Applicant: **Akhtar, Kate**
Organisation: **WWF UK**
Funding Sought: **£590,477.00**

DIR29S2\1002

Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in Ruvuma transboundary landscape.

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a growing and critical challenge in the transboundary Ruvuma landscape in southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique. HWC causes loss of crops, livestock and property, impacting livelihoods and food security, and sometimes human injury or death. Retaliatory wildlife killings threaten species including elephants and lions. This project adopts WWF's 'Safe Systems' framework, a multi-stakeholder approach that develops holistic solutions to manage HWC. Diversified livelihoods strategies will reduce conflict, improve tolerance for wildlife and work towards coexistence.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mrs
Name	Kate
Surname	Akhtar
Organisation	WWF UK
Website	[redacted]
Tel (Work)	[redacted]
Email (Work)	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Mrs
Name	Katherine
Surname	Elliott
Organisation	WWF UK
Tel (Work)	[redacted]
Email (Work)	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]

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Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in Ruvuma transboundary landscape.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

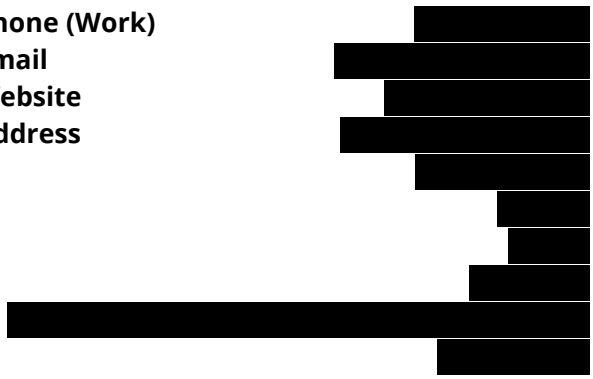
Title	Mrs
Name	Kate
Surname	Akhtar
Organisation	WWF UK
Website	[redacted]
Tel (Work)	[redacted]
Email (Work)	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Mrs
Name	Katherine
Surname	Elliott
Organisation	WWF UK
Tel (Work)	[redacted]
Email (Work)	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	WWF UK
Phone (Work)	[redacted]
Email	[redacted]
Website	[redacted]
Address	[redacted]



Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in Ruvuma transboundary landscape.

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

DIR29S1_1160

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

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

Shrublands & shrubby woodlands

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 2

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

Conservation Action 3

External Capacity Building

Threat 1

Other threats

Threat 2

No Response

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, 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.

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a growing and critical challenge in the transboundary Ruvuma landscape in southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique. HWC causes loss of crops, livestock and property, impacting livelihoods and food security, and sometimes human injury or death. Retaliatory wildlife killings threaten species including elephants and lions. This project adopts WWF's 'Safe Systems' framework, a multi-stakeholder approach that develops holistic solutions to manage HWC. Diversified livelihoods strategies will reduce conflict, improve tolerance for wildlife and work towards coexistence.

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**	Mozambique
Country 3	*No Response*	**Country 4**	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

⦿ No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	**End date:**	**Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):**
01 May 2023	31 March 2026	2 years 11 months

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

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

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

⊙ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Match funding of [redacted] will be provided by WWF-UK to be spent by WWF-Tanzania. [redacted] of in-kind match funding is available, as some staff and other costs will be provided by all partners.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)	[redacted]

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

No Response

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. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite any evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

The Ruvuma transboundary landscape (southern Tanzania/northern Mozambique) hosts globally significant miombo woodlands. Conservation areas secure connectivity for elephant and threatened species including lion and wild dog[1]. The Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) of the 9,000km2 Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor (SNWC) in Tanzania and 6,500km2 Chipanje Chetu Community Conservation Area in Mozambique are critical conservation links. Poverty is high (average household income TZS 527,904/yr (~$USD 225/yr) in SNWC[2]), with most (~93%) relying on subsistence agriculture (maize/rice/cassava) and cash crops (tobacco/cashew/sunflower/sesame[3]). The 2022 Tanzania population census shows a 10-year Ruvuma Region increase of 34.27% [4]. Increased pressure on resources drives land conversion for farmland, increasing fragmentation and HWC.

Latest district government data reveal remote HWC hotspots in Tunduru/Namtumbo (Tanzania) and Sanga (Mozambique). Incidents affect farmers through crop/property damage and human/livestock attacks. The Tanzania districts report 30 injuries and 29 deaths from HWC (mostly elephants/crocodiles) and 11,053 acres and 8,937 people affected since 2017 (97% by crop-raiding elephants). A 2022 WWF survey of 590 households in SNWC villages found 32% reporting 'too many conflicts' and 26% 'many conflicts', indicating high HWC.
2019 data from Mozambique's Niassa Special Reserve (NSR) recorded 5,555 crop-raiding incidents (baboon/buffalo/elephant), and 790 livestock deaths (carnivores)[4]. 2009-19 registered 42 human deaths (26% by elephant/buffalo) and 265 injuries. Sanga District covers 5.8% of NSR and the district demonstrates similarly high impact, even accounting for under-reporting (crop loss data scarce). 2021-22 Sanga data show 12 deaths and 14 injuries from hippo, lion and crocodile, principally in Chipanje Chetu (52% of the district). Lions killed two in Chipanje Chetu in 2022. Additional human costs of mitigating HWC include time guarding crops and assets, mental health impacts and education disruption. The map (supporting evidence) displays hotspots.

Increasing HWC threatens food security, already precarious due to low agricultural productivity and climatic variability. Increasing HWC and negative livelihoods and wellbeing impacts (food security/income) decrease tolerance for wildlife coexistence. Low tolerance will increase retaliatory wildlife killings, particularly elephant and lion. Species population numbers (see project baselines) are stable since the 2018 poaching crisis slowdown. However, four retaliatory elephant killings were recorded in the SNWC in 2022 and unless HWC is reduced this will increase, undermining conservation gains.

Current approaches are under-resourced and ad-hoc given the complexities. Stakeholders report poor communication between HWC-affected communities and duty-bearers, increased HWC frequency in multiple use zones and weak transparency around HWC data. A novel integrated approach is required combining multi-stakeholder collaboration on long-term strategies, shared understanding of HWC hotspots and prioritisation of interventions using evidence of success, applied to the local context.

WWF will embed its HWC Safe Systems Approach, which addresses HWC holistically, develops sustainable solutions and strives for human-wildlife coexistence. As the project focus WWF identified clusters of villages within hotspots of affected districts. The project will address identified needs and strengthen communication, improve HWC monitoring and reporting and create solutions for hotspots.

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)
- ☑ International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- ☑ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- ☑ Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- ☑ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, 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.

The project supports Mozambique's NBSAP (2015-2035), particularly target 12 on rehabilitating 15% of degraded ecosystems/habitats, restoring biodiversity and ensuring sustainability. The project supports HWC mitigation strategies, recognising these are critical for achieving coexistence. The project supports Tanzania's NBSAP and National Environmental Policy, highlighting the importance of mechanisms that resolve conflicts between land use interests (e.g. wildlife protection and agriculture) and the role of the participatory Elephant Management Plan that tackles loss of connectivity due to development and seeks enhanced elephant protection. Tanzania's government recognises the need for new policy formulation on emerging issues, alongside strengthening existing plans and strategies. Lion monitoring and research in southern Tanzania are priorities for the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) including safeguarding population's ranging outside state managed protected areas.

Tanzania and Mozambique are CITES signatories, and the project combats potential illegal (retaliatory) elephant killing, which if unchecked can contribute to the illegal wildlife trade. The Mozambique National Ivory and Rhino Action Plan (NIRAP) [7] encourages Tanzania and Mozambique to collaborate on conservation priorities in the Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) building on their 2015 MoU. The proposed project builds on the momentum for Niassa-Selous TFCA development, focusing on cross-border wildlife connectivity, technical information exchange and commitment to wildlife threat reduction.

