



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



 **UK International
Development**
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Darwin Initiative Innovation Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

It is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

- Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DARNV018
Project title	Wildlife Credits: Launching a Conservation Performance Payments Scheme in Tanzania
Country/ies	Tanzania
Lead Partner	WWF UK
Project partner(s)	WWF Tanzania
Darwin Initiative grant value	£193,976
Start/end dates of project	01 May 2023 to 31 October 2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2023 – Mar 2024 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Tanya [REDACTED] (WWF-UK)
Project website/blog/social media	www.wwf.org.uk
Report author(s) and date	Frank [REDACTED], Ilka [REDACTED], Noah [REDACTED], Arabella [REDACTED] and Tanya [REDACTED] 30 April 2024

1. Project summary

Wildlife Credit is among the projects in the Southern Kenya – Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) transboundary landscape. An 18-months pilot project which is being implemented in four villages namely Kitenden, Irkaswa, Kamwanga & Lerang’wa in the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (WMA) along the Kitenden Corridor. The project is funded by the Darwin Biodiversity Challenge Fund – UK focused on securing the wildlife corridor.

This project aims to protect wildlife and connectivity in Tanzania’s-Kenya Kitenden Corridor, the last remaining connection between Kilimanjaro National Park, in Tanzania and Amboseli National Park in Kenya among other ecosystems including Arusha National Park, through a scalable conservation performance payment model - Wildlife Credits. It provides a new avenue for global stakeholders of wildlife conservation, to share the costs of protecting and living alongside wildlife with the communities at the forefront of conservation. A locally suitable model will be co-designed with communities and stakeholders, with an AI Dashboard to measure key performance indicators.

This project is building on WWF's Wildlife Credits Model that is being piloted in Namibia and one key intervention is the need for a performance dashboard for monitoring and determining payments with all stakeholders to generate buy-in and sustainability. WWF-Kenya also performed a validation pilot, where input from stakeholders was that KPIs on species presence and land-use are more realistic than on HWC. Lessons from both Namibia and Kenya, alongside other biodiversity credits and impact investment schemes, are being integrated in the approach being taken in Tanzania.

The Wildlife Credits Model is based on 4 guiding principles that this project will employ: 1) Transparency; 2) Accountability; 3) Inclusion; 4) Co-creation.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

WWF-UK is supporting WWF Tanzania, in coordinating and managing the project, and is providing input on technical aspects of the project including M&E and grievance mechanisms. The project team is strongly supported by WWF's Global Coordinator for Biodiversity and Wildlife Credits, who is hosted by WWF Germany. The project team meets regularly, up to twice a month, to discuss progress, plan project activities and track expenditure. In addition, the team meets regularly with the WWF-K team who are piloting the use of Wildlife Credits in the Mara region of Southern Kenya. This ensures alignment in both pilots which will facilitate successful scale up within the broader SOKNOT (Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania) transboundary landscape.

The main project stakeholder in this pilot is Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA). With other stakeholders, namely:

The Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium (CWMAC) serves as the primary overseers of all WMAs in Tanzania. They focus on capacity building for EWMA and are committed to supporting Activity 3.1 in Year 2.

The Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) provides backing to the project by offering training in monitoring techniques and assisting with data collection and validation. They hold responsibility for overseeing all wildlife activities outside of national parks.

Kilimanjaro National Parks Authority (KINAPA) collaborates closely with EWMA, contributing to patrols and granting permission for the installation of camera traps. They have provided logistical support, including the allocation of strategic locations for camera trap installation and the implementation of a Systematic Camera Trap Station Points system. This partnership has resulted in tangible outcomes, evidenced by enhanced surveillance and monitoring efforts within the area.

Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) offers support by supplying researchers, GIS experts, and remote sensing data specifically during Camera traps training and installation.

The Longido Government Authority aids our initiative by initially endorsing the project and offering expertise in various areas such as community development, district game oversight, legal matters related to the environment, and community organisation. Additionally, they extend support to the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA) including conflict resolution.

Deloitte Germany - Supporting AI performance monitoring dashboard design.

Local communities contribute by endorsing the project, supplying citizen scientists, sharing information, and mobilising community members to support all facets of the Wildlife Credit Project. This includes engaging in activities such as restoration efforts and establishing governance structures.

3. Project progress

The project has achieved significant milestones, including the establishment of a governance structure, a committee responsible for Wildlife Credit and Rangeland Management, deployment and installation of 36 cameras for data collection, and the enhancement of capacity building for stakeholders.

This includes training 8 (4 males & 4 females) VGS, 3 government staff, EWMA 4 (1 female & 3 Males) staff, and 12 (5 females & 7 males) citizen scientists on SMART techniques and camera trap operations. Additionally, the project has developed a rangeland management plan for EWMA, a multiple land use plan, and an invasive species strategy for the Kitenden Corridor.

The project has established a solid groundwork for the successful implementation of remaining activities in the second year.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

In summary, implementation of project activities is largely on track as per project timetable.

The Wildlife Credits model has been tailored through stakeholder mapping, well-being and governance assessments, and the collation of data on human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and corridor encroachment.

Additionally, four village general assemblies have been convened to co-develop the conservation vision for the Kitenden Corridor. Consultations have been held for co-designing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), baselines, and crafting a monitoring and verification system. Furthermore, consultations are being conducted to determine the preferred payments model of benefits for the communities.

Enabling conditions for performance measurement are being put in place through capacity building sessions on data collection, verification, and performance monitoring, ensuring gender equality. Baselines for KPIs, such as habitat changes and wildlife sightings, are being established through a combination of desk research, remote sensing and field-based data gathering, including the use of SMART technology and camera traps.

The AI Performance Dashboard is being calibrated with the collated data, enabling both 'wildlife custodians' and 'payers' to transparently verify conservation results and calculate performance payments.

The project has achieved significant milestones, including the establishment of a governance structure, deployment and installation of 36 camera traps for data collection, and the enhancement of capacity building for various stakeholders. This includes training VGS, government staff, and citizen scientists on SMART techniques and camera trap operations. Additionally, the project has developed a rangeland management plan for EWMA, a multiple land use plan, and an invasive species strategy for the Kitenden Corridor.

Output 1. Community-led conservation vision for the Wildlife Credits model as applied to the Kitenden Corridor, including pricing and disbursements mechanism, is co-designed with and adopted by communities and stakeholders

- Activity 1.1: Assess context for human-wildlife coexistence and wildlife corridors and habitat, including stakeholder mapping, governance (SAGE or METT) and needs assessments; and establish a Management Committee.

During the reporting period, the project successfully conducted a stakeholder assessment to gather insights and understand the concerns, perspectives, and expectations of the various stakeholders involved in the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA). The findings from this assessment served as a foundation for the development and implementation of a comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy.

This strategy aims to foster inclusive and participatory decision-making processes within the EWMA, ensuring that all stakeholders are actively involved in the Wildlife Credit Pilot project. By addressing stakeholder concerns, promoting collaboration, and creating a sense of ownership and accountability, the project team has worked towards establishing a robust and effective engagement approach.

The engagement strategy emphasises inclusivity, considering the voices and perspectives of Arusha Regional & Longido District Authorities in Arusha, EWMA, NGOs, local government, villages, government agencies like KINAPA, TAWA & Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), tourism companies, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, local and traditional leaders, and the Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium.

By incorporating the insights gained from the stakeholder assessment and implementing the comprehensive engagement strategy, the project team ensures effective decision-making processes that consider the diverse perspectives and interests of all stakeholders involved in the Wildlife Credit Pilot project. This approach contributes to fostering collaboration, accountability, and ownership, establishing a strong foundation for the project's success in the EWMA.

The success of this period is marked by the affirmation of the establishment of the Kitenden Wildlife Corridor Management Committee, which was approved, and interim officials elected. The committee is designed to integrate smoothly within the existing governance architecture of the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA), with a clear mandate to oversee specific duties that relate to the corridor's management and conservation efforts.

