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Strengthening conservation and management capacity in Tanzania through collaborative research

This project aims to build conservation, research, and protected area management capacity in Tanzania, while improving the management of two globally-important large carnivore populations (Ruaha-Rungwa, Selous-Nyerere). The project will provide practical training in large carnivore monitoring and wildlife corridor assessments, coupled with academic mentoring, to Tanzanian nationals from protected area management authorities, governmental research institutions, and universities. The monitoring and conservation plans developed will contribute to long-term poverty reduction by helping promote tourism activities and preserving ecosystem function.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
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Section 2 - Title & Summary

Q3. Title:

Strengthening conservation and management capacity in Tanzania through collaborative research

Q4. Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

This project aims to build conservation, research, and protected area management capacity in Tanzania, while improving the management of two globally-important large carnivore populations (Ruaha-Rungwa, Selous-Nyerere). The project will provide practical training in large carnivore monitoring and wildlife corridor assessments, coupled with academic mentoring, to Tanzanian nationals from protected area management authorities, governmental research institutions, and universities. The monitoring and conservation plans developed will contribute to long-term poverty reduction by helping promote tourism activities and preserving ecosystem function.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q5. Project Country(ies)

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

Country 1	Tanzania	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q6. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2022	31 March 2024	2 years

Q7. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£98,314.00	£101,627.00	£ 199,941.00

Q8. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: % 12

Q9a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Of the overall project budget of £ [REDACTED] a total of £ [REDACTED] has been pledged as matched funding by the lead partner and two additional project partners, representing [REDACTED] of the overall budget. Over the two years of the project, Lion Landscapes will provide £ [REDACTED] of matched funding, representing [REDACTED] of the overall budget; Frankfurt Zoological Society will provide £ [REDACTED] of matched funding, representing [REDACTED] of the overall budget; and the Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP) will provide £ [REDACTED] of matched funding, representing [REDACTED] of the overall budget.

All matched funding will be expended in the host country.

Q9b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

£ [REDACTED]

Q9c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

The matched funding pledged from project partners will be released if the Darwin application is successful, i.e. if funding is obtained for the two project leaders. If no funding is found for the project leaders, the project will not be able to go ahead.

Section 4 - Project need

Q10. The need that the project is trying to address

Please describe evidence of the capability and capacity need your project is trying to address with reference to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. For example, how have you identified the need? Why should the need be addressed or what will be the value to the country?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the need (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

Tanzania has the largest proportion of land protected of any African country (UNEP-WCMC et al., 2018). Tanzania's commitment to conservation means it is still one of the world's most biodiverse countries, particularly for large mammals (Foley et al., 2014). These include what is thought to be Africa's largest remaining number of wild lions (Bauer et al., 2016), and significant populations of focal species for the Convention on Migratory Species, including African elephant, African wild dog, cheetah, and giraffe (TAWIRI, 2016). However, effective management of these Protected Areas (PAs) is limited by a lack of information on the country's wildlife populations and the threats they are facing (TAWIRI, 2016).

Since 2017, Lion Landscapes has been involved in carrying out large carnivore assessments in two of Africa's most important wilderness areas, Tanzania's Ruaha-Rungwa and Selous-Nyerere landscapes. Both are carnivore strongholds, with the latter believed to host Africa's largest population of endangered wild dog (Woodroffe et al., 2020). During these efforts, we developed close collaborations with PA management authorities (TAWA, TANAPA), the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), and the University of Dar es Salaam (UoDS). Through these, we have noted that knowledge and capacity gaps are especially significant with regards to large carnivore population research, conservation, and management. There is little knowledge on methods that can be employed to assess large carnivore populations, and understand their threats and management needs. We also noted a lack of collaboration between the country's governmental research institutions and PA management authorities, which further hinders effective conservation.

The identified capacity limitations reflect a continent-wide issue (Leverington et al. 2010), and are acknowledged by Tanzania's research and management institutions: TAWIRI identified problems arising from inadequate management as one of the most important factors affecting lion, leopard, wild dog, and cheetah conservation, and set strategic targets to establish capacity building programs for large carnivore conservation, where possible in tandem with research and monitoring (TAWIRI, 2009, 2016). The Government of Tanzania has therefore identified the need addressed by this project as a key national biodiversity conservation priority. If PA management authorities are equipped with the requisite skills and

resources, they will be able to assess and monitor species, implement actions to mitigate identified threats, and establish regular monitoring to evaluate interventions and identify emerging threats. Such evidence-based management is critical for efforts to halt population declines and range reductions (Sutherland et al. 2004).

If left unaddressed, these capacity gaps also pose a substantial threat to wider poverty reduction efforts. Large carnivores play a central role in regulating ecosystem structure and function (Atkins et al., 2019), and their loss can therefore have profound consequences for wider biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services (Ripple et al., 2014). Furthermore, wildlife tourism is an important generator of income and livelihoods in Tanzania (Tanzaniainvest.com), and large carnivores are an important factor attracting international tourists to Africa (Okello, 2008; Macdonald et al. 2017). Population declines resulting from ineffective management of these species will therefore imperil an important source of income and livelihoods for the country.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q11. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q11a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q11b. National and International Policy Alignment

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

The project will contribute significantly to the Strategic Goals outlined in Tanzania's NBSAP (2015), which are drawn directly from the CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010):

- Improve the status of biodiversity (SG-C), by empowering management authorities to manage species requiring special attention for long-term sustainability (Target 12).
- Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services (SG-D), through activities in MBOMIPA WMA.
- Enhance implementation of scientific knowledge (SG-E), by improving capacity within local communities and government units to record and disseminate scientific information relating to wildlife.

