

Applicant: **Jones, Trevor**  
Organisation: **Southern Tanzania Elephant Program**  
Funding Sought: **£386,000.00**

## **IWTR8S2\1013**

### **Reducing IWT through Strengthening Livelihoods and Law Enforcement: Ruaha-Rungwa, Tanzania**

The Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem is affected by IWT, especially a recent increase in bushmeat poaching, and human-wildlife conflict. This project will reduce demand for and occurrence of IWT and reduce poverty by diversifying and developing sustainable livelihoods and strengthening household financial resilience, expanding educational outreach, reducing the costs of living with wildlife, and strengthening law enforcement capacity through both tested and novel approaches in two critical zones of the ecosystem (MBOMIPA WMA and Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserves) and adjacent communities.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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<b>Title</b>	Dr
<b>Name</b>	Trevor
<b>Surname</b>	Jones
<b>Organisation</b>	Southern Tanzania Elephant Program
<b>Website (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Tel (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Title Dr  
Name Trevor  
Surname Jones  
Organisation Southern Tanzania Elephant Program  
Website (Work) [REDACTED]  
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]  
Email (Work) [REDACTED]  
Address [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
Name	Southern Tanzania Elephant Program
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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## Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

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### Q3. Title:

Reducing IWT through Strengthening Livelihoods and Law Enforcement: Ruaha-Rungwa, Tanzania

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR8S1\1001

IWTR8S1\1135

### Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

### Q5. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than four species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

African elephant

Giraffe

Greater Kudu

Roan antelope

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**Do you require more fields?**

Yes

Sable antelope

Cape buffalo

Eland

No Response

**Q6. Summary**

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

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

The Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem is affected by IWT, especially a recent increase in bushmeat poaching, and human-wildlife conflict. This project will reduce demand for and occurrence of IWT and reduce poverty by diversifying and developing sustainable livelihoods and strengthening household financial resilience, expanding educational outreach, reducing the costs of living with wildlife, and strengthening law enforcement capacity through both tested and novel approaches in two critical zones of the ecosystem (MBOMIPA WMA and Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserves) and adjacent communities.

**Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary**

**Q7. Country(ies)**

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

**Country** Tanzania  
**1**

**Country** No Response  
**2**

**Country** No Response  
**3**

**Country** No Response  
**4**

**Do you require more fields?**

Yes

No

**Q8. Project dates**

**Start date:**

01 July 2022

**End date:**

31 March 2025

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

2 years, 9 months

**Q9. Budget summary**

**Year:**

2022/23

2023/24

2024/25

2025/26

**Total request**

<b>Amount:</b>	£130,000.00	£128,000.00	£128,000.00	£0.00	<b>£</b>
					386,000.00

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## Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: % ■

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### Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

### What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

In-kind contributions include STEP's Savannah light aircraft and one used field vehicle. A USFWS African Elephant Conservation Fund grant (2022-24) will provide matched funding towards livelihoods and HWC activities in Year 1 and 2, including establishment of 10 VSLAs, the poultry trial, the Tembo Cup football tournament, vehicle and fuel for RKM GR, a contribution to ranger training costs, and fieldwork travel and staff costs. A second USFWS African Elephant Conservation Fund grant (2021-23) will provide matched funding towards Village Game Scouts patrols and aerial surveillance in Year 1, including pilot costs, staff costs, aircraft fuel, and fieldwork travel.

## Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£) ■

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### Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

An annual small grant from WWF Tanzania and donations from Future for Elephants Foundation will provide matched funding for aircraft insurance, VGS rations, Instant Detect operations and staff costs in Year 3. While this funding is unsecured, STEP has previously received funding from both organizations for this type of work; as such we are confident that funding can be secured. Matched funding for HWC activities in Y3 is anticipated from renewal of a small grant from the Disney Conservation Foundation (STEP has been successful with all its applications to date to the Disney Conservation Foundation).

## Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

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### Q12. Project stage

With reference to the application guidance, please select the relevant project stage.

Main

### Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. 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 reduce poverty.

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

The Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem is affected by IWT, especially a recent increase in bushmeat poaching. ■

████████████████████ RKM GR data show that bushmeat poaching comprised the second-highest number of arrests (Hariohay et al. 2019). Elephants declined by >50% in Ruaha-Rungwa in 2009-2015. Following gains in reducing elephant poaching, a recent increase in poaching incidents and ivory seizures suggests the risk of a resurgence in ivory poaching remains.

In Ruaha-Rungwa, bushmeat poaching is primarily for supplementing household income rather than for subsistence use or cultural reasons (Knapp et al. 2017). Bushmeat is sold within villages and transported for sale in regional towns and major cities. In a survey of self-admitted poachers in Ruaha-Rungwa, the majority stated that poaching was a secondary, not primary, income source; and over half considered themselves economically average rather than the poorest of the poor (Knapp et al. 2017). Bushmeat poaching appears in part to be a livelihood diversification strategy employed by moderately poor households to address capability deprivation and gain greater economic agency. Bushmeat poaching is also driven in part by an acute demand for cash, especially among men, as bushmeat is a fast, if risky, source of money (Knueppel et al. 2009). The majority of detections and arrests in MBOMIPA WMA involve people intending to sell bushmeat to address acute household needs (e.g., chronic needs such as school fees, agricultural inputs and/or shocks such as healthcare). Seasonal peaks in bushmeat poaching also coincide with key agricultural periods, specifically the purchase of agricultural inputs.