A set of comprehensive guidelines have been developed, to direct the committees' operations within the corridor. These guidelines address a spectrum of operational considerations, incorporating the interests and concerns of the local communities, offering clarity on governance and policy matters, and facilitating effective stewardship of the corridor. As a result, these guidelines are poised to be instrumental in achieving sustainable conservation outcomes and the judicious use of the corridor's resources.

In support of the management committee, smaller committees are being assembled. These committees will consist of key stakeholders such as village chairpersons, representatives from the Longido District authority, and members from EWMA, all working collaboratively to support the optimal management of the Kitenden Wildlife Corridor. This multi-tiered governance approach underscores the project's dedication to engaging local communities and authorities, ensuring a participatory conservation model that is inclusive and effective.

- Activity 1.2: Co-develop, through Enduimet WMA villages' assemblies, the conservation vision for the Kitenden Corridor and initiate a locally suitable Wildlife Credits model.

Throughout the reporting period, the Wildlife Credit project undertook several important activities to gain acceptance and support from various stakeholders. These activities included conducting an inception workshop where a total number of 91 people participated, organising meetings with local leaders, engaging with Authorised Associations within the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA), and conducting community consultation meetings. The primary objective of these engagements was to introduce the project and secure the stakeholders' acceptance. These efforts have paved the way for a successful start to the project and ensured a solid foundation for fostering collaboration and effective implementation going forward.

The first major achievement of the project was its unanimous acceptance by the Longido District Council. This milestone was reached through a meeting attended by 83 individuals, including the central management team of the Longido District Council and the District security team, heads of departments, ward councillors, representatives from Enduimet WMA, local leaders from the surrounding four villages, government authorities such as TAWA and TANAPA/KINAPA, and media personnel. The presentation was made by the SOKNOT focal person for Tanzania.

A series of community consultation meetings were conducted in partnership with the District Game Officer, Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA) staff, and local leadership, underpinned by critical inputs from the Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) and the Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), involved. These interactions aimed to integrate community perspectives into the conservation strategy while also establishing a robust set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for use in determining conservation performance and thus calculating performance payments in the form of wildlife credits. Notably, the development of KPIs was a collaborative effort with both WWF offices in Tanzania and Kenya (SOKNOT), and input from WWF Network experts ensuring alignment with the wider objectives shared by the WWF Southern African partners.

These KPIs mark a critical component of the project's accountability framework, allowing for regular assessment of conservation outcomes and community engagement effectiveness. Moreover, they are instrumental in navigating the complex dynamics of human-wildlife interactions within the corridor. To support these KPIs, an all-encompassing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan has been developed. This plan encompasses indicators explicitly chosen to gauge not only the viability of the Wildlife Credit pilot but also the broader conservation impacts such as habitat connectivity, species preservation, corridor protection and the reduction of human-wildlife conflict.

- Activity 1.3: Conduct a multi-stakeholder session to co-design the pricing mechanism, with consideration of factors such as performance categories, HWC types, and Base vs Bonus Payments.

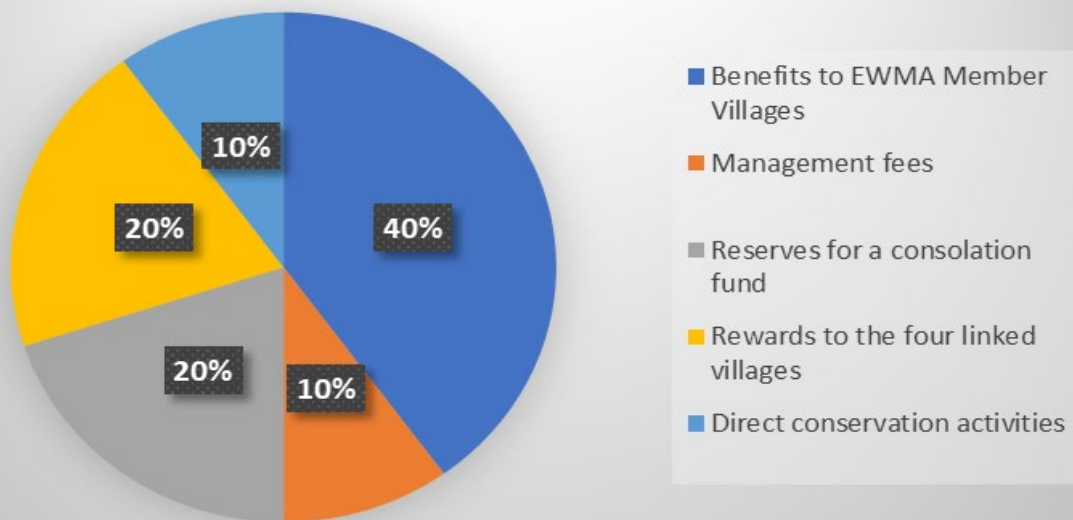
The Performance Payments for Kitenden Corridor has been designed with four main factors that will be utilised to establish the pricing structure. These factors include changes in habitat, the presence of various species, efforts to patrol and prevent/reduce illegal activities, and bonus payments linked to key/relevant species such as elephants, lions, leopards, cheetahs, giraffes, wild dogs, and pangolins.

Furthermore, a workshop focusing on the pricing mechanism was conducted and delivered to stakeholders for their inputs at the district level where the project is currently underway. The stakeholders expressed satisfaction with the modality of pricing. They expressed interest in assessing the value of the credit for activities. This aspect is still under discussion and is set to be finalised in the second year of the project.

- Activity 1.5: Establish a local suitable platform for transparent disbursement of payments and grievance redressals.

The Wildlife Credit system has achieved a milestone with a benefit distribution mechanism that ensures equitable financial returns and support for conservation. The sharing allocation includes 40% to 11 member Villages, 10% for Management fees, 20% for a consolation fund, 20% as rewards to the four villages bordering the corridor, with the final 10% bolstering direct conservation activities.

Benefit Sharing structured allocations



Garnering the crucial endorsement from the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area's Authorised Association represents a significant achievement, marking the successful adoption of a benefit-sharing model that harmonises the economic interests of local stakeholders with the imperative of sustaining wildlife conservation efforts. The approval facilitates the implementation of this model, signifying a key operational advancement in the project.

Output 2. Community led conservation performance measurement is in place within the Kitenden Corridor, supported by increased monitoring capacity and a functioning dashboard.

- Activity 2.1a: Conduct multi-stakeholders capacity development sessions on performance monitoring, ensuring gender equality; and 2.1b determine baselines of KPIs based on available data.

A total of 12 citizen scientists and 8 village Game Scouts have thus far been selected to collect the necessary field data collection and have received training in the following areas: SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool), GPS use, and camera trap deployment and management. At the same time training was provided to stakeholders within the project area (3 government staff and 5 EWMA staff (1 female & 4 Males)), who will be key when this pilot scales up, including relevant government officials, and officials from wildlife conservation bodies like TAWA and TANAPA (Ecologist/GIS and Community Liaison Manager).

The community citizen scientists and Village Game Scouts received training in camera trap and GPS setup, data retrieval, and security measures. They now possess the skills needed to maintain camera traps, ensuring their effectiveness in wildlife monitoring.

Thirty-six camera traps were strategically installed in the Kitenden Corridor Enduimet WMA, guided by vegetation, water sources, and wildlife pathways. These traps are expected to provide valuable biodiversity data, aiding in credit payment calculations and conservation planning. Installation methods included systematic station points using ArcGIS and participatory mapping through key informant interviews.

- Activity 2.2: Collect data (e.g. using SMART and camera traps) on the KPIs to be monitored (e.g. land-use, wildlife presence, habitat status) for performance pricing calculations.

The collection of data is underway and is scheduled to occur every two weeks. The collected data are stored at EWMA and analysed in partnership with WWF's Camera Trap Species experts, under the approval of the District Game Officer of Longido District Council. TAWA will handle data storage, utilising their server for SMART purposes. Additionally, discussions are underway with the National Bureau of Statistics to obtain permission for external data sharing.

- Activity 2.3: Calibrate the AI performance monitoring dashboard for the local Tanzania context, utilising the collated data, with the technical support of Deloitte.