The project will also help support the delivery of multiple adaptation activities identified in the country's National Adaptation Plan (NAP; 2007), by:

- Providing much-needed information to inform wildlife management policy to ensure conservation of wildlife resources.
- Contributing to the development of migratory corridors and buffer zones for wildlife species.
- Supporting implementation of Community Based Management programmes of wildlife management areas, through activities in MBOMIPA WMA.
- Enhancing capacity building on wildlife management for sustainable development, by delivering training to PA management authorities.
- Developing and implementing management plans for protected and conserved areas.

The project will help pursue the NDC (2021) of promoting sustainable tourism, and will address research and capacity gaps identified in TAWIRI's Lion & Leopard (2006) and Cheetah & African Wild Dog (2006) Conservation Action Plans, TAWIRI's Priority Areas for Research (2012), and COSTECH'S Research Priorities (2016).

The project will provide information on and improve conservation capacity for two CMS species (cheetah and African wild dog), while collecting data on two others (African elephant, giraffe), and will contribute to the joint CITES-CMS African

Carnivores Initiative and CITES, CMS & IUCN CSG's African lion programme.

The project will also contribute towards Goal 15 of the SDGs (2010), Life on Land, particularly in support of Target 15.5.

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

Q12. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project?
- Justification of your proposed approach, and how you will undertake the work (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.).
- What practical elements will be included to embed new capabilities?

This project will achieve our intended Outcome (see Q15) by developing applied research, monitoring, and training activities targeting two globally-important large populations, Ruaha-Rungwa and Selous-Nyerere, and the corridors connecting them. This will help contribute towards our intended Impact (securing large carnivore populations in Tanzania so these can contribute to long-term poverty reduction) by providing organisations and individuals in key positions with the skills, tools, and information required to achieve this.

At each site, we will train and deploy a fully-Tanzanian large carnivore research & monitoring team. This effort will be used as a platform to deliver training on large carnivore research and monitoring techniques – and how these can be used to guide population management – to Tanzanian students, researchers, and wildlife officials from a number of partners and conservation stakeholders (including: TAWA, TAWIRI, TANAPA, UoDS, Lion Landscapes, STEP). Training will be provided in a range of modern field techniques (camera trapping, sign-based surveys, demographic studies, population assessment survey design, monitoring programme design, prey population assessments). Activities in the core programme areas will be complemented by wildlife connectivity surveys, monitoring, and training activities in two wildlife corridors linking these populations (Ruaha-Rungwa – Udzungwa, and Nyerere-Selous – Udzungwa).

To complement field-based training, we will hold analytical training workshops for all participants, as well as host a week-long course on wildlife monitoring for UoDS staff and students, deliver presentations to senior staff at partner HQs, and work together with PA management to collaboratively develop large carnivore conservation strategies for the target PAs. Finally, to increase in-country research capacity, data collected through these activities will be used by Tanzanian postgraduate students from the UoDS Masters and PhD projects, under the co-supervision of the Project Leaders.

Our project sites were chosen as they host some of the continent's most important large carnivore populations, and because PA management have expressed eagerness in partnering to implement the proposed activities. Thus, the programme will develop long-term in-country capacity, strengthening Tanzania's ability to successfully conserve its large carnivore populations, while providing provide critical insights into the status of, and threats to, these important populations, which will be used by PA management to inform conservation planning and interventions.

This project design is strongly informed by evidence collected during past activities. Specifically, the proposed work is directly informed by activities carried out by Lion Landscapes at the project sites between 2017 and 2021, alongside TAWIRI, TANAPA, and TAWA. These experiences have highlighted the lack of capacity among our Tanzanian partners to assess, monitor, and understand threats to large carnivore populations, and employ these insights to improve conservation management. During the recent establishment of a partnership with the University of Dar es Salaam, we noted a similar lack of capacity within academic research institutions, with very little knowledge of modern tools and strategies employed to research large carnivore populations.

The planned research and training activities in two high-priority wildlife corridors also build upon past efforts, including work led by STEP as a grantee of the Darwin Initiative (Round 25, project 26-007), and will use follow-up activities identified as urgent by STEP as a platform to build capacity. The corridor work is particularly timely, as it will support Tanzania to fulfil

its recent commitment to carry out corridor assessments at a national scale.

The project will be overseen by two post-doctoral researchers, Dr Paolo Strampelli and Dr Charlotte Searle, based at the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU), at the University of Oxford. This will provide them with the academic platform required to lead the academic supervision and publication writing training aspects of the programme.

The primary responsibilities of the Project Leaders will be the initial establishment and oversight of the field programmes, delivering field and analytical training, co-supervising students, and driving forward the writing and preparation of scientific publications by participants. Frank Lihwa of STEP will lead the wildlife corridor activities. Tanzanian researchers and PA management staff from partner institutions, in collaboration with Lion Landscapes research assistants, will lead the field teams on a day-to-day basis, to maximise capacity building. Project management tools will include workflow charts and task assignments, milestone monitoring, and regular collaborative project reviews among all project partners, to help manage and mitigate risks.

Practical elements to embed new capabilities include most of the activities carried out for the field programmes, including wildlife assessment and monitoring survey design; data collection, management, and analysis; and applications to guide conservation management. All these elements have been successfully trialled with the proposed project partners in 2020 and 2021 by the Project Leaders.

Q13. How will you identify participants?

How did/will you identify and select the participants (individuals and organisations) to benefit from the capability and capacity building activities? What makes these the most suitable participants? How will you ensure that the selection process is fair and transparent?

The main organisations benefitting from the proposed capacity building activities will be TAWIRI, TAWA, TANAPA, and the University of Dar es Salaam.

TAWIRI is mandated to carry out research to help guide management of wildlife populations in Tanzania. Building capacity of TAWIRI researchers will therefore be instrumental in ensuring wildlife population management and conservation prioritisation exercises are evidence-based and well-informed.

