which has a legal mandate to protect freshwater and ensure sustainable utilization of resources. They are the Secretariat of the Mara Wetland Integrated Management Plan.

LVBWB has worked closely with project partners on the development of this proposal.

LVBWB will coordinate Water Users Associations' activities; including strengthening of WUA for the effective implementation of community-led sub-catchment management plans; and training on citizen-led wetland health monitoring.

This grant will fund implementation of activities by LVBWB, including a daily allowance to cover fieldwork costs of staff, but will not cover staff salaries which are provided as in-kind funding by LVBWB, including a Water Resources Advisor.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: Mara Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities (Mara Regional Administrative Secretary (MRAS)/ Musoma Municipal Council (fisheries department)

Website address: <https://www.tamisemi.go.tz/> and <http://www.mara.go.tz/>

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

The Mara Regional Administrative Secretary (MRAS) oversees the Regional Administration & Local Government. MRAS has 6 districts (Local Government Authorities), with the objective of consolidating and giving more power to the people to effectively participate in the planning and implementation of development programmes within their area.

The role of MRAS in this project is to support implementation, engagement, and liaison across the Local Government Authorities (LGAs). This will ensure that learnings from the project are reflected into LGA Environmental Management Plans and a revised Mara Wetland Integrated Management Plan (output 4).

The roles and responsibility of the Musoma Municipal Council fisheries department are to promote (i) elimination of destructive and illegal fishing and trade practices; (ii) alternative livelihoods initiatives and mechanisms; (iii) conservation of freshwater fisheries protected areas; strengthen protection of critical habitats and conservation of endangered and threatened aquatic species.

The regional and local authorities have worked with partners on the development of this proposal.

The project will fund the implementation of activities by MRAS and LGAs, particularly the Musoma Municipal Council, including a daily allowance to cover fieldwork costs, but will not cover staff salaries which are provided as in-kind funding, including a District Fisheries Advisor.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

5. Partner Name: IHE-Delft

Website address: www.un-ihe.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): IHE-Delft is the largest international graduate water education facility in the world, based in the Netherlands. Since 1957 the Institute has provided graduate education to more than 23,000 water professionals from over 162 countries, the vast majority from the developing world.

The mission of IHE-Delft is to contribute to the education and training of professionals, to expand the knowledge base through research and to build the capacity of sector organizations, knowledge centers and other institutions active in the fields of water, the environment and infrastructure in developing countries and countries in transition. The Institute's research activities focus on and contribute to the knowledge base concerning the water environment, and therefore complement its education and capacity development activities.

IHE-Delft has worked closely with project partners on the development of this proposal.

In this project IHE-Delft will contribute to the building of capacity of TAFIRI, VIFAFIO and local fishers on all aspects of the situational analysis and ongoing monitoring methods, on natural resource governance, value chain enhancement and gender issues.

Staff capacity includes: Situational Analysis Lead, Spatial Mapping Expert, Socio-economist, Wetlands Ecologist (all part in-kind funding).

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

6. Partner Name: Victoria Farming and Fishing Organization (VIFAFIO)

Website address: <https://agriprofocus.com/organisation/victoria-farming-and-fishing-organization-vifafi>

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

Victoria Farming and Fishing Organization (VIFAFIO) is an NGO and farmer member based organisation, registered since 1999. Their organisational goal is to change the opportunity of rural families to realise their full potential and capabilities in attaining livelihoods. Their mission is to promote households, women and men, through advocacy and community outreach programmes and support agribusiness practices to build a sustainable and improved standard of living. They have expertise in adoption / behaviour change, capacity building, finance/ investment, gender/ women's empowerment, marketing, and micro financing. They have been involved in various projects aimed at food security and income gain from agriculture and fishing activities.

VIFAFIO has worked closely with project partners on the development of this proposal.

Responsibilities in this project include value chain analysis, capacity building to women fishmongers on processing and marketing of fish to increase value; training on post harvest technologies, establishing and strengthening cooperatives, training on financial and business skills to women fishmongers and Village Community Banks (VICOBA).

Staff capacity includes a Project Manager.

Allocated budget:



Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

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

Water Users Associations are community-based organisations, legally recognised under Water Resources Management Act number 11 of 2009, responsible for water resources management at sub-catchment level. In the Mara-Mori Catchment (where the Mara Wetland is located) three WUAs are adjacent to the wetlands.

Under this project, three WUAs (Mara South, Lower Tighite, Mara North) will participate in the development/implementation of a community-based participatory wetland health monitoring project; and engage in the development and implementation of Sub-Catchment Management Plans.

Beach Management Units represent the fishing community, including boat crew, fish processors, fishmongers, local gear makers/repairers and dealers within a fishing community. BMUs are expected to partner with the Fisheries Department in the implementation of fisheries law.





In this project, BMUs will engage in the uptake of training to become community champions on sustainable fishing practices and monitoring fish stock/catch, and their role in training other fisherfolk on the same. They will be facilitated to conduct regular patrols through provision of monitoring equipment.





WUAs and BMUs will help facilitate the representation of all groups of people (including women) in their governance and membership.

Both have been fully consulted in the development of this proposal.

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

of support.

 Combined letters of support
 31/01/2022
 17:32:03
 pdf 4.49 MB

 Darwin Stage 2 Cover Letter Tanzania FINAL
 31/01/2022
 17:27:54
 pdf 130.07 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
Darwin -14013	WWF-UK	Community Management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Conservation Area, Nepal
Darwin - 14020	WWF-UK	Network of Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas in Solomon Islands
Darwin - 13012	WWF-UK	Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) in the Sepik River
Darwin - 13020	WWF-UK	Conservation of Eastern European medicinal plants: Arnica montana in Romania
No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

WWF-UK

I apply for a grant of



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 enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked





Name	TRICIA CROASDELL
Position in the organisation	Director of Public Sector Partnerships, WWF-UK
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Image20210819204749  31/01/2022  15:17:10  jpg 330.54 KB
Date	31 January 2022





Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.





 [WWF-UK Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020-21 web](#)
 31/01/2022
 15:17:47
 pdf 1.94 MB





 [WWF-UK Annual Report and Financial Statements 2019-20](#)
 31/01/2022
 15:17:37
 pdf 1.49 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [6djwt9h3e8 ESSF Network Implementation 11 2020-compressed](#)
 31/01/2022
 15:18:39
 pdf 1.52 MB

 [WWF-UK Safeguarding Code of Conduct final](#)
 31/01/2022
 15:18:13
 pdf 226.86 KB

 [wwf code of ethics Copy](#)
 31/01/2022
 15:18:04
 pdf 319.73 KB

 [HR-OurCodeofConduct-280122-1926-4](#)
 31/01/2022
 15:17:58
 pdf 8.94 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

Check

I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	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 the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).