This activity is progressing well, we have had several meetings with Deloitte Germany with regards to the work required to recalibrate the performance monitoring dashboard (which was developed for Namibia) for the pilot project. Through an approved change request, we have allocated additional funding to the completion of this critical activity. We have developed a detailed proposal for Deloitte Germany outlining the key requirements for a functioning performance monitoring dashboard as well as the agreed payment calculations and benefits sharing as above in activity 1.5. In terms of the activities that Deloitte will be performing the following main steps are planned: (1) migration to the new environment including the camera trap model, (2) re-training of the remote sensing model, and (3) integration of the new KPI's and the required calculations.

Output 3. Sustainable financing options for wildlife credit payments have been identified and scaling pathways have been established.

No activities were planned under this Output in Year 1 of the project. However, to note the first payment of wildlife credits will be piloted using match funding to ensure proof of the payment pathway. This is an activity under Output 1 which was planned for the end of Year 1, however was moved to Q1 of Year 2 in an approved change request submitted in March 2024.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Community-led conservation vision for the Wildlife Credits model as applied to the Kitenden Corridor, including pricing and disbursements mechanism, is co-designed with and adopted by communities and stakeholders

Progress towards achieving this output is proceeding as planned. In the first year of the project, we have successfully identified and finalised the KPI's as part of the conservation vision for the model. The structure to support this has been instituted with the management committee, serving as the governance structure, has been established. The benefit-sharing scheme has been developed, approved by the Authorised Association (AA) of EWMA, and accepted by the community. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been co-developed with the community and approved. In addition, a Rangeland management plan, invasive species strategy has been developed. Furthermore, pricing and payment mechanisms have been approved by stakeholders at the district level. By the end of the project, a pathway will have been agreed upon and tested.













Output 2. Community led conservation performance measurement is in place within the Kitenden Corridor, supported by increased monitoring capacity and a functioning dashboard.

Progress against this output is on track. The first 20 data collectors (citizen scientists from within the villages and Village Game Scouts) have been trained in the use of SMART (using

Smartphones), GPS, and Camera Trap installation and data collection from cameras. In addition, the monitoring and data collection plan has been developed and shared with those responsible for the data collection to ensure data is ready for uploading to the performance monitoring dashboard. Additionally, the AI performance monitoring dashboard is on track for calibration to the project area, with the ability to scale up the dashboard to include southern Kenya and the rest of northern Tanzania, see updates above in section 3.1.

Output 3. Sustainable financing options for wildlife credit payments have been identified and scaling pathways have been established.

Although no activities under this output were planned for year 1 of the project, we have started informal and formal engagement with key role players in biodiversity credits - currently the WWF’s Wildlife Practice has engaged a consultant (Boston Consulting Group) to evaluate the potential of biodiversity and wildlife credits in securing sustainable funding to support and incentivise conservation action and impact. The team has developed a “Go-to-market strategy” which includes a detailed analysis of buyer archetypes (see table below) and identification of potential buyers, a sales prioritisation approach for targeting companies, a clarified marketing approach, including full pitch deck and a proposal on leveraging WWF’s biodiversity risk filter to offer our scheme as part of the potential opportunities for companies to reduce biodiversity related risks.

Archetypes		Segments	Target companies
 Locally dependent companies	Companies wanting to protect supply chains or sources of revenue locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Agriculture Manufacturing Food & beverages 	
 Globally affected companies	Companies for which their global supply chains for critical inputs are affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food & beverages Fashion Chemicals Pharmaceuticals 	
 Global nature-leaders	Frontrunners for nature, with significant nature-commitments and actions	Across industries	
 Large-scale carbon credit purchasers	Heavy emitters of carbon with ambitions to offset with high-integrity carbon credits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Industry Consumer Financial institutions Aviation 	
 Companies in to-be regulated markets	Companies in regions for which a potential biodiversity credits market is upcoming	Companies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK Australia France Brazil Colombia 	
 Nature-positive brands	Companies leveraging nature & biodiversity in marketing efforts (e.g., certifications, nature-positive branding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Manufacturing Food & beverages Fashion 	

Additionally, we are investigating the possibility of joining the World Economic Forum (WEF) Biodiversity Credits Frontrunners Coalition¹, as WWF is an active member of its Biodiversity Credits Initiative. We believe that this would be a great opportunity to identify sustainable buyers.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: The viability of Wildlife Credits as a scalable conservation performance payment mechanism for 4 communities living alongside wildlife in the Kitenden Corridor is demonstrated.

0.1 By Oct 2024, 100% of all Enduimet WMA (hereafter WMA) members involved in the project (59% women) have begun to receive wildlife credits. (Baseline: 0%)

Progress towards achieving the outcome progresses well; the Kitenden Wildlife Corridor Management Committee has been established and beneficiaries identified with the agreed split

¹ [WEF Biodiversity Credits Initiative 2024.pdf \(weforum.org\)](https://www.weforum.org/publications/2024/01/10/biodiversity-credits-initiative-2024/)

of the income generated through the wildlife credits. This will be calculated using the performance monitoring dashboard which will be recalibrated for this pilot and will ensure scalability to the broader SOKNOT transboundary landscape. So although it is too early to achieve this indicator we have established all the necessary structures to ensure the flow of payments to beneficiaries.

0.2 By Oct 2024, engaging with the wildlife credits process has resulted in an increased acceptance of living with wildlife for 80% of engaged WMA members (59% women). (Baseline: 49% “acceptance of living with wildlife” from 2022 survey)

Although too early to know whether this indicator will be achieved as we have not repeated the well-being survey which is planned towards the end of the project. However, engagement to date with WMA members involved in the project has been positive with many expressing their willingness to achieve the conservation vision established for the corridor.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Monitoring assumptions for the project are as follows:

1. The agreed approach returns enough benefits to the communities for further corridor encroachment to be halted.

Thus far this assumption holds true, although it is too early to tell for sure. But engagements to date have been positive and expectations of community members have been managed.

2. The community vision for the Kitenden corridor includes ongoing protection of space for wildlife movement.

The assumption holds true, the conservation performance indicators have been finalised/co-created with the four villages within the pilot and they strongly include the ongoing protection of habitat and species within and surrounding the corridor.

3. The Namibia wildlife credits model can be successfully adapted for the Tanzania context.

The assumption holds true, we have held several meetings with Deloitte Germany who developed the conservation performance dashboard for Namibia; and we are able to replicate this in the SOKNOT (Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania) transboundary landscape. The AI model initially used was trained using remote sensing and camera trap data from northern Tanzania initially - therefore the team are confident we will easily adapt the model to the project pilot site.

4. Influxes and sharing of land with cattle herders from outside of the area remains manageable.

The assumption holds true, a rangeland management plan has been formulated for Enduimet WMA with the aim of alleviating pressure on the Kitenden corridor. Given that all four neighbouring villages utilise the corridor for grazing, a comprehensive strategy for multiple uses and invasive species removal as well as opening up wildlife routes in Kitenden has been devised. This strategy has been developed in conjunction with experts from the Longido District Council, EWMA, village leaders, grazing committees representing all 11 villages, and the newly established Kitenden Corridor Management Committees. Approval from the community and authorised associations will be necessary for implementation.

5. Local communities and stakeholders remain committed towards monitoring and participating in the Wildlife Credits model.

The assumption holds true, with Citizen Scientists and VGS playing a crucial role in data collection. They not only attended training but also assisted in the installation of camera traps as well as monitoring and collection of data for KPI's. Furthermore, they serve under the local

leaders, and the Kitenden Corridor Management Committee oversees and guides the Citizen Scientists, with additional support from the community and EWMA.