Household demand for protein does not appear to be an important driver of bushmeat poaching as bushmeat consumption is not related to food security (Knueppel et al. 2009).

Studies from the project area have suggested that access to credit and supporting alternative income-generating activities could be an effective way to reduce bushmeat poaching: 96% of poachers surveyed by Knapp et al. (2017) stated they would discontinue poaching if they received enough income to meet their needs. Access to credit among these communities is extremely limited and household economies are non-diverse. Most households depend on agriculture or a combination of pastoralism and agriculture as the primary income source. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) involving agricultural damage by elephants and livestock depredation by carnivores erodes household financial resilience, contributes to negative perceptions of protected areas, and reduces incentives for wildlife stewardship. We will reduce reliance on IWT for supplementing household income by facilitating access to safe credit, diversifying livelihoods, and reducing HWC that affects household income sources and household resilience.

Research suggests that bushmeat poaching is opportunistic, occurring in conditions of low perceived risk (Ceppi & Nielsen, 2014). Seasonal peaks in bushmeat poaching occur during the wet season when law enforcement effectiveness is limited in part by poor road access. There is a need to strengthen law enforcement in Ruaha-Rungwa by enhancing early detection of illegal activities so that ranger resources can be deployed with more impact, and thereby increase the opportunity cost for engaging in IWT.

## Q14. Gap in existing approaches

**What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill. Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.**

At present, there are limited household-level interventions aimed at addressing the root drivers of bushmeat poaching in the project area. Bushmeat poaching is primarily for supplementing household income and addressing acute household economic needs; studies have recommended that enabling access to credit could help to address both of these drivers. Currently, access to credit in many rural areas is only available through middlemen who charge up to 100% interest. We hypothesize that a) access to safe and reliable credit through Village Savings and Loan Associations and development of alternative livelihoods can strengthen household financial resilience and reduce reliance on poaching for acute household needs, and 2) that detection and law enforcement are effective deterrents. Key law enforcement gaps include a lack of capacity for early threat detection and prevention, and ensuring effective deployment of limited ranger resources. ██████████ and facilitate aerial surveillance and analysis of patrol coverage, outcomes and trends to increase the probability of detection, resulting in a greater deterrent effect. This project will therefore increase the opportunity cost of bushmeat poaching by creating easier, safer alternative income sources and strengthening law enforcement.

## Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

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**Q15. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project**

## contribute towards?

**Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.**

The project will contribute to Commitment 7 of the Kasane Statement, Commitment 21 of the Hanoi Statement, Commitment 14 of the London Conference Declarations and implementation of Tanzania's National Environmental Policy (2021) by strengthening a national wildlife authority (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority, which manages RKM GR) as well as community-based protection of MBOMIPA WMA, through training and patrol support for rangers to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.

We will contribute to Commitment 11 of the Kasane Statement, Commitment 17 of the Hanoi Statement, Commitment 13 of the London Conference Declarations, and implementation of Tanzania's National Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy (Objective 2: Strengthening HWC Response; Objective 4: Benefits to Communities of Human-Wildlife Coexistence; Objective 5: Coexistence Education) through community-based initiatives that will help rural communities to address the challenges of coexisting with elephants; strengthening the capacity of RKM GR and MBOMIPA WMA to respond to HWC; community-led outreach and awareness-raising; and by promoting sustainable development through enabling access to safe and reliable credit through Village Savings and Loans programs, and by supporting the development of alternative livelihoods (poultry and beekeeping).

The project will contribute to Tanzania's NBSAP (2015-2020) by reducing direct pressures on biodiversity through increasing the opportunity cost of bushmeat poaching by increasing the risk of detection and facilitating access to safe and reliable credit and alternative livelihoods.

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

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### Q16. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Establishment of 20 VSLAs (500 members) will provide households with access to credit for recurring and emergency expenses as well as for livelihood diversification. IWT052 demonstrated that the most substantial impact of VSLAs was the provision of safe and reliable credit during peak periods of financial need (<https://stzelephants.or.tz/download/human-elephant-conflict/Technical-Paper-2022-01-VSLA-Complexity.pdf>). Access to credit via VSLAs during key agricultural periods has the potential to reduce reliance on bushmeat poaching as a source of income during these periods. We will evaluate this assumption using a combination of approaches (Q24). Our HWC & Livelihoods lead will provide training and support groups to develop VSLA constitutions and establish effective governance. VSLAs will be monitored by our trained community based-team of Local Elephant Monitors (LEMs). Under IWT052, we learned how to successfully adapt the VSLA model to highly dynamic agro-pastoral communities, including by operating shorter VSLA cycles, optimizing the timing of cycles, and creating more flexible share purchasing schemes. We will also use the CHOMOKA mobile app to help VSLAs keep transparent and accurate records.

From IWT052 we learned that beekeeping with modern beehives provides another viable source of livelihood diversification, particularly when disconnected from the beehive fence model which was the initial modality. Under this project, we will provide beehives and training to 100 beekeepers. Our approach will be informed by what we have learned about best practices for beekeeping and honey production in miombo habitat (<https://stzelephants.or.tz/download/human-elephant-conflict/Technical-Paper-2022-02-Beekeeping-Complexity.pdf>). Beekeeping is not intended to be a

stand-alone income-generating activity, but rather part of a matrix, in part to dilute risk if optimal beekeeping conditions can not be met.