TAWA and TANAPA are responsible for the management of wildlife populations in Tanzania. Although TAWA and TANAPA ecologists are responsible for wildlife monitoring and the identification of threats to inform conservation management, both resources and capacity for this are currently lacking. This project will equip staff in the project landscapes with the knowledge and skills necessary to carry out this work going forward, while at the same time improving management of the target populations.

The above organisations will be invited to nominate individuals they believe will benefit most from the training, based on their own individual selection processes and equal opportunities criteria. Nevertheless, we will encourage these organisations to nominate early career researchers, as the project can help support participants to pursue higher education by providing relevant skills and knowledge, supporting applications, and offering access to data and supervision for research projects.

UoDS was selected as a result of a recently formalised partnership through which Lion Landscapes will support Masters and PhD students. Selected students will spend time with field teams collecting data for their research, under the supervision of the Project Leaders. A call for applications will be made, and students will be selected based on their individual interests, skillsets, and interviews with Project Leaders.

Finally, Tanzanian research assistants from LL and STEP will also participate in, and benefit from, the planned capacity building efforts. As both organisations are relatively small, all research assistants will be invited to participate.

Q14. Gender equality

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

As an organisation led by female conservationists, with both CEOs being women, we are acutely aware of the existing gender inequality within the academic and conservation communities, both in the UK and in Tanzania.

Both of Lion Landscape's CEOs are founding members of PRIDE, a collaborative network of women lion conservationists aimed at supporting and helping young female researchers and conservationists in their career paths.

This same ethos is shared by Lion Landscapes, with half of the research assistants employed by the organisation's Tanzania programme being women. Since the organisation's inception, we have been pushing to provide exceptional female candidates with the opportunities and training required to ensure a more gender-equal conservation landscape in Tanzania's future.

We will bring this same initiative in the proposed project, looking to support female candidates whenever possible, and provide them with the tools and skillsets required to reach their full potential. While we will be limited in our decisional power with regard to participants from TAWIRI, TAWA, and TANAPA, based on our past interactions and on the staff positions at the sites we are confident that we should be able to achieve strong female representation. In addition, we will support strong female candidates from the UoDS, and the proposed work will build capacity of Lion Landscapes' and STEP's numerous female research assistants.

Q15. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to in-country capability and capacity will deliver for both biodiversity and poverty reduction. You should identify what will change (the Outcome) and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

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

Our intended Outcome is for the project to lead to significantly strengthened capacity amongst Tanzanian research institutions and Protected Area (PA) management authorities to conserve and manage large carnivore populations in Tanzania, alongside an improved long-term conservation outlook for two of Africa's most important large carnivore populations. This will be achieved by providing relevant Tanzanian institutions, organisations, and future researchers and conservationists with the resources, skills, and support required to tackle the country's growing biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction challenges.

In the short term, the beneficiaries will be the Tanzanian researchers and conservationists working with TAWIRI, TAWA & TANAPA, UoDS students, and Lion Landscapes and STEP research assistants, who will all participate in the capacity building activities. Participating individuals will be equipped with improved skills and knowledge to better achieve their work goals, and opportunities to pursue further education and publish research.

Participating organisations will benefit through increased overall capacity, especially as individual participants progress within their organisations and are able to in turn share skills and lessons learnt with more junior members. We also expect longer term benefits for areas outside of the project's scope, as individual participants export the knowledge and skills received to other important sites across the country. At the individual PA level, the collaborative development of long-term monitoring and conservation plans for the study landscapes will equip participating institutions with a roadmap for how to effectively apply their newly developed skills and knowledge to achieve conservation goals.

Most poverty reduction benefits will be observed in the longer-term, and will be more indirect, although equally strong. The most immediate effects will be felt in MBOMIPA WMA, the area where most proposed activities in the Ruaha-Rungwa landscape will be carried out. Like all WMAs in Tanzania, MBOMIPA is a community-managed PA. However, while rich in biodiversity and having high potential for revenue generation through photographic tourism, it has failed to attract investors in recent years. This had led to a lack of financial benefits for participating communities (22 villages, 18000 households). Our proposed work will bring direct financial benefits for 25 households depending on MBOMIPA Village Game Scouts, who will participate in data collection. In the longer term, we hope that the attention resulting from the dissemination of findings from MBOMIPA will attract investors, leading to long-term poverty reduction for participating communities.

More broadly, Tanzania is the country currently experiencing the highest rate of forest loss and habitat conversion in Africa, as well as high levels of habitat degradation, even with PAs. The current lack of in-country capacity means many management interventions are not evidence-based. This may jeopardise the country's PAs, and in turn the country's ability to maintain tourism income and job provisions, impacting both local and national development. With the tourist industry accounting for over 10% of Tanzania's GDP, delayed or misinformed wildlife management interventions thus has the potential to significantly impact the country's poverty reduction goals. Finally, effective provision of ecosystem services will also be impacted by an inability to guarantee healthy wildlife communities.

Q16. Exit Strategy

How will the built capability and capacity be maintained in-country? How will the new capability and capacity be replicated to strengthen additional future environmental leaders beyond the project? How will the benefits be scaled? Are there any barriers to scaling and if so, how will these be addressed? How will the materials developed during the project be made more widely accessible during and after the project?

The built capability and capacity will be maintained in country, as all participating organisations and individuals are Tanzanian. In particular, the fact that the majority of participants are employed within governmental institutions means it is unlikely they will undergo employment or career changes following training, which would reduce the long-term beneficial impact of the project activities.