6. Finance and private sectors are willing to channel their biodiversity investments through the Wildlife Credits model and become financing partners for the WMA agreed model for Kitenden Corridor

The assumption holds true, as Wildlife Credits is pioneering a paradigm shift from a conventional agent model to an inclusive performance payment model directly to biodiversity stewards. Buying Wildlife Credits has 3 direct benefits to corporate buyers looking to invest in biodiversity: (1) Contribute to targets: Wildlife Credits directly contribute towards global and/or national targets, such as 30x30, or towards becoming a nature-positive company, while catalysing nature-financing innovations; (2) Enhance supply chain resilience: Wildlife Credits are specific to a geographical location, or biodiversity outcome, letting you tailor biodiversity enhancements specific to your supply chain risk profile; and(3) Capture consumer green premium: Combining Wildlife Credits with consumer products or services drives up the value of the product, with potential to capture 'green premium' with consumers. Given these benefits, we believe that the wildlife credits model could be used as a channel for finance and private sectors to channel their biodiversity investments.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

The project has successfully established a Forest Land Restoration program at the Kitenden Corridor, focusing on invasive species management/strategy, wildlife migratory route enhancement, and gully filling. Additionally, it has formulated a comprehensive Rangeland Management Plan for the Kitenden area and entire EWMA, encompassing multiple land uses. This plan aims to maintain ecosystem integrity, restore ecological functionality, engage stakeholders, facilitate multiple benefits, adapt to local conditions, and ensure long-term resilience management. We anticipate if the conservation actions are undertaken and the KPI's are achieved there will be a positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction (through the payment of conservation performance).

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project contribute to halt the loss of biodiversity, contribute towards reducing poverty and inequality, and support the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of a critical wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Park, by creating incentives for people to coexist with wildlife, and helping to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to economic, social and environmental shocks, The project contribute towards targets and commitments under numerous international conventions that Tanzania is signatory to. International policy alignment includes the GBF, CBD, CMS, UNFCCC, and UNESCO World Heritage Centre where Kilimanjaro is a site of global importance. The project also contributes to multiple SDGs, e.g. 1- No Poverty, 10-Reduce Inequality, and 15-Life on Land.

The project contributes to national legislations, policies and strategies including: the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 and its subsidiary legislations; Tanzania National Parks Act (CAP 282 R.E. 2002); Tanzania's commitment to community wildlife conservation through Wildlife Management Act 2013 and WMAs Act 2018; and the project's focus area of Enduimet WMA will contribute towards community benefits from conservation while securing wildlife connectivity and the WMAs Resource Zone Management Plan 2018; National WMA strategy (under review; Tanzania Vision 2030; National Anti-poaching Action Plan); and, Environmental legislation 2022. The recently launched National Wildlife Corridor Action Plan 2022 and the regulations for corridors 2018 have legal provisions to enact and implement protection of these critical corridors.

In addition, the project is well aligned with the National Climate Change Strategy (2012), the National Adaptation Program of Action (2007), and Nationally Determined Contributions (2021) that elaborate adaptation and mitigation actions to enhance adaptive capacity to climate change

thereby ensuring long term resilience, including resilience of ecosystems to climate change by securing and restoring wildlife corridors.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project's beneficiaries encompass the entire EWMA community, as outlined in the benefit-sharing scheme. According to this scheme, four villages where the project is being implemented will receive 20% of the credit, while the remaining seven villages within EWMA will receive 40%. These credits will address issues previously identified by communities during KPI setting, such as water access, beekeeping fences, women's wards, and nursery schools. Another 20% will be allocated to fund the predator consolation fund, aimed at compensating for livestock losses due to lions' attacks, benefiting all villages. Additionally, 10% will cover expenses for Citizen Scientists, VGS, and committees. Furthermore, 10% will be allocated for direct conservation activities.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ² .	50% women make up the WWF-UK's Threatened Habitats & Species Goal Board. This is the board who has overall authority for the project.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ³ .	50% of partners are led by women. In the establishment of the Kitenden Wildlife Corridor Management Committee, a provision was included stipulating that at least one-third of its members must be women. The governing body of EWMA, known as AA, comprises 33 members, with 22 women and 11 men, resulting in a management structure consisting of 66% women and 34% men. This represents a significant milestone in a patriarchal society such as the Maasai community.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal	

² A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

³ Partners that have a formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

	access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

7. Monitoring and evaluation

With reference to indicators at output and outcome level, various resources and means (human resources, data collection tools and approaches) were applied to monitor and evaluate the program.

Trained 8 Village Game Scouts (VGS), 12 Citizen Scientists (CS) and 12 Resource Assessors (RA) were employed to collect data for baseline and collect information during monitoring work.

A mobile system was used to collect some baseline data. The Resource Persons were provided with mobile phones installed with *Open Data Kit (ODK)* software forms named '*Miombo Tembo*'. A total of 36 Camera traps have been installed for collection of wildlife information through other projects' funding in the same Kitenden Corridor. The drone at Enduimet WMA is set to regularly collect the spatial look of the areas managed on invasive species, corridor and wildlife dispersal areas. These VGS and Citizen Scientists were also trained on using SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) as described in section 3 above.

Moreover, Enduimet WMA shares the data collected on various indicators including predation, poaching, habitat destruction, crop raiding, retaliation, and wildlife counts. WWF through multi-stakeholders' meetings share the progress of the interventions for reflection and collective planning. Various tools and methods were set for data collection against KPIs as tabulated below.

	KPI	TOOL	METHOD/APPROACH
1	Habitat change	GIS	Remote sensing
2	Species presence	Camera traps	Visual production
3	Patrolling efforts to avoid/reduce illegal activities	Mobile phone	SMART
4	Bonus payment for key/relevant species	Camera traps	Visual production
		Mobile phone	SMART

A Performance Payment scheme was developed against indicators of achievements (both qualitative and quantitative) on habitat changes, species presence, patrolling efforts to avoid/reduce illegal activities and bonus payment for key/relevant species as snapshotted below.

Performance Payments Kitenden Corridor

1. Habitat changes				source: remote sensing			
input requirements				performance results			payment calculation
name	Area	Base value factor	Base Value	cleared area	adjusted area	any cleared area?	Adjusted Base Value after habitat changes
unit	Ha	\$ per Ha	\$	Ha	Ha	0 / 1	\$
example	100	10	\$ 1,000	10	90	1	900
starting payment							
2. Species Presence				source: camera traps			
name	min sightings of species			# of species sighted	min sightings of species met?	Adjusted Base Value after 1+2	
unit	#			#	0 / 1	\$	
example	20			50	1	\$ 900	
3. Patrolling efforts to avoid/reduce illegal activities				source: SMART			
name	min # of patrols per month			months with agreed # and Km of patrols	% of patrols met	Adjusted Base Value after 1+2+3	
unit	#			#	%	\$	
example	5			4	80%	\$ 720	
4. Bonus payments key/relevant species				source: camera traps & SMART			
name	relevant species bonus %			relevant species sighted	bonus value	Total Performance Value	
unit	%			%	\$	\$	
example	2%			9.5	\$ 190	\$ 910	
							final payment

There were no major changes made to the M&E plan over the reporting period. Only a few indicators were dropped due to their irrelevance to the Kitenden Corridor, including: number of snares, plants species biodiversity and incidences of charcoal burning/tree cutting.

Wildlife Credit approach is very suitable for the Kitenden corridor as the community (Maasai) in the area have the same ethnic characteristics that favour collective decision on management of natural resources. Besides, other projects implemented in the area compliment the initiatives of the approach.

8. Lessons learnt

Securing the participation of the government, local and traditional leaders as well as local communities in the 4 villages during workshops significantly contributed to laying the groundwork for the project's acceptance and success. Their involvement fostered a sense of government and community ownership and provided valuable insight that was instrumental in aligning the project's initiatives with the cultural and societal context.

Inserting compulsory by-laws in the management structure encourages and increases women participation in decision making.

Flexibility in scheduling has proven essential to maximise community participation in meetings. By accommodating the local community's economic and social commitments, attendance rates have improved, ensuring broader involvement in project-related activities.

Use of lessons learned is important for continuous improvement and adaptive management. This includes lessons from all levels including administrative, management, technical, and M&E. When writing this section, consider the following:

- The training and use of citizen scientist and Village Game Scouts (VGS) from EWMA to increase ecological monitoring and data collection for determining payments
- Training for the newly appointed officials of the Kitenden Corridor is needed in terms of leadership and management skills.
- The payment benefits to benefit all the 11 villages instead of the proposed 4 villages in the project document.