Chickens are kept by many households in the project area as a source of income and food (average 15 chickens per household), but productivity of existing flocks is low (Knueppel et al. 2009). To strengthen this livelihood activity, we will focus on improving the health of existing flocks by trialing a Newcastle disease vaccination distribution program with 100 participants in five villages and by evaluating and strengthening existing supply chains.

To protect the key livelihood strategies of most households, we will provide fuel, training and escalation toolkits to safely push elephants off of farms to RKM GR ranger teams and MBOMIPA VGS to improve the timeliness, quality and efficacy of HWC response. We will provide RKM GR with a dedicated vehicle for HWC response.

Education and outreach activities will involve targeted, individualized home- and farm-based education for 3000 community members, as well as large-scale trainings centered around a football tournament (the Tembo Cup, begun under IWT052) about safety around elephants and carnivores and benefits of Protected Areas.

As learned from IWT052, aerial surveillance improved the security of the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem. We will conduct 60 hours of aerial surveillance per year in collaboration with RKM GR and MBOMIPA rapid response units, targeting areas that are not covered regularly by foot patrols and focusing on the wet season, when illegal activity peaks. We will train 2 MBOMIPA VGS and 5 RKM GR rangers (2 women) to become aerial observers..

IWT05 demonstrated that rapid mapping and regular analysis of spatio-temporal trends of illegal activities enables ground patrols to be planned strategically with respect to poaching hotspots and patrol coverage gaps. We will enable 23 days of strategic patrols by 4 VGS teams every month in MBOMIPA WMA by supporting fuel, food, and allowances and patrol planning. VGS will use mobile data collection (Survey123 app) on patrol and STEP will generate patrol maps, monitor key indicators, and analyze trends using ESRI's Protected Area Management Solutions system.

To enhance ranger and VGS professionalism, STEP will facilitate patrol skills training for 8 VGS (3 women) with PAMS Foundation and conduct refresher training for 39 MBOMIPA VGS and 14 RKM GR rangers in human rights and just arrest and post-arrest procedures. We will also support post-arrest procedures, including transporting VGS and apprehended suspects to District Police Office and Court, and enabling VGS to provide witness testimony in court cases.

[REDACTED]

## Q17. Capability and Capacity

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

We will work closely with RKM GR, MBOMIPA WMA leadership, and relevant District Government personnel (Game Officers, Livestock Extension Officers, Beekeeping Officers, Community Development Officers) during project planning, orientation meetings, execution of project activities, and project monitoring and evaluation, to ensure knowledge and skills-sharing between partners and to build lasting local capacity.

We will build community-based capability and capacity by working with a village-based team of Local Elephant Monitors (LEMs) to implement VSLAs and the poultry vaccination and beekeeping programs. We will equip LEMs with the skills and mobile data collection tools to deliver training and conduct regular follow-up and monitoring with VSLA, poultry, and beekeeping participants. VSLA members (500) will be trained on VSLA operations and basic financial skills; poultry vaccination participants (100) on vaccination timing and protocols; and beekeepers (100) on best practices for hive occupancy, honey production and harvesting. We will also assess the extent of the vaccine and poultry medicine supply chain and work to improve it if necessary.

The project will increase the capacity of RKM GR and MBOMIPA WMA for HWC response through training of 32 rangers and 16 VGS in safety around elephants, community engagement, and techniques for deterring elephants from farmland, as well as through provision of fuel and a vehicle.



We will build the capacity of rangers and VGS through training in advanced patrol skills (8 VGS) and post-arrest procedures (39 VGS). We will train 2 VGS and 5 RKM GR rangers to become aerial observers. Mapping and analysis of patrol outcomes will strengthen the capacity of our partners for strategic patrol planning.

## Q18. Gender equality

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

Gender dynamics in the project area are characterized by highly defined spheres of distinct responsibility, especially among agro-pastoral communities. Women are often not involved in 'official' decision-making forums (traditional authorities, sub-village and village government) but exert influence within the household sphere.

VSLAs will enable women to independently access capital that can be utilized for household-level priorities. VSLA meeting times and locations will be optimized to enable female participation and financial training will focus on a holistic approach to investment that includes household-oriented expenses. While beekeeping is a primarily male-occupied domain, we anticipate that poultry may create opportunities for women to gain financial agency. We will work with village and traditional leaders on beneficiary selection for poultry and VSLAs in an effort to ensure female participation. IWT052 demonstrated that women are less likely to attend large scale outreach events due to competing household priorities. Significantly less women than men said they knew how to stay safe around elephants or how to protect their farms from elephants, and women were significantly less tolerant of elephants. Education and outreach content will be developed specifically for women and girls which will focus on the contexts in which elephant encounters are most likely to happen (collecting water and fuel wood) This content will be disseminated through household visits by LEMs to take advantage of free time during typical daily responsibilities.

While female employment as rangers and VGS remains limited, STEP has increased recruitment of women in MBOMIPA WMA. In 2021, 40% of new VGS recruits were women. We will ensure safe working conditions and empower women VGS to take advantage of training opportunities and leadership roles. Women VGS have separate accommodation, on-duty women VGS are posted together; and there is flexibility in work schedules to accommodate childcare responsibilities.

Project monitoring and evaluation will be gender-sensitive.