We also foresee significant potential for the benefits to scale up across the country, as participants will be encouraged and supported to pass on their new skills to others within their organisations. Because we are working with national institutions rather than organisations limited to the operational landscapes, benefits will be readily and naturally scaled: TAWIRI, TAWA, and TANAPA all have very collaborative organisational structures which result in lateral transfer of skills and intra-organisational collaborations. As a result, we are confident the capacity building efforts will lead to wider organisational benefits beyond the individual recipients. Furthermore, a key role of the Project Leaders will be to support participants from the above organisations to pursue further education if this is their goal, which will further solidify the knowledge and skills developed through the project.

Similarly, while MSc and PhD students will be the primary beneficiaries from UoDS, teaching staff will also attend a week-long training course, allowing capacity to also be passed down to future students. Overall, we believe the project has a strong focus on strengthening future environmental leaders, by delivering training not only to those already working in conservation, wildlife research, and PA management, but also to students. Having long-standing participants in the training deliver training themselves will also help build connections between the different stakeholders, thus promoting the flow of ideas and longer term inter-organisational collaboration.

With regards to the exit strategy, we hope to continue the programme following the expiration of this grant, to continue building capacity and scale-up across sites. Replicating similar efforts across the country would be relatively easy to implement, particularly given our current positive relationships with, and the expected benefits of this project for, participating governmental organisations. As Lion Landscapes will remain active in the country, we will be able to continue such a relationship provided future funding is secured. Nevertheless, we believe the structure of the proposed project and its capacity building components would lead to strong, transferrable benefits even if additional future funding were not to be secured.

Materials developed during the project will be made accessible to stakeholders in a variety of ways. All data collected will be shared with project partners, and beneficiaries of the training will hold presentations at their respective headquarters. All training material developed will also be shared with all project partners, to allow for additional future intra-organisational training. As the Project Leaders will be based at WildCRU, the Tanzanian-led scientific publications resulting from the proposed work will be able to benefit from Oxford's open access scheme. Finally, Tanzanian researchers and officials from the different participating organisations will be supported to present findings at national wildlife conferences.

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

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q17. 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 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	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Because project spending during fieldwork often uses cash, members of field teams could misappropriate funds by overinflating expenses, which would result in inefficient use of the project budget.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	We will mitigate this risk by following the lead partner's established financial management and accounting system, which requires individuals to obtain and file official receipts for all project expenditure and log all expenses in accounting software, where they must be approved by senior staff and reviewed by the organisation's accountant.	Minor
Safeguarding Because fieldwork in remote wildlife areas exposes individuals to potentially dangerous wildlife and restricted access to healthcare, it carries inherent risks to staff safety, and could result in injury or illness.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	We will mitigate this risk by following recommended safety practices in wildlife areas. Adequate food and water, a satellite communication device, and a first aid kit will be carried throughout the project, including rapid test kits and treatment for malaria.	Minor
Delivery Chain Because individuals often wish to advance in their careers over time, participants may switch away from biodiversity conservation careers after participating in the project. This would reduce the project's long-term impact by siphoning off developed capacity from within the participating organisations.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	We will reduce this risk by supporting participants seeking career advancement to pursue higher education opportunities in the field of conservation and wildlife management, including by providing supervision and data. This will encourage participants to remain in conservation and enable them to advance further in the field.	Minor

Risk 4	Severe	Rare	Major	This risk is reduced by the project leaders having successfully received clearance for related work in both of the proposed project sites in previous years. One of the institutions responsible is also an organisational partner, and will be met with prior to the permit application process to approve the application.	Major
Risk 5	Major	Unlikely	Major	We will reduce this risk by ensuring monitoring plans are developed through a highly collaborative process, engaging with both senior staff responsible for allocating funds and staff responsible for carrying out the activities on-the-ground. This will ensure the plans are realistic and supported at all levels within the participating organisations.	Major
Risk 6	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	This risk will be reduced by having project vehicles regularly serviced and maintained by high quality mechanics. Minor issues will be repaired when they arise, to avoid escalation into significant issues. As a result, complete breakdown is highly unlikely.	Minor

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q18. 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, linking them to your Outputs. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project ready for upload on Flexi-Grant.

[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.

[R28-Darwin-Initiative-Capability-and-Capacity-Implementation-Timetable-Template](#)
06/12/2021
21:31:46
docx 28.94 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q19. 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 [Financial Guidance](#)).

The project leaders (Paolo Strampelli & Charlotte Searle) will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation throughout the project, and will dedicate 15% of their time to these activities. This equates to £[REDACTED] over the two year project, which represents [REDACTED] of the total project budget and [REDACTED] of the budget being sought from the Darwin Initiative.

M&E activities will be informed by the logical framework developed for the project, which is described in this application. At the start of the project period, the project leaders will dedicate one week to developing a detailed M&E plan, based on the logical framework outlined here and informed by any recent developments. Systematic monitoring will be carried out on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis, alongside reporting activities.

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	140

Section 10 - Indicators of Success

Q20. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how will you show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

See the [Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance](#), and internet resources, for advice on SMART indicators and milestones.

Please note that the number of participants in training is not an output, please consider how to measure the success of the training rather than participation in training.

In the table below please outline your Outcome and between 1-4 Outputs. Each statement should have between 2-3 SMART indicators and end target (figure/state/quality) including how you would evidence achievement – i.e. "Means of Verification".