The project reduces threats to elephant and lion, covered by the Convention on Migratory Species, and supports CMS Article 5, helping both countries maintain suitable migration route habitats (5f). The project supports specific targets of SDG 2 (food security and agriculture), 11 (safe, sustainable settlements) and 15 (Life on Land) through enhanced livelihoods opportunities, reducing habitat loss, reducing risks to the poor and resilient agricultural systems.

There is alignment with the Mozambique (2009) and Tanzania (2020-4) National HWC Management Strategies (NHWCMS). Tanzania's NHWCMS aims to achieve sustainable coexistence between people and wildlife, and to protect communities' rights to development and wellbeing alongside conservation [8]. Ruvuma is a HWC hotspot identified by the government due to high levels of HWC with Tunduru district recording the second highest number of incidents reported to TAWA (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority). The 2014 IUCN review of the Mozambique HWC strategy stresses the importance of the challenge that northern Mozambique faces with man-eating lions (a problem noted as contiguous with southern Tanzania).
The project contributes to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) which Tanzania acceded on 30th April 2004, by promoting the use of indigenous crop varieties and integrating the traditional knowledge of farmers into the community agroecology training programme. Mozambique's National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (NCCAMS) includes targets related to climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture and biodiversity conservation, and is a basis for mainstreaming adaptation actions across sectors.
Both Tanzania (Mtwara-Mbamba Bay) and Mozambique (Pemba-Lichinga) prioritise east-west development corridors in Ruvuma. Road construction may exacerbate conflict due to increased physical barriers and human proximity, but generates potential for market access for diversified agricultural production.

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 reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.**
- **the specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective, and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.**
- **how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)**
- **what will be the main activities and where will these take place.**
- **how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**

This project will implement the 'Safe Systems Approach' to HWC in three districts - Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga - through structured stakeholder consultation to co-develop holistic HWC strategies that gradually remove risks relating to HWC. WWF has tested the approach in 40 sites globally, implementing strategies to guide HWC mitigation and reduction and provide better economic opportunities for communities, with successful application in other countries including Bhutan [9].

The Safe Systems Approach provides a framework to assess, guide, implement, and monitor HWC management by improving safety for wildlife, habitat, people and assets. This differs from many existing approaches that consider individual aspects of conflict, failing to address inherent interconnectedness and complexity, and therefore lack sustainability. Efforts to promote human-wildlife coexistence should include development of shared solutions, where conflicting parties engage and co-operate[10]. Co-development of local HWC strategies builds on WWF's experience of participatory development for community-based conservation and existing relationships with communities and stakeholders.

WWF-Tanzania will organise district-level stakeholder workshops in Tunduru (February 2023 pre-project) and Namtumbo (Y1 Q2) for CSOs, government, communities and private sector, to provide training and collaboratively undertake HWC assessments using the Safe Systems framework, determining baselines for: people, assets, wildlife, habitat and effective monitoring. Results will improve understanding of strengths and weaknesses of current HWC management, confirm priority hotspots for local HWC action plans and set baselines. Following Stage 1 submission, a WWF-Mozambique training/assessment workshop in Sanga (August 2022) with government, academia, private sector and CSOs, set Safe Systems baselines. Follow-up assessments (Y3) across all three districts will evaluate progress of HWC strategies, with learnings shared.

Local HWC action plans, identifying interventions, will be developed collaboratively for 10 hotspots, through existing governance structures (Community Management Councils and Village Natural Resource Committees) ensuring diverse representation from women, youth and vulnerable groups.

Proposed HWC strategies utilise evidence, partner experience and community consultations. Interviews [11] (480 people) in SNWC show preferences for chilli-oil fences[12], group cooperation and technical support. Other preferred measures include beehive fences[13] and selection of crops less palatable to elephants [14]. We'll use lessons from neighbouring areas including HWC assessments in Niassa [15].

Immediate interventions focused on HWC prevention and response will manage current high HWC levels and secure community support. These include: 1) capacity-building of Village Game Scouts (VGS) (Tanzania), Community Rangers (Mozambique) and extension officers on community-based HWC prevention strategies (e.g chilli-oil fences, noise/sound deterrents); 2) village and school HWC awareness

initiatives; 3) strengthening existing HWC Rapid Response teams (fuel/equipment).

Longer-term interventions support diversified and conflict-resilient agricultural livelihoods in participating communities in WMAs (Tanzania) and Chipanje Chetu (Mozambique) which are experiencing intense HWC and are designed to reduce HWC impacts and strengthen livelihoods and safety.
Activities, led by SWISSAID in Tanzania alongside local CSOs (SAT, RECODA, KIMAS) include: 1) agroecological demonstration plots, training on conservation-friendly techniques to reduce HWC and improve land-use efficiency e.g. land preparation, bio-fertilisers, soil/water management, pest/disease control, pre-harvest/harvest/post-harvest practices; 2) training on agricultural techniques including crop diversification e.g. sesame or sunflower crops are less palatable to elephant [16]; 3) replication through trained facilitators (harvest and proceeds from demonstration plots are owned by facilitators in exchange for collaboration); 4) beekeeping initiatives; 5) strengthened value addition and market linkages e.g. sunflower processing; 6) awareness of land-use/wildlife dynamics e.g. 65% farms in SNWC affected by elephants are within 250m of water[17].

SWISSAID will provide training and technical assistance for WWF-Mozambique in collaboration with the Chipanje Chetu Community Management Council (COGECO) to replicate successful livelihood approaches, including learning visits with hands-on training for facilitators at Tanzanian demonstration farms.

UniLúrio support will strengthen HWC monitoring and reporting systems including: 1) district-level quarterly reporting frameworks; 2) building VGS and Community Ranger capacity to collect HWC data using WWF's reporting app Miombo Tembo and Management Oriented Monitoring Systems (MOMS); 3) strengthening community HWC reporting. Data analysis will assist adaptive management, long-term transboundary landscape planning and predictions of HWC trends.

WWF-UK will lead overall project management, donor reporting and project board coordination through regular calls and in-country visits to monitor progress, ensure strong adaptive management and risk management. WWF's Ruvuma Transboundary Coordinator will oversee in-country implementation by WWF-Tanzania (sub-granting SWISSAID), and WWF-Mozambique (sub-granting UniLúrio) who all work closely with local stakeholders. A 3-month inception phase will formalise partner coordination including an inception workshop, training, recruitment and further community engagement. Project implementation follows WWF's Project and Programme Management Standards, Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework and FPIC principles. Partnership Agreements will clarify roles, responsibilities, communications and data-sharing mechanisms.

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, who will benefit, and the post-project value to the country.

Overall this project aims to increase the capacity and capability of local stakeholders and rural communities in the Ruvuma landscape to better manage HWC in the short and long-term. Through strong coordination and collaboration between WWF and SWISSAID we will integrate the Safe Systems framework, HWC strategies and livelihoods engagement via a common holistic approach.

The project will build the capability of 50 representatives from government, local communities, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector to better collectively assess, plan and manage HWC using the Safe Systems Approach, through interactive workshops. All three districts are committed to adopting Safe Systems, with this project providing valuable capacity building to enable longer-term ownership by stakeholders in HWC hotspots.

WWF will facilitate the development of 10 local-level HWC action plans (3 in Mozambique, 7 in Tanzania) through village workshops, building the capacity of at least 300 stakeholders including Community Management Councils and Village Natural Resource Committees to develop local HWC strategies. WWF will train 40 representatives (VGS, Community Rangers, district officials, community members) on community-based HWC strategies, building the capacity and capability of individuals to prevent and respond to HWC. WWF will also build the capacity and capability of VGS and Community Rangers to collect community-owned HWC data.