## Q19. Change expected

**Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).**

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

The establishment of VSLAs will increase access to safe and reliable credit, expanding the options available to 500 families for meeting household needs and diversifying livelihoods. From IWT052, we learned that VSLA members take loans for a variety of reasons including addressing a specific 'shock' (funeral, medical expense), responding to a recurring need (agricultural inputs, school fees) or investing in an economic (starting a business/investing in a farm) or quality of life improvement (repairing/building a home). We expect VLSA members will be better able to respond to shocks and recurring events, thereby relieving financial stress, and resulting in improved food security, enabling farmers to hold onto harvest (a significant household asset) instead of selling it at a low price point. We expect that VSLA members will also use credit to diversify their livelihoods: IWT052 showed that more than 50% of VSLA loans were for investment in existing or new enterprises. Alternative livelihood development with 200 households will also increase household income, providing

capital for expenses and investment. We hypothesize that VSLAs and alternative livelihood development will reduce household reliance on IWT for fast cash and capital generation, but, as we have not looked at this interaction in our previous work, this will be monitored through our M&E. Evidence from western Serengeti suggests that communities see VSLAs as a viable means to reduce bushmeat poaching and that ex-poachers in VSLAs believe it is more beneficial to participate in VSLAs than in poaching because the benefits from VSLAs are more sustainable and lower-risk (Kaaya & Chapman, 2017).

Greater knowledge on safety around elephants and carnivores and enhanced capacity for HWC response through training of 32 RKM GR and 16 MBOMIPA VGS will reduce direct agricultural damage from elephants and begin to improve community perceptions of protected areas.

[REDACTED] Through training, 39 MBOMIPA VGS and 14 RKM GR rangers will perform their duties in a more professional and effective manner. Improved capacity for early detection via aerial surveillance, increased capacity for strategic patrols, and greater patrol coverage will increase the riskiness of bushmeat hunting. Together with greater accessibility to lower-risk livelihood options, this will lead to fewer incidents of bushmeat poaching, benefiting a range of mammal species targeted for bushmeat.

In the longer term, this project and the efforts of other organizations (Lion Landscapes, Honeyguide Foundation, Pathfinder Foundation) to reduce HWC and enhance the economic viability of MBOMIPA WMA will enable communities to derive greater benefits from conservation and lead to more positive perceptions of protected areas among communities. Mammal populations will recover and the gains made in reducing elephant poaching will be secured. Communities will hope to see an increase in wildlife and elephant numbers in local Protected Areas and even on community land as they associate these numbers with benefits from PAs.

## Q20. Pathway to change

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

This project will reduce the occurrence and negative impacts of IWT in the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem by addressing drivers of IWT and enhancing early detection and capacity for rapid response to IWT. Livelihood diversification and reduction of HWC will strengthen household economic resilience, expanding communities' options for responding to economic challenges. When key needs are met through credit from VSLAs or through income earned via beekeeping or poultry, and valuable food stores remain into periods of consumption, families will rely less on bushmeat/IWT for recurring costs and financial emergencies. Increased community knowledge on safety around dangerous wildlife and improved HWC response by rangers will decrease the costs of living with wildlife and begin to improve community perceptions of and support for protected areas.

Increased enforcement capacity for protected areas, through [REDACTED] and aerial patrols, and strengthening of post-arrest judicial procedures, will decrease bushmeat poaching by increasing the risk of detection, arrest, and prosecution. This approach will create conditions under which bushmeat poaching will not be seen as a risk worth taking. In the long term, wildlife populations will recover due to increased security and communities will be more economically resilient and derive greater benefits from conservation.

## Q21. Exit Strategy

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




Community leaders, Village and District Governments, and RKM GR and MBOMIPA WMA leadership will actively participate in project implementation and monitoring to ensure we build their capacity and investment in the project's long-term aims and success. Through involvement in awareness events, community leaders will be empowered to communicate coexistence messages in their communities beyond project end.

We intend for VSLA members to continue to operate VSLAs, as they require minimal external operating capital and supervision if strong governance is established and transparency encouraged, as facilitated by the CHOMOKA app. If

beekeeping and poultry interventions are profitable, we hope beneficiaries will continue with these livelihood activities, utilizing supply chains that we will evaluate and strengthen. We will share lessons learned about our livelihood interventions with RKM GR and District Councils in the event they can continue to support or scale successful livelihood diversification interventions through their benefit sharing and District development loans programs. With the training and equipment provided, RKM GR and MBOMIPA WMA will continue to support communities with safer and more effective HWC response.

MBOMIPA WMA has no tourism revenue and TAWA (the agency which manages RKM GR) revenue declined by >50%, in part due to COVID-19. Through a consortium of partners (Honeyguide Foundation, Lion Landscapes, Pathfinder Foundation), we aim to strengthen the economic viability of MBOMIPA WMA by strengthening governance, securing tourism investment and exploring other income sources so that MBOMIPA eventually becomes self-sufficient. We will evaluate potential for cost-sharing of VGS patrol support and assess the need and most cost-effective approach for continuing aerial surveillance in RKM GR and MBOMIPA WMA beyond project end, and fundraise as necessary. [REDACTED]

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

 [Supporting Document](#)  
 21/03/2022  
 07:41:16  
 pdf 280.82 KB

## Section 7 - Risk Management

### Q22. Risk Management

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

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<b>Fiduciary</b> Because fieldwork requires handling of cash, there is a risk that that staff or partners do not use project funds for the intended purpose, thereby affecting our ability to implement project activities.	Major	Rare	Moderate	Prevention through strong financial controls and internal & external audits of accounts. We will purchase fuel, rations and equipment for partners directly from suppliers. Existing fuel provision agreements require partners to commit to using fuel for the intended purposes and to report on fuel use. STEP will pay VGS directly.	Minor