Outcome	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
Strengthened capacity amongst Tanzanian research institutions and PA management to conserve and manage large carnivore populations in southern Tanzania, alongside improved conservation outlook for two of Africa's most important populations	0.1 Overall number of scientific publications on large carnivore research and conservation by Tanzanian submitted for publication since 2020 increases by at least 50% by the end of Year 2	0.1 Journal confirmation emails and Google Scholar search 0.2 Signed letter presenting the relevant statistics provided by UoDS senior faculty staff member
	0.2 Number of Masters and PhD students carrying out research projects on large carnivore conservation management at the UoDS increased by at least 50% by the end of Year 2 compared to the start of Year 2	0.3 Short knowledge surveys distributed to relevant TAWA and TANAPA ecologists at the start of Year 1 and end of Year 2; must show an increase in at least 50% in correct responses if overall correct response rate was <70% in the first survey
	0.3 Knowledge on large carnivore population assessment and research methods among TAWA and TANAPA Ecologist in Ruaha-Rungwa and Selous-Nyerere, and participating TAWIRI researchers, considerably increased by the end of Year 2	0.4 Short knowledge surveys distributed to UoDS students and staff participating in week-long training session at the UoDS must show an increase in at least 50% in correct responses if overall correct response rate was <70% in the first survey
	0.4 Knowledge on wildlife monitoring methods among UoDS Zoology students (BSc and MSc) and staff increased by at least 50% by the end of Year 2 compared to the start of Year 2	0.5 Large carnivore population management strategies to be shared
	0.5 Research findings incorporated in respective PA management strategies by TAWA and TANAPA in relevant PAs in Selous-Nyerere and Ruaha-Rungwa by the end of Year 2	

Output 1

Improved skills and knowledge among Tanzanian PA management authorities, research institutions, and NGOs to assess and monitor large carnivore populations, including through the ability to carry out wildlife corridor assessments

1.1. Two TAWIRI researchers, ten TAWA/TANAPA Ecologists, and five LL research assistants (at least 30% women) receive in-depth training in field methods large carnivore for population assessment & monitoring, and wildlife corridors assessments, across Years 1 and 2

1.1 Co-authorship of all those participating in the field teams on all subsequent reports and scientific publications

1.2 Training course attendance certificates

1.3 Meeting minutes, signed by all participants

1.4 Training course attendance certificate

1.2 Two TAWIRI researchers, ten TAWA/TANAPA Ecologists, and five LL research assistants (at least 30% women) attend a 1-week training workshop on the analysis of the above data and in applications to identify threats inform population management (one workshop each year, in both Year 1 and 2)

1.3 Senior TAWA & TANAPA PA Managers in Ruaha-Rungwa and Selous-Nyerere are made aware of how findings can be used to inform PA management strategies, by attending a day-long meeting at TAWA & TANAPA HQs in Year 2

1.4. Two additional TAWA ecologists (50% women) receive training in large carnivore monitoring field skills by attending the week-long training in field skills in MBOMIPA WMA in Year 2

Output 2

Improved skills and knowledge among young Tanzanian academic researchers on how to study, monitor, and secure large carnivore populations in Tanzania

2.1 Four Master students and one PhD student from the UoDS (at least 50% women) successfully undertake their degrees with a specific focus on large carnivore research, monitoring, and conservation (2 Master students register in Year 1, 2 Master students and one PhD student register in Year 2)

2.1 University registration certificate & research project plan co-signed by student, Project Leader, and UoDS supervisor

2.2 Training course attendance certificates

2.3 Training course attendance certificates

2.2 Ten additional UoDS students (at least 50% women) and two staff (at least 50% women) receive training in large carnivore monitoring field techniques by attending the week-long training in field skills in MBOMIPA WMA in Year 2

2.3 50+ BSc and Masters students (at least 50% women), and 5+ faculty staff (at least 50% women) receive training in wildlife monitoring techniques by attending a week-long training session at the UoDS in Year 2

Output 3

Improved knowledge on the status of, and threats to, large carnivore populations in two globally-important conservation areas is available to the scientific/conservation community and is employed to improve their management

3.1 Summary report on findings of field project in Ruaha-Rungwa and Selous-Nyerere drafted and shared with relevant PA management authorities at the end of Year 2

3.2 Day-long meeting held with senior management of each PA in Ruaha-Rungwa to collaboratively draft a large carnivore conservation strategy based on the above findings

3.3 Findings shared with the wider public through the submission of at least five scientific papers, to be lead or co-lead by TAWIRI, TANAPA, TAWA, and Tanzanian LL research assistants, in open access journals

3.1 Findings report

3.2 Meeting minutes, signed by all participants

3.3 Journal confirmation emails

Output 4

Improved knowledge by all relevant stakeholders of the status, threats to, and functional connectivity of corridors linking these landscapes (Ruaha-Rungwa – Udzungwa & Nyerere-Selous – Udzungwa)

4.1 Collaborative corridor assessments and preliminary data analyses are carried out in both corridors of interest at the start of Year 2

4.2 Findings are shared with relevant stakeholders, by the end of the project, through the production of a final report by the end of Year 2

4.1. Preliminary field report, signed by all participants, for both corridor surveys

4.2 Final report

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.

1.1 Establishment of one full-time large carnivore research & monitoring team in MBOMIPA WMA and Ruaha NP in Ruaha-Rungwa, and one in Selous GR and Nyerere NP in Selous-Nyerere, to carry out large carnivore research and monitoring for the duration of the project. Tanzanian TAWIRI, TAWA, TANAPA, and LL staff will lead the data collection for both, under the supervision of the Project Leader. Data will be collected, and training will be provided, in survey & monitoring programme design, camera trapping, sign-based surveys, demographic surveys, threats identification, and prey population assessments

1.2 Analytical training workshops held to train participants in 1.1 on how to employ the data collected to monitor populations, identify threats, and strengthen management

1.3 A series of meetings are held by the Project Leader, TAWIRI researchers, TAWA & TANAPA Ecologists with TAWA/TANAPA PA Managers at each PA in the study sites, and large carnivore monitoring strategies for each are collaboratively developed

