

Submit by 2359 GMT on Tuesday 20 February 2018

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round 4 - Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 18 and 19 of this form and the Guidance. This is available at GOV.UK. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

1. Name and address of lead organisation

Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader only

Applicant Organisation Name:	Southern Tanzania Elephant Program
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Trevor Jones
Project Leader email:	
Project Leader phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and project title

Stage 1 Ref: 428	Title (Max 10 words): Increasing Capacity for Anti-Poaching and Enhancing Human-Elephant Coexistence
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3. Project dates and budget summary

Start date: 01/07/2018	End date: 31/03/2021	Duration: 2.75 years	
2018/19 £ 41,353	2019/20 £ 41,302	2020/21 £ 41,044	Total request £ 123,700
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost			%

4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK. Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(Max 80 words)

This three-year project will strengthen the capacity of wildlife authorities in Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserves to combat wildlife poaching, and enhance human-elephant coexistence via community beehive-fences and community-led elephant monitoring networks and awareness days. STEP will work with protection departments to expand aerial surveillance and capacity for integrating patrol and surveillance data into intelligence-led ranger mobilizations. Coexistence interventions will increase food security, provide additional income, eliminate human and elephant deaths, and reduce tolerance for elephant poaching.

5. What will be the Outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. **This should be the same as the Outcome statement given in Question 25.**

(Max 30 words)

Enhanced law enforcement capacity in Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi will increase detection and arrest of poachers and reduce elephant poaching. Community beehive-fence projects will increase incomes, food security, and tolerance for elephants.

6. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

6.a. Put an X in all that apply (See Guidance Note 3.1)

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, to benefit people directly affected by IWT	X
2. Strengthening law enforcement	X
3. Ensuring effective legal frameworks	
4. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment. See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

This project will address two key themes identified in the London Conference Declaration, Kasane Statement, and the Hanoi Conference: 1) strengthening law enforcement, and 2) developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development.

In particular, this project will support Commitment #7 of the Kasane Statement by strengthening a national wildlife enforcement authority in one of the largest conservation complexes (>45,000 km²) and hotspots of elephant poaching in Tanzania. The focus is on building institutional capacity at the site level through technical support, training, increasing patrol coverage, and increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts. This project will complement past and current efforts of the Tanzanian Government and NGO actors to increase personnel, infrastructure, and equipment for law enforcement.

Our work will also support Commitment #11 of the Kasane Statement through participatory, community-based initiatives that will help rural communities to address the challenges of coexisting with elephants. Specifically, the project will capacitate rural populations to implement methods to protect their livelihoods and improve their welfare and personal safety. We will also promote sustainable development by enabling local communities to participate in income-generating activities that are explicitly linked to elephant conservation.

Finally, this project will support Commitment #12 of the Kasane Statement by involving local communities in developing and sharing knowledge and best practice in managing wildlife resources and taking actions to tackle illegal trade. In particular, we will facilitate information-sharing through the establishment of a community elephant monitoring network, through which people can report elephant activity and conflict and poaching incidents. Furthermore, we will enable community members trained by STEP in elephant deterrent methods and conflict mitigation strategies to share knowledge, skills, and experience with their peers through community awareness events.

6c. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

(Max 250 words)

This project contributes to SDG goal 2 through economically and socially inclusive approaches to biodiversity conservation. Elephants are an umbrella species for biodiversity conservation. Elephant protection in this area can only be achieved by increasing local people's tolerance of elephants through conflict mitigation and linking of livelihoods to elephant protection. Such tolerance will in turn help foster the community's cooperation with local law enforcement authorities to halt illegal ivory poaching.

This project also addresses SDG goals 1 ("end poverty") and 15 ("halt biodiversity loss"). We are contributing to goal 1 by helping reduce crop losses (thereby protecting livelihoods) by deterring elephants from agricultural fields using beehive fences and developing additional income sources for farmers from beekeeping. We are addressing goal 15 by incentivising protection of bee forage in remaining natural habitat on village land, including miombo woodland and riparian vegetation, and therefore contributing to maintenance of biodiversity.

7. Country(ies)

(See Guidance Notes 3.3 and 4.5)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Tanzania	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

8. a. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	2014
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO No Government No University No Other (explain) Non-profit Company
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) By two-year grants from INL (US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement), USAID PROTECT program

	and US Fish and Wildlife Service African Elephant Fund; smaller short-term grants from WWF-Tanzania, Elephant Crisis Fund, Ivory Foundation, Oak Foundation and Minara Foundation; and small private donations including through fundraising page (https://www.betterplace.org/de/projects/50294)
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes (2015, 2016). 2017 Audit currently in process: first draft indicates turnover for Jan-Dec 2017 of £.

8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application. They can include IWT Challenge Fund and Darwin Initiative projects

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Increased Surveillance and Technical Capacity for Anti-Poaching in Southern Tanzania (INL Bureau, US Govt)
Contract Value/ Project budget	USD
Duration	March 2017 - March 2019
Role of organisation in project	Implementing grantee
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	To strengthen the capacity of wildlife authorities to combat wildlife poaching in key protected areas in Southern Tanzania by integrating intelligence-led aerial and ground surveillance technologies into law enforcement strategy and operations, with three specific objectives: (1) increase the capacity of Tanzanian protection managers and rangers to apprehend poachers and wildlife traffickers; (2) enhance anti-poaching and anti-trafficking by increased coverage of aerial and ground patrols and increased mobility of ranger teams; and (3) increase access to modern remote surveillance technologies and other key equipment to monitor poaching hotspots and enhance law enforcement. Outcomes include increases in: anti-poaching operations that are responsive to real-time ground and aerial surveillance data; months per year that a pilot is available for surveillance flights; area under regular anti-poaching surveillance as result of aerial program; number of poachers arrested per year.

Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Najar Washington,
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Contract/ Project 2 Title	Southern Highlands and Ruaha-Katavi Protection Program (SHARPP), USAID
Contract Value/ Project budget	USD
Duration	Feb 2015 - Dec 2017
Role of organisation in project	Subgrantee to Wildlife Conservation Society
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	Three components: 1. HWC with elephants; 2. Elephant monitoring; 3. Hotspot surveillance. Aim of Component 1 was reduction of elephant crop-raiding, local income generation and improved tolerance of elephants around Ruaha NP, with the following outcomes: Spatial survey of human-elephant conflict (HEC) around Ruaha-Rungwa completed and mitigation strategy developed; Crop-raiding events reduced across project focal sites; and, Local farmers income generation raised through harvesting and sale of honey.
Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Dr. Claire Bracebridge

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Strengthening Long-Term Protection of Elephants in Southern Tanzania (USFWS African Elephant Conservation Fund)
Contract Value/ Project budget	USD
Duration	Sept 2017 - Sept 2019
Role of organisation in project	Implementing grantee
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	To enhance protection for critical elephant populations and habitats of southern Tanzania with three specific objectives: Increased effectiveness of ranger patrols and anti-poaching operations; More effective use of ground surveillance technology for anti-poaching; Improved use of monitoring and research data for guiding elephant protection program. Key outcome anticipated is significantly reduced levels of elephant poaching due to more effective protection operations benefiting from enhanced technical capacity, increased access to technology, and greater knowledge about priority elephant areas and poaching hotspots among protection managers and rangers.

Client contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Dr. Michelle Gadd, Program Officer, African Elephant and African Rhino Programs
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9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead Organisation name:	Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP)
Website address:	http://www.stzelephants.org/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>STEP will lead and have overall responsibility for project design, training, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. STEP has a strong track record in both supporting law enforcement and community projects in southern Tanzania, since its inception in 2014. We have full capacity to implement the project successfully, including 16 full-time staff comprising many years of experience in all of the project components, and required assets including a Zenair Skyjeep light aircraft for aerial surveillance, flown and maintained by STEP pilots and a qualified engineer.</p> <p>Both the protection and HEC components of this project will be implemented following tried and tested models that STEP has developed in and around other protected areas.</p>

Partner Name:	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA)
Website address:	http://www.tawa.go.tz/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>TAWA (in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism) will be a key partner in project implementation inside and outside the Game Reserves.</p> <p>TAWA are responsible for management of all Game Reserves (GRs) in Tanzania, and employ 80 personnel in Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi GRs. Under the terms of its 5-year Memorandum of Understanding with STEP (2018-2022; attached), TAWA will be major partners in all aspects of the project. For example, they will work with STEP to plan maximum possible coordination of flights with appropriate ranger response on the ground to illegal activity observed from the air; provide personnel to work with STEP on planning and executing aerial surveillance; maintain airstrips within GRs as required for aerial operations; collaborate with STEP on the HEC mitigation projects around Rungwa/Kizigo/Muhesi Game Reserves. Furthermore, TAWA managers and rangers will be trained and supported by, and liaise closely with, STEP on all technical training including GPS, GIS, mapping, reporting, and patrol strategising.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes: 5-Year MoU between STEP and TAWA

Partner Name:	Itigi District Council
Website address:	None
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	<p>(Max 200 words)</p> <p>The project area falls under the Government jurisdiction of Itigi District Council in Singida Region. The Council has been and will continue to be an important partner to STEP in implementing human-elephant coexistence projects. The District Council plays an important role in registering and supporting Community-Based Organizations (CBOS), including through technical support,</p>

	loans, and training. The Itigi District Beekeeping Officer will provide beekeeping training to farmers groups (as he did to two existing farmers' groups in 2017), and District Development and Agriculture Officials will be invited to participate in awareness-raising events. By partnering with the Council, CBOs will be able to receive continued support after project end, and, in the long-term, STEP will be able to extend our reach beyond the immediate project area. The District Council will also report to the Singida Regional Commissioner on project activities and help to disseminate project outputs and results.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Yes

10. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Dr. Trevor Jones	Project Leader	10%	Yes
Josephine Smit	General Manager	25%	Yes
Frank Lihwa, M.Sc.	Protection Manager	40%	Yes
Maria Mbata	Human-Elephant Coexistence Manager	50%	Yes
Solomon Sembesi	Conservation Technology Officer	40%	
Athumani Mndeme	Human-Elephant Coexistence Officer	100%	
Kephania Mwaviko	Human-Elephant Coexistence Officer	100%	
Nelson David	Finance and Administration	30%	

11. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1. African savanna elephant	2.
3.	4.

12. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty.