<p><b>Safeguarding</b></p> <p>In the course of a stressful operation, a law enforcement officer becomes involved in an abuse of the human rights of a suspect, affecting the integrity of law enforcement efforts and community perceptions of protected areas.</p>	Major	Rare	Moderate	<p>Prevention through strong policies, training and compliance monitoring. Law enforcement officers are trained in human rights and the Geneva Convention, and sign a Code of Conduct, adherence to which is a requisite of their employment. Adherence is reinforced through refresher training and careful monitoring of behaviour by leadership.</p>	Minor
<p><b>Delivery Chain</b></p> <p>Because of technical issues or human error, the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] not function, affecting our ability to trial its efficacy.</p>	Major	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>ZSL has made extensive improvements to ID since its first release (including functionality to keep end-users constantly informed of system status), and will provide technical support during field testing, train STEP staff in troubleshooting and help resolve technical issues. VGS will be trained to operate the system correctly.</p>	Moderate
<p><b>Risk 4</b></p> <p>Because of remote fieldwork on rough roads, there is a risk of STEP staff experiencing a medical emergency or accident while in the field, resulting in illness or injury.</p>	Moderate	Rare	Minor	<p>STEP has an emergency protocol to manage such incidents. Field teams carry first aid kits and satellite phones for communication in remote areas. All project personnel who conduct fieldwork have medical evacuation insurance and health insurance. We use well-maintained, dedicated project vehicles and drivers with an accident-free record.</p>	Minor
<p><b>Risk 5</b></p> <p>Because of a wish to advance professionally or switch careers, key STEP or partner personnel leave the project, resulting in a loss of capacity for project implementation.</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>Prevention through measures to ensure staff retention (e.g. supporting professional development and potential for advancement, ensuring buy-in and opportunities for contributing to project/program strategy, fair remuneration). Mitigation of turn-over through in-depth handover, recruiting and extensive training of new personnel; in-depth orientation with new partner personnel.</p>	Minor

<b>Risk 6</b>	Moderate	Possible	Major	Monitor maize price dynamics, compare against historical averages. If maize prices drop to less than 40% of historical average, re-assess financial viability of VSLAs, and attempt to adapt VSLA model to prevailing conditions.	Moderate
Because of international food security dynamics including border closures, national maize prices will drop, resulting in greater financial insecurity, thereby reducing the impact of VSLAs in strengthening household resilience.					

## Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

### Q23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

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📎 [IWT Implementation Timetable](#)  
 📅 20/03/2022  
 ⌚ 19:18:10  
 📄 docx 21.86 KB

## Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

### Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

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

STEP's Programs Manager will coordinate M&E.

We will attempt to establish 'paired' test (with livelihood interventions) and control (no livelihood interventions) villages with similar levels of bushmeat poaching using detection data from Protected Areas and key informant interviews. We will conduct baseline surveys to assess output and outcome indicators in test and control villages, ask generally about the prevalence and drivers of bushmeat poaching, and establish a baseline for a custom household economic resilience measurement (combining the Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index, the Index of Social Capital at the Household Level, and Resilience Index Measurement Analysis). Enumerators will be trained on respondent protection. An endline survey will be conducted in Year 3 to assess change.

We will conduct quantitative and qualitative assessments with VSLA, beekeeping and poultry trial participants throughout

the project period of stored crops and sales, VSLA loan management and use, return on investment and user perceptions to assess impact. Through weekly visits, LEMs will collect key performance indicators for VSLAs, beekeeping and poultry interventions using mobile data collection tools for operational monitoring and accountability. Loan use, crop storage and sales, chicken survival rates and return on investment data will be analyzed quarterly for evaluation and learning. The HWC Livelihoods Lead will conduct quarterly monitoring visits with project partners and beneficiaries.

To monitor education and outreach, we will use existing STEP tools that assess engagement and knowledge retention.

We will conduct a Protected Area Benefit Audit to assess the extent to which RKM is providing established benefits to communities and to learn about community perceptions of HWC response. To assess the efficacy of HWC response, we will design simple tools for rangers/VGS to record critical information (e.g., response time, methodologies, outcome).

The logframe outlines the indicators that will be tracked to measure the efficacy and viability of [REDACTED] (Output 3). We will internally track progress on these indicators via monthly monitoring visits and reports.

All MBOMIPA VGS patrols will be tracklogged using GPS units. Patrol data will be recorded using a custom patrol form and the Survey123 app, and submitted to a central server (ESRI's Protected Area Management Solutions) for mapping, analysis and tracking of key performance and output indicators via customized dashboards. Aerial patrols will be tracklogged with a GPS and recorded in the aircraft Journey Logbook. Illegal activities detected will be recorded on a datasheet, as will mobilization of ranger teams in response to aerial surveillance sightings. Mapping and analysis of aerial surveillance data will be done in GIS.

To track VGS compliance with post-arrest procedures and the percentage of arrests due to bushmeat and elephant poaching, post-arrest forms will be completed for all arrests made in MBOMIPA WMA. Post-arrest forms will include a declaration that the suspect felt his/her rights were observed/not observed.

VGS will complete a court hearing form when attending District Court cases. All cases will be tracked in the STEP cases database.

Pre- and post-training evaluations will be conducted for all trainings.