SWISSAID, in collaboration with CSOs and local agricultural extension services, will establish a team of agroecological trainers, who will support demonstration farms in Namtumbo and Tunduru. The trainers will train 60 lead farmers as facilitators (20 per district), selected through the Rural Initiatives for Participatory Agricultural Transformation (RIPAT) inclusive approach [18]. The facilitators will replicate learnings with 9 fellow farmers (organised in farmer groups), reaching 540 further farmers. Open Field Days will enable surrounding communities, local government authorities and value chain actors to learn about key techniques.

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. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

Tanzania and Mozambique face restrictive cultural norms and policies that constrain women's ability to access resources, services and economic opportunities [19]. Control of agricultural land is male dominated [20].

We analysed available HWC data and in Mozambique 80% of injuries and 58% of deaths were women. Aligning with assumptions that women are particularly vulnerable to HWC, often undertaking agricultural labour and responsible for collecting firewood and water. Tanzania data shows 67% injuries and 86% deaths were men. Insights from stakeholders indicate men face greater risk as they work over larger distances, longer time periods, during unsociable hours and respond to crop-raiding. Further insights will be incorporated into HWC strategies.

Drawing on WWF's network gender expertise, planned interventions include:
- Social and gender sensitivity training for staff and agroecology trainers to mainstream gender equality and youth inclusion.
- Gender and Social Inclusion Assessment to improve understanding of gender roles, HWC dynamics, power, decision-making and access to productive assets.
- Participatory processes for developing HWC and livelihood strategies involving women, men, youth and people with disabilities. Meetings and activities will happen at times/locations that enable participation to consider domestic responsibilities.
- Targeted interventions to encourage women's participation e.g. 50% female facilitators and community farmers, and youth targets. Participatory crop selection will include those typically grown by women (e.g. horticulture) and men (e.g. sunflower/sesame). A gender-sensitive approach will consider women's needs e.g. provision of smaller equipment.
- Activities to support women to 'move up the value chain' from production to value addition and market accessibility through training, mentoring and sensitisation through the RIPAT approach.
- HWC awareness initiatives targeting schoolchildren as they can be affected by HWC when walking or

guarding fields, especially during harvesting season, impacting school attendance.
- Investment in, and reporting of, gender-disaggregated data to understand HWC dynamics and impact.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who your stakeholders are, 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?

WWF and SWISSAID will collaborate on consistent messaging about project objectives, activities and interlinkages between HWC, biodiversity and livelihoods. A communications strategy will be developed at project inception, detailing locally relevant messages, communications methods and timelines. Key stakeholders include:

Local communities: Consultations, workshops, training sessions, radio programmes and written materials (Swahili/Portuguese) will facilitate dialogue across perspectives and encourage co-design of solutions using local knowledge and HWC assessments. These will be undertaken in close collaboration with Community Management Councils and Village Natural Resource Committees. Open Field Days and village meetings will provide interactive opportunities for wider community members to learn about the project. Household surveys will assess whether messages have been understood.

District authorities: Local government, particularly wildlife and agricultural extension officers will be fully engaged in the project through in-person meetings, workshops and briefings to ensure local ownership. This includes participation in the development of HWC action plans and participation in communications (e.g. speeches during Open Field Days, community radio sessions and village assemblies).

Schoolchildren: WWF-Tanzania will collaborate with district education officers on primary and secondary school environmental education initiatives, using the Tanzanian government's Swahili teaching manual (Conservation Education in Society), focusing on conservation issues that affect rural communities including HWC. WWF-Mozambique will undertake environmental and HWC awareness events in schools, including student competitions. Posters will be produced and distributed in schools, markets and at public events.

National and international audiences: Project insights will be shared through webinars and newsletters within WWF's network. 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 Safe Systems reports will be printed locally and published online by WWF. WWF and partners will share stories through global communications mechanisms, including social media platforms and supporter magazines.

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) and the potential to scale the approach.

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.

This project will enhance the capacity of at least 50 stakeholders to assess and manage HWC through the Safe Systems Approach, developing Rapid Safe System Assessments that will strengthen long-term inter-institutional management of HWC in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts home to ~746,898 people. In the short-term at least 300 community members will co-develop 10 local HWC action plans which will cover a population of ~23,045 people during the project.

At Output level, this project will target rural households in 10 hotspot areas to help them reduce the negative impacts of HWC and improve their livelihoods and security. 40 Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and district officials will be supported to increase the capacity and scope of existing Rapid Response Units aiming to prevent and mitigate community-based HWC. Priority HWC interventions and Rapid Response Units are expected to benefit at least a third of the target population (~1,420 households/~7,100 people) in the 10 HWC hotspots (confirmed through Safe Systems Assessments). Community HWC awareness initiatives will reach ~3,000 people, particularly primary and secondary schoolchildren, increasing understanding of HWC and strategies to improve safety.

Under the project, 60 people, trained as facilitators, will provide capacity and further training for at least 540 people (50% female, 50% male) in conservation-friendly agroecology at demonstration plots, reaching a total of 600 households (~3,000 household members). At least 200 people in Tanzania will be engaged with new marketing opportunities for two key products (e.g. chilli, sunflower) by Y3, designed to improve incomes.
At Outcome level, we expect at least 300 households (~1,500 people), half of those reached by agroecology initiatives, to report improvements in agricultural production, food security and/or increased income. We expect at least 50% of people sampled to report improved tolerance for wildlife defined as; improved attitudes to coexistence, a greater acceptance of wildlife due to reduced HWC losses and livelihood impacts, and reduced likelihood of participating in retaliatory killings. Increased community tolerance is expected to benefit species most involved with HWC (through reduced retaliatory attacks), particularly elephant and lion populations. These keystone species will also benefit through improved wildlife monitoring efforts undertaken by VGS and community rangers. Other species associated with HWC will benefit, including hippo, crocodile and buffalo.
By strengthening agricultural livelihoods and improving land-use efficiency, the project will reduce habitat encroachment in the landscape, particularly of miombo woodlands, providing long-term benefits for wider species, biodiversity and ecosystem services, on which many people depend.

Long-term, we expect target households to continue benefiting from project activities and capacity gained, including greater food security, higher incomes and strengthened livelihood resilience. Additional households will benefit through improved HWC monitoring, reporting and response systems and knowledge-sharing of conflict resilient agricultural strategies.

This project will lay the foundation for long-term development of integrated HWC strategies in the three districts, and scaling-up across the Ruvuma landscape, supporting sustainable development, poverty reduction and future recovery of critical wildlife populations.

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 why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

Engagement with key stakeholders, through district-level workshops followed by participatory village consultations, will facilitate the collective adoption of the Safe Systems Approach to design and manage integrated, long-term HWC programmes in the target districts, with 10 local HWC action plans developed

(Output 1).

Guided by the local HWC action plans, we'll implement several short-term priority management actions focused on prevention and response to current high HWC levels (Output 2). These will be instituted alongside strategies to engage target individuals experiencing high HWC with sustainable and diversified livelihoods (e.g conservation-friendly agriculture, crop diversification, land-use awareness and enhanced market linkages) designed to increase agricultural productivity, strengthen resilience, prevent and mitigate the impacts of HWC (Output 3).

Underpinning the above, we'll improve HWC monitoring and reporting systems at both village and district levels. This will provide a more accurate understanding of HWC, and help monitor the performance and effectiveness of HWC management interventions over time (Output 4).

Combined across all three districts, these Outputs are expected to reduce the number of HWC incidents (crop/property destruction, livestock depredation, human injury/death), reduce the number of retaliatory killings (contributing to stable wildlife populations), strengthen community livelihoods and improve community tolerance for wildlife (Outcome).

Q19. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How could post-project scaling of the approach (if proven) be delivered: through new finance or through uptake by stakeholders or other mechanisms? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits?

Project design is based on priority needs identified by stakeholders, particularly local communities, ensuring that buy-in to sustain the project is strong from the outset. The key approach adopted, the Safe Systems framework, uses participatory design for locally appropriate action plans and joint implementation by multiple stakeholders. It ensures that knowledge is shared, capacities built, working relationships established and long-term plans developed. Interventions implemented will be bespoke, bring direct benefits to local communities and therefore have increased likelihood of sustainability.