(Max 300 words)

Elephants in Tanzania are under severe threat from the illegal wildlife trade and human-elephant conflict. Between 2009 and 2015, elephants declined from 109,000 to 50,000 individuals. The Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserve complex, historically one of East Africa's elephant strongholds, experienced a minimum 60% decline. Elephant mortality is primarily the outcome of illegal poaching, driven by demand for ivory in consumer countries and exacerbated by local corruption and collusion. In the decade prior to 2015 (when STEP began aerial surveillance and funding of ground patrols), protection of these Game Reserves was at a very low level, and law enforcement capacity remains under-resourced.

Protection of elephants is also undermined by tolerance of poaching in communities affected by human-elephant conflict (HEC). A 2016 STEP [survey](#) found that negative interactions between elephants and local communities living along the western boundary of the Rungwa, Kizigo and Muhesi Game Reserves threaten both the conservation of elephants and the well-being of local communities. The project area is home to 27,000 people living below the Government poverty line who are mainly subsistence farmers and pastoralists. Inhabitants of these villages share land and compete for resources with 7,000 elephants residing in the adjacent Game Reserves. People in the remote, isolated villages surrounding the reserves are extremely vulnerable and have very limited access to resources that would enable them to prevent elephant crop-use. These communities regularly experience crop losses and destruction of food stores by elephants. Elephants also killed four people in 2017. These are hugely detrimental impacts to the livelihoods of farmers, causing economic losses and reducing food security. As a result, elephants

are threatened by retaliatory killing and poaching, which have become more tolerated by communities. There is thus an urgent need to strengthen community capacity for HEC mitigation and foster greater participation in elephant protection.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

(Max 750 words - this may be a repeat of some information from Stage 1, updated or refined as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

This project builds on STEP's expertise and successes in providing technical protection support to wildlife authorities and enhancing human-elephant coexistence via community projects in southern Tanzania.

Since 2015, STEP has provided >350 hours of aerial support to the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem, resulting in the detection and disruption of illegal activity. STEP also has experience providing direct support to ranger patrols, and training protection staff in using GPS units and GIS software for recording, rapidly mapping and assessing patrol data and outcomes. With match funding until 2019, we are trialling a satellite-linked camera-trap and magnetic sensor real-time poacher detection [system](#) in Rungwa Game Reserve. This system is complementary to the activities proposed here and will also be integrated into law enforcement planning.

STEP's ongoing support of [five farmers' groups in southern Tanzania](#) has shown that beehive fence projects can effectively promote co-existence by reducing crop damage and providing additional income through honey sales. Farmers have also benefited greatly from access to loans and insurance via Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). In 2016, STEP completed a [survey](#) of human-elephant conflict in villages bordering Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi, which has informed project design. In 2016-2017, we supported two farmers groups to build beehive fences in the project area, and neighbouring villages have requested similar support from STEP.

Strengthening Law Enforcement

STEP will greatly expand its existing aerial surveillance program in Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi to minimum 175 hours per year through funding from IWT. STEP's Zenair light

aircraft is a cost-effective tool for greatly increasing visibility in vast roadless regions, resulting in greater detection and disruption of illegal activity. Flights will be linked to anti-poaching operations via coordinated ground-air patrols to ensure that ranger teams can promptly respond to aerial reports. Maps and analysis of aerial data will be provided to protection departments rapidly and regularly.

Regular and vital ground patrolling to protect very remote, key elephant areas of Ruaha-Rungwa are currently almost absent due to lack of funding. STEP will provide vehicle fuel to facilitate greatly increased coverage, with Reserve management paying the ranger allowances, in accordance with our agreed framework of cooperation.

80 rangers will be trained in the use of GPS for recording patrol coverage and outcomes, and for mobilizing in response to surveillance data, and 24 in effective use of ground-air communications. 6 Protection Managers will be trained in mapping of GPS data and integration of aerial and remote surveillance data into anti-poaching patrols and operations. Our holistic program of capacity building for intelligence-led patrol and operation planning will greatly enhance law enforcement effectiveness for the Reserves.

Enhancing Human-Elephant Coexistence

We will implement our previously successful beehive-fencing model in two new villages bordering Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi and continue support to two existing farmers groups registered in 2016-2017. In two new villages, STEP will support 60 farmers to form cooperatives (30 members, 33% women), register Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), implement beehive fences and evaluate their impact. STEP will sign three-year MOUs with farmers groups detailing conditions of project handover. We will assess optimal beehive-fence configuration in partnership with Village and District Governments, provide all necessary fence materials, and capacitate farmers in fence construction, monitoring, and maintenance. STEP and the District Beekeeping Officer will provide extensive beekeeping and financial training, assist CBOs in developing and monitoring honey production and business plans, and facilitate market access via existing links with tourist lodges and tour operators.

STEP will also facilitate the implementation of VSLAs with farmers groups in four villages. We will provide comprehensive training to enable groups to develop a VSLA constitution and policies and to improve financial skills, as well as regular monitoring and support visits.

Furthermore, we will organize an annual elephant-themed football league to raise awareness and disseminate materials about elephant conservation, safety around elephants, and coexistence strategies. At league matches, farmers' groups will organize stalls for demonstrating elephant deterrent methods to their peers. In addition to beehive fencing, farmers may demonstrate chilli briquettes and Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags, if trials by STEP and farmers in 2017-2018 prove successful. Awareness

materials will also be available from elephant monitors, the Community Liaison, schools, local markets, and Village Government offices.

STEP will also train six local elephant monitors in four villages to collect data on human-elephant interactions via camera-trapping and regular farm surveys. Elephant monitors will be selected by Village Assemblies and serve as focal contacts for a community elephant monitoring network for reporting on elephant activity and poaching.