<b>Total project budget for M&amp;E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&amp;E (%)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Number of days planned for M&amp;E</b>	197

## Section 10 - Logical Framework

### Q25. Logical Framework

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


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)


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

**Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.**

---

 [IWT Logical-Framework](#)

 20/03/2022

 19:22:35

 pdf 174.01 KB

### Impact:

Reduction in IWT and HWC will increase security of Ruaha-Rungwa, enable recovery of wildlife populations, improve community perceptions of and benefits from protected areas, and result in economically resilient communities.

### Outcome:

Livelihood diversification, reduction of human-wildlife conflict and strengthening of law enforcement capacity result in a reduction in bushmeat poaching, increase household resilience, and begin to improve community perceptions of PAs.

## Project Outputs

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### Output 1:

500 community members gain access to safe credit and have more diversified livelihoods to offset illegal wildlife use (bushmeat poaching).

---

### Output 2:

Human-wildlife conflict is reduced through improved rapid HWC response by RKM GR and MBOMIPA WMA and increased knowledge among community members.

---

### Output 3:

[REDACTED]

---

### Output 4:

Capacity for aerial surveillance and strategic ground patrols is strengthened and the professionalism of RKM GR rangers and MBOMIPA VGS is enhanced.

---

### Output 5:

*No Response*

---

### Do you require more Output fields?

**It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.**

Yes

No

### Activities

**Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

1.1 Conduct orientation and sensitization meetings with partners and at village- and sub-village level for the establishment of VSLAs, beekeeping & poultry health interventions

1.2 Establish and train 20 Village Savings and Loans Associations (25 members per VSLA) with 500 members in 10 villages

1.3 Establish poultry health intervention trial with 100 participants in 5 villages

1.4 Provide 200 beehives and beekeeping training to 100 beekeepers in 5 villages

1.5 Ongoing capacity-building and monitoring of livelihood interventions by community-based team

2.1 Provide vehicle for increasing human-wildlife conflict response capacity to RKM GR, together with training on effective



use of vehicle for HWC response

2.2 Enable HWC response by MBOMIPA VGS and RKM GR rangers through fuel provision

2.3 Train 32 RKM GR rangers and 16 MBOMIPA VGS in safety around elephants and more effective elephant deterrent techniques

2.4 Local Elephant Monitors conduct one-on-one training for 3000 community members at home and at farms on elephant behaviour and safety around elephants

2.5 Conduct wide-scale education and outreach programs (Tembo Cup Football Tournament)



4.1 Train 5 RKM GR rangers and 2 MBOMIPA VGS (2 women) to become aerial observers

4.2 Conduct 60 hours of aerial surveillance per year in coordination with rapid response ranger and VGS ground teams

4.3 Enable 23 days of strategic patrols by 4 Village Game Scout teams every month in MBOMIPA WMA

4.4 Train 8 MBOMIPA VGS (3 women) in basic tactical anti-poaching skills with PAMS Foundation

4.5 Generate ground and aerial patrol maps and trend analysis reports for protected area managers

4.6 Conduct refresher training for 39 VGS and 14 RKM GR rangers in human rights, just arrest, and post-arrest procedures

4.7 Support MBOMIPA WMA VGS to provide witness testimony in court cases

## Section 11 - Budget and Funding

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### Q26. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.





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

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

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

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

Please upload your completed IWT Challenge Fund Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [Budget IWT](#)  
 21/03/2022  
 19:48:01  
 xlsx 372.29 KB

### Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work



**Please provide details:**

STEP and RKM GR have collaborated on increasing protection capacity and enhancing human-wildlife coexistence since 2016. Through IWT052, we learned the value of aerial surveillance for detection of IWT, effective ranger deployment, and monitoring IWT trends. We learned that rangers tasked with responding to HWC incidents are not sufficiently trained to perform this work safely and effectively. Where previously our support focused on fuel for HWC response, our expanded approach includes training to increase ranger safety and efficacy.

STEP and MBOMIPA WMA have collaborated on increasing security for the WMA since 2018 through VGS training, supporting ground patrols, introducing mobile data collection, and strategic patrol planning. Other stakeholders we will continue to collaborate with include Tanzania National Parks and District Anti-Poaching Units (APU).

Our approach is informed by the work of Lion Landscapes, including their Lion Defenders and Community Camera Trapping program, which demonstrate the effectiveness of increasing benefits associated with wildlife and reducing the costs of living with wildlife. IWT052 demonstrated the positive impact of community outreach and education, helped refine our VSLA model to maximize impact and enhance access to credit during peak periods of financial need, and demonstrated that traditional beekeepers will adopt modern beehives for income-generation.

**Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?**

Yes

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

Beginning in 2022, STEP has partnered with Honeyguide Foundation, Lion Landscapes and Pathfinder Foundation to pool collective experiences and capacity to strengthen the governance and economic viability of MBOMIPA WMA and increase community benefits associated with the WMA and wildlife. Honeyguide Foundation will bring expertise on strengthening governance, developing a business model and securing tourism investment for the WMA. Pathfinder Foundation's work will focus on strengthening and increasing community access to health services. The work of Lion Landscapes focuses on increasing benefits associated with wildlife and reducing human-carnivore conflict. Their work does not encompass the household-level livelihood interventions proposed under this project (VSLAs, beekeeping and poultry). STEP has communicated with in-country LL personnel to ensure that this livelihood's work can be done in a collaborative and complementary manner, including possibly through developing existing LL community-based teams. The training MBOMIPA VGS to respond to elephant conflict incidents will also be complementary to LL's HWC reduction efforts.