The project will also leave in place a suite of documents and structures to guide and sustain future efforts, including: HWC hotspot maps; 10 HWC action plans; Safe Systems landscape-level report; three district HWC monitoring frameworks; analysed data on HWC and wildlife populations; HWC community reports; HWC communication materials; and four agricultural demonstration plots.

Through participatory design for bespoke local solutions, we are confident that the approaches adopted will be successful and scalable. WWF, SWISSAID, relevant government agencies and district authority staff are committed to providing continued support and will advocate for allocations under district budgets and leverage additional funding. WWF will advocate for support, adoption and scale-up of successful approaches at the national level, including through engagement on delivery of the National HWC strategy.

If the approach of holistically addressing multiple HWC aspects is successful, WWF will capitalise on events and opportunities to profile the Safe Systems Approach and advocate for greater take-up by government and NGO partners in landscapes with high levels of HWC, within Mozambique and Tanzania and at regional and global levels. Dissemination of the Safe Systems Approach and case studies at events such as

the African Protected Areas Congress in Kigali in 2022 (where a session on Safe was held for practitioners) is important to create a shift from ad-hoc to sustainable HWC solutions.

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

Supporting evidence_ Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife-conflict in the transboundary Ruvuma landscape (1)
12/12/2022
12:07:06
pdf 4.37 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 Fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of funds and assets	Moderate	Possible	Major	Annual staff commitment to zero tolerance policies on fraud and corruption; policies passed down in partner contracts; regular training on fraud, corruption, ethics and culture, due diligence processes on institutions.	Moderate
Safeguarding Human rights violations by community scouts	Major	Possible	Major	Train scouts on human rights and environmental and social safeguards guidelines, maintain and socialise grievance mechanisms to report incidents of harassment or abuse, report/escalate incidents to relevant authorities and within the WWF network.	Minor

Delivery Chain Political interference, who may seek to influence the project	Major	Possible	Major	Stakeholders, including district leaders and national government counterparts (where relevant) already consulted on project design. WWF is politically unaffiliated to reduce complexities. During implementation clear and regular communications on goals and activities will be maintained with government partners at village/ward /district/region/national level to ensure strong buy-in.	Minor
Risk 4 Consortium Governance: Delays in project agreement finalisation and disbursement of funds to partners impacting delivery	Major	Possible	Major	Follow best practice (WWF network) standards to create clear and effective contracts and funding arrangements between partners, with regular communication, following the established governance structure. If required WWF will pre-finance activities to ensure partners can deliver within proposed timelines. Project leads will meet regularly to troubleshoot operational and technical issues.	minor
Risk 5 Political Insecurity: Safety and Security linked to the political instability in Cabo Delgado Mozambique	Severe	Unlikely	Major	The project areas are far from those impacted by the NE Mozambique insurgency, and there is no indication that issues are spreading. WWF monitors the status of the conflict through formal (e.g. Cabo Ligado Conflict Observatory) and informal networks. WWF takes precautions around staff and partner safety in field activities.	Minor

Risk 6 Stakeholder engagement: Reluctance of communities to participate in the project	Major	Unlikely	Major	WWF and communities are already engaged in HWC discussions as part of landscape screening including socialisation of the Safe Approach (Mozambique August 2022, Tanzania planned early 2023). Communities are voicing the need for more help to mitigate and resolve HWC and activities will happen in a participatory and open way.	Minor

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.

- Implementation-Timetable-Template_ Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape.docx
- 12/12/2022
- 10:29:46
- pdf 61.95 KB

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**).**

M&E will include participation of key stakeholders, including trained local community beneficiaries, to build capacity, jointly track delivery, demonstrate the Outputs and Outcomes of interventions and ensure ownership of data and means of verification - helping ensure project buy-in and sustainability.
During the project inception meeting, key stakeholders will refine detailed methodologies, clarify roles and responsibilities, develop a detailed M&E plan and framework based on the agreed logframe.

In the first 6 months, M&E working groups will agree ways of working, finalise tools, templates and methodologies. Training on these will be provided and any gaps in baseline data addressed. The M&E working groups will continue throughout the project, reviewing data, adapting tools and approaches as needed, ensuring feedback is provided to the project steering group and stakeholders to inform adaptive management.

Informal feedback will also be generated through regular contact with stakeholders throughout, helping build good relations and a feedback culture with beneficiaries. This will help gauge satisfaction levels, surface any grievances, assess levels of inclusion and inform adaptive management.
Collected data will be captured in the M&E framework and included in project reports to demonstrate progress on delivery of activities alongside achievement of agreed Outputs and Outcomes. Data will also inform the risk register, approach to environmental and social safeguarding and the overall adaptive management of the project through regular review and discussion within the project steering group and meetings with stakeholders.
The project has a significant focus on training and building local capacity, including that associated with M&E and the embedding of reporting and monitoring systems.

At Outcome level, data will be collected, collated and analysed by WWF, trained community game scouts / rangers, district government and wildlife agency staff regarding: HWC incidents (number, location, species involved, type, impact) through smartphone apps, completed HWC response reports, household surveys; wildlife populations through use of smartphone apps; well-being (change in agricultural / livelihood productivity, income, assets, agency, voice) and perceptions regarding HWC (its impact, attitudes to wildlife, perceived threat, likelihood of retaliation) through household surveys. Additionally a rapid assessment methodology will be applied through participatory workshops to assess the overall Safe System Approach examining people, assets, wildlife and habitats.

At the Output level planned means of verification to monitor and measure progress and evidence delivery include meeting minutes, attendee records, Safe System rapid assessment reports, HWC action plans, landscape-level report on implementation of Safe, HWC rapid response team reports, district level HWC reports, HWC communication materials, market studies and a suite of training, activity and/or monthly reports.
An internally-led midterm review, encompassing views from all stakeholders in a series of reflection sessions, will inform adaptive management. A final independent evaluation and audit are planned and will highlight challenges, successes, lessons learnt and recommendations.
The project's M&E lead is Mae Tortajada-Suils (Design and Impact Advisor, WWF-UK), in coordination with country M&E leads Matrida Simfukwe (WWF-Tanzania), and Milton Xavier (WWF-Mozambique) and the project's M&E approach involves close liaison with implementing partners.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	[redacted]
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[redacted]

Number of days planned for M&E	308

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)

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

The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible.**

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

Logical-Framework_ Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape.docx
12/12/2022
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pdf 81.4 KB

Impact:

Holistic and integrated approaches to manage Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in Ruvuma transboundary landscape result in long-term solutions that improve coexistence between people and wildlife, strengthen livelihoods and secure wildlife populations.

Outcome:

Adoption of 'HWC Safe Systems Approach' and implementation of priority actions in three districts in Ruvuma landscape reduces HWC, strengthens livelihoods, improves community wildlife tolerance and maintains elephant/lion populations.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

By 2026, key stakeholders (government, NGOs, civil society, local communities) in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape collectively adopt and implement the 'Safe Systems Approach' to design and manage integrated, long-term HWC programmes in three priority districts, with 10 local HWC action plans developed.

Output 2:

By 2026, 1,420 households (7,100 people) are supported with priority HWC interventions identified in local HWC action plans in 10 HWC hotspots.

Output 3:

By 2026, 600 people in 10 HWC hotspots are engaged with sustainable and conflict-resilient livelihood strategies identified in local HWC action plans, to increase livelihood resilience/income from agricultural systems and improve livelihoods.

Output 4:

By 2026, improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems are in place, to measure the effectiveness of interventions and understand the scale of HWC for management.

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.