1.4 Week-long intensive training session in field methods is held in MBOMIPA WMA by the Project Leader for additional TAWA ecologists and UoDS students & staff

1.5 Write-up of key findings in the form of findings reports & up to five scientific publications, to be collaboratively led by the Project Leader and TAWIRI, TANAPA, and TAWA staff

2.1 Data collected by the field teams is made available to four Master students and one PhD student from the UoDS over the course of the project's lifetime, under the co-supervision of the Project Leader. Students will also be invited to join the field research & monitoring teams to collect their own supplemental data

2.2 Week-long intensive training session in field methods is held in MBOMIPA WMA by the Project Leader for additional TAWA ecologists and UoDS students & staff (same as 1.4)

2.3 Week-long course on the fundamentals of wildlife monitoring is held by the Project Leader at the UoDS for BSc and MSc Masters and faculty staff

2.4 Establishment of one full-time large carnivore research & monitoring team in MBOMIPA WMA and Ruaha NP in Ruaha-Rungwa, and one in Selous GR and Nyerere NP in Selous-Nyerere, to carry out large carnivore research and monitoring for the duration of the project. Tanzanian TAWIRI, TAWA, TANAPA, and LL staff will lead the data collection for both, under the supervision of the Project Leader. Data will be collected, and training will be provided, in survey & monitoring programme design, camera trapping, sign-based surveys, demographic surveys, threats identification, and prey population assessments (same as 1.1)

3.1 Write-up of key findings in the form of findings reports & up to five scientific publications, to be collaboratively led by the Project Leader and TAWIRI, TANAPA, and TAWA staff (same as 1.5)

3.2 A series of meetings are held by the Project Leader, TAWIRI researchers, TAWA & TANAPA Ecologists with TAWA/TANAPA PA Managers at each PA in the study sites, and large carnivore monitoring strategies for each are collaboratively developed (same as 1.3)

4.1 Collaborative functional connectivity assessment survey and training in the Ruaha-Rungwa – Udzungwa wildlife corridor, to be carried out by LL, STEP, TANAPA, and TAWIRI, using a combination of sign-based, questionnaire, and camera trapping methods, followed by analysis of data and collaborative write-up of preliminary & final findings report

4.2 Collaborative functional connectivity assessment survey and training in the Ruaha-Rungwa – Udzungwa wildlife corridor, to be carried out by LL, STEP, TANAPA, and TAWIRI, using a combination of sign-based, questionnaire, and camera trapping methods, followed by analysis of data and collaborative write-up of preliminary & final findings report

Important Assumptions:

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

- DI funding will be secured to cover salaries of the project leaders
- Necessary research clearance will be granted for the project activities
- None of the participating organisations withdraw their support

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q21. 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 there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

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

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

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

 [DIR28CC-1121 Budget-over-£100K-Aug21-Final-MAST](#)
ER
 06/12/2021
 21:58:23
 xlsx 76.79 KB

Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This project builds on existing work being carried out in the Selous-Nyerere landscape by Lion Landscapes, in collaboration with TAWA, TANAPA, TAWIRI, and FZS, with funding from the Lion Recovery Fund and National Geographic Society.

The ongoing research project aims to carry out preliminary investigations into the status and ecology of large carnivores in the Selous-Nyerere ecosystem, while providing initial capacity-building training in survey design, data collection and analysis to Tanzanian researchers and management staff from TAWIRI, TANAPA, and TAWA. The proposed project is an extension and scaling-up of this ongoing project to include a second site (Ruaha-Rungwa) and corridors linking the two sites, with a corresponding increase in capability- and capacity-building impact. The field activities of the proposed project, which will act as a platform for the capacity building, will be informed by findings of this ongoing work, to ensure they address urgent conservation questions and improve management of study populations in addition to fulfilling their capacity-building goals.

The fact that the proposed project builds upon past work with organisations we have successfully collaborated with before, and in areas the Project Leaders are familiar with, means we are confident that we will be successful in achieving the desired Outputs.

Q22b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

No

Q23. 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.

We are planning to spend £ [redacted] of the requested Darwin funding on camera traps ([redacted] of the total budget request) to carry out connectivity assessments and training in the Ruaha-Rungwa – Udzungwa and Nyerere-Selous – Udzungwa corridors. Following project completion, if additional funding is found to scale-up the project to other areas the camera traps will keep being employed for this work. Otherwise, the camera traps will be equally divided between TAWA, TANAPA, Lion Landscapes and STEP, to facilitate future wildlife monitoring in the core study areas and corridors.

Q24. Value for Money

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

The total budget is £ [redacted] over two years, and we are looking to raise £ [redacted] ([redacted] of this from the Darwin Initiative). The funding sought will enable the project to employ two Project Leaders, who will be responsible for managing and implementing the project (including: setting up and overseeing field programmes and training activities, delivering all

analytical training including workshops, co-supervising students, supporting applications for further education, and mentoring participants to publish research). As such, the project is critically dependent on securing this funding.

We will obtain the remaining £ [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]) internally and from project partners; we have received statements of support from both STEP and FZS, and we have already allocated the required internal funds. TAWIRI, TAWA, and TANAPA have all expressed support for the training programme as organisational participants, and willingness to ensure insights are directly employed to inform and strengthen management in the project sites.

This application therefore represents great value for money for the Darwin Initiative: thanks to these partnerships, the funding requested will allow the achievement of a significantly greater range of activities and outputs than would normally be possible through an investment of this size.