14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? How many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries.

Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.

(Max 750 words)

Healthy elephant populations and ecosystems are recognised as significant for the Tanzanian national economy and society as a whole, not only because they are an important national heritage but because tourism, the great majority of which is wildlife-based, contributes to minimum 17% of GDP annually. At the local level, reductions in elephant poaching will increase tourism to the Rungwa, Kizigo and Muhesi Game Reserves, increasing revenue for the community outreach programs of the Reserves which are designed to fund local initiatives in health and education. Effective deterrence of and available income-generating alternatives to poaching will likely lead longer term to increased harmony among communities along the boundaries and the wildlife authorities, with associated reductions in detention and arrests of community members.

Also at the local level, an estimated 1000 households will have their smallholder farms protected by beehive fences and thus incur fewer crop losses and achieve greater food security. We will map the number of farms protected by beehive fences, and monitor crop losses through data collection by local elephant monitors.

With four beekeeping groups of 30 members each (33% women) in four villages, an estimated 120 households will benefit directly from the production of apiculture products. We will actively recruit women as beekeeping is a part-time and seasonal activity that can be combined with childcare. There is a demonstrated internal market for elephant-friendly honey, with honey from existing beehive fence projects selling above market price (£ 5.45 per kg). By project end, we aim for 50% beehive occupancy and honey yields of 7 kg per hive per year, generating estimated minimum £1,900 in annual sales per beekeeping group. Assuming that 25% of income will be invested in maintenance or expansion of beehive fences, we expect that individual farmers will earn £47.50 per year from beekeeping. We will monitor incomes using groups' financial records.

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) will provide 120 members with access to loans, investment opportunities, and means to formally request assistance from government, microfinance organizations, and banks. We will educate members on how to access these services, and monitor how groups take advantage of them using VSLA financial records and meeting attendance sheets. In our current project areas, VSLA members have used loans to start or run small businesses, help pay for school fees, purchase solar electricity equipment, and for farming. We expect that VSLA members will earn 5% interest per year on their shares.

Our HEC awareness-raising program is expected to reach 4,800 people over 3 years through events at schools, markets, and organizing of the elephant-themed football league (The Tembo Cup). Participants at these awareness-raising events will receive educational materials that provide information about safety around elephants, methods to reduce conflict, and citizen's rights and responsibilities with regards to wildlife protections and environmental conservation. Through informational stalls led by farmers groups at league matches and local markets, an estimated 3,600 people will learn about crop-loss mitigation methods from their peers. This will enable more farmers to protect their farms and food stores from elephants, with positive impacts on food security and income. We will monitor attendance at these stalls, and monitor uptake of mitigation methods through pre and post project surveys.

Annual awareness days at three primary schools and one secondary school will reach an estimated 1200 students. We will also encourage students to take part in work on beehive fences in their own village during one weekend every month. This will transfer useful skills from experienced beekeepers to future generations in a fun and engaging way and help to promote a positive perception of elephants and coexistence among younger generations. We will monitor student participation at events and at beehive fence volunteer days through attendance sheets.

15. Gender

(See Guidance Note 4.6)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

In our support to law enforcement, STEP works with mixed gender teams of rangers. We will work with the Game Reserve Management to recruit female participants for all ranger trainings, and collect gender disaggregated data on trainees through attendance sheets.

Prior to establishing farmers groups in new project villages, we will conduct separate focus groups with women, men and youth in villages to understand their respective barriers to involvement in beehive-fence projects, and account for these in project implementation. We will actively recruit women as beekeeping is a part-time and seasonal activity that can be combined with farming and childcare. As with other farmers' groups supported by STEP, women will constitute minimum one-third of the membership and leadership roles in Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). Youth (15-35 years in Tanzania's Youth Policy) will constitute minimum one quarter of CBO members. Our training for farmers groups in CBO management and leadership will include a gender equality component and emphasize the importance of female and youth participation in coexistence projects. [STEP's Human-Elephant Coexistence Manager](#) is a Tanzanian woman whose insider's perspective on human-wildlife conflict and gender issues in rural Tanzania has inspired and motivated women in STEP's project areas to become more involved in beehive fence projects.

We will conduct gender-sensitive project monitoring to ensure women and men benefit equally from involvement in coexistence projects, including in training and benefits received from beekeeping and VSLAs. We will similarly monitor participation and benefits for youth members.

Our HEC-awareness raising program will include a gender equality component, and our conservation messaging will highlight the need for men and women to participate equally in coexistence strategies. We will also encourage that each team participating in the *Tembo Cup* football league field at least two female players.

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

This project will help conserve a threatened population of savanna elephants that has been devastated by poaching for the ivory trade. Our recent [work](#) in Tanzania (Jones et al, 2018: *Age structure as an indicator of poaching pressure: Insights from rapid assessments of elephant populations across space and time*) demonstrates the need for effective long-term anti-poaching in order that elephant society can recover from heavy poaching pressure, and the increased security provided by this project will lay the foundations for such a recovery in Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi. Furthermore, the capacity building components of the project will help enable the Reserve Managers and rangers to sustain this protection.

The elephant deterrent methods in which we are capacitating farmers are non-lethal and pose low risk of injuries to elephants. By mitigating human-elephant conflict and fostering more positive attitudes towards elephants through education, awareness-raising, and practical measures, we will reduce legal and illegal killing of elephants in the short term. By carefully selecting the spatial location and configuration of beehive fences we will ensure that elephant corridors are not being blocked while affording protection to village farms.

17. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

We will ensure sustainability of the project’s impacts by building local capacity that will persist after project end through enhanced knowledge, skills, and access to equipment. Local communities, District authorities, and Protected Area authorities will play an active part in project implementation and monitoring to build long-term investment in the project’s success.

STEP will provide beehive fence equipment after signing of MoUs which detail conditions (including demonstration of independent project management skills, and no harm to

elephants) for full handover of equipment after a trial period of two years, i.e. within the timeframe of this project. We will encourage the groups to collaborate closely to facilitate learning and dissemination of skills and knowledge, and to grow the income-generating potential of the beekeeping industry.

Similarly, the training provided to rangers and protection managers will capacitate them to continue all activities after project end. The only exception to this is the resource of the aircraft, but STEP is committed to provide its plane and pilots for aerial support for the longer term, as evidenced by our 5-year MoU with TAWA.

Our team members will continue to serve as points of contact for advice and support.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate [Excel spreadsheet](#) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

18. Funding

18a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

This project is a development of existing work. STEP began aerial and ranger support to Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserves in 2016, expanding from the adjacent Ruaha National Park. IWT funding would enable us to build on this relationship to greatly expand law enforcement support and coverage, and further build capacity among the ranger force. Our model for technical support to rapid mapping of patrols and outcomes to enhance intelligence-led anti-poaching strategy is tried and tested in STEP's other project sites, and found to be effective in the Tanzania context.

Similarly, our human-elephant co-existence program in southern Tanzania has developed an approach and model for working with communities affected by elephants that has proven effective and popular, and this project will expand this program to additional communities identified as most in need by [surveys](#) and evaluations already undertaken.

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

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

18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

STEP has applied for £from the Disney Conservation Fund for two years of match funding for the human-elephant co-existence component. We expect to hear the result of this application in August 2018.

STEP will apply for £from The Ivory Foundation in March 2018 for one year of match funding for the human-elephant co-existence component. We expect to hear the result of this application by June 2018.

We will apply for £on annual basis from WWF-Tanzania for STEP's aerial surveillance program. For match funding for 2018-2019, we will apply in March 2018 and expect to hear by June 2018.

19. Co-financing

19a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See "[Finance for Darwin & IWT Challenge Fund](#)" and Guidance Note 3.3 and 8.1)

Confirmed:

The United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) has granted STEP £towards protection work in Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi for 2018-19. The US Fish and Wildlife Service African Elephant Conservation Fund have also provided £for 2018/19 and £for 2019/20 towards aerial surveillance, training and staff costs.

19b) Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
16/02/2018	Disney Conservation Fund		Potential match funding for two years for HEC component (Oct 2018 to Sept 2020)
15/03/2018	The Ivory Foundation		Potential match funding for one year for HEC component (2018-2019)
March 2018	WWF-Tanzania		Annual renewal of support for aerial program anticipated
Ongoing	Private donations		Based on current donations

19c) None

If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(Max 150 words)

20. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(Max 200 words)

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

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

21. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT 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.

(Max 150 words)

We anticipate that the four-wheel vehicle and motorbike purchased by STEP will continue to be used on our project activities in the area or on similar activities after IWT funding ends.

For the beehives, all associated beehive fence construction materials, and beekeeping equipment, we will follow the same agreement with the CBOs that we have employed with other farmers cooperatives. STEP will sign a three-year MOU with each farmers group specifying that the equipment is on loan to the groups for a period of two years after which, provided they are being carefully and effectively maintained and conditions for handover have been met, they will be handed over to the groups for longer term use.

22. 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.

(Max 250 words)

Our salaries are commensurate with going rates according to experience and qualifications in Tanzania. We will contribute use of existing vehicles and equipment in

form of laptops, GPS units, binoculars, field gear. We are used to working on a small budget since 2009. As a small organisation, we are committed to providing value for money to donors and minimising overheads, which are a small fraction of those incurred by larger organisations. STEP runs a policy of basic salaries plus field expenses covered.

Beehives will be made by a local carpenter that we have used before after verifying that he still represents the best value for money, as he did when we purchased >200 beehives for our existing projects. For purchase of other capital items such as the car and motorcycle, we will use our lengthy experience of Tanzania markets to ensure we make the most cost-effective purchases.

This project is good value for money because it cost-effectively builds capacity among a range of stakeholders in an area that is remote and under-served. As such, a project vehicle and motorbike are essential for project personnel to travel safely to and within the project area (project villages are 60 km apart), and to provide ground support to the aerial team.

STEP's aerial program is particularly cost-saving as we use a light aircraft that runs on approximately \$per hour compared with minimum \$for the larger 4-seater Cessna planes more commonly deployed by conservation organisations in East Africa.

23. Ethics and human rights

(See Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1)

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes. Additionally, if there are any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

(Max 250 words)

STEP's human-elephant coexistence program engages local communities directly in building coexistence and improving local livelihoods. We have over the years collaborated with farmers groups on the design and execution of a range of HEC mitigation methods, including chilli-fencing, beehive fencing, and, more recently, chilli briquettes and improved crop storage bags. For this project, we have selected beehive fencing as the primary intervention because our experience has shown these to be the most sustainable, to effectively provide protection to large areas of farmland, and to be preferred by farmers groups because of the additional benefits from beekeeping. With beehive fencing, we provide farmers groups with access to appropriate protective wear and pursue expert training. By also providing educational materials on elephant deterrent methods, communities will be able to select and implement methods that are feasible for them.