- Informing and updating communities about the new Kitenden Corridor guideline.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Reviewers feedback on proposal:

1. It should be clearer how this project builds on experience and lessons from past interventions in Kenya and Namibia, and the extent to which these interventions were successful

This project builds on experience and lessons from past interventions in Kenya and Namibia. From our previous pilot in Kenya, we learned the importance of including from the beginning all the relevant stakeholders to jointly design the concept. Otherwise, the expectations from the communities differ from the project outcomes. We have successfully integrated this insight and all stakeholders are aligned with the project expectations. From our Wildlife Credits model in Namibia, we have gathered the more than 5 year long experience of working with the communities to achieve the conservation impact desired, which includes the scheme structure and all the lessons learned:

Product Development Principles:

- The team emphasised the importance of defining the Wildlife Credits product and developing a robust business case with a scalable vision. A bottom-up approach towards product design is deemed crucial for buy-in, acceptability and ownership by communities, but the engagement of Government institutions is also vital to getting an institutional mandate.
- Risk assessment and management were highlighted, focusing on potential outcomes such as unmet expectations, unintended consequences, and perverse incentives.
- Clarity on metrics for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) processes was deemed essential for effective implementation.
- Financial considerations, including pricing strategies based on costs or demand, were discussed to ensure sustainability and market viability.

Governance and Institutional Structure Principles:

- Identifying stakeholders, including payers (markets and bespoke payers), producers, and communities, was emphasised as a critical aspect of governance. Subgroups within communities, such as villages, traditional authorities, rangers, and committees, were recognised as key participants in the Wildlife Credits scheme.
- Clear mandates for each stakeholder role were deemed essential to ensure accountability and effective implementation.
- Technical support for producers and communities in product development and market access was highlighted as crucial for success.

Finally, the BCG team has analysed in detail the project, positioning the Kitenden corridor as a pilot for market-based solutions for Wildlife Credits.

2. What accountability mechanisms are there within the community for good/poor conservation behaviours?

Kitenden Wildlife Corridor Management Committee: This committee serves as an accountability mechanism within the community for promoting good conservation behaviours. It has developed guidelines that outline expectations for conservation practices and supervising the activities of

citizen scientists. By ensuring adherence to these guidelines, the committee holds community members accountable for their conservation actions.

Community By-laws: The community has developed by-laws to manage individuals who do not comply with established procedures, rules, and regulations related to conservation. These by-laws serve as a mechanism for enforcing accountability by outlining consequences for poor conservation behaviours. Individuals found violating these rules can face disciplinary actions determined by the community.

Community Monitoring and Reporting: Community members in collaboration with citizen scientists actively monitor and report instances of good or poor conservation behaviours within the community. This self-monitoring system encourages transparency and accountability among community members, as they hold each other accountable for their actions and report any violations to the appropriate authorities.

Community Meetings and Dialogues: Regular community meetings and dialogues provide platforms for discussing conservation issues and addressing concerns related to good or poor conservation behaviours. These forums encourage open communication, collaboration, and collective decision-making, fostering a sense of responsibility and accountability among community members towards conservation efforts.

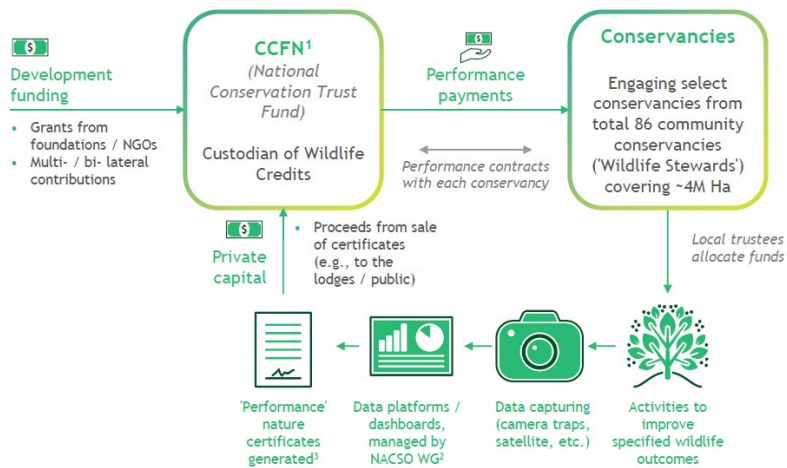
Community Education and Awareness Programs: Community-led education and awareness programs are conducted to promote understanding of the importance of conservation and encourage positive behaviours. By raising awareness about the benefits of conservation and the consequences of poor conservation practices, these programs empower community members to take ownership of conservation efforts and hold themselves and others accountable for their actions.

3. Clarify how the credit system worked in Namibia. For example:

- **How sensitive people are to variations in performance and payment?**
- **What are the seed funds for this pilot, given there isn't yet a financing source established?**
- **How robust are community institutions that will govern performance - no governance strengthening is proposed?**

The credit system in Namibia is based on a conservation performance payment mechanism designed to reward community stakeholders who engage in conservation efforts. It provides performance payments to local community stewards of wildlife for verified wildlife and biodiversity results.

The financing approach focuses on the product “Wild Landscapes” which uses a blended financing mechanism and includes a National Conservation Trust Fund (CCN) and works closely with other supporting organisations like the Namibian Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and the NUST (Namibia University of Science and Technology). A contract between CCFN and each conservancy is in place covering conditions for payment, timing, etc. Centralised CCFN shields wildlife stewards from direct exposure to market dynamics, conservancies comprise various stakeholders such as committees, game guards, villages, etc.



The Wild Landscapes is made of two components: (1) Wildlife Corridors: Linkages that connect two or more expansive areas of similar wildlife habitats. Important to mitigate settlements that hinder wildlife movement and (2) Wildlife Zones: Areas set aside by conservancies for wildlife. Need to mitigate zoning right challenges to prevent loss of land for wildlife conservation.

4. Clarify how donor/investor money will be managed and how flexibility as well as transparency and good governance will be ensured. For example, it would be useful to know how this project will interact with Tanzania on the fiscal regime to be applied to the credits.

During this pilot phase, the project will exclusively engage local authorities, EWMA, WWF, local communities, and CWMAC in governance matters and to ensure transparency to not only with donor/investor but also with stakeholders and local community/beneficiaries. Additionally, we are involving the government through CWMAC to engage the central government and so that we can initiate the establishment of national institutions to oversee and ensure transparency and governance in Wildlife Credits.

5. Consider and explain the uncertainty and probability of different outcomes and how this would be managed. For example, through an iterative process of setting up wildlife credit scheme.

In the context of the Wildlife Credits project, uncertainty arises due to various factors such as wildlife population dynamics, community engagement levels, governmental policies, and external environmental influences. To manage this uncertainty, a probabilistic approach is employed, wherein different potential outcomes are considered along with their associated probabilities.

Firstly, an iterative process is utilised to set up the wildlife credit scheme. This involves continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment based on feedback and changing circumstances. Through this iterative approach, the project can adapt to uncertainties as they arise and optimise outcomes over time.

For example, in setting up the wildlife credit scheme, the project team assesses various factors such as historical wildlife population data, community involvement levels, and potential impacts of external factors like climate change or habitat loss. Based on this assessment, different scenarios are modelled, each with its own probability of occurrence.

The project team then develops strategies to manage these uncertainties. This may include diversifying conservation efforts to mitigate risks, such as implementing adaptive management techniques to respond to changing conditions. Additionally, robust monitoring and evaluation systems are put in place to track progress, identify emerging issues, and adjust strategies accordingly.

Furthermore, stakeholder engagement plays a crucial role in managing uncertainties. By involving local communities, government agencies, conservation organisations, and other key stakeholders in the decision-making process, the project gains valuable insights, fosters collaboration, and builds resilience against uncertainties. For example, the stakeholders proposed to have a Kitenden Wildlife Credit Committee instead of a Community Based Organization to manage the affairs of Kitenden Wildlife Credit and Rangeland Committee.