The Wildlife Conservation Society operates a Cessna aircraft for aerial surveillance in the Ruaha-Rungwa-Katavi-Rukwa landscape (a much larger area than the STEP aircraft). Our aerial surveillance is designed to be complementary by plugging coverage gaps and facilitating intensive monitoring of hotspot areas in Ruaha-Rungwa.

**Q28. 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.**

We will purchase a good condition, used Land Rover field vehicle in Year 1 for the transport of STEP and partner personnel throughout the project period. The project area is remote and road conditions deteriorate significantly during the wet season; Land Rovers have proved the most suitable and cost-effective vehicle for these conditions. The budgeted amount reflects current quotations of second-hand Land Rovers in Tanzania. STEP's procurement policy requires quotations and physical inspection of three vehicles before a purchasing decision is made. The cost of hiring a comparable vehicle locally is £170 per day. The cost of purchasing a vehicle is the equivalent of 76 days of vehicle hire. As the vehicle will be used for >76 days over the project period, purchasing a vehicle is more cost effective. After project end, the vehicle will remain with STEP and will be available to partners for the execution of ongoing work.

**Q29. Value for Money**

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

The project builds on experience and lessons learned about effective approaches that are equitable and likely to have a high return on investment. The project is designed to meet community and partner needs identified during consultations and the IWT052 endline evaluation, and will actively engage women. We will test novel approaches in a cost-effective way by leveraging existing partnerships (e.g. training from ZSL for field-testing ID 2.0).

Project execution and monitoring costs are economical: most technical training will be delivered by STEP personnel (for HWC response ranger training, an expert trainer will be contracted) and follow-up and monitoring of livelihood activities will be conducted by trained, village-based LEMs.

Our personnel costs are reasonable and comparable to that of similar-sized conservation organizations in Tanzania, and ensure we can retain key staff and build lasting capacity. STEP will recruit a Grant Administration and Compliance Lead to ensure technical personnel can focus on project execution and M&E, not administration. Project personnel are permanently based in Tanzania. Overheads constitute 2% of the project budget.

Experienced pilots are hired on a per-mission basis so we can operate flexibly in response to available funding and partner needs. The cost per flight-hour of STEP's Savanna aircraft is substantially lower than that of Cessna aircraft.

All budgeted items are based on experience. VGS patrol allowances are based on standard government rates and are paid directly to VGS. The size of VGS teams complies with existing safety and operational protocols. Fuel for partners will be purchased directly from suppliers.

## Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

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### Q30. Safeguarding

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

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

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

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

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

**If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project**

STEP staff, interns, and our community-based team are required to abide by our safeguarding policies and Code of Conduct. Our safeguarding policies outline investigation and disciplinary procedures. STEP has a whistleblowing policy. STEP is recruiting a Human Resources, Compliance and Administration Manager who will conduct regular training in these policies, monitor compliance, and maintain a register of safeguarding issues.

MBOMIPA VGS have been trained in the observance of human rights, just arrest and post-arrest procedures, and are required to adhere to a Code of Conduct. Breach of this Code of Conduct is cause for termination. To monitor compliance, STEP staff have a frequent presence through regular monitoring visits. We will use post-arrest forms to monitor compliance, as suspects declare on these forms whether or not their rights were respected during and post-arrest. We will ensure lawful and confidential handling of post-arrest forms.

STEP will conduct further sensitization of RKM GR management and MBOMIPA WMA leadership in observation of human rights and our safeguarding policies. We will conduct refresher training in our safeguarding policies, human rights and post-arrest procedures for VGS and RKM GR rapid response team rangers. RKM GR rangers are required to adhere to the TAWA Code of Conduct.

## **Q31. Ethics**

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

Community engagement will follow the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. We will consult with partners and community leaders prior to and throughout project implementation, respond to feedback, and respect existing governance and household decision-making structures. Community leaders and partners will be actively involved in outreach and design and monitoring of livelihoods activities. We aim to integrate modern hives with the existing knowledge and practices of traditional beekeepers. Our team has extensive experience with community and partner engagement. We will train rangers on community engagement as part of HWC response strengthening.

MBOMIPA VGS and RKM GR rangers are required to adhere to a Code of Conduct. The consequences for rule-breaking in MBOMIPA aim to be commensurate with the seriousness of an infraction. Low-level infractions (charcoaling, illegal grazing, fishing and honey gathering) are handled at the village level, while bushmeat and ivory poaching cases are lodged at the District Court. We will ensure the right to privacy by ensuring that evidence is handled confidentially and shared only with the appropriate authorities.

All STEP project personnel have health insurance and medical evacuation insurance. STEP has remote fieldwork and emergency protocols.

We will uphold the credibility of project M&E and evidence.

## **Section 13 - FCDO Notifications**

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### **Q32. FCDO Notifications**


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

No


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

Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [High Commission Email](#)

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## Section 14 - Project Staff

### Q33. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Trevor Jones	Project Leader	15	Checked
Emma Impink	Programs Manager and M&E	40	Checked
Frank Lihwa	Protection Lead	40	Checked
Shafii Msuya	HWC & Livelihoods Lead	80	Checked





Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Nelson David	Accountant	25	Checked
TBC	Grant Administration and Compliance Lead	20	Checked
Solomon Sembosi	Protection Officer	50	Checked
Peter Erro	RKM GR Commanding Officer	10	Checked
Jonas Mkusa	MBOMIPA WMA Chairperson	10	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

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

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

 CVs IWT  
 19/03/2022  
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 pdf 284.44 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

## Section 15 - Project Partners

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### Q34. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

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

**Lead partner name:** Southern Tanzania Elephant Program

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**Website address:** www.stzelephants.or.tz

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):** STEP will lead project implementation, M&E, and reporting, and conduct quarterly project meetings with partners.

