Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	30-004
Project title	Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape
Country/ies	Tanzania and Mozambique
Lead Partner	WWF-UK
Project partner(s)	WWF-Tanzania, WWF-Mozambique, SWISSAID, UniLúrio
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Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	May 2023 - March 2024, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Katherine Elliott, WWF-UK
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.wwf.org.uk/what-we-do/projects/tackling-human-wildlife-conflict-ruvuma
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1. Project summary

The Ruvuma transboundary landscape, spanning across southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique, hosts globally significant miombo woodlands and important conservation areas which provide critical connectivity for threatened species including elephant, lion and wild dog. However, the landscape is under growing pressure from many threats. Expanding roads, infrastructure and agriculture are carving up natural habitats and increasing fragmentation, and a growing human population is intensifying competition for natural resources. As the pressures on the landscape increase, so does the risk of conflict between people and wildlife.

Poverty is high in the region, with most people relying on subsistence agriculture and cash crops for their livelihoods. Adding to existing pressures, human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a growing and critical challenge, causing loss of crops, livestock and property, impacting

livelihoods and food security, and sometimes human injury or death. Retaliatory wildlife killings also threaten species including elephants and lions.

This project is focusing on improving HWC management and community tolerance to wildlife in 10 conflict hotspots across three target districts - Tunduru and Namtumbo (Tanzania) and Sanga (Mozambique) (see map annex 5). We are using a multi-stakeholder, participatory tool known as the Conflict to Coexistence (C2C) Approach to assess perceptions towards HWC and develop holistic solutions to improve HWC management, agreed through local-level HWC action plans. Immediate interventions focused on HWC prevention and response are designed to manage current high HWC levels and secure community support. Longer-term interventions are being developed to support diversified and conflict-resilient agricultural livelihoods in participating communities. Ultimately the project aims to reduce conflict, improve tolerance for wildlife and work towards coexistence.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

WWF-UK has worked in close collaboration with all partners to develop and implement the first year of this project. The local project partnerships were proposed and developed by WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique, who have been responsible for in-country coordination and regular contact with SWISSAID (Tanzania) and UniLúrio (Mozambique).

WWF Project Coordinators in Tanzania and Mozambique maintain regular contact with local partners and stakeholders through email, phone and in-person meetings. WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique are supporting these local partners with capacity building, training, mentoring, and resources for effective project implementation. This includes enhancing technical skills, organisational development, and community engagement to support local partners to achieve project and organisational goals. There has been good collaboration between project partners to align project activities, for example SWISSAID and WWF-Tanzania have ensured that livelihoods and HWC interventions have been coordinated on agroecology demo plots to maximise impact during the crop season.

During the inception phase of the project we focused on collaboration, planning and contracting arrangements between partners. This included signing grant agreements, training project staff on financial and technical reporting, and environmental and social safeguards. We also established collaborative ways of working, including bi-weekly virtual partnership calls to discuss project progress, adaptive management, key work areas, review and management of risks, and other priorities. From May 2023 - March 2024, several in-person collaborative activities have also taken place involving project partners, local communities and external stakeholders, including: (1) SWISSAID's agroecology expert visited Mozambique to assist with the assessment and selection of a site to establish agroecology farm; (2) Agroecology exchange visits whereby WWF-Mozambique staff, UniLúrio staff, community members and Mozambican government staff visited SWISSAID's agroecology farm in Tanzania to learn about the principles of agroecology and setting up of demo farms; (3) WWF-Tanzania staff participated and shared experiences of the C2C approach during the C2C training workshop in Mozambique, which brought together WWF-Mozambique, UniLúrio, private sector and Mozambican government staff.

A project inception workshop (see report annex 6) was held in Lindi, Tanzania, from 5-8 June 2023 which brought together project partners (WWF-UK, WWF-Tanzania, SWISSAID, WWF Mozambique and UniLúrio) along with representatives from Tanzanian CSO RECODA. The workshop covered priorities including: (1) reviews of the theory of change, workplan, budget, feedback, and logframe including assigning clear partner roles and responsibilities; (2) development of detailed monitoring & evaluation framework; (3) updating the risk register; (4) review of grievance mechanisms; (5) technical and financial reporting; (6) ways of working and transboundary collaboration; (7) communications. During the inception workshop, the team also participated in a field learning trip to a SWISSAID managed agroecological farm at Ngongo village, which provided an opportunity to discuss integration of agroecology and HWC strategies and transboundary learning exchange between Tanzania and Mozambique (see photos annex 7).

In August 2023, WWF-Mozambique organised a project launch event and stakeholder consultation, to present on the project's objectives and receive feedback (see photos and summary in annex 8). 28 participants attended including community leaders of II Congresso, Matchedje, Maumbica, Lilumba and Nova Madeira, COGECO president, Sanga district administrator, provincial directors, UniLúrio director, and ANAC representatives. WWF-Mozambique has also been collaborating closely with Lipilichi Wilderness, which operates in Chipanje Chetu.

In Tanzania, the project has been introduced throughout various activity implementations. WWF-Tanzania has engaged with a wide range of other stakeholders on the project, including district authorities, government agencies such as the Tanzanian Wildlife Authority (TAWA), Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA). There has also been close engagement with Chingoli, Mbarang'andu and Kimbanda Wildlife Management Area (WMA) authorities in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts and engagement with 297 (115 female, 182 male) community members and 20 (8 female, 12 male) service providers during the C2C assessments - detailed in section 3. WWF-Tanzania has also collaborated with other donors including GIZ to explore project synergies.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Please note the terminology in the activity and output descriptions has been updated from the 'Safe Systems' Approach to the 'Conflict to Coexistence' (C2C) Approach to reflect revised methodology - see explanation in activity update 1.1.

During the inception phase of the project, the following activities took place:

0.0: Inception workshop and launch with partners and key stakeholders, to discuss project implementation including ways of working, roles, responsibilities, monitoring frameworks, budgets, reporting, communications etc. Completed as outlined in section 2.

0.1: Household monitoring surveys developed and undertaken in 10 priority HWC hotspot areas: To provide socio-economic baselines, household surveys were conducted from 4-17 September 2023 at 185 households in Tanzania (see annex 9), across six HWC hotspots in Tunduru district (Mpanji, Misjaye, Marumba) and Namtumbo district (Ligunga, Nambecha, and Likuyu-Mandela). In Mozambique, 370 household surveys took place in Maumbica, Lilumba, Nova Madeira, Matchedje and II Congresso villages from 29 September - 6 October 2023. The household surveys collected socio-economic data (income, education, food security) alongside HWC indicators, and perceptions towards target wildlife species and conservation efforts. A snapshot of the results from the Solstice database platform is available in annex 10.

0.2: Environmental and social safeguards and gender training, stakeholder consultations and establishment of grievance procedures: During the inception workshop, project partners received introductory training on WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF). The project is being integrated into WWF's wider landscape ESSF processes, including existing grievance mechanisms. During Tanzania household surveys, stakeholder consultations took place with village leaders, to ensure they understood the project's objectives and had an opportunity to discuss questions and provide feedback. WWF-Tanzania and SWISSAID also undertook stakeholder consultations on the agroecological farms in HWC hotspots, through village council meetings in Namtumbo district (Nambecha and Mandela villages) to introduce the agroecology plans and subsequently select facilitators from the community who were later trained on agroecology principles to be able to form agroecology groups in their respective villages. Also, two awareness meetings have been conducted in Misyaje and Marumba villages in Tunduru district in October 2023 to update on the principles of

agroecology, sharing lessons and addressing implementation challenges regarding agroecological methods.

WWF-Mozambique conducted safeguards training, focusing on human rights, gender, child safeguarding, and WWF's Grievance Redress Mechanism from 18-22 March 2024 in Lichinga and Sanga districts. The training was attended by 18 people from government and CSO partners from five communities (Lilumba, Maumbica, Matchedje Aldeia, II-Congresso, and Nova Madeira) that are part of the Chipange Chetu Community Conservation Area.