6. There are concerns about the proposed staff time allocations for this project. We would expect one senior staff member to commit a significant proportion of their time, but no staff member has any time over 10%. Please provide clarification on this

The proportional allocation of salaries for this project is reflected in accordance with the salary structure and applied percentages, however based on increased responsibilities and demand of the project activities and taking on board the reviewers feedback, several senior staff within the team allocated more than 10% allocated time. With experienced personnel and allocated time, they can effectively support the project to achieve desired outcomes.

7. There appears to be an insufficient formal link to government engagement at the minimum economy/budget level, only at wildlife agencies.

The project collaborates with pertinent government structures in its implementation according to the project's scope, e.g. The focal person of the wildlife Credits from the government is the District Game Officer in charge of wildlife at Longido District Council. Initial efforts focus on groundwork with communities and local/district governments i.e. we have worked with Longido District experts in different activities depending on needs for example District State Attorney, District Community Development Officer, District Environmental Officer, District Livestock & Agricultural Officer, District Rangeland officer etc with support from relevant national government agencies like TAWA, KINAPA & TAWIRI. In the second year, the project will extend its focus to the national level after meeting prerequisites at the district level.

8. Although the application lists multilateral environmental agreements and national policies, it is unclear how it will contribute to each one of these.

At the national level, there is direct support for the National Wildlife Corridor Action Plan 2022 and the corresponding regulations established in 2018, which legally empower the enactment and enforcement of protections for vital corridors. Among these corridors, the Kitenden Corridor stands out as one of Tanzania's top 20 priority corridors.

The cornerstone of the Wildlife Credits project lies in its alignment with the objectives outlined in the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), particularly focusing on managing, restoring, and protecting areas to counteract biodiversity loss as per Targets 1, 2, and 3. Additionally, its emphasis on engaging the corporate sector (Target 15) and mobilizing finance for nature (Target 19) further reinforces its significance in the conservation landscape.

The Wildlife Credits project is closely aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its conservation efforts, with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) supporting CBD objectives in various ways. This includes habitat protection measures such as invasive species strategies, species preservation efforts focusing on key species like lions, leopards, cheetahs, elephants, pangolins, and giraffes, and community engagement initiatives. Involving local communities in biodiversity monitoring, habitat restoration, and sustainable resource management fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility towards wildlife and their habitats, thereby enhancing the project's success.

A significant aspect of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) is its dedication to conserving and sustainably managing migratory species and their habitats. The Wildlife Credits Project aligns with CMS goals through:

Species Focus: CMS encompasses a diverse array of migratory species, including mammals such as elephants, lions, cheetahs, leopards, and more. It aims to safeguard these species throughout their migratory routes, tackling threats like habitat loss, overexploitation, pollution, climate change, and other factors endangering their survival.

Partnerships and Initiatives: Through the Wildlife Credits Project, WWF works with the government and collaborates with international organisations like Deloitte, NGOs like the Big Life Foundation, and civil society groups like Enduimet WMA to implement conservation initiatives and projects. By forging partnerships and initiating collaborative efforts, CMS mobilises resources, expertise, and political backing to effectively address conservation challenges confronting migratory species.

10. Risk Management

To identify and address any issues that arise from community members and project beneficiaries, we have undertaken extensive Environmental and Social Safeguards engagement with all 11 villages within the project area, during which we have initiated a clear grievance reporting process (grievance mechanism) for communities to voice their concerns and to be addressed efficiently.

The issue of gender discrimination has been recognized as a pervasive risk in all four project villages associated with the Wildlife Credit (WC) initiative. In response, the WC project team has been collaboratively engaging with local village governments and the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA) to enhance female participation in community events such as meetings and workshops. A concerted effort is also being made to ensure women's inclusion in decision-making processes, particularly in newly established committees. A significant policy measure has been implemented, mandating that at least one-third of the membership in all WC-related committees and gatherings is composed of women. This policy is aimed at fostering gender balance and empowering women within the community's conservation framework.

Additionally, over the past 4 years the area experienced a devastating drought, which highlighted the vulnerability of communities to climate change. This environmental stressor escalated conflicts between pastoralists and wildlife, as competition for these dwindling resources intensified. To address these tensions, the WC project team, alongside the existing WWF projects such as BMZ II and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT), has introduced safety measures during educational sessions conducted in affected communities. Thankfully good rains have returned to the region, but the risk of increased human wildlife conflict remains.

The incursion and spread of invasive species present another significant challenge within the project area, with implications for native biodiversity, ecosystem services, and local livelihoods. The proliferation of non-native species can lead to habitat degradation, loss of native flora and fauna, and altered ecosystem processes, thereby undermining conservation efforts and the ecological balance crucial for community sustenance. In addressing this issue, the WC project team has the communities and EWMA tasked with implementing management strategies that aim to monitor, control, or eradicate invasive species. The approach involves a combination of scientific research, community engagement, and practical interventions to mitigate the impact of these species on the environment and the local economy.

These measures are part of a broader risk mitigation strategy to alleviate the adverse effects of resource competition and to foster coexistence between the local populations and wildlife.

11. Sustainability and legacy

As this is a new project in Tanzania and at its core, Wildlife Credits seeks to shift the economic calculus around wildlife management areas in Tanzania by incentivizing local communities to actively protect and restore wildlife, habitats, governance, corridor and well-being of the communities.

The project has received support and has been developed in alignment with existing governance structures, including local leaders, respected traditional leaders like Laigwanan, EWMA/CWMAc, government agencies, private sectors, and governmental bodies. Additionally, it adheres to government conservation priorities aimed at restoring and maintaining corridor connectivity, both domestically and across borders, to facilitate wildlife movement within the region. The project will collaborate with the government and CWMAc to establish governance structures and institutions at National level like those in Namibia. This is to ensure effective fund management and third-party verifications of wildlife Credit, with the goal of extending support to other WMAs in Tanzania, mirroring the successful model in Namibia.

The BCG team has conducted a demand analysis for biodiversity credits to better understand willingness / conditions and forecast demand of both corporate and institutional buyers, building on the recent "Biodiversity Credit Demand Analysis and Market Outlook Insight Report". They have also analysed existing biodiversity commitments by the private sector, and possible future obligations under SBTN, TNFD, etc.

They identified 8 potential buy-side use-cases for biodiversity/wildlife credits and 4 main reasons for corporates to invest in biodiversity:

- Philanthropy: Want to be a leader in the global biodiversity space, contributing to global development
- Operations: Protect bottom-line since supply chains (e.g., food) or brand image is at risk
- Regulatory: Local or anticipated regional/global regulations in place, forcing companies to invest
- Nature-positive business model: Adding value to current products through biodiversity investments

In terms of corporate sector demand, the BCG team concludes that is is mainly driven by attaining nature targets and protecting supply chains, with biodiversity credits unlocking niche use-cases:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Contribute voluntarily to global biodiversity targets	Attain corporate nature-targets and offset goals (Contested)	Protect access to environmental services in supply chain	Anticipate regulatory enforcement of biodiversity credits	Stack carbon credits with biodiversity credits for added value	Combine biodiversity credits with consumer products	Achieve measurable policy goals	Seek nature-positive financial investments
Relative expected demand	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low-Medium	Low	Low-Medium
Advantage over other financing mechanisms	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	High	Low	Low

We expect a growing demand and interest also driven by the results of the recent publication⁴ on impact of conservation action: “Interventions targeted at species and ecosystems, such as invasive species control, habitat loss reduction and restoration, protected areas, and sustainable management, are highly effective and have large effect sizes. This provides the strongest evidence to date that conservation actions are successful but require transformational scaling up to meet global targets”.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

The project has been featured in local printed media over the course of the year. In addition, WWF-UK has developed a communication plan for all BCF projects in FY24 and FY25 in which this project will feature. All planned activities in Year 2 related to Output 3, including lessons sharing, will strongly feature Darwin Initiative strongly.