Outcome
0.0: Inception workshop and launch with partners and key stakeholders, to discuss project implementation including ways of working, roles, responsibilities, monitoring frameworks, budgets, reporting, communications etc.
0.1: Household monitoring surveys developed and undertaken in 10 priority HWC hotspot areas.
0.2: Environmental and social safeguards and gender training, stakeholder consultations and establishment of grievance procedures.

Output 1
1.1: Capacity-building on Safe Systems methodology to assess HWC (including representatives from NGOs, government, communities and private sector) to undertake participatory Rapid Safe Systems Assessments.
1.2: Co-development of local-level HWC strategies with key stakeholders and community representatives for 10 priority HWC hotspots identified during Rapid Safe Systems Assessments.
1.3: Learnings and reports from the application of Safe Systems approach in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape and development of HWC strategies disseminated with stakeholders.

Output 2
2.1: Training of 40 Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and District Officials on prevention, mitigation and rapid response to manage conflict across 10 HWC hotspots.
2.2: Community engagement through environmental education initiatives at schools and village meetings to raise awareness of HWC, conservation, behaviour and safety strategies.
2.3: Prevention of HWC through use of deterrents such as beehives and chilli fences and noise/sound deterrents.

Output 3
3.1: Establishment and maintenance of four agroecology demonstration plots (two existing pilot plots in Tunduru and two new plots in Namtumbo and Sanga).
3.2. Training of Trainers for 60 facilitators in 4 agroecology demonstration plots, including conservation-friendly agricultural techniques, crop diversification, HWC resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) and land use awareness.
3.3: Agroecology training replication model, to support the 60 facilitators to train a further 540 farmers in conservation-friendly agriculture and HWC resilient livelihoods.
3.4: Development of market linkages for sustainable agroecology products and support for value addition (e.g. sunflower processing) in Tanzania.

Output 4
4.1: Establishment and coordination of three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks with quarterly HWC reports produced.
4.2: Training and support for Village Game Scouts (VGS) / Community Rangers with monitoring and reporting of HWC using Miombo Tembo App (Tanzania) and MOMS (Mozambique)
4.3: Establishment and dissemination of community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) to gather community-level data on HWC and support response mechanisms.

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 the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

Darwin Budget - Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in Ruvuma transboundary landscape
12/12/2022
11:11:47
xlsx 766.48 KB

Q25. Funding

Q25a. 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:

The project will build on disparate and ad-hoc approaches provided to date. WWF has not delivered a project primarily focused on HWC in Ruvuma. However HWC components are included within several WWF projects e.g. Selous Ecosystem Conservation and Development Programme - supported by WWF-Germany and a Pachyderm programme, supported by WWF-UK/Sweden - support WMAs on wildlife protection and TAWA operationally on HWC responses. Established relationships between WWF and District Game Officers will underpin rollout of Safe Systems. WWF's Leading the Change project (SIDA) built the capacity of duty-bearers and CSOs to tackle environmental challenges. SWISSAID's climate-smart agriculture efforts in Tunduru and market linkages nationally provide learning on successful approaches.

In Niassa, Mozambique, WWF led a Safe Systems assessment workshop (August 2022) for stakeholders (private, NGO, government, academia) which has informed this project's design. Long-standing relationships with stakeholders in Niassa will be leveraged to inform mitigation strategies. WWF's Leading the Change project in Mozambique (2019-21) worked with COGECO, Chipaje Chetu who are key implementers under this project. WWF-Mozambique also engages with Lipilichi Wilderness, a company under agreement with COGECO, and who have a fledgling HWC response unit giving ad-hoc support and who have requested support.

Q25b. 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.

WWF collaborates with organisations on HWC in the landscape. Tanzania's GIZ programme 'Mitigation of Human Wildlife Conflict in Tanzania' (2022-25) will scale up the Safe Systems approach through HWC mitigation support and assist TAWA to operationalise Problem Animal Centres (PACs) in HWC hotspots, under the national strategy. WWF and GIZ have agreed to collaborate closely on each programme's target villages. PAMS Foundation focuses on forest protection and HWC mitigation in WMAs and is an important stakeholder at the district-level to ensure aligned prioritisation of practical interventions.

The World Bank is preparing a Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project with COGECO and Lipilichi Wilderness for delivery in Chipanje Chetu and which includes a HWC component. WWF will bid for this project and if successful will embed the Safe approach. If unsuccessful WWF will collaborate with the successful bidder to ensure holistic design of HWC activities. Lipilichi shared additional context with WWF on Chipanje Chetu's HWC challenges and they are key for the ongoing strategy design. Lipilichi receives Lion Recovery Fund support for protection and collaring. This complements species monitoring and data collection planned under this project, as does the PhD underway at UniLurio, which analyses Chipanje Chetu wildlife data.

Q26. 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.

During year one, we will purchase one motorbike for SWISSAID to enable the agroecologist to move between demonstration plots and one laptop for WWF-Mozambique for the new Project Field Officer. All other computers will be purchased using matched funding provided by partners. All capital items will be used for the project and will remain available to local partners to support ongoing work once the project is complete.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

VfM has been considered throughout project design by building on work that has been proven to deliver in the past, and through consideration of the relative benefits of other approaches (Effectiveness). For example, SWISSAID will provide an overarching agroecology and livelihood technical support role in Tanzania and Mozambique. This project will leverage the extensive knowledge and experience of WWF and partners, including additional resources (match funding of [redacted]).

Through working with local WWF offices, local and national project partners in the Ruvuma landscape, this project will leverage and build on existing in-depth knowledge, partnerships, and community relationships, e.g. two pilot agroecology farms, already set up by SWISSAID in Tunduru, will serve as models for new farms.

WWF has robust financial policies and procedures to ensure funds are well used and achieve maximum impact (Economy). Project design involved close collaboration between WWF and partners to ensure financial resources were adequately and appropriately assigned to project components such as staff, training and capacity building. WWF's procurement processes ensure competitive tendering for cost-effectiveness when purchasing inputs locally and internationally, including for project evaluation. Through WWF's financial, programmatic and M&E procedures we will review activities to ensure effective and efficient use of financial resources on a monthly and quarterly basis (Efficiency). VfM will be critically evaluated throughout the implementation of the project and reported on.

We will ensure that interventions are locally-owned, through applying collaborative design and delivery approaches, building local capacity across the project to secure long-term benefits (Equity).

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. 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 all 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 and strengthen your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are "no", please indicate how it is being addressed.

All WWF and partner staff need to adhere to and are trained on WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework [21]; designed to identify and manage risks, uphold human rights, and ensure projects deliver better outcomes for communities and nature. This includes developing risk mitigation plans, ongoing community engagement strategies, establishment of locally-appropriate grievance mechanisms and public disclosure of safeguarding actions.
Regular project team meetings (led by WWF-UK) will support and review progress on the above, including quarterly review of the risk register (at minimum). Regular monitoring and reporting on compliance is undertaken by WWF's risk and internal audit team.

Q29. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, 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, decisions around natural resource use are agreed with rights-holders.
Participation: WWF met with stakeholder representatives for project planning in June 2022 (Tanzania) and August 2022 as part of provincial level Safe Systems engagement (Mozambique). Engagement will continue for project development and rollout, including women, rights-holders and vulnerable groups. Locally appropriate grievance mechanisms will be in place, and there are ongoing discussions between WWF, partners and communities about HWC challenges, to understand context.