We will engage communities in new project villages using the principles of Prior Informed Consent (PIC). In addition to introductory meetings in each village to discuss project goals and activities, new farmers groups will be sensitized to the project through exchanges with existing farmers groups to share experiences and knowledge. We will conduct regular meetings to discuss progress and to receive feedback from farmers groups, partners, and village members to ensure our efforts continue to be participatory.

We have all necessary in-country research permits and will adhere to local and UK laws and guidelines on social and wildlife research. Our team is 67% Tanzanian and have years of experience on community engagement.

24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

We will aim to publish two peer-reviewed, open-access scientific papers using data from the protection and HEC components of this project. We will also produce two technical reports analysing the effectiveness and lessons learned from the protection and HEC components of this project. These outputs will be available on our website and shared widely on social media.

We will also endeavour to publish two open-access popular articles in online publications (one national, one international media) on the project per year. This will be complemented by regular informative social media posting in English and Swahili. We will also share our experiences at national science and conservation conferences including of the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), which we attend bi-annually.

On local and regional levels, we will promote the exchange of knowledge and experience relating to the implementation of mitigation methods to reduce crop-losses to elephants through dissemination of awareness materials and by facilitating and peer-to-peer learning through community events such as the *Tembo Cup* football league in project villages.

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

STEP will establish appropriate data collection, management, and storage protocols to ensure the integrity and subsequent use of our findings.

Project monitoring and evaluation

25. Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Annex B and Annex C in the Guidance provides helpful advice on completing a logical framework

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Significant reduction in illegal killing of elephants and improved welfare and increased income for communities coexisting with elephants in our project area.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Enhanced law enforcement capacity in Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi will increase detection and arrest of poachers and reduce elephant poaching. Community beehive-fence projects will increase incomes, food security, and tolerance for elephants.</p>	<p>0.1 The number of illegal activities detected via aerial and ground patrols doubles by project end (relative to 2017 baseline).</p> <p>0.2 Number of ranger mobilizations based on aerial intelligence increases by 100% (relative to 2017 baseline).</p> <p>0.3 The number of poacher arrests made per year in each Game Reserve doubles by project end (relative to 2017 baseline).</p> <p>0.4 Poaching declines measured in a 50% reduction in the number of illegally killed elephant carcasses detected on aerial and foot patrols</p> <p>0.5 33% of households in project area report improved food security as a result of crop protection from beehive fences</p>	<p>0.1 Aerial patrol and ground patrol data collection sheets</p> <p>0.2 Protection department records and interviews with protection staff</p> <p>0.3 Protection department records</p> <p>0.4 Aerial and ground patrol data collection sheets</p> <p>0.5 Project household baseline and focus group discussions; final project evaluation survey</p> <p>0.6 Project household baseline and focus group discussions; final project evaluation survey</p> <p>0.7 Pre and post project surveys of tolerance</p> <p>0.8 Project monitoring, District Government and GR records (against existing baseline data from 2017).</p>	<p>0.1 STEP will be able to maintain its established and trusted relationships with Game Reserves senior management.</p> <p>0.2 A dedicated team of protection managers and rangers will remain motivated to utilize and manage remote surveillance technology.</p> <p>0.3 Beehive fencing continues to deter elephants from farms, and crop loss mitigation and beekeeping training and benefits, and education are effective in fostering increased tolerance for elephants.</p>

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	<p>0.6 20% increase in household income levels from beekeeping among project beneficiaries</p> <p>0.7 50% increase in the number of farmers and village leaders showing tolerance of elephants.</p> <p>0.8 Zero human deaths resulting from elephants due to increased safety awareness and availability of elephant deterrents</p> <p>0.9 Zero elephant mortality from retaliatory killing or Problem Animal Control</p>	0.9 Project monitoring, District Government and GR records (against existing baseline data from 2017).	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Minimum of 4,000 km² of Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi GRs under regular aerial surveillance, including coordinated ground-air response patrols and analyses of poaching hotspots and trends from aerial data shared with protection departments.</p>	<p>1.1 Hours and spatial coverage of aerial surveillance (target: 175 hours per year, 4,000 km²)</p> <p>1.2 Number of coordinated ground-air patrols per quarter (target: 15)</p> <p>1.3 Number of illegal activities detected on aerial patrols</p> <p>1.4 Number of protection department maps generated with aerial data (target: one per month)</p>	<p>1.1 Flight logs</p> <p>1.2 Protection department records; flight logs</p> <p>1.3 Aerial patrol data collection sheets</p> <p>1.4 Protection and mapping department records</p>	1.1 The plane will operate at full capacity throughout the project with only minor maintenance requirements of maximum three months down-time per year. We assume that the plane will be able to make up to 25 hours of flights per month.
<p>2. 20 regular ranger patrol days per month throughout remote and key elephant areas of Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi GRs, with patrol maps and reports submitted and analysed each month.</p>	<p>2.1 Person-days of patrols per month (target: 2 teams of 6 rangers each x 10 days = 120 person-days)</p> <p>2.2 Patrol maps and reports submitted per month (target: 2)</p> <p>2.3 Number of illegal activities detected and poachers arrested on regular patrols</p>	<p>2.1 Protection and mapping department records</p> <p>2.2 Monthly outcomes maps and reports</p> <p>2.3 Monthly outcomes maps and reports</p>	2.1 Management authorities will continue with our agreement that they pay ranger allowances and STEP provides fuel for travel and vehicle support
<p>3. 80 protection managers and rangers provided with and trained in use of GPS, GIS, and ground-to-air communications, resulting in intelligence-led patrol planning (40 already trained 2016-17)</p>	<p>3.1 Number of GPS units, GIS software packages and ground-to-air radios provided (targets: 10, 4 and 4)</p> <p>3.2 Number of ranger patrols tracked using GPS units (target: 100% by year 1)</p>	<p>3.1 Equipment donation agreements/certificates</p> <p>3.2 Protection department records; GPs data</p> <p>3.3 Protection and mapping department records</p>	3.1 Rangers and protection managers will remain motivated to use this technology following comprehensive training, and with continued troubleshooting assistance from STEP.