The following activities took place to support the achievement of output 1.

1.1: Capacity-building on Conflict to Coexistence methodology to assess HWC (including representatives from NGOs, government, communities and private sector) to undertake participatory Conflict to Coexistence Assessments: Since the project's development, the WWF Network has undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of the ''Safe Systems Approach'' using internal and external expertise. Following consultations, the methodology has been updated to improve the structure, scale up on its strengths, eliminate bias and reduce unintended negative effects. As part of the revision, the ''Safe Systems Approach'' has been re-named the ''Conflict to Coexistence (C2C) Approach'' to reflect the revised framework (see annex 11 for the pilot C2C assessment materials).

During the inception phase, the Ruvuma transboundary landscape was selected as a pilot landscape for the new C2C Approach, and the project team has been working with WWF experts and external consultants to integrate the revised approach into this project. This included a two-day virtual training for the project team with social scientists, along with a three-day workshop in Songea for WWF-Tanzania staff in October 2023 and a five-day workshop in Ponta do Ouro for Mozambique partners in February 2024. The trainings provided the team (10 WWF-Tanzania, 8 WWF Mozambique, 1 UniLúrio, 1 UEM, 2 Lipilichi and 8 Mozambican government) with an understanding of the revised C2C framework, and the key steps involved including: context screening, stakeholder identification and analysis, how to undertake the C2C assessment, co-design of HWC management strategies with communities and other stakeholders, and implementation of a HWC management strategy. Key benefits of the revised approach include the opportunity for more detailed analysis of HWC perceptions from different stakeholder perspectives, including duty bearer / service providers and community members. See workshop report in annex 12 and example of Tanzania context screening in annex 13.

In February 2024, WWF-Tanzania carried out the C2C assessments in 5 out of 6 hotspot villages (3 in Tunduru and 2 in Namtumbo) whereby 20 'service providers' (8 female, 12 male) and 297 community members (115 female, 182 male) were consulted. In Mozambique the C2C assessments are now scheduled for year 2 (May 2024).

1.2: Co-development of local-level HWC strategies with key stakeholders and community representatives for 10 priority HWC hotspots identified during Conflict to Coexistence Assessments: The co-development of local level HWC strategies has been moved from year 1 to year 2, due to the need to align with the step-by-step process in the revised C2C approach. This is now scheduled for year 2 (April-May 2024) in Tanzania's Tunduru and Namtumbo districts. In Mozambique the action plans will be developed from June-July 2024 following the C2C assessments being carried out in May 2024.

1.3: Learnings and reports from the application of Conflict to Coexistence approach in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape and development of HWC strategies disseminated with stakeholders: Initial insights from the piloting of the C2C approach were shared by WWF-Tanzania's Project Executant during a WWF's internal Wildlife Week 2024 webinar which took

place from 18-21 March 2024. It was a global, virtual gathering of the WWF Wildlife Practice member community, which brought together 821 participants. WWF-Tanzania's Project Executant also shared insights from Tanzania's experience of piloting the C2C assessments during the Mozambique training (referenced in section 2).

1.4: Support efforts to advocate for additional resources and leverage funding for HWC management in the project region: This is a new activity which has been included following feedback from the Darwin expert review panel at the time of project award.

WWF has been proactively supporting efforts to advocate for additional resources and leverage funding for HWC management opportunities aligned with this project. This includes integrating C2C and HWC approaches in a USD 3 million Chipanje Chetu Community Governance Programme, a new programme of work that focuses on community governance and livelihoods in Sanga District. WWF-Mozambique is awaiting final announcement from the donor. The project would begin in 2024 after contracting if successful.

An IUCN SADC TFCA Financing Facility project (EUR 500,000) is due to begin in mid-2024 jointly implemented by WWF Tanzania and Mozambique offices for key locations within the Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area (in which the Darwin project locations fall). Darwin-funded C2C activities will complement a variety of activities on livelihood development and community-led monitoring and management in Chipanje Chetu Community Conservation Area and the Wildlife Management Areas of the Niassa-Selous Corridor.

The following activities took place to support the achievement of output 2:

2.1: Training of 40 Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and District Officials on prevention, mitigation and rapid response to manage conflict across 10 HWC hotspots: During year 1, WWF-Tanzania supported the establishment of 6 local Rapid Response Teams (RRT) comprising 6 Village Game Scouts (VGS) in HWC hotspot villages in Tunduru (Mpanji, Misyaje and Marumba), and Namtumbo (Nambecha, Likuyu-mandela and Ligunga). 36 VGS were trained (see annex 14 for participant list and annex 15 for report summary) from the hotspot villages in Tunduru and Namtumbo, with theoretical and practical knowledge on HWC mitigation aspects including; conservation education, elephants in the ecosystem, elephant behaviour, impacts of elephants for local communities, health & safety, how to safely deter elephants from human settlements and crop fields, equipment usage, agriculture and land-use strategies to reduce HWC. Training was also provided on how to work with the village Rapid Response Teams (RRT), completing HWC incident books and reporting HWC incidents to District Game Officials (DGOs) and TAWA.

From 13-15 March 2024, WWF-Mozambique provided training on HWC management for 13 participants (5 community scouts from the committees for Natural Resource Management of 5 villages in Chipange Chetu, 6 extensionists from the Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas (SDAE) of Sanga, 1 staff from the Provincial Environmental Services, 1 staff from the Provincial Directorate of Territorial and Environmental Development of Niassa. Through a ToT approach, each of the 5 trained community scouts will, in turn, train one more scout in their respective villages (see annex 16 for report).

2.2: Community engagement through environmental education initiatives at schools and village meetings to raise awareness of HWC, conservation, behaviour and safety strategies: During year 1, WWF-Tanzania supported conservation and environmental education events at 3 secondary schools and 6 primary schools reaching 333 students (186 male, 147 female) mainly from Standard 7, Forms 4 and 6. The pupils participated in quizzes focusing on HWC mitigation and general conservation topics to assess their understanding of the issues were taught to them by appointed teachers who have previously been trained on conservation awareness and HWC mitigation.

In addition, the local RRT across the 6 hotspot villages carried out HWC awareness meetings to fellow community members, reaching more than 548 people (238 male, 310 female) through village assembly meetings. Topics included HWC mitigation measures, safety measures when encountering wildlife, how to report HWC incidents, information on land use to avoid further risk to people and assets. The RRTs also provided training for local community members on HWC strategies including chilli fences, local deterrents and best practice for applying such measures. See annex 17 for photos from project activities.

For Mozambique this activity will commence in year 2.

2.3: Prevention of HWC through use of deterrents such as beehives and chilli fences and noise/sound deterrents: WWF-Tanzania procured the following items to support HWC prevention and mitigation for communities across the 6 hotspot villages in Tanzania: chilli fences (oil, cotton fabric, sisal ropes, raw chilli), thunder flashes and beehives. To support the VGS RRT the following equipment was procured: uniforms, rain jackets, boots, tents and water bottles. Following training of local RRT and provision of equipment in Tanzania, 97 acres of crops have been protected against elephants using chilli fences benefiting 116 people. See annex 17 for photos from project activities.

WWF-Mozambique provided 10 kits for prevention and response to HWC for 5 villages, and 1 kit for SDAE of Sanga. Training (outlined in activity 2.1) provided guidance on using the kits, including sisal rope fences, handling of flashlights, reflective tapes, horns and monitoring kits that aim to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of preventive methods taught during training (see annex 16 for training report and photos).

The following activities took place to support the achievement of output 3:

3.1: Establishment and maintenance of four agroecology demonstration plots (two existing pilot plots in Tunduru and two new plots in Namtumbo and Sanga): In Tanzania, SWISSAID has established two agroecology demonstration plots in Tunduru (Misyaje and Marumba). The farms are now well-equipped with various resources, and farmers are adopting agroecology practices to enhance productivity and sustainability. Demonstration plots showcase effective farming techniques and agroecology practices, empowering local farmers and strengthening community resilience in the face of HWC. The crops are growing well in the fields, hence encouraging a focus on deterring elephants to prevent damage.