Ultimately, support for this work will significantly improve African conservation management and research capacity in one of the continent's most biodiversity-rich countries, while substantially advancing knowledge of critically-important large carnivore populations to better inform their conservation. In doing so, the project will contribute to long-term poverty reduction, by promoting tourism income and livelihoods and helping to maintain ecosystem function.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q25. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

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

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

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

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

Lion Landscapes have developed an in-depth safeguarding policy (attached) to protect its staff from bullying, sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse, and intimidation. This includes clear guidelines for dealing with complaints and reports,

including for enquiry processes which are set in motion following any such complaint or report.

All our partners have similar policies. Being para-statal organisations, TAWIRI, TAWA, and TANAPA all have thorough policies in place. FZS and STEP have also confirmed they have similar 'Code of Conducts' to address the above issues, and protect its employees and collaborators in the workplace.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q26. 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.

No

If no, why not?

We did not contact the British High Commission in Tanzania for this project, due to lack of time. In the past years, however, Lion Landscapes has been in contact with the High Commission regarding similar projects, and multiple members aware of the High Commission are aware of the organisation's work.

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q27. 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?
Paolo Strampelli	Project Leader	100	Checked
Charlotte Searle	Co-Project Leader	100	Checked
Frank Lihwa	Assistant Director and Protection Manager at STEP, leader of wildlife corridor functional connectivity assessments	50	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked





Do you require more fields?

No

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.

 [DIR28CC-1121 CVs and job descriptions](#)
 06/12/2021
 21:59:20
 pdf 567.43 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q28. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), 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: Lion Landscapes

Website address: <https://www.lionlandscapes.org/>

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Lion Landscapes was the first organisation to work on large carnivore conservation and human-carnivore conflict mitigation in southern Tanzania. Over the years, we have developed strong partnerships with all the listed partners, and the proposed work is the culmination of past efforts. As a result, Lion Landscapes is uniquely positioned – in terms of knowledge, capacity, and experience – to be able to successfully deliver the intended conservation change.

The Project Leaders, Dr. Paolo Strampelli and Dr. Charlotte Searle, have been working in the project sites since 2017. The proposed work is a direct continuation of their PhD research, carried out in collaboration with Lion Landscapes, and of follow-up capacity building work carried out in both 2020 and 2021. During this time, they developed important professional relationships with all key stakeholders, without which such a project would not be possible. In addition, they were able to identify which capacity shortcomings are most hindering conservation success in the country, ensuring that the proposed work will have the strongest possible impact. Their knowledge of the host country and the project sites, combined with their relationships with key players in partner organisations, makes us confident in their ability to successfully deliver this ambitious

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board No

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

Have you provided a cover letter? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU)

Website address: <https://www.wildcru.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? WildCRU will be a key project partner in the proposed work. WildCRU brings decades of experiences in both wildlife conservation research and training of researchers and conservationists in developing countries.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): WildCRU has been involved with research and capacity building in Tanzania for many years. Furthermore, the proposed work is a natural continuation of the Project Leaders' DPhils, which took place at WildCRU between 2016 and 2021. During this time, WildCRU forged important links with all project partners, including TAWIRI, TANAPA, TAWA, TANAPA, FZS, and STEP. The proposed work will further strengthen these links and foster collaborations between these organisations.

The Project Leaders being based at WildCRU will allow them to benefit from the organisation's extensive collective experience in engagement and teaching activities, many of which have taken place in Africa, which will help inform the project activities. WildCRU will also play a significant role in supporting the wider dissemination of the project's research findings – many of which will be led by Tanzanian participants – to a wider international audience, by enabling the scientific outputs to be published through Oxford's Open Access scheme.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

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

2. Partner Name: Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA)

Website address: <https://www.tawa.go.tz/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) is an autonomous public institution that is responsible for undertaking the administration and sustainable management of wildlife resource and biodiversity conservation outside National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area, over a total area a 170,000 km².

TAWA being a project partner ensures that the capacity building carried out will take place upon a platform of research and monitoring activities which can directly inform the management of the Protected Areas (PAs) in which they are carried. The proposed work will allow TAWA to carry out much-needed research and monitoring activities which would not be possible without these collaborations and this support.

TAWA have collaborated with Lion Landscapes in Selous-Nyerere since 2020, and the proposed work is informed by these past successful collaborations.

TAWA will be a primary recipient of the capacity building initiatives, with its Ecologists in the target PAs benefitting from the training activities. At the same time, TAWA has committed to employing the findings of this research to inform its PA management, and collaborative large carnivore conservation strategies will be developed for populations in Selous GR during the lifetime of the project.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

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

3. Partner Name: Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) Tanzania

Website address: <https://fzs.org/en/projects/tanzania/nyerere-national-park-and-selous-game-reserve/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(Max 200 words)

The Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) will be a key project partner in Selous-Nyerere.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

FZS Tanzania has a long-standing presence in Selous-Nyerere: the organisation has been providing technical and logistical support to TAWA in Selous Game Reserve since 2012, and to TANAPA in Nyerere National Park since its establishment in 2019. Since 2017, FZS has been one of the partner organisations responsible for implementing the Selous Ecosystem Conservation and Development Program (SECAD) – a joint initiative of the governments of Tanzania and Germany, with the objective of strengthening the management and protection of Selous.

As such, FZS will play a key role in supporting project activities in the Selous-Nyerere landscape, in continuation of the support they have been providing to Lion Landscapes' ongoing research and capacity-building work in the landscape since 2020. This will include providing access to mechanics for vehicle maintenance; distributing field allowances to TANAPA and TAWA training participants; assisting with the provision of field supplies; providing in-kind accommodation to project members when required; and providing other logistical support on an ad-hoc basis.