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	3.3 Number of monthly patrol maps produced by protection departments (target: one per month)		
4. 1km-long beehive fences established and managed by registered Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and community elephant monitoring network established in four villages.	<p>4.1 Number of CBOs self-organised and registered (target four)</p> <p>4.2 Number of registered members of CBOs (target: 30 members each, 33% women).</p> <p>4.3 Number of local elephant monitors showing full knowledge of data collection and camera-trapping protocols (target: six)</p> <p>4.4 Number of community elephant monitoring networks established in project villages (target: four)</p> <p>4.5 Number of community members attending annual awareness events (target: 4800)</p> <p>4.6 Number and length of beehive fences constructed (target: 4 fences of 1 km each)</p> <p>4.7 Number of occupied beehives (target: 50% by project end)</p> <p>4.8 Number of elephant visits to farms (target: 70% reduction by project end)</p>	<p>4.1 District Government registration certificates</p> <p>4.2 District Government registration certificates</p> <p>4.3 Pre and post training surveys</p> <p>4.4 Elephant reporting/monitoring network data</p> <p>4.5 Attendance sheets</p> <p>4.6 Beehive fence survey and mapping</p> <p>4.7 Beehive occupancy monitoring by local monitors, verified by STEP</p> <p>4.8 Baseline survey, continuous monitoring of elephant visits by local elephant monitors</p>	<p>4.1 Following comprehensive beekeeping training and set-up of a monitoring system, farmers' groups will conduct proper maintenance of beehive fences</p> <p>4.2 Beehive fencing will continue to deter elephants from farms (no habituation by elephants to beehive fences)</p>
5. Development of income-generating opportunities via beekeeping and access to financial services through Village Savings and Loans Associations.	<p>5.1 Number of CBO members who demonstrate full working knowledge of beekeeping (target: 90, 33% women)</p> <p>5.2 Number of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) registered (target: four)</p> <p>5.3 Number of people with access to loans from VSLAs (minimum target: 120)</p> <p>5.4 Growth in capital and loan issuing and repayment rate of VSLAs</p> <p>5.5 Honey yield and sales income generated from beehive fences</p>	<p>5.1 Post training surveys and feedback</p> <p>5.2 Registration certificates</p> <p>5.3 Financial record-keeping by VSLAs</p> <p>5.4 Financial record-keeping by VSLAs</p> <p>5.5 Financial record-keeping by CBOs</p>	<p>5.1 The current tourist interest and market for elephant-friendly honey will continue to exist.</p>

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<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Aerial surveillance missions coordinated with rapid ground response by rangers1.2 Rapid mapping and reporting of aerial missions and rapid response operations1.3 Regular spatio-temporal analysis of mission outcomes and anti-poaching strategy shared and discussed with Game Reserve Managers <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1 Ranger patrols throughout remote and key elephant areas2.2 Patrol maps and reports submitted by rangers to Game Reserve Managers2.3 Ongoing feedback and technical support to rangers from STEP GIS Department <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1 Training of protection managers and rangers in GPS for patrols and GIS for mapping3.2 Training of protection managers and rangers in ground-to-air communications3.3 Intelligence-led patrol planning based on aerial and ground patrol maps implemented3.4 GPS units, GIS software packages and ground-to-air radios phones provided to protection managers and rangers <ul style="list-style-type: none">4.1 Support farmers groups to register CBOs4.2 Train farmers groups in CBO management and financial skills4.3 Construct beehive fences with farmers groups in two new villages4.4 Train farmers groups in fence maintenance and monitoring4.5 Conduct regular monitoring and support visits to beehive fences and farmers groups4.6 Train local elephant monitors in data collection, GPS, and camera-trapping4.7 Local elephant monitors collect elephant activity data4.8 Train locally-based Community Liaison in HEC mitigation strategies to provide support to farmers groups4.9 Raise awareness about HEC mitigation strategies at Tembo Cup football league matches4.10 Raise awareness and disseminate education materials at schools, markets, and offices <ul style="list-style-type: none">5.1 Train farmers groups in VSLA development and operations5.2 Support farmers cooperatives to register VSLAs5.3 Conduct regular monitoring and support visits to VSLAs			

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5.4 Train farmers' groups in beekeeping