The site for the demonstration plot in Namtumbo has been identified, with a gardener employed. Preparations such as fishponds and water tanks are currently ongoing, with lead farmers assisting the clearing of the demonstration plot and preparation of the new layout. Some plants have been established in the nursery to be transplanted in the main field.

SWISSAID's Agroecology expert undertook a scoping visit to Sanga from 1-4 November 2023 to assist with the establishment of the agroecology demonstration plot in Mozambique. Key participants in the agroecology site discussions were SWISSAID's Agroecology expert, WWF staff, a representative from the SDAE of Sanga, Chief of the Administrative Post of II-Congresso, a Community Leader and members of the Committee of Natural Resource Management of II-Congresso. Three potential sites were identified, with one area agreed, based on the agreed criteria, for the establishment of the agroecology plot in year 2 of the project in II-Congresso village (see photos in annex 18). WWF-Mozambique also procured a motor pump, a 3000-litre water tank and plumbing materials ready for the establishment of the ecological agriculture demonstration plot.

A subsequent agroecology learning visit at SWISSAID's demo farm in Lindi, took place from 11-19 November 2023 (see annex 19 for training report). The training at Ngongo demo farm

(Tanzania), conducted by the SWISSAID team included theory and practical exercises (e.g. preparing bio-pesticides), alongside a field excursion. The training involved 10 participants, SWISSAID (3), WWF Mozambique (2), UniLúrio (1), Committee of Natural Resource Management (CGRN) of II Congresso Moz (1), SDAE Moz (1) and WWF-Tanzania (2).

3.2. Training of Trainers for 60 facilitators in 4 agroecology demonstration plots, including conservation-friendly agricultural techniques, crop diversification, HWC resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) and land use awareness. In Tanzania, SWISSAID successfully trained 20 new facilitators for Namtumbo at Lindi-Ngogo agroecology demonstration farm from 24-26 January 2024 (see annex 20 for training report). The training focused on various principles and techniques related to agroecology, with an emphasis on HWC mitigation. The training aimed to equip participants with knowledge and skills to implement conservation-friendly agricultural practices and develop HWC-resilient livelihoods. Topics covered included an introduction to agroecology, crop diversification, livestock keeping, effective farmer group management, fish farming, HWC management, marketing aspects in relation to agroecology (standards and promotions) and using the smartphone app 'Macho Sauti'. A refresher course for 20 existing facilitators in Tunduru was conducted from 8-9 February 2024 in Misyaje (see annex 21 for training report). The training provided an opportunity to strengthen previously acquired knowledge on agroecological practices and address any challenges or questions.

In Mozambique, one facilitator has been selected who was part of the agroecology learning visit at SWISSAID's demo farm in Lindi. The selection and training of the remaining facilitators will take place during year 2.

3.3: Agroecology training replication model, to support the 60 facilitators to train a further 540 farmers in conservation-friendly agriculture and HWC resilient livelihoods: In Tanzania the 40 selected facilitators are preparing to facilitate knowledge transfer and training replication to other farmers during year 2 of the project. 815 people have been identified to receive the training on agroecology practices and principles. Preparations for this include the purchase of several seeds and tree seedlings to enable the farmer groups to initiate the activities at the agroecology farms. In Mozambique the agroecology training replication model will start in year 2 once the facilitators have been identified.

3.4: Development of market linkages for sustainable agroecology products and support for value addition (e.g. sunflower processing) in Tanzania: In Tanzania, SWISSAID has supported the establishment of market committees within each farmer group, which will assist with developing market linkages. This activity involved the selection of market committee members from each farmer group who will be provided training during year 2 on various market standards of agroecology produce and be linked with various buyers, to facilitate selling of produce in their respective groups. 120 farmers (60 in Tunduru and 60 in Namtumbo) comprising 67% male, 33% female have been selected in Tanzania as market committee members.

The following activities took place to support the achievement of output 4:

4.1: Establishment and coordination of three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks with quarterly HWC reports produced: In Tanzania, a team involving District Officers, TAWA/TANAPA representatives, Village Executive Officers / Ward Executive Officers and WWF staff convened and reviewed the current HWC reporting procedure (framework) and identified its strength and weakness. Thereafter the team developed a clear and precise HWC

monitoring and reporting framework which will now be followed by all levels in monitoring and reporting HWC incidents for proper mitigation and management at the Tunduru and Namtumbo district level. The team also discussed a new HWC incident report book to record HWC incidents and become an important reference book for HWC management. This has now been approved by the District Game Officers for Tunduru and Namtumbo. See the report with details of the previous and current proposed and endorsed framework and HWC report book design in annex 22).

In Mozambique, during the training (March 2024) for 5 secretaries of the management committees for natural resources, known locally as the Committee de Gestao de Recursos Naturais (CGRN), of Chipange Chetu, a HWC monitoring discussion was held with representatives from COGECO, SDAE, SPA and DPDTA (Directorate of Provincial Territorial Development and Environment) also present, about HWC reporting at community level, district level and provincial level. It was agreed that the main source for HWC data should come from the CGRN through the database being created. It was also discussed that the HWC information collected by CGRN should be open for the public, government and CSOs, through a formal request process. It was also agreed that the first sharing of information should be done after crop season (May / June 2024) during village meetings.

4.2: Training and support for Village Game Scouts (VGS) / Community Rangers with monitoring and reporting of HWC using Miombo Tembo App (Tanzania) and MOMS (Mozambique): In Tanzania, the VGS selected for the RRT already have knowledge on the Miombo Tembo App, so were provided brief training on locating HWC incidents using GPS. Additional training is scheduled for year 2. In Mozambique, 5 secretaries of the CGRN of Chipange Chetu were trained on HWC monitoring in March 2024. 8 representatives from SDAE, SPA and DPDTA were also present. A HWC system was established that collects information on conflict incidents, as well as details on efforts undertaken by reaction units involved in responding to incidents, (see annex 23 for reporting forms). Information flow and reporting processes were also discussed, to ensure that secretaries can capture all conflict incidents and responses that occur in their villages.

4.3: Establishment and dissemination of community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) to gather community-level data on HWC and support response mechanisms. Local RRT from project hotspot villages in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts have responded to 14 incidents (11 by elephants, 2 by hippos and 1 by lion) and successfully managed to mediate situations in Mpanji, Misyaje, Marumba, Ligunga, Nambecha and Likuyu Mandela respectively. During year 1, 7.5 acres of maize, paddy and sorghum were reported to be destroyed by elephants and hippos while 1 cow was killed and 1 cow injured by a lion.

In Mozambique, it was agreed that community level HWC reporting will be done at village meetings twice per year. WWF-Mozambique will assist the community to summarise HWC information and share with district and provincial agencies during year 2, with the first village level meeting scheduled to take place after the end of the crop season (May / June 2024).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: By 2026, key stakeholders (government, NGOs, civil society, local communities) in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape collectively adopt and implement the 'Conflict to Coexistence (C2C)' Approach to design and manage integrated, long-term HWC programmes in three priority districts, with 10 local HWC action plans developed and endorsed for future implementation.
At the beginning of the project, WWF-Mozambique had undertaken a Rapid Safe Systems assessment in August 2022, however no assessment had been carried out in Tanzania. As detailed in section 3.1, this project has now adopted the revised Safe Systems Approach known as the Conflict to Coexistence (C2C) Approach to assess, design and manage

integrated HWC programmes. The wording of this output and associated indicators have been updated from ‘Safe Systems Approach’ to ‘Conflict to Coexistence’ Approach.

So far, good progress has been made on rolling out the C2C approach across Tanzania and Mozambique, with 30 people (WWF staff, external stakeholders, partners and community representatives) receiving training (indicator 1.1) on the C2C approach (see annex 12). The C2C assessments have been completed in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts in Tanzania, involving 297 Community members and 20 Service providers (see annex 24 for full analysis of results). The Mozambique Sanga district C2C assessments are scheduled for year 2 Q1.