International/In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget:

£ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP)

Website address:

<https://stzelephants.or.tz/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

The Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP) will be a key project partner, particularly for the connectivity assessments and wildlife monitoring in MBOMIPA Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

STEP have extensive experience in connectivity assessment: CEO Dr Trevor Jones has previously documented elephant corridors between Udzungwa and Selous, and led the first national assessment of wildlife corridors in 2008. They are also already active in the two corridors which this project aims to assess. As such, STEP will provide both expertise and staff for the planned corridor assessments. Furthermore, the proposed work is a direct continuation of a previous DI (Round 25, project 26-007), with the proposed activities being identified as the required further work building upon this effort.

STEP also play a critical role in supporting management and anti-poaching efforts in MBOMIPA WMA in Ruaha-Rungwa: they have been supporting and training Village Game Scouts here since 2018, and signed a three year MOU to continue this work in 2020. This means they are well equipped to support training activities in MBOMIPA, by providing logistical support and participating in the delivery of training. STEP will also employ research findings to inform protection in the WMA, in close collaboration with Village Game Scouts.

International/In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget:

£ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?

Yes

5. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

No Response

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner

International
 In-country

Allocated budget:

£0.00

Represented on the Project Board

Yes
 No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00





Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? 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 and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [DIR28CC-1121 Letters of support](#)
 06/12/2021
 22:09:33
 pdf 1.13 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q29. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

No

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

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 2020

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded? Lion Landscapes is funded through grants from organisations such as The Nature Conservancy, Tusk Trust, the Lion Recovery Fund, Band Foundation, IUCN as well as philanthropic donations from organisations and individuals.

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

Aims Our aim is to empower people to gain meaningful value from wildlife conservation enabling better coexistence and helping to support healthy landscapes. Our approach works to stop the loss of large carnivores, reduce the cost of wildlife presence and unlock the value of living with wildlife, especially for local communities.

Activities In each Lion Landscapes site, we design and implement appropriate solutions to reduce threats to lions and other wildlife. We incentivise conservation by increasing the value of wildlife presence to local communities. And we set up strong research, monitoring and evaluation to inform our conservation activities and those of partners.

Achievements

- Reduced lion killing by 80% at our sites
- Prevented >100 illegal lion hunts
- Funded over 40 full-time scholarships
- Delivered wildlife-related benefits to over 250,000 people
- Carried out baseline large carnivore assessments for both Selous-Nyerere and Ruaha-Rungwa
- Provided initial training in large carnivore monitoring to TAWA/TANAPA/TAWIRI staff in Selous GR

Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the lead partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract/Project 1 Title IUCN SOS / Ruaha Carnivore Project: Reducing human-carnivore conflict, empowering communities and informing conservation planning in Tanzania's Ruaha landscape

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [REDACTED] EUR / Project budget [REDACTED] EUR

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

Role of organisation in project Project lead

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project This project does two main things: reduces the damage caused by carnivores by fortifying livestock enclosures, and provides tangible benefits to local communities as a direct result of wildlife presence. These actions reduce depredation on livestock, provide significant improvements in healthcare, education and veterinary medicine, improve household economic security in this poverty-stricken area, improve attitudes towards conservation and reduce the killing of large carnivores and other wildlife.

The project also provides landscape-level data on carnivore presence in order to inform conservation planning.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) Remco van Merm, [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title Lion Recovery Fund / 'The Coexistence Co-op'

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [REDACTED] USD

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

Role of organisation in project Lead Organisation. The Coexistence Co-op represents a partnership between Lion Landscapes and The Peregrine Fund (PF), working in close collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and other land managers and livestock owners in Laikipia, Kenya.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project The Coexistence Co-op is a holistic education, training and conflict management program designed to address the shared goals of reducing livestock lost to large carnivores and stopping the resultant use of highly toxic pesticides to kill problem carnivores, and that indiscriminately poison critically endangered vultures.

Our team carried out Community Coexistence Training for 1,500 people (total), predator-proofed 660 boma's and trained and supported 55 Lion Rangers, 14 interventions from trainees to prevent their communities from poisoning wildlife and Lion Rangers responded to 291 incidences of livestock depredation.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) Peter Lindsey, [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title Lion Recovery Fund / Investigating lion distribution and conservation threats in Tanzania's Selous landscape

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [REDACTED] USD

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

Role of organisation in project Project Lead

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

This initial 2-year phase of this long-term project in the Selous-Nyerere landscape has two overarching objectives:

1. To use spoor transects and camera-trapping to provide the first detailed, robust data on the ecology and distribution of large carnivores in Selous-Nyerere, while providing initial training to TAWA, TAWIRI and TANAPA staff on large carnivore research and monitoring techniques.
2. To understand local perceptions of human-carnivore conflict in communities around Selous, and to implement appropriate strategies to improve the cost-benefit ratio of lion presence in at least 4 targeted villages by the end of 2021.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) Peter Lindsey, [REDACTED]

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts (or other financial evidence - see Financial Guidance)?

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

No

If no, please provide details.

Lion Landscapes has only been registered as the current Charity for just over one year. Prior to this, we did not require audited accounts.

Section 17 - Certification

Q30. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Lion Landscapes

I apply for a grant of

£199,941.00

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




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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, 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 (or other financial evidence - see Financial Guidance) are also enclosed.





Checked





Name Charlotte Searle

Position in the organisation Senior Researcher

Signature (please upload e-signature)
 [CS signature](#)
 06/12/2021
 22:19:50
 png 76.66 KB

Date 06 December 2021**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

 [DIR28CC-1121 Letter on financial evidence](#)
 06/12/2021
 22:21:29
 pdf 34.51 KB**Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF**

 [Lion Landscapes Code of Conduct 2021](#)
 06/12/2021
 22:20:46
 pdf 201.44 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “Darwin Initiative Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Supplementary Guidance for Capability & Capacity Projects”, “Risk Management 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
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 27, 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 28, 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 25.	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 other financial evidence – see Financial Guidance), 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).