Consent: The rights of community members to be consulted, photographed, quoted or participate in monitoring are covered within WWF guidance. FPIC is a mandatory WWF standard, the principles of which underpin all stakeholder engagement.
WWF Code of Ethics: WWF 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. Potential human rights risks are mitigated through proper analysis with stakeholders/rights-holders.
Throughout we will respect the rights, privacy and safety of those impacted by project activities, with well-trained staff, thorough planning and adherence to WWF standards.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q30. 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

Q31. 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?
Katherine Elliott	**Project Leader**	10	Checked
Mae Tortajada-Suils	Design and Impact Advisor, WWF-UK	5	Checked
Rob Harris	Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape Coordinator, WWF-Tanzania	7	Checked
Deogratius Kilasara	Ruvuma Landscape Project 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?
New role to be recruited	Field Officer, Niassa Province, WWF Mozambique	100	Checked
Mbumba Marufo	Ruvuma Programme Officer, WWF Mozambique	20	Checked
Natalia Cumbana	Project Finance Leader, WWF Mozambique	10	Checked
Marcelino Foloma	Wildlife Lead, WWF Mozambique	5	Checked
Stanslaus Kissatu	Programme Officer, SWISSAID	20	Checked
Rainard Emanuel Mjunguli	Senior Programme Officer, SWISSAID	5	Checked
New role to be recruited	Community Development Officer, SWISSAID	20	Checked
Remigio Nhamussua	PhD research, UniLúrio	10	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.

CVs - Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in Ruvuma transboundary landscape
12/12/2022
11:33:09
pdf 956.7 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

⦿ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. 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 to lead 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 working in close partnership throughout implementation to ensure effective and sustainable impact. WWF-UK is responsible for maintaining strong collaborative relationships with partners, co-developing a Partnership Agreement, organising regular virtual team meetings, issuing grant agreements and payments to WWF network offices, 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 staff will attend in-country planning and monitoring workshops, aligning with other project visits for effectiveness. WWF-UK will be accountable for use of Darwin funds, ensure compliance with funding terms and conditions and will lead reporting, using input from partners. WWF-UK will provide the expertise of a Senior Programme Advisor - Africa (Project Lead), Grants Specialist, and Design & Impact Advisor who have relevant expertise on UK government grants (DEFRA Darwin, FCDO UK Aid Match; DEFRA IWT-CF).
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	[redacted]
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
Website address:	https://www.wwf.or.tz/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	The Ruvuma landscape is a key pillar of the 2021-25 WWF-Tanzania Country Strategic Plan, with coordination from a Masasi field office. In this project, WWF-Tanzania will lead the implementation of the Safe Systems approach in Tunduru and Namtumbo, building on strong relationships with stakeholders from district government to community institutions. WWF-Tanzania is responsible for the management of sub-grants to project partners so will work closely with SWISSAID to ensure effective planning and stakeholder engagement. For its project component WWF-Tanzania will manage the delivery of in-country activities in the workplan and budget, financial and technical reporting to WWF-UK, safeguarding and risk management and donor compliance. WWF-Tanzania will provide specific expertise in planning and coordination, experience of leading conservation projects in the SNWC WMAs and communities, building capacity of government and civil society organisations, data systems and monitoring, wildlife monitoring and HWC mitigation techniques. Key project roles include: Project Officer (full time) with principal responsibility for implementing the Safe Systems approach, and inputs from the M&E Officer (landscape), M&E Manager (national), Accountant, Communications Manager and Environmental, Social Safeguards and Compliance Manager. The Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape Coordinator, with oversight of WWF landscape work in Tanzania and Mozambique, is hosted at WWF-Tanzania.
Allocated budget:	[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

2. Partner Name:	WWF-Mozambique
Website address:	https://www.wwf.org.mz/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	WWF-Mozambique has 6 landscape offices, including a Niassa field office, which will host the proposed project for the Mozambique component. WWF-Mozambique also has experience implementing Safe Systems in the Limpopo landscape. WWF-Mozambique has long-standing relationships with Niassa Province stakeholders and will build on these to implement the Mozambique component of the project. WWF-Mozambique will draw on relationships with provincial and district government as well as community institutions (COGECO) and private sector (Lipilichi Wilderness) in Sanga, and will lead rollout of the Safe methodology, capacity-building and design of HWC mitigation strategies and the embedding of them in district and provincial systems. WWF-Mozambique is responsible for the management of the UniLúrio sub-grant and alignment of the UniLúrio monitoring component in the overall workplan. SWISSAID's experience of implementing agro-ecological demo farms in the Ruvuma landscape is of benefit for a consistent technical approach across the entire project area, and WWF-Mozambique will work closely with SWISSAID on agricultural interventions, including in-person visits to Tanzania. Key project roles include: Field Officer (full time) with principal responsibility for implementing the Mozambique activity component, with key inputs from the Ruvuma Programme Officer, M&E Manager, Wildlife Programme Manager, Project Finance Lead and Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer.
Allocated budget:	[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

3. Partner Name:	SWISSAID
Website address:	www.swissaid.ch

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Since 2020 SWISSAID has partnered with WWF-Tanzania to set up two agroecology model farms in Nalika WMA, within SNWC in Tunduru district, Ruvuma Region. These two farms have shown good results at the community level and will be integrated into the proposed project to serve as sensitisation and training sites. SWISSAID will work in close collaboration with local CSOs: Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT), Research, Community and Organisational Development Associates (RECODA) and Kitovu Cha Maendeleo Safi (KIMAS). SWISSAID will set up and maintain one additional farm in Namtumbo. Together these farms will reach beneficiaries through a cascading model of facilitators trained by SWISSAID and partners at the farms and replicating key techniques to fellow farmers in the surrounding communities. Two trained gardeners will support the farms. The Community Development Officer will support community radio sessions and Open Field Days at the farms where surrounding communities will be invited to visit and receive explanations from the trained facilitators, thus increasing the impact of outreach to local communities. Local agricultural extension officers will be involved as much as possible. The Marketing Project Officer will support marketing and value addition initiatives. SWISSAID will provide agroecology technical support and mentoring to WWF-Mozambique.
Allocated budget:	[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

4. Partner Name:	Universidade Lúrio (UniLúrio)
Website address:	https://www.unilurio.ac.mz

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	UniLúrio undertakes regular research on HWC from its campus in Sanga district. Under the proposed project, and closely aligned with the overall workplan and Safe approach, UniLúrio will train communities, through local Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMCs), to establish a database on the types, severity, causes and impacts of HWC and adopted mitigation measures. Alongside the NRMCs, awareness-raising, training and capacity-building will be provided to selected local community members in terms of improved management of HWC. Community members will also be trained in data collection methodology to ensure accurate digital records of project metrics. UniLúrio will monitor the collection and systematisation of data and undertake localised censuses with greater sampling intensity for those areas with the highest level of HWC.
Allocated budget:	[redacted]
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

5. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	◯ Yes ◯ No

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

6. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	◯ Yes ◯ No
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.

Letters of support - Collaborative approaches to manage HWC in Ruvuma_Optimized
12/12/2022
12:05:39
pdf 3.12 MB

Darwin Stage 2 Cover Letter_Ruvuma.docx
12/12/2022
11:41:52
pdf 145.86 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 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
IWT106	WWF-UK	IWT-CF: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape
29-0 22	WWF-UK	Darwin Initiative:Community-led fisheries management in the Mara Wetlands, Tanzania
DARNV008	WWF-UK	Sound Of Safety: Testing Pingers for River Dolphins and FisherFolk
DARN-14013	WWF-UK	Community Management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Conservation Area, Nepal
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

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

WWF-UK

I apply for a grant of

[redacted]

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, cover letter, letters of support, a 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	Kate Akhtar
Position in the organisation	Director of Public Sector Partnerships
Signature (please upload e-signature)	KA sig 12/12/2022 11:52:06 jpg 18.43 KB
Date	12 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

WWF-UK Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020-21_web
12/12/2022
11:54:36
pdf 2 MB

WWF-UK_Annual_Report_and_Financial_Statements_2019-20
12/12/2022
11:54:35
pdf 1.55 MB

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

WWF UK Safeguarding Code of Conduct - September 2022
12/12/2022
11:53:33
pdf 98.63 KB

WWF UK Safeguarding Policy September 2022 - internal
12/12/2022
11:53:24
pdf 203.49 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 attached the below documents to my application • **my** completed logframe **as a PDF using the template provided**	Checked
• **my** budget **(which meets the requirements above)**	Checked
• **my completed** implementation timetable **as a PDF using the template provided**	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff **identified at Question 31, 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 32, 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 28.**	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 Initiative 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).