Based on feedback received from the Darwin Expert panel at the time of award, we have added indicators 1.4 and 1.5, to ensure there is a measure for monitoring project sustainability. The allocation of resources / budgets for HWC management (indicator 1.4) is now being compiled by WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique.

Output 2: By 2026, 1,420 households (7,100 people) are supported with priority HWC interventions identified in local HWC action plans in 10 HWC hotspots.
Working towards indicator 2.1, training records (see annex 15) document progress training 36 VGS and supporting the formation of 6 local rapid response units in Tanzania. In addition, the report in annex 16 evidences the training of 13 people (including 5 community scouts) in Mozambique. In Tanzania, good progress has been made towards HWC awareness initiatives (indicator 2.2) with 881 people reached during year 1, including 333 students (186 male, 147 female) reached through school awareness initiatives, and 548 people (238 male, 310 female) reached through village assembly meetings (see photos in annex 17).

Progress implementing HWC deterrents (indicator 2.3) is evidenced through activity reports, photos and ongoing monitoring, (see annex 17 for Tanzania). So far 32 new farms have been supported with deterrents in Tanzania, consisting of 97 acres of chilli fences benefiting 116 people.

Output 3: By 2026, 600 people in 10 HWC hotspots are engaged with sustainable and conflict-resilient livelihood strategies identified in local HWC action plans, to increase livelihood resilience/income from agricultural systems and improve livelihoods.
Good progress has been made towards the establishment of agroecological demo plots (indicator 3.1), with 2 demo plots now established in Tunduru (Tanzania), with the sites for Namtumbo (Tanzania) and Sanga (Mozambique) identified and equipment purchased. 40 facilitators have been selected and trained, as TOT, in Tanzania on agroecology (indicator 3.3) as evidenced in training reports in annex 20 and 21. 815 people (401 male and 414 female) have been selected to participate in the farmers groups to receive the training. Progress has also started towards the development of market linkages (indicator 3.4) with 120 farmers (60 in Tunduru and 60 in Namtumbo) selected in Tanzania as market committee members.

Output 4: By 2026, improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems are in place, to measure the effectiveness of interventions and understand the scale of HWC for management.
In Tunduru and Namtumbo districts, a platform has been established which meets at least once a month to discuss issues related to HWC management, sharing of information and discussing practical solutions together. The platforms consist of District Game officers, Livestock officers, Agricultural officers, TAWA and TANAPA HWC focal staff, and NGOs working on projects focusing on HWC, conservation and livelihoods. See report in annex 22 as evidence of this progress towards indicator 4.1.

Good progress is being made towards indicator 4.2, with 36 VGS trained on HWC data collection and monitoring of HWC incidents in Tanzania (evidenced in training reports annex 15) and 13 people trained in HWC data collection and reporting in Mozambique (evidenced in training reports in annex 16).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The terminology of project's outcome statement has been updated from 'Safe Systems' to 'Conflict to Coexistence' Approach, but the overall outcome remains as**:** Adoption of 'Conflict to Coexistence' Approach and implementation of priority actions in three districts in Ruvuma landscape reduces HWC, strengthens livelihoods, improves community wildlife tolerance and maintains elephant/lion populations.

During year 1 of the project, we have made good progress on establishing relevant socio-economic baselines to monitor the project's outcome. Indicators cover biodiversity, HWC and tolerance, as well as social metrics on food security, as a proxy for wellbeing and/or resilience, covering all aspects of the project, and are relevant to measure success at the end of three years. All disaggregated results can be found in annexes 1 and 3, detailed in progress against logframe and the table of standard indicators. We are on track to achieve the project's outcome and have provided specific updates on the outcome indicators below.

At the start of the project, there was some district level data on HWC incidents from Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts. However, during year 1 we have undertaken a more detailed socio-economic survey to assess levels of HWC in the target project locations. The results have been updated in outcome indicator 0.1, showing an average of 6.49 HWC incidents per farmer; with 90.65% of the farmers suffering HWC (as evidenced in annex 10).

Data on wildlife species baselines for indicator 0.2 already existed, however we expect updated population figures for elephant and lion during year 2 from government sources. WWF-Tanzania will collaborate with district wildlife authorities on updated elephant / lion population figures in the project region. An updated elephant population census is also expected in Chipanje Chetu through a separate project which is awaiting funding.

Updated baseline data was collected to measure food security for indicator 0.3 during year 1 socio-economic household surveys. Results show an average of 67.8% of the people suffer from food insecurity following the FIES tool from FAO (as evidenced in annex 10). To note, food security is more extreme in the Mozambique project area compared to the data in Tanzania.

To measure indicator 0.4 on HWC tolerance, updated baseline data was collected from the year 1 household survey (as evidenced in annex 10), showing average tolerance across Tanzania and Mozambique for two target species: elephant tolerance (14.57%) and lion tolerance (7.91%). Both countries showed very low tolerance towards wildlife.

Indicator 0.5 has been updated from the 'Safe Systems' Approach to reflect the methodology under the new 'Conflict to Coexistence' (C2C) Approach. Initial C2C assessment scores were established in Tanzania during year 1, showing an average score of 2.76 from service providers / duty bearers, which consists of more detailed scores across the key monitoring criteria of People (2.55), Livelihoods / assets (2.46), Wildlife (3.02), Habitat (3.15). The average score across community members was 2.88 which consists of more detailed scores across the key monitoring criteria of across People (2.84), Livelihoods / assets (2.33), Wildlife (2.91), Habitat (3.44). To note the scoring scale for the C2C assessment is from 1 (low) – 5 (high). The project aims to improve average scores above 3 in all categories, particularly targeting the criteria with lower scores (livelihoods / assets and people). The full C2C assessment report for Tanzania is available in annex 24.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Ongoing collaboration continues between stakeholders to share data on HWC incidents.

Comments: This assumption holds true. There remains good collaboration, information sharing and planning between district officials, government agencies, local communities, CSOs and NGOs working on HWC, conservation and livelihoods.

Assumption 2: Communities are willing to report HWC incidents, due to engagement in the project and improved reporting and response mechanisms.
Comments: This assumption holds true. In Tanzania, the establishment of local RRTs linked to TAWA/TANAPA and District RRT, has enhanced reporting and response mechanisms. Through strong collaboration of the local RRTs working directly with the communities, there has been an improved willingness from communities to report the HWC incidents and participate in management through various interventions.

Assumption 3: Severe impacts on agricultural livelihoods such as disease or drought have less effect as people adopt improved agricultural techniques / diversified livelihoods.
Comments: This assumption holds true. The adoption of agroecology principles and methods aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through improved soil nutrients, moisture, pest management etc.

Assumption 4: Engagement and collaboration of government continues to provide strong enabling conditions for project activities to take place.
Comments: This assumption holds true. The project works closely with government departments and institutions to find practical solutions to HWC management problems. To illustrate, the Niassa government stakeholders who participated in the C2C training in February 2024 are expressing support for widening the C2C approach to additional districts of Marrupa and Mavago in Niassa Province. Whilst this is not possible under the scope of this project, it is encouraging that the engagement is high and the approach seen as valuable.

Assumption 5: Reported HWC incidents are likely to increase in Y1 of the project due to increased monitoring and reporting capacity, but will decrease towards Y3.
Comments: This assumption holds true. The introduction of reporting frameworks, incident books and local RRT means the flow of HWC information is enhanced. During the project lifetime, the provision of HWC deterrents and support to RRTs aims to reduce HWC incidents.

Assumption 6: District and national government stakeholders continue to be willing to engage with collaborative Conflict to Coexistence Approach (as initially indicated).
Comments: The framing of this objective has been updated to reflect the revised Conflict to Coexistence Approach. This assumption holds true, as there has been good engagement from district government stakeholders in the training and roll-out of the C2C Approach.