⁴ [The positive impact of conservation action | Science](#)

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	<p>Yes</p> <p><i>WWF-Tanzania: Dr Salma [REDACTED] (Environmental and Social Safeguards Advisor)</i></p> <p><i>Supported by landscape ESS focal person in the landscape Emanuel [REDACTED] and local ESS focal points within each village.</i></p>
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	<p>No</p> <p>Not yet necessary</p>
<p>What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?</p> <p>All WWF staff members in Northern Tanzania have undergone ESSF training and they also participate in the development of ESMF for the SOKNOT landscape. The plan is to integrate partners for refresher training through the BMZ project.</p>	<p>Past: 100% [and number 28] Planned: % [and number]</p>
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>None at this time</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>None at this time with the WC project, through another funded project in the broader area, the team will conduct Grievances Mechanisms and Environmental and Social Safeguarding refresher training.</p>	
<p>Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.</p> <p>Through another WWF project in the same area, the Village Game Scouts of the WMA underwent refresher training, which included human rights and safeguarding.</p>	
<p>Have there been any concerns around the Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.</p> <p>None at this time</p>	

14. Project expenditure

- Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Please note the figures in table 1 below are indicative figures only:

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				No expenditure incurred in Year 1. This was due to be contracted in March but was delayed due to unforeseen partner staff illness/absence. We are requesting to carry forward this to Year 2.
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				Underspend on this budget line, as it was not possible to carry out some activities which were planned in March due to unseasonal heavy rains. We are requesting to carry forward this to Year 2.
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	116,567	93,192	20	

*WWF UK will be requesting exceptional circumstances carry forward of underspend in Year 1 due to the reasons above. This request has been discussed with the BCF Finance team in April 2024. A financial change request and budget revision will be submitted for review and approval.

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			WWF-UK, WWF Sweden, WWF Tanzania
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

We do not have any other comments or issues to raise not covered elsewhere in the report

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

- Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Community-led conservation, that protects wildlife and connectivity in Tanzania’s Kitenden Corridor, is enabled through a functioning Wildlife Credits model that provides sustainable income to communities who coexist with wildlife.</p>	<p>Impact will be assessed at the end of the project, but numerous actions have been implemented to guarantee that we achieve this impact. For instance, key performance indicators (KPIs) have been collaboratively created with communities, governance structures have been established, baseline data have been collected and a Forest Land Restoration plan has been approved for the Kitenden corridor.</p>	
<p>Outcome The viability of Wildlife Credits as a scalable conservation performance payment mechanism for 4 communities living alongside wildlife in the Kitenden Corridor is demonstrated.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1</p> <p>By Oct 2024, 100% of all Enduimet WMA (hereafter WMA) members involved in the project (59% women) have begun to receive wildlife credits. (Baseline: 0%)</p>	<p>Enduimet WMA members involved in the project have not yet received the wildlife credits, however, the performance payment scheme has been developed (refer to section 3.1 and 7). All the necessary structures to ensure the flow of payments to beneficiaries have been established.</p>	<p>Collection of data and analysis using the AI performance monitoring dashboard</p> <p>Determine payment value based on year 1 performance against KPI’s and pilot first payments using match funding</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2</p> <p>By Oct 2024, engaging with the wildlife credits process has resulted in an increased acceptance of living with wildlife for 80% of engaged WMA members (59% women). (Baseline: 49% “acceptance of living with wildlife” from 2022 survey)</p>	<p>Acceptance on living with wildlife will be determined after conducting a repeat well-being survey which is planned towards the end of the project. However, engagement with WMA members involved in the project has been positive with many expressing their willingness to achieve the conservation vision established for the corridor.</p>	<p>Conduct repeat wellbeing survey towards the end of the project</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3</p> <p>By Oct 2024, the wildlife credits model has resulted in reduced encroachment in the Kitenden Corridor, compared to appropriate baseline (e.g. # of hectares or # of incidents) established in consultation with stakeholders at the start of the project. [DI-D01]</p>	<p>This will be determined near end of the project with reference to spatial data on the Kitenden Corridor on comparative analysis generated from remote sensing.</p> <p>Target: no loss of corridor against baseline (540ha)</p>	<p>Collecting spatial data for Kitenden corridor and identify other uses of land eg. agriculture and settlement establishments</p>
<p>Output 1 Community-led conservation vision for the Wildlife Credits model as applied to the Kitenden Corridor, including pricing and disbursements mechanism, is co-designed with and adopted by communities and stakeholders.</p>		

<p>Output indicator 1.1</p> <p>Within the first 10 months the Kitenden specific Wildlife Credits model is developed with and adopted by the WMA members involved, and the Management Committee (representing 40% women and 60% men), is established. [DI-B07]</p> <p>Baseline: no model</p>	<p>Model and conservation vision, as well as benefits sharing profile has been agreed at the EWMA AA level; and the Kitenden Wildlife Corridor Management Committee has been constituted by WMA members.</p> <p>Target: Achieved</p>	
<p>Output indicator 1.2</p> <p>By Oct 2024 a formally agreed approach for wildlife credits pricing and payments is tested to the satisfaction of all women and all men involved.</p> <p>Baseline: no approach</p>	<p>The community has approved the benefit sharing scheme, however price per credit for the pilot is being discussed. See section 3.1 for more details.</p>	<p>Prepare the contract for disbursement of funds.</p> <p>Determine price per credit per hectare</p>
<p>Output 2. Community led conservation performance measurement is in place within the Kitenden Corridor, supported by increased monitoring capacity and a functioning dashboard.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 2.1.</p> <p>a. Within the first 6 months, social, landuse and wildlife KPIs are agreed, and verification methodologies tested.</p> <p>b. By Oct 2024 at least 8 months of data trends documented (Baseline: no KPIs)</p>	<p>a) KPI's have been developed and approved by the community and EWMA governing body - authorised Associations (AA).</p> <p>b) On track to gather 7 months of data trends by Oct 2024, slightly less than target. Camera traps deployed and SMART data collection commenced March 2024</p>	<p>Continue collecting data as per MEL plan and data collection plan</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2.</p> <p>By month 10, 10 women and 22 men are trained and providing data against all relevant KPIs</p> <p>Baseline: no-one trained in data collection [DI-IA04]</p>	<p>20 people, 9 women and 11 men (refer section 3) have been trained for data collection against relevant KPI's and data will be collected every two weeks</p>	<p>Training of remaining citizen scientists and VGS (1 women and 11 men)</p> <p>Refresher training based on quality of data received</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.3.</p> <p>By month 10, the AI dashboard is calibrated for the local context and allows for transparent conservation performance measurement through the collated data.</p>	<p>This activity is underway but not complete, refer to section 3.1.</p>	<p>Migrate to the new environment including the camera trap model.</p> <p>Re-train the remote sensing model</p> <p>Integrate the new KPI's and the required calculations.</p>
<p>Output 3. Sustainable financing options for wildlife credit payments have been identified and scaling pathways have been established.</p>		

<p>Output indicator 3.1</p> <p>By (project end) agreements (including stipulations for involving at least 59% women) made between WMAs and at least 3 organisations for payment into wildlife credits.</p>	<p>Too early to report progress against indicator</p>	<p>Planned activities:</p> <p>Analyse women participation rates in the 4 participating villages and define recommendations on how to improve numbers.</p> <p>Organise an exchange session with the “Biodiversity Risk Filter” team to identify potential organisations interested in minimising its biodiversity risk by investing in our proposed scheme.</p> <p>Develop marketing materials.</p> <p>Approach possible funders based on ‘Go-to-market’ recommendations identified in BCG report.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.2</p> <p>By project end, at least 4 other organisations are expressing interest in using Wildlife Credits approach elsewhere to improve conservation impact.</p>	<p>Too early to report progress against indicator</p>	<p>Workshop with the Corporate engagement team (WWF UK and Germany) to present our pilot and get feedback.</p>

- Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Community-led conservation, that protects wildlife and connectivity in Tanzania’s Kitenden Corridor, is enabled through a functioning Wildlife Credits model that provides sustainable income to communities who coexist with wildlife.			
<p>Outcome: The viability of Wildlife Credits as a scalable conservation performance payment mechanism for 4 communities living alongside wildlife in the Kitenden Corridor is demonstrated.</p>	<p>0.1 By Oct 2024, 100% of all Enduimet WMA (hereafter WMA) members involved in the project (59% women) have begun to receive wildlife credits. (Baseline: 0%)</p> <p>0.2 By Oct 2024, engaging with the wildlife credits process has resulted in an increased acceptance of living with wildlife for 80% of engaged WMA members (59% women). (Baseline: 49% “acceptance of living with wildlife” from 2022 survey)</p> <p>0.3 By Oct 2024, the wildlife credits model has resulted in reduced encroachment in the Kitenden Corridor, compared to appropriate baseline (e.g. # of hectares or # of incidents) established in consultation with stakeholders at the start of the project. [DI-D01]</p>	<p>0.1 Enduimet WMA (hereafter WMA) records of disbursement of credits: value and number of recipients, disaggregated by gender and level of involvement</p> <p>0.2 Targeted coexistence survey* questions (* using WWF’s social survey/wellbeing assessment tool)</p> <p>0.3 Relevant monitoring reports of land-use and encroachment KPIs that are to be developed and monitored with communities and stakeholders.</p>	<p>The agreed approach returns enough benefits to the communities for further corridor encroachment to be halted</p>
<p>Output 1. Community-led conservation vision for the Wildlife Credits model as applied to the Kitenden Corridor, including pricing and disbursements mechanism, is co-designed with and adopted by communities and stakeholders</p>	<p>1.1 Within the first 10 months the Kitenden specific Wildlife Credits model is developed with and adopted by the WMA members involved, and the Management Committee (representing 40% women and 60% men), is established. [DI-B07] Baseline: no model</p>	<p>1.1a Minutes and attendance records of development workshops and meetings 1.1b Pre-and post-entry capacity building training tests & attendance records 1.1c WMA records of wildlife credits governance 1.1d Signed MoA (Conservation agreement) by Enduimet WMA management committee.</p>	<p>The community vision for the Kitenden corridor includes ongoing protection of space for wildlife movement.</p> <p>The Namibia wildlife credits model can be successfully adapted for the Tanzania context</p>

	<p>1.2 By Oct 2024 a formally agreed approach for wildlife credits pricing and payments is tested to the satisfaction of all women and all men involved. Baseline: no approach</p>	<p>1.2a Records of approach, approvals by governance bodies 1.2b Number of disbursements made against data provided 1.2c Trends in number of process complaints raised by those involved</p>	
<p>Output 2 Community led conservation performance measurement is in place within the Kitenden Corridor, supported by increased monitoring capacity and a functioning dashboard.</p>	<p>2.1a Within the first 6 months, social, landuse and wildlife KPIs are agreed, and verification methodologies tested. 2.1b By Sept 2024 at least 8 months of data trends documented (Baseline: no KPIs)</p> <p>2.2 By month 10, 10 women and 22 men are trained and providing data against all relevant KPIs Baseline: no-one trained in data collection [DI-IA04]</p> <p>2.3 By month 10, the AI dashboard is calibrated for the local context and allowing for transparent conservation performance measurement through the collated data</p>	<p>2.1a Workshop records of agreed KPIs and MoV 2.1b Data entry and analysis in dashboard</p> <p>2.2a Training records 2.2b Dashboard records of those who upload data</p> <p>2.3 Dashboard data and performance measurements</p>	<p>Influxes and sharing of land with cattle herders from outside of the area remains manageable.</p> <p>Local communities and stakeholders remain committed towards monitoring and participating in the Wildlife Credits model.</p>
<p>Output 3 Sustainable financing options for wildlife credit payments have been identified and scaling pathways have been established.</p>	<p>3.1 By (project end) agreements (including stipulations for involving at least 59% women) made between WMAs and at least 3 organisations for payment into wildlife credits</p> <p>3.2 By project end, at least 4 other organisations are expressing interest in using Wildlife Credits approach elsewhere to improve conservation impact</p>	<p>3.1 Records of agreements</p> <p>3.2 Communications in response to sharing of case studies</p>	<p>Finance and private sectors are willing to channel their biodiversity investments through the Wildlife Credits model and become financing partners for the WMA agreed model for Kitenden Corridor</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p><i>Output 1: Community-led conservation vision for Kitenden Corridor and the Wildlife Credits model, including pricing and disbursements mechanism, is co-designed with and adopted by communities and stakeholders</i></p>			

- 1.1: Assess context for human-wildlife coexistence and wildlife corridors and habitat, including stakeholder mapping, governance (SAGE or METT) and needs assessments; and establish a Management Committee.
- 1.2: Co-develop, through Enduimet WMA villages' assemblies, the conservation vision for the Kitenden Corridor and initiate a locally suitable Wildlife Credits model.
- 1.3: Conduct a multi-stakeholder session to co-design the pricing mechanism, with consideration of factors such as performance categories, HWC types, and Base vs Bonus Payments.
- 1.4 Pilot the payment of wildlife credits to ensure proof of concept.
- 1.5: Building on the example in Namibia, establish a local suitable platform for transparent disbursement of payments and grievance redressals.
- 1.6 Run a targeted sub-set of questions from WWF's wellbeing tool to monitor outcome assessment of living with wildlife

Output 2: *Community led conservation performance measurement is in place within the Kitenden Corridor, supported by increased monitoring capacity and a functioning dashboard.*

- 2.1a: Conduct multi-stakeholders capacity development sessions on performance monitoring, ensuring gender equality; and 2.1b determine baselines of KPIs based on available data
- 2.2: Collect data (e.g. using SMART and camera traps) on the KPIs to be monitored (e.g. land-use, wildlife presence, habitat status) for performance pricing calculations
- 2.3: Calibrate the AI performance monitoring dashboard for the local Tanzania context, utilising the collated data, with the technical support of Deloitte

Output 3: *Sustainable financing options for wildlife credit payments have been identified and scaling pathways have been established*

- 3.1 Develop financing sustainability strategy with development finance institutions, bi/multilaterals, carbon/biodiversity credits, ensuring gender responsiveness in each
- 3.2 Share the learnings from the pilot through webinars and communications material such as infographics, videos, website interactive resources and presentations for the WWF Network and external audiences
- 3.3 Based on Activity 3.1, identify at least three potential funders willing to invest using the Wildlife Credits model developed for Enduimet WMA.

- Annex 3: Standard Indicators

- **Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
[DI-D01]	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices.	Ha	None	540		540	540
[DI-B07]	Number of people participating in community-based management groups and/or Payment for Ecosystem Service schemes.	People	Gender	0		0	24,909 14,983 women 9,986 men
[DI-IA04]	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	People	Gender	20 9 Women 11 Men		20	32 10 women 22 Men

- **Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

- Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

1. Report of progress and achievements against log frame for Financial Year 2022-2023
2. Project's full current log frame as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)
3. Standard Indicators
4. Wildlife Credits project inception meeting report
5. Establish a Governance Structure for Kitenden Corridor workshop proceedings
6. Acceptance letter_WWF_Longido DC
7. Kitenden Wildlife Corridor Committee structure
8. Management Sub committee structure
9. KWC committee workshop 2 report
10. Wildlife Credits Project Stakeholders
11. Community Consultation meetings proceedings
12. Draft performance payment calculation
13. SMART Training Report_Moshi_draft
14. WILDLIFE CREDIT LOCAL LEADERS TRAINING
15. SMART training photo collection
16. Kitenden corridor camera trap locations
17. Kitirua Camera Trap Map Points
18. Deploying camera traps photo collection
19. Deloitte - Concept Note WWF Wildlife Credits Tanzania 30.11.23
20. SOKNOT AI Dashboard changes
21. WWF Wildlife Credits Dashboard Documentation
22. 20240417 WWF Biodiversity Credits - Pilot Opportunities vDraft

- Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	