Project Title: Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome														
0.0	Inception workshop and launch with partners and key stakeholders, to discuss project implementation including ways of working, roles, responsibilities, monitoring frameworks, budgets, reporting, communications etc.	1												
0.1	Household monitoring surveys developed and undertaken in 10 priority HWC hotspot areas.	3												
0.2	Environmental and social safeguards and gender training, stakeholder consultations and establishment of grievance procedures.	2												
Output 1														
1.1	Capacity-building on Safe Systems methodology to assess HWC (including representatives from NGOs, government, communities and private sector) and implementation of participatory Rapid Safe Systems Assessments.	2												
1.2	Co-development of local-level HWC strategies with key stakeholders and community representatives for 10 priority HWC hotspots identified during Rapid Safe Systems Assessments.	6												
1.3	Learnings and reports from the application of Safe Systems approach in the Ruvuma transboundary	1												

Project Title: Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	landscape and development of HWC strategies disseminated with stakeholders.													
Output 2														
2.1	Training of 40 Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and District Officials on prevention, mitigation and rapid response to manage conflict across 10 HWC hotspots.	18												
2.2	Community engagement through environmental education initiatives at schools and village meetings to raise awareness of HWC, conservation, behaviour and safety strategies.	6												
2.3	Prevention of HWC through use of deterrents such as beehives and chilli fences and noise/sound deterrents.	16												
Output 3														
3.1	Establishment and maintenance of four agroecology demonstration plots (two existing pilot plots in Tunduru and two new plots in Namtumbo and Sanga).	30												
3.2	Training of Trainers for 60 facilitators in 4 agroecology demonstration plots, including conservation-friendly agricultural techniques, crop diversification, HWC resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) and land use awareness.	3												
3.3	Agroecology training replication model, to support the 60 facilitators to train a further 540 farmers in conservation-friendly agriculture and HWC resilient livelihoods.	18												

Project Title: Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.4	Development of market linkages for sustainable agroecology products and support for value addition (e.g. sunflower processing) in Tanzania.	10												
Output 4														
4.1	Establishment and coordination of three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks with quarterly HWC reports produced.	11												
4.2	Training and support for Village Game Scouts (VGS) / Community Rangers with monitoring and reporting of HWC using Miombo Tembo App (Tanzania) and MOMS (Mozambique)	3												
4.3	Establishment and dissemination of community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) to gather community-level data on HWC and support response mechanisms.	5												

Project Title: Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape

Project Summary	**SMART Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
Impact: Holistic and integrated approaches to manage Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in Ruvuma transboundary landscape result in long-term solutions that improve coexistence between people and wildlife, strengthen livelihoods and secure wildlife populations.			
Outcome: Adoption of 'HWC Safe Systems Approach' and implementation of priority actions in three districts in Ruvuma landscape reduces HWC, strengthens livelihoods, improves community wildlife tolerance and maintains elephant/lion populations.	0.1 By 2026, the number of HWC incidents (e.g crop destruction, livestock depredation, people killed/injured by wildlife) in three districts (Tunduru & Namtumbo in Tanzania and Sanga in Mozambique) is reduced by 20% vs baseline. <u>Baseline:</u> Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts (2021-2022): Deaths/injuries - 21 people Crop destruction - 2,277 ha. 0.2 By 2026, populations of African savannah elephants and lions remain stable / increasing in Tunduru & Namtumbo (Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor (SNWC)) and Sanga (Chipanje Chetu) against baselines. <u>Baseline</u>: Tanzania: Elephants - 602±258 in SNWC (TAWIRI 2019). Lions - ~190 in SNWC (MNRT 2019). Mozambique: Elephant population to be established in Y1. Lions - ~50 in Chipanje Chetu (Yambone 2022).	0.1 Data from monitoring and recording of conflict incidents by WWF, UniLúrio, Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and District Wildlife Departments through the Miombo Tembo App (Tanzania) / MOMS (Mozambique) and HWC response reports. Data reviewed and compiled quarterly by district authorities. 0.2 Wildlife monitoring and reporting data by VGS, Community Rangers and UniLúrio using Miombo Tembo App / MOMS on elephant and lion encounters (wildlife monitoring will also include buffalo, eland, crocodile, hippo). Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) data for SNWC elephant census expected before 2026.	Ongoing collaboration continues between stakeholders to share data on HWC incidents. Communities are willing to report HWC incidents, due to engagement in the project and improved reporting and response mechanisms. Severe impacts on agricultural livelihoods such as disease or drought have less effect as people adopt improved agricultural techniques / diversified livelihoods. Engagement and collaboration of government continues to provide strong enabling conditions for project activities to take place. Reported HWC incidents are likely to increase in Y1 of the project due to increased monitoring and reporting capacity, but will decrease towards Y3.

Project Title: Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape

	0.3. By 2026, at least 300 households (1,500 people) in 10 HWC hotspots report an improvement in agricultural production, food security and/or improved income (disaggregated by gender, age). Baseline: Tanzania: Average HH income TZS527,904/yr in SNWC (2022). Mozambique: Baseline HH income to be established in Y1.	0.3 Baseline (Y1) and endline (Y3) household surveys including questions on income, food security, agricultural production, economic assets, HWC impacts, etc.	
	0.4 By 2026, at least 50% of the target population in 10 HWC hotspots report greater tolerance to living with elephants, lions and other wildlife, measured by greater acceptance of wildlife, reduction in perceived threats and likelihood to engage in retaliatory attacks, (disaggregated by gender, age). Baseline: Tanzania: 2022 survey of 25 villages in SNWC: 58% reported 'many / too many HWC incidents', but no specific data on tolerance. Baseline on tolerance to be established in Y1. Mozambique: Baseline to be established in Y1.	0.4 Baseline (Y1) and endline (Y3) household surveys including questions on people's perceptions of HWC, coexistence, tolerance and likelihood of retaliation.	

Project Title: Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape

	0.5 By 2026, Safe Systems Rapid Assessment scores in Namtumbo, Tunduru and Sanga districts show an average improvement of at least 15% across person, wildlife, assets, habitat and monitoring criteria compared to baseline scores established in 2022/23. Baseline: Tunduru: Safe Systems Rapid Assessment baseline to be established in February 2023. Namtumbo: To be established in Y1 Q2. Sanga: Safe Systems Rapid Assessment baseline (August 2022): Chipanje Chetu: 45.52%.	0.5 Safe Systems Rapid Assessment reports produced for Namtumbo, Tunduru and Sanga districts (Y1 and Y3).	
Outputs: **1**.By 2026, key stakeholders (government, NGOs, civil society, local communities) in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape collectively adopt and implement the 'Safe Systems Approach' to design and manage integrated, long-term HWC programmes in three priority districts, with 10 local HWC action plans developed.	1.1 At least 50 representatives from NGOs, government, local communities and private sector have increased capacity on the 'Safe Systems Approach' and undertake participatory Rapid Assessments in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts, with 3 endline Rapid Safe Assessments complete by Y3. Baseline: 3 WWF-Tanzania and 4 WWF-Mozambique staff trained and implementing Safe Systems approaches in June 2022. Mozambique: 23 stakeholders completed Safe Systems training	1.1 Evidence of stakeholder engagement in Safe Systems training sessions (meeting records, attendance lists etc) and production of Safe Systems Rapid Assessments.	District and national government stakeholders continue to be willing to engage with collaborative Safe Systems Approach (as initially indicated). Other stakeholders (NGOs, civil society organisations, private sector) are willing to engage with collaborative Safe Systems Approach. Local governance structures enable diverse representation of community participants to engage