Assumption 7: Other stakeholders (NGOs, civil society organisations, private sector) are willing to engage with collaborative Conflict to Coexistence Approach.
Comments: The framing of this objective has been updated to reflect the revised Conflict to Coexistence Approach. This assumption holds true, as there has been good engagement from other stakeholders in the training and roll-out of the C2C Approach.

Assumption 8: Local governance structures enable diverse representation of community participants to engage with the development of local level HWC action plans.
Comments: This assumption holds true. Local community structures (e.g. WMAs, village assemblies, CBRM representatives) have been fully involved in the project so far. In Tanzania, the VEO / WEO is now responsible for recording HWC incidents with assistance from the local RRT. The design of the reporting framework putting the village office at the centre of HWC information will enable sustainable and HWC management and inclusive development of action plans.

Assumption 9: Communities continue to be willing to implement HWC strategies as they perceive direct benefits.
Comments: This assumption holds true. Planning and co-development of action plans will enable community stewardship to HWC management and livelihood interventions.

Assumption 10: Communities, including schools, are willing to participate in education and awareness initiatives.
Comments: This assumption holds true. In Tanzania, the involvement of schools in HWC management through school clubs (Miombo clubs) has been enhanced by providing awareness on HWC mitigation and conservation.

Assumption 11: Awareness initiatives contribute towards changes in communities' attitudes and behaviour.
Comments: This assumption holds true. In collaboration with other partners such as TAWA and TANAPA outreach departments and district officials, awareness campaigns are reaching communities on various aspects of HWC management.

Assumption 12: Rapid Response units are sufficiently equipped (through government and partner activities) to respond to HWC incidents in a timely manner.
Comments: This assumption holds true. In Tanzania, local RRT at project hotspot villages are now linked well with village, district and TAWA/TANAPA authorities and will receive support. In Mozambique, the RRTs are supported by Lipilichi Wilderness. WWF and other partners also support equipment and gear necessary for HWC management.

Assumption 13: Communities are fully engaged in sustainable livelihood strategies e.g. diversified crops that are tailored to the area, as they participate in their co-development.
Comments: This assumption holds true. The establishment of agroecology demo farms in hotspot villages has received strong buy-in and participation by local communities, who are willing to replicate the strategies learned on their own farms.

Assumption 14: There are markets available for diversified/improved products as indicated by the market studies conducted.
Comments: This assumption holds true, however will be verified further during years 2 and 3 of the project when produce from agroecology farms and other individual farms will be linked to nearby markets.

Assumption 15: Engagement with women's groups facilitates the target of 50% female participation in demonstration plots.
Comments: This assumption holds true. There is an equitable gender balance for the groups identified to participate in the demonstration plots in Tanzania.

Assumption 16: Monitoring data are used at district level to adapt interventions.
Comments: This assumption holds true. Enhanced HWC reporting mechanisms and stakeholder platforms at district level are strengthening the use of available data to inform interventions.

Assumption 17: Community governance structures continue to be willing to share data (collected by VGS and Community Rangers) with WWF and district authorities for analysis and collation.
Comments: This assumption holds true, all stakeholders have indicated a willingness to share HWC data.

Assumption 18: District authorities continue to be willing to engage with structured HWC monitoring frameworks and reporting.
Comments: This assumption holds true. District reporting mechanisms link well with national HWC reporting frameworks.

Assumption 19: Communities are willing to report HWC incidents, as they perceive benefits from HWC strategies developed during local action plans.
Comments: This assumption holds true.

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

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

The project is measuring social aspects, such as poverty reduction based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), which is an experience-based measure of household or individual food security designed by FAO. Based on the household survey collected at the start of the project, 67.8% of the population in the project area suffer from food insecurity. Through various interventions, this project aims to achieve at least a 10% reduction in the FIES scale. Overall impact will be measured at the end of the project, as a comparison to the baselines on biodiversity and social aspects determined during year 1.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project is contributing to Tanzania's national HWC management strategy which, for example, emphasises on the establishment of Rapid Response Teams (RRT) to help respond to HWC incidents. The project has established local RRT at 6 project hotspot villages and linked them to District/TAWA/TANAPA RRT.

The project implementation sites and districts fall within the Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA), the second largest of the SADC regional network of TFCAs. Bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania, underpinned by an MoU and commitments to develop the landscape is strengthening thanks to WWF's complementary efforts to facilitate the TFCA Roadmap and Master Integrated Development Plan (IDP). A key aspect of the IDP is to document key strategies for tackling chronic issues affecting people and wildlife, such as persistent HWC. Therefore, learnings from this project feed directly into the priorities of the IDP, to be used as a holistic framework for ongoing programming and fundraising.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

During year 1, the project has collected baseline data and started the implementation of strategies. The project intends to contribute towards poverty reduction for local communities in many aspects including improving safety, strengthening livelihoods, supporting empowerment, increasing food security and in some cases income. These communities have been selected around 10 HWC hotspots, therefore represent communities experiencing higher losses from HWC such as crop damage, or livestock losses. Project activities focus on improving their livelihoods, through a reduction in HWC; currently >90% people report being affected by HWC incidents (with an average of >6 incidents per household). The project will empower communities to co-create their own HWC action plans, focusing on holistic, co-designed strategies to reduce HWC in the long-term. The project is also promoting the use of agroecological practices, integrated with HWC management, to ensure sustainable agriculture with increased yields and market opportunities. Poverty reduction is measured through the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), as any livelihood improvement is expected to be reflected in access to food and an increase in the number of meals people take. Current food security is very low in the project area (32%).

The project is applying the Conflict to Coexistence (C2C) methodology, through a TOT approach in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts. Some of the training has already taken place over the first year. In the short-term 10 HWC action plans will be co-created with 300 community members during May 2024, which will cover a population of ~23,045 people during the project, with communities supported to develop their own plans and strengthen long-term inter-institutional management of HWC in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts in the long-term.

The project is also strengthening HWC response through VGS, community rangers, and 10 RRTs to mitigate conflict instances, with 6 local RRT now in place in Tanzania. It is anticipated

that a reduction in conflict for at least 30% of the population will in turn increase community tolerance towards wildlife, which is currently very low (average of 14% across target districts).

Additionally, increased agricultural productivity using agroecological principles aims to support sustainable practices for 600 households, though it is expected that these practices will continue to scale up in the future beyond the project. This will not only increase agricultural production but will also reduce encroachment into wildlife habitats including miombo woodlands, protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services. Already 2 of the 4 plots are established, and 40 farmer facilitators have been identified and trained during year 1 in Tanzania. Over the next year, they will reach a further 815 people through a TOT approach sharing agroecology practices and principles.

As indicated, this project will lay the foundation for long term sustainability and will serve as a pilot to scale up in other areas of the landscape, as it supports sustainable development, poverty reduction and future recovery of critical wildlife populations and ecosystems.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	50%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	WWF-Tanzania: Senior leadership team (SMT) comprises 6 males and 2 females. SWISSAID Tanzania: 4 women and 2 men on the senior leadership team. WWF-Mozambique: 3 men and 1 woman.

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

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

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

Baseline socio-economic household surveys were undertaken in Tanzania and Mozambique project locations to assess the well-being status prior to project interventions, with results disaggregated by gender to inform project activities.

The C2C approach advocates for gender equality and social inclusiveness to assess and design holistic approaches to manage HWC. In all these approaches gender dynamics are well observed and maintained at all steps. WWF-Tanzania carried out initial meetings with village leaders to discuss gender equality during the C2C assessments, and ensured they visited women at locations convenient to their daily routines e.g. at farms, so they could continue activities with minimal disruption, but ensure their voices were represented in the assessments. During the C2C assessment a total of 297 community members (115 female, 182 male) were consulted from various groups within the community and 20 service providers (8 female, 12 male) respectively.

In the past, it used to be a norm that only male VGS were involved in the HWC response work and patrolling. This project aims to collaborate closely with WMA authorities to support women VGS to participate in all conservation work including recruiting more female VGS and providing enabling conditions such as suitable equipment, training and working conditions.