In close collaboration with MBOMIPA Leadership, STEP will support patrols, training, effective deployment of VGS, and monitoring of patrol outcomes. [REDACTED]

STEP will work closely with RKM GR to plan and execute aerial surveillance in RKM GR, and map and analyze aerial patrol outcomes.

We will facilitate trainings for rangers and VGS for strengthening HWC response, based on a training program we designed in 2021.

Our Livelihoods and HWC Lead will conduct community outreach and lead all aspects of the livelihoods activities in collaboration with our community-based team.

Our project team (90% Tanzanian) is permanently based in Tanzania and comprises qualified and experienced managers, an M&E specialist and accountant who have previous experience implementing an IWT Challenge Fund grant (IWT052). STEP has >7 years of experience working in the project area implementing similar work to that proposed under this project. STEP has strong and productive collaborations with the project partners and a capable and respected team of Local Elephant Monitors who are residents of the communities where we work.

---

**Allocated budget (proportion or value):** ██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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

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**Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?**  Yes

---

**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi Game Reserves

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**Website address:** <https://www.tawa.go.tz/conservation/protected-areas/game-reserves/rungwa-kizigo-muhesi/>

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):** RKM GR contributed to project design and prioritization. STEP and RKM GR will have quarterly project progress and planning meetings with the RKM GR Manager and Community Outreach Officer. This collaboration is guided by our MOU with Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (2018-2023), which we expect to renew in 2023.

RKM GR will co-plan and co-prioritize aerial surveillance missions with STEP and provide aerial observers, rapid response ranger teams to respond to illegal activities observed.

RKM GR will provide rangers to conduct HWC response in villages surrounding the Reserves, collect data on an report on the outcome of HWC response missions, and select rangers to attend HWC response safety training. RKM GR will report on fuel used for HWC response provided by the project.

RKM GR see community livelihoods support diversification as a priority for reducing IWT but have limited resources for implementation. RKM GR will help guide selection of sub-villages for implementation of livelihood activities and VSLAs, based on their knowledge of poaching hotspots, while STEP will lead on implementation of these activities. RKM GR will contribute to monitoring. The RKM GR Community Outreach Officer will participate in community outreach events (e.g., Tembo Cup football tournament).

---

**Allocated budget:** ██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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

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**2. Partner Name:** MBOMIPA Wildlife Management Area (WMA)

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**Website address:** <https://www.twma.co.tz/wmas/mbomip-pawaga-idodi.html>

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):** MBOMIPA WMA contributed to project design and prioritization. STEP and MBOMIPA WMA will have quarterly project progress and planning meetings with MBOMIPA leadership and the District Game Officer. This collaboration is guided by our MOU (2020-2023), which we expect to renew in 2023.

Under this MOU, STEP is mandated to manage protection activities in the WMA. MBOMIPA will provide 39 VGS to conduct ground patrols, collect patrol data, submit patrol reports, and STEP, in collaboration with the WMA Protection Committee, will strategically plan patrols and monitor patrol outcomes. [REDACTED]

The WMA will provide VGS to conduct HWC response in villages surrounding the WMA and collect data on an report on the outcome of HWC response missions, and select VGS to attend HWC response safety training.

MBOMIPA Leadership and the DGO will help guide selection of sub-villages for implementation of livelihood activities and VSLAs, based on their knowledge of poaching hotspots, while STEP will lead on implementation of these activities.

---

**Allocated budget:** [REDACTED]

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

---

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

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**3. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):** *No Response*

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**Allocated budget:** £0.00

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes  
 No

---

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

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**4. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):** *No Response*

---

**Allocated budget:** £0.00

---

**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes  
 No

---

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

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**5. Partner Name:** *No Response*

---

**Website address:** *No Response*

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):** *No Response*

---

**Allocated budget:** £0.00

---

**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes  
 No

---

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

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**6. Partner Name:** *No Response*

---

**Website address:** *No Response*

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):** *No Response*

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**Allocated budget:** £0.00

---

**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes  
 No

---

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





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

*No Response*

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

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 [Letters IWT](#)  
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## Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

**Has your organisation been awarded IWT Challenge Fund funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?**

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT052	Trevor Jones	Increasing Capacity for Anti-Poaching and Enhancing Human-Elephant Coexistence
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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

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

Yes

## Section 17 - Certification

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### Q36. Certification

**On behalf of the**

Trustees

**of**

Southern Tanzania Elephant Program

**I apply for a grant of**



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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see [Financial Guidance](#)) are also enclosed.

Checked


**Name**

Trevor Jones

**Position in the organisation**

Chief Executive Officer

Signature (please upload e-signature)





 [Signature](#)  
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**Date** 21 March 2022

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**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

 [Audited Accounts Merge-compressed](#)  
 21/03/2022  
 17:38:40  
 pdf 4.83 MB

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

 [Safeguarding policy](#)  
 21/03/2022  
 07:27:36  
 pdf 246.26 KB

## Section 18 - Submission Checklist

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### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.</b>	Checked
<b>The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided</b>	Checked
<b>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked

I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

### We would like to keep in touch!

**Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.**

Checked

### Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

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