	and baseline Rapid Safe Assessment for Sanga district in August 2022. Tanzania: Safe Systems training and assessment planned for Tunduru (Feb 23) and Namtumbo (Y1 Q2). 1.2 At least 300 stakeholders are engaged in developing 10 local-level HWC action plans, with site-specific activities agreed collaboratively with local community representatives in Y1. <u>Baseline:</u> No local level HWC action plans. 1.3 HWC Safe Systems Approach transboundary report for Ruvuma (including results and learnings) is produced and shared with stakeholders in Y3. <u>Baseline:</u> No Ruvuma Safe Systems reports.	1.2 Publication of site-specific local HWC action plans. Evidence of stakeholder engagement in development and approval of plans (meeting records, attendance lists disaggregated by gender). 1.3 Number of reports printed (in English, Swahili and Portuguese) and downloads from WWF websites.	with the development of local level HWC action plans.
2. By 2026, 1,420 households (7,100 people) are supported with priority HWC interventions identified in local HWC action plans in 10 HWC hotspots.	2.1 40 representatives (VGS, Community Rangers, district officials) trained and active through 10 Rapid Response Units and have supported community-based HWC prevention and mitigation in Y1 and Y2, improving incident response rate by 20% by Y3,	2.1 Training records and coordinated TAWA, District, VGS, Community ranger and WWF reports on rapid response unit activities.	Communities continue to be willing to implement HWC strategies as they perceive direct benefits. Communities, including schools, are willing to participate in education and awareness initiatives.

	reaching at least 1,420 households (7,100 people). Baseline: 55% response rate to reported incidents in Tunduru district (2021) for 20 VGS already trained. Namtumbo and Sanga baseline to be set in Y1. 2.2. 3,000 people (50% female / 50% male) are engaged in HWC community awareness initiatives (1,000 per year), and report an increased knowledge of HWC and mitigation strategies. Baseline: Tanzania: 596 people engaged in 2021 in Tunduru and Namtumbo. Mozambique: 0 HWC awareness initiatives in Sanga. 2.3. HWC deterrents are installed in at least 45 farms in priority hotspot areas in Y1/Y2, achieving 80% success in preventing elephant crop-raiding by Y3 . Baseline: Tanzania: Chilli fences piloted around 230 farm acres in two villages in Tunduru (2022) with 80% reporting no losses from elephant crop-raiding.	2.2. Project reports with details of event attendance (disaggregated by gender, age). Production of communication materials. Knowledge quizzes at schools. 2.3. WWF project monitoring reports and photos with details of construction, community participation and effectiveness.	Awareness initiatives contribute towards changes in communities' attitudes and behaviour. Rapid Response units are sufficiently equipped (through government and partner activities) to respond to HWC incidents in a timely manner.

Project Title: Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape

	Mozambique: 0 HWC deterrents installed.		
3. By 2026, 600 people in 10 HWC hotspots are engaged with sustainable and conflict-resilient livelihood strategies identified in local HWC action plans, to increase livelihood resilience/income from agricultural systems and improve livelihoods.	3.1. By Y1, 4 agroecological demonstration plots (3 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique) are established and functioning for training. <u>Baseline:</u> 2 demo plots in Tunduru, 0 in Namtumbo and 0 in Mozambique. 3.2. 60 facilitators (40 Tanzania, 20 Mozambique, 50% female, 50% male) are trained in agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) through a Training of Trainers (TOT) model in Y1, each reaching a further 9 farmers by Y3. <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: 20 facilitators trained in Tunduru (SWISSAID) by 2022. Mozambique: 0 facilitators trained. 3.3. 600 men and women (50% female, 50% male) receive training on agroecology and conflict-resilient livelihoods (e.g.beekeeping) through facilitators and demonstration plots by Y3.	3.1 Project monitoring reports and photos. 3.2 Project reports and training course attendance certificates. 3.3 Project reporting, facilitator training records.	Communities are fully engaged in sustainable livelihood strategies e.g. diversified crops that are tailored to the area, as they participate in their co-development. There are markets available for diversified/improved products as indicated by the market studies conducted. Engagement with women's groups facilitates the target of 50% female participation in demonstration plots.

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	Baseline: Tanzania: 20 people trained in Tunduru (2022). Mozambique: 0 people trained. 3.4 At least 200 people in Tanzania are engaged with new marketing opportunities for two key products (e.g. chilli, sunflower) by Y3. Baseline: 0 people engaged in target areas.	3.4 Market values and income from household surveys; production and market prices for promoted products.	
4. By 2026, improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems are in place, to measure the effectiveness of interventions and understand the scale of HWC for management.	4.1 Three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks are established for Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga by the end of Y1, with effective coordinated quarterly reporting in place during Y1-Y3. Baseline: 0 robust frameworks (currently ad-hoc or incomplete reporting and lack of coordination). 4.2 40 VGS / Community Rangers trained (Y1) to collect HWC / species data using the Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) in Mozambique and the Miombo Tembo app in Tanzania, covering all 10 hotspots effectively by Y3.	4.1 Quarterly reports on HWC incidents produced and shared by district wildlife departments. 4.2 Workshop / training reports, and project monitoring reports.	Monitoring data are used at district level to adapt interventions. Community governance structures continue to be willing to share data (collected by VGS and Community Rangers) with WWF and district authorities for analysis and collation. District authorities continue to be willing to engage with structured HWC monitoring frameworks and reporting. Communities are willing to report HWC incidents, as they perceive benefits from HWC strategies

	Baseline: Tanzania: 20 VGS currently trained in Tunduru / Namtumbo. Mozambique: 8 people currently trained in MOMS in Sanga. 4.3. District-level HWC community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) are in place by Y2 and mechanisms effectively shared with communities by Y3 to gather community-level data on HWC in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts. Baseline: No HWC community reporting systems in place.	4.3. Project monitoring reports. District records on community HWC incident reports.	developed during local action plans.

Activities

Outcome

0.0: Inception workshop and launch with partners and key stakeholders, to discuss project implementation including ways of working, roles, responsibilities, monitoring frameworks, budgets, reporting, communications etc.

0.1: Household monitoring surveys developed and undertaken in 10 priority HWC hotspot areas.

0.2: Environmental and social safeguards and gender training, stakeholder consultations and establishment of grievance procedures.

Output 1

1.1: Capacity-building on Safe Systems methodology to assess HWC (including representatives from NGOs, government, communities and private sector) to undertake participatory Rapid Safe Systems Assessments.

1.2: Co-development of local-level HWC strategies with key stakeholders and community representatives for 10 priority HWC hotspots identified during Rapid Safe Systems Assessments.

1.3: Learnings and reports from the application of Safe Systems approach in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape and development of HWC strategies disseminated with stakeholders.

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Output 2
2.1: Training of 40 Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and District Officials on prevention, mitigation and rapid response to manage conflict across 10 HWC hotspots.
2.2: Community engagement through environmental education initiatives at schools and village meetings to raise awareness of HWC, conservation, behaviour and safety strategies.
2.3: Prevention of HWC through use of deterrents such as beehives and chilli fences and noise/sound deterrents.

Output 3
3.1: Establishment and maintenance of four agroecology demonstration plots (two existing pilot plots in Tunduru and two new plots in Namtumbo and Sanga).
3.2. Training of Trainers for 60 facilitators in 4 agroecology demonstration plots, including conservation-friendly agricultural techniques, crop diversification, HWC resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) and land use awareness.
3.3: Agroecology training replication model, to support the 60 facilitators to train a further 540 farmers in conservation-friendly agriculture and HWC resilient livelihoods.
3.4: Development of market linkages for sustainable agroecology products and support for value addition (e.g. sunflower processing) in Tanzania.

Output 4
4.1: Establishment and coordination of three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks with quarterly HWC reports produced.
4.2: Training and support for Village Game Scouts (VGS) / Community Rangers with monitoring and reporting of HWC using Miombo Tembo App (Tanzania) and MOMS (Mozambique)
4.3: Establishment and dissemination of community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) to gather community-level data on HWC and support response mechanisms.