WWF-Tanzania has aimed to reach women and vulnerable groups through the village awareness events by ensuring that meetings took place at accessible locations and during late afternoon, to avoid interference with farming activities. Meetings were promoted by both posters and announcements from village leaders to ensure all villagers were informed. In addition, HWC awareness initiatives targeting schoolchildren as they can be affected by HWC when walking or guarding fields, especially during harvesting season, impacting school attendance.

SWISSAID proactively sought women's participation as farm facilitators by carrying out sensitisation meetings at village events and with government officials. However, it was more challenging than anticipated to secure a gender balance of facilitators. This was mainly because fewer women than men volunteered to participate as facilitators, and many of the women who put themselves forward did not meet the facilitator requirements due to low literacy levels. This means that of 40 lead farmers trained 8 are female and 32 are male. SWISSAID has aimed to ensure that women are encouraged and supported to participate in the farmer groups receiving the training, which has resulted in a good gender balance of 414 females (51%) and 401 males (49%). SWISSAID is taking several steps to facilitate women's participation in the farmer groups including producing training handouts with pictures (for those with lower literacy levels) and focusing on practical hands-on training. The project also considered reducing women's workload by providing tools such as watering cans and ensuring that the project is set in locations where water sources are closer to the farm.

SWISSAID considers gender equality in staff recruitment as such, there are 4 women in high level leadership positions and 2 men. Likewise, in the SWISSAID Tanzania Local Advisory Committee includes 3 women and 2 men on the governance board. SWISSAID has a gender focal person whose responsibility is to build the capacity to staff and partners on gender responsive project delivery.

During year 2, the project aims to carry out further social and gender sensitivity training using partner gender experts and to undertake a more detailed Gender and Social Inclusion Assessment to improve understanding of gender roles, HWC dynamics, power, decision-making and access to productive assets, and to integrate the learnings into project activities. The project aims to further encourage women to take on leadership roles within the relevant committees and to create opportunities for women to lead and influence decision-making processes. We will continue to invest in, and report on, gender-disaggregated data to understand HWC dynamics and impact.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

During the project inception workshop, WWF-Tanzania, WWF-Mozambique and WWF-UK Monitoring and Evaluation experts led a session on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for all project partners. This included guidance on developing a strong M&E framework, as well as an interactive session to complete the project's M&E framework, including identifying measurable

indicators, baselines, milestones, data sources, means of verification, frequency of measurement, and identifying roles and responsibilities for reporting. The M&E plan is owned by WWF-UK but is a live google document which is available for all project partners to contribute to.

The project team has regular bi-weekly progress meetings with partners to share updates on fieldwork activities and to monitor activities to ensure they align with the project deliverables. During meetings, partners are encouraged to share project challenges, opportunities, learnings, and adaptive management. All project partners have received training on the Project Management Software 'Miradi' which is being actively used to track project progress against outputs and outcomes. All partners have their own responsibilities for data collection, which is coordinated through a working group of M&E staff from each partner organisation. Data is stored in digital applications including Miradi and Solstice, with project evidence collated in a shared google drive folder, which all partners can access.

Primary data collection for the baselines at outcome level took place during the inception period. A sampling plan was developed collaboratively with all partners and a digital household survey was collected in September/October 2023. The Solstice application was used for data collection and analysis, presenting the data through interactive dashboards online. The data is self-reported by the households, and includes information on HWC incidents, tolerance to wildlife species and food security. C2C assessment data has been collected in Tanzania and is pending in Mozambique. At output level, data is recorded by all teams through the delivery of activity and deliverables on a more frequent basis. Their contribution to the outcome is measured through the Theory of Change.

A few changes to the logframe have already been requested, mainly on the terminology / methodology related to the revision of the Safe Systems Approach to the C2C Approach. We also updated the project baselines and mapped the Darwin Standard Indicators.

As we have only completed year 1 of the project, it is too early to assess the majority of expected change. As data collection at outcome level will only take place for the baseline and endline, we are planning to collect other data such as stories of change or people's testimonials to validate the results and logic of the interventions during year 2 of the project.

8. Lessons learnt

This revision of the 'Safe Systems Approach' to the Conflict to Coexistence (C2C) approach, means there have been slight delays to activities whilst the project team has received training on the updated methodology. This has required an adaptive approach to minimise the overall impact on project timelines and deliverables. The principles and activities of the C2C approach remain the same as the original project design, however, we have updated the project logframe to reflect this. Overall, the selection of the project area as a C2C pilot region has been very successful with significant learning opportunities, mentorship from social science consultants and an opportunity to carry out a more inclusive and participatory HWC assessment and co-design process.

In Tanzania, working in partnership with local government and national conservation institutions (TAWA / TANAPA / TFS) and communities has enabled meaningful discussions on HWC and the alignment with the project outcomes. There has been strong buy-in and ownership from local communities and partners from the outset, which has built trust and commitment to the project for the long-term.

During year 1, there were some delays with WWF-Mozambique's sub-grant to UniLúrio, due to this being a new partnership arrangement and the key focal point undertaking a sabbatical to another University. The contracting is now complete, however this has caused some delays to the UniLúrio activities and the implementation of HWC deterrents, which are now scheduled for year 2 Q1.

The recent rainy season was more severe than normal, with several of the project locations experiencing flooding. This had an impact on roads and infrastructure, making some areas inaccessible and causing delays to some project activities. One of the SWISSAID demo farms in Namtumbo experienced some flood damage, which required another location to be found. Consideration of flood risk vs water accessibility is a key learning which SWISSAID will take

into future project planning. Flooding also had an impact on wildlife populations, as elephants who had moved to community lands could not cross back to protected areas as rivers were flooded. This made responses by the RRTs challenging, who had to adapt to the changing weather conditions.

A key learning from SWISSAID is that several farmers are still practicing mono-cropping in their fields, which is not aligned with crop diversification agroecology principles. During year 2 and 3 of the project, additional support will be provided on crop diversification principles, as well as additional monitoring to ensure farmers are following the training provided.

A key lesson learned in Chipange Chetu is that ongoing consultation and data sharing with local stakeholders, particularly CSOs and private sector partners, is important during all stages of project design and implementation to avoid duplication of efforts and to foster improved coordination.

We are planning to submit another Change Request during year Q1 with an updated timeline and budget revision, after detailed analysis and forecasting of all year 2 partner plans.

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

During our half year reporting, we submitted a formal response responding to the feedback received when our project was funded. We have also submitted a revised logframe through a Change Request on 17 April 2024 outlining changes to the logframe to respond to feedback on sustainability, and also to reflect the revised C2C approach.

11. 10. Risk Management

We attach a copy of the project's updated risk register to this annual report. One additional risk has been identified during year 1 of the project. In Tanzania, issues of livestock encroachment in Wildlife Management Areas are increasing, which may push elephants outside of protected areas and increase HWC. This has been added to the project's risk log and WWF-Tanzania is currently addressing this through a consultancy funded by other WWF project funding in the Ruvuma region. The consultancy will focus on a detailed livestock assessment, modelling of livestock grazing capacity in the region, alongside assessment of livestock-wildlife interactions, and evaluation of strategic livestock management planning for the region.

10. Sustainability and legacy

This project is an important component of the Ruvuma transboundary landscape programme, which WWF is committed to supporting this region and the broader landscape over the next 10 years (minimum) to ensure effective and sustainable impact. During project design and inception there has been involvement of the Local Government Authorities, County Governments, local project partners and local communities, to ensure strong collaboration and buy-in for the project.

In particular there has been strong interest from local government authorities and community structures to take forward the project's objectives. For example, in Tanzania, there has been good buy-in from VEOs, WMAs, TAWA and TANAPA to establish the local RRT teams and ensure these are integrated with district processes for HWC reporting and management. In Mozambique, the CGRNs of Chipanje Chetu now have enhanced capacity and processes to record HWC incidents and response information. There has been a strong indication that these community structures are willing to continue data collection to inform HWC management once the project ends.