5.5 Conduct bi-annual monitoring and refresher training for farmers' groups with professional beekeeper

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

Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (starting from Q2 July 2018). Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1												
1.1 Aerial surveillance missions coordinated with rapid ground response by rangers	20	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
1.2 Rapid mapping and reporting of aerial missions and rapid response operations	20	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
1.3 Regular spatio-temporal analysis of mission outcomes and anti-poaching strategy shared and discussed with Game Reserve Managers	20	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Output 2												
2.1 Ranger patrols throughout remote and key elephant areas	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2.2 Patrol maps and reports submitted by rangers to Game Reserve Managers	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2.3 Ongoing feedback and technical support to rangers from STEP GIS Department	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Output 3												
3.1 Training of protection managers and rangers in GPS for patrols and GIS for mapping	2	1		1								
3.2 Training of protection managers and rangers in ground-to-air communications	2	1		1								

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3.3	Intelligence-led patrol planning based on aerial and ground patrol maps implemented	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3.4	GPS units, GIS software packages and ground-to-air radios provided to protection managers and rangers	1		1									
Output 4													
4.1	Support farmers groups to register CBOs	2	2										
4.2	Train farmers groups in CBO management and financial skills	3	2	1									
4.3	Construct beehive fences with farmers groups in two new villages	4		2		2							
4.4	Train farmers groups in fence maintenance and monitoring	2		1		1							
4.5	Conduct regular monitoring and support visits to beehive fences and farmers groups	28		1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4.6	Train local elephant monitors in data collection, GPS, and camera-trapping	3	2	1									
4.7	Local elephant monitors collect elephant activity data	32	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4.8	Train locally-based Community Liaison in HEC mitigation strategies to provide support to farmers groups	6	3	2		1							
4.9	Raise awareness about HEC mitigation strategies at Tembo Cup football league matches	9			3				3			3	
4.10	Raise awareness and disseminate education materials at schools, markets, and offices	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Output 5													
5.1	Train farmers groups in VSLA development and operations	1	1										
5.2	Support farmers cooperatives to register VSLAs	1	1										
5.3	Conduct regular monitoring and support visits to VSLAs	32	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5.4	Train farmers' groups in beekeeping	1				1							
5.5	Conduct bi-annual monitoring and refresher training for farmers' groups with professional beekeeper	4					1		1		1		1

27. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

Describe, referring to the indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see ["Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund"](#))

(Max 500 words)

We will contract a consultant to develop a detailed M&E plan and data collection tools for the project, and conduct baseline (where necessary) and project evaluation surveys. The consultant will work closely with STEP's project managers to collect data on indicators.

To monitor project impact on law enforcement capacity, the Protection Manager in partnership with Game Reserve management will record the number of ranger patrol days, number of ranger patrols logged with GPS units and patrols maps produced, surveillance flight hours and coverage, number of ranger mobilizations in response to aerial surveillance, and equipment provided. Our impact on strengthening the effectiveness of law enforcement will be monitored by recording and analysing trends in arrests, illegal activities, and elephant poaching. These indicators will be measured against baselines assessed in 2016-2017 to evaluate project impact.

To evaluate the impact of beehive fences, we will train local elephant monitors in project villages to record crop losses to elephants using GPS units and standardized datasheets. Elephant monitors will also record incidents of elephant damage to food stores, movements, and human and elephant injuries/deaths. In addition, elephant monitors will be trained in deploying and maintaining camera traps on elephant trails into village farms. Camera-trapping will provide an additional, independent dataset on the frequency of elephant visits to farms. Cameras will be deployed before and after beehive fence installation, to help measure an expected reduction in elephant visits to farmland.

Farmers' groups will be trained to record data on fence condition and beehive occupancy using standard monitoring tools on a weekly basis. These data will be verified once a month by the Community Liaison and/or HEC Manager. This monitoring program will allow farmers groups and us to monitor trends in occupancy and honey yields, pinpoint priorities for fence maintenance and identify successful strategies for increasing hive occupancy and safeguarding bee colonies. Farmers groups will also be trained to keep detailed financial records of honey sale and fence maintenance costs. STEP will file

copies of these records to help assess groups' expenditures and income from beekeeping.

To monitor the impact of VSLAs, the Community Liaison will attend one VSLA meeting per month in each village to assess progress and ensure accurate record-keeping. STEP's HEC Manager will also conduct quarterly monitoring and support visits. We will file copies of all financial records of VSLA accounts to help assess the number of shares purchased by members, the number of loans issued, interest earned, and the types of activities loans were requested for (disaggregated by age and gender).

We will monitor the impact of our awareness-raising program by requesting participants at awareness events to sign attendance sheets (disaggregated by age and gender). We will evaluate the uptake and impact of HEC mitigation strategies on farmers through pre- and post-project household surveys. These surveys will identify the proportion of households adopting HEC mitigation strategies, identify what factors were influential in them adopting these strategies, and assess the impact of mitigation strategies on incomes, food security, and attitudes to elephants.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£
Number of days planned for M&E	74
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	%

FCO notifications

Please put an X in the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

Certification

On behalf of the company of Southern Tanzania Elephant Program

I apply for a grant of £123,700 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	DR. TREVOR JONES
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR

Signed

Date:

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance , including the “Guidance Notes for Applicants” and “Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund”?	Yes
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Tuesday 20 February 2018 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc.). You are not required to send a hard copy.

Data Protection Act 1998 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content

of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund website listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.



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This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

IllegalWildlifeTrade@defra.gsi.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/defra