Partnerships with Local Government Authorities and government institutions are key to the project's sustainability. During the first year of project implementation, SWISSAID has actively engaged these partners through training and outreach programs. Their ongoing collaboration with farmers as key beneficiaries is crucial for the enduring impact of the project. The involvement of district agricultural officers, game officers, and district development officers, among others, ensures that the project's principles and practices are integrated into local

governance and support systems, thereby reinforcing the sustainability of agroecological practices beyond the project's lifespan.

In Mozambique, the project has generated interest from the Community Counsel Management (COGECO), Sanga District Government, SPA Niassa, DPDTA Niassa, Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries, for instance, who all want to collaborate to ensure the project's success. In Tanzania, local district authorities are committed to enabling the success of the project through various direct and indirect contribution including technical support from the natural resources and agriculture departments, use of district vehicles to support movements wherever applicable within the project villages.

We have added an additional output indicator (1.4) to track the project's sustainability and leverage of additional funding / resources for HWC management in the region. During the first year of the project, WWF-Tanzania has collaborated closely with a new GIZ project focused on HWC management within the same landscape in Tanzania. Careful planning has been taken to identify hotspots and villages planned under this project and for GIZ to plan to work in complementary locations, avoiding duplication. SWISSAID is a partner on agroecological approaches for both projects, essentially enabling the impact of the livelihoods component to be scaled across sites and ensuring a consistent approach implemented by the same organisation. In Mozambique, WWF has supported the development of a World Bank BIOFUND proposal through the World Bank BIOFUND to be a Community Governance Service Provider for the Chipanje Chetu Community Program). WWF-Mozambique is currently awaiting to hear if they are the lead project organisation, but either way there are HWC mitigation activities built into the design of the call that the implementing organisation will have to ensure happen. There are clear synergies between the wording of the Request for Proposals on the relevant Task and the C2C process action planning and mitigation.

WWF-Tanzania's Project Executant has been invited to participate and share learnings of C2C approach in the 'Pathways: Human Dimensions of Wildlife Conference' which will take place in Cordoba, Spain from 13-16 October 2024. This is an international conference and training programme designed to address the myriad issues that arise as people and wildlife struggle to coexist in a sustainable manner.

11. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin logo has been used on all presentations made about the project during meetings with government agencies and partners. An explanation about the Darwin Initiative is also included in letters of communication with partners, and in project proposals e.g. the BIOFUND application, referenced in section 10.

Before this project, the Darwin Initiative was not known to the majority of local partners (district / provincial government agencies, local CSOs and communities), however WWF has helped publicise the Darwin Initiative, which has been well received by all local stakeholders.

WWF-UK has created a project webpage (https://www.wwf.org.uk/what-we-do/projects/tackling-human-wildlife-conflict-ruvuma), as well as including a featured in WWF-UK's project newsletter (see annex 25) and referencing the project in a postal mailing update about Ruvuma to donors.

Over the past year, WWF-Tanzania facilitated an external videographer to document HWC challenges and strategies in the project region. We plan to develop this content into external communication materials about the project over the next year, including sharing social media channels.

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No

Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes WWF-Tanzania: Dr Salma Hegga [redacted] WWF-Mozambique: António Faustino [redacted]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Tanzania: Yes - Environmental Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF) training for WWF staff from 15-20 October 2023 in Mozambique as a participant and facilitator. The training was facilitated by the Regional Head for E&S Africa (WWF International). Mozambique: Yes, 12-16 February 2024.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Tanzania: (100%) 17 WWF staff based in the Ruvuma landscape received formal safeguarding training in January 2024, including the Darwin Project Executant and supporting project staff. All SWISSAID staff have received safeguarding training, with refresher training received twice per year. Mozambique: (100%) 3 key project staff received WWF's ESSF refresher training in February 2024.

Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.

WWF is ensuring that this project is integrated into wider WWF Ruvuma landscape safeguarding planning to ensure efficiencies, consistency and clear messaging to all communities and stakeholders in the region.

In Mozambique, lessons were learnt about the impact of adverse weather conditions, which can make access to remote areas challenging during extreme rainfall events. This can have an impact on the reach and scale of training initiatives, necessitating strategic planning for future sessions to maximise impact.

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.

Tanzania: Plans are underway to review WWF's grievance mechanisms across the Ruvuma landscape and this will include workshops with key stakeholders from project sites and community sensitisation on human rights-based approaches to conservation including issues around WWF safeguard policies and existing grievance mechanisms.

Mozambique: Over the next 12 months there will be further training and sharing of WWF's grievance mechanisms to ensure that all local communities are fully aware of the local feedback mechanisms. Training will also cover human rights and gender aspects.

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

Tanzania: There has been ongoing community sensitisation during the first year of the project, including through the C2C assessments (reaching 297 people) and during HWC awareness reaching 881 people.

SWISSAID partners have been trained and supported to integrate safeguarding into all activities. During project activities, all community members are made aware of SWISSAID's

safeguarding policies and grievance reporting processes including email addresses for raising concerns and high confidentiality boxes for sharing any information about safeguarding concerns.

Mozambique: The project has been introduced to community members and relevant stakeholders throughout activity implementation. This includes socialising the project at the launch event in August 2023 with community leaders of II Congresso, Matchedje, Maumbica, Lilumba and Nova Madeira and COGECO president. Further community engagement was done during household surveys between September and October 2023, as well as during village meetings in II Congresso for the selection of the agroecology demo plot.

WWF-Mozambique also conducted safeguards training, focusing on human rights, gender, child safeguarding, and WWF's Grievance Redress Mechanism from 18-22 March 2024 in Lichinga and Sanga districts. The training was attended by 18 people from government and CSO partners from five communities (Lilumba, Maumbica, Matchedje Aldeia, II-Congresso, and Nova Madeira) that are part of the Chipange Chetu Community Conservation Area.

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

There have been no health and safety concerns over the past year.

13. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Please note, DRAFT figures - indicative figures only.

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Costs (£) DRAFT	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	**196,560**	**196,560**	**0%**	

A budget revision was submitted and approved in March 2024. Spending by partners is on track, however, we are still in the process of finalising financial reports from partners, and we will review coding/budget line allocations with partners.

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

The figure in the first column of Table 2 below (secured to date) is an indicative figure only. We are still in the process of finalising the financial reports from partners.

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

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

We have no other comments to add.

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

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

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

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Holistic and integrated approaches to manage Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in Ruvuma transboundary landscape result in long-term solutions that improve coexistence between people and wildlife, strengthen livelihoods and secure wildlife populations.	Initial progress to ensure that HWC approaches are developed in a collaborative and participatory way, with implementation of HWC deterrents starting to have an impact for livelihoods and wildlife coexistence.	[redacted]
Outcome Adoption of Conflict to Coexistence' (C2C) Approach and implementation of priority actions in three districts in Ruvuma landscape reduces HWC, strengthens livelihoods, improves community wildlife tolerance and maintains elephant/lion populations.		
Outcome indicator 0.1 0.1 By 2026, the average number of HWC incidents (e.g crop destruction, livestock depredation, people killed/injured by wildlife) in three districts (Tunduru & Namtumbo in Tanzania and Sanga in Mozambique) is reduced by 20% vs baseline. [DI-D15]	Updated baselines were collected through the household survey. Results indicated an average of 6.49 HWC incidents per farmer; with 90.65% of the farmers suffering HWC. This is disaggregated as: Tanzania: 7.91 incidents per farmer. 87.10% people surveyed affected by HWC. Mozambique: 5.97 incidents per farmer. 93.44% people surveyed affected by HWC. Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 9 and 10.	WWF will collate additional HWC data from district authorities and local HWC reporting structures. Local RRT will continue to monitor, respond to and record HWC incidents through the established reporting structures to inform HWC management.
Outcome indicator 0.2 0.2 By 2026, populations of African savannah elephants and lions remain stable / increasing in Tunduru & Namtumbo (Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor (SNWC)) and Sanga (Chipanje Chetu) against baselines. [DI-D04]	Baseline data from secondary sources: Tanzania: Elephants - 602±258 in SNWC (TAWIRI 2019). Lions - ~190 in SNWC (MNRT 2019). Mozambique: Elephant population to be established in Y2. Lions - ~50 in Chipanje Chetu (Yambone 2022).	WWF-Tanzania will collaborate with district wildlife authorities on updated elephant / lion population figures in the project region. An updated elephant population census is expected in Chipanje Chetu through a separate project which is awaiting funding.
Outcome indicator 0.3 0.3. By 2026, at least 300 households (1,500 people) in 10 HWC hotspots report an improvement in food security due to increased agricultural production and reduced HWC impact (disaggregated by gender, age). [DI-D16]	Updated baseline collected through the HH survey, providing an average of 67.8% of the people suffering from food insecurity following the FIES tool from FAO. Tanzania 64.5% experiencing hunger. Mozambique 70.2% experiencing hunger.	The full household survey will be conducted again in year 3, which will measure food security. During year 2, case studies and anecdotal evidence will be used to monitor and demonstrate livelihood impacts resulting from

	Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 9 and 10.	project activities e.g. adoption of agroecology practices and HWC management actions.
Outcome indicator 0.4 0.4. By 2026, at least 25% of the target population in 10 HWC hotspots report greater tolerance to living with elephants, lions and other wildlife, measured by greater acceptance of wildlife, reduction in perceived threats and likelihood to engage in retaliatory attacks, (disaggregated by gender, age).	Updated baseline collected from the year 1 HH survey, showing average tolerance across Tanzania and Mozambique for: Elephant tolerance - 14.57%; men (18.86%), women (9.8%). Lion tolerance - 7.91%; men (10.77%), women (4.7%). Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 9 and 10.	Full household survey, including tolerance measure will be conducted again in year 3. During year 2, case studies, anecdotal evidence and insights from the development of local HWC action plans will provide insights into community tolerance to wildlife. Close communication with partners and communities will assist with monitoring any significant changes in tolerance levels.
Outcome indicator 0.5 0.5. By 2026, C2C Assessment outcome scores in Namtumbo and Tunduru improve to above '3' for 'Livelihoods / assets', 'People', 'Wildlife' and 'Habitat' criteria, compared to 2024 C2C baseline scores. *Score scale: 1 (low) – 5 (high).*	Updated baseline: Tunduru and Namtumbo C2C assessment scores were established in Y1 Q4. Score scale: 1 (low) – 5 (high) across 4 categories of habitat, people, wildlife, livelihoods / assets: ● Service providers / duty bearers average score: 2.76 ● Community Members average score: 2.88 Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 24.	Mozambique C2C baselines to be established in Y2, Q1, and outcome indicator targets will be updated accordingly to apply the new scoring system for consistent analysis. In Tanzania, co-designing of HWC strategies and development of action plans across the six hotspot villages aims to increase average scores to above "3" by year 3.
Output 1 By 2026, key stakeholders (government, NGOs, civil society, local communities) in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape collectively adopt and implement the 'Conflict to Coexistence (C2C)' Approach' to design and manage integrated, long-term HWC programmes in three priority districts, with 9 local HWC action plans developed and endorsed for future implementation.		
Output indicator 1.1 1.1 At least 50 representatives from NGOs, government, local communities and private sector have increased capacity on the 'Conflict to Coexistence' (C2C) Approach and undertake participatory C2C Assessments in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts, with 3 endline C2C Assessments complete by Y3. [DI-A01] Baseline: 3 WWF-Tanzania and 4 WWF-Mozambique staff trained and implementing Safe Systems approaches in June 2022.	30 people (WWF staff, external stakeholders, partners and community representatives were provided training on the C2C approach. Participatory C2C assessments completed in Tunduru and Namtumbo. Evidence provided in section 3 and annexes 11,12,13.	Tanzania: 20 stakeholders will be engaged with co-designing the C2C strategy and development of action plans. Mozambique: C2C assessments scheduled for 5 priority villages in Sanga district during May 2024.

Mozambique: 23 stakeholders completed Safe Systems training and baseline Rapid Safe Assessment for Sanga district in August 2022. Tanzania: C2C training and assessment planned for Tunduru and Namtumbo (Y1 Q4). Mozambique: C2C assessment planned for Sanga in Y2, Q1.		
Output indicator 1.2 1.2 At least 300 stakeholders are engaged in developing 9 local-level HWC action plans, with site-specific activities agreed collaboratively with local community representatives in Y2. [DI-B05] Baseline: No local level HWC action plans.	C2C assessment and analysis completed, in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts in Tanzania, involving 297 Community members and 20 Service providers. Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 12.	Tanzania: Planning for the co-designing of HWC strategies and development of the action plans for the six hotspot villages (planned for May 2024) reaching at least 70 people. Mozambique: Co-design of local action plans using C2C assessments, scheduled for June / July 2024.
Output indicator 1.3 1.3 HWC Conflict to Coexistence Approach transboundary report for Ruvuma (including results and learnings) is produced and shared with stakeholders in Y3. [DI-C01] .	Transboundary learnings report not yet compiled - scheduled by year 3.	Learnings from C2C assessments will continue to be compiled and documented for a year 3 report.
Output indicator 1.4 1.4. By Y3, resources / budgets within Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga have increased for HWC management.	Tanzania: (2021) TAWA/TANAPA established Rapid Response Teams and constructed 1 Problem Animal Control centre in Tunduru. Mozambique - COGECO / Lipilichi, and Sanga district providing basic resourcing for the HWC management.	WWF-Tanzania will continue to advocate for local RRT to receive support from TAWA/TANAPA RRTs. WWF-Mozambique will advocate for CGRNs and COGECO in Sanga to allocate part of their revenues from tourism to the management of HWC and for government institutions to allocate additional resources for HWC management. Continued scoping and development of future funding opportunities.
Output indicator 1.5 1.5: By Y3 Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga district officials have endorsed the C2C approach as part of future HWC management strategy.	Not yet any official endorsement	Working with LGA to promote the adoption of C2C approach through the implementation of various HWC interventions and secure buy-in for the action plans.

Output 2. By 2026, 1,420 households (7,100 people) are supported with priority HWC interventions identified in local HWC action plans in 10 HWC hotspots.		
Output indicator 2.1. 40 representatives (VGS, Community Rangers, district officials) trained and active through 10 Rapid Response Units and have supported community-based HWC prevention and mitigation in Y1 and Y2, improving incident response rate by 20% by Y3, reaching at least 1,420 households (7,100 people). Baseline: 55% response rate to reported incidents in Tunduru district (2021) for 20 VGS already trained.	36 VGS trained and 6 Rapid response units created in Tanzania. 13 people trained in Mozambique, of which 5 were community scouts. There is not yet any analysis of incident response rate. Evidence provided in section 3 and annexes 14,15,16.	Tanzania: Continue support and refresher training to 36 VGS and the 6 local RRT. Mozambique: Refresher training for community rangers and monthly monitoring. WWF will collaborate with local partners and district officials to analyse incident response rate.
Output indicator 2.2. 3,000 people (50% female / 50% male) are engaged in HWC community awareness initiatives (1,000 per year), and report an increased knowledge of HWC and mitigation strategies. Baseline: Tanzania: 596 people engaged in 2021 in Tunduru and Namtumbo. Mozambique: 0 HWC awareness initiatives in Sanga.	881 people reached in Tanzania, disaggregated as: 333 students (186 male, 147 female) reached through school awareness initiatives. 548 people (238 male, 310 female) reached through village assembly meetings. Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 17.	Tanzania: Continue working with schools and communities to raise awareness on HWC mitigation interventions, targeting at least 800 people. Mozambique: Working in collaboration with Lipilichi Wilderness to support HWC awareness through local schools environment clubs.
Output indicator 2.3. HWC deterrents are installed in at least 45 farms in priority hotspot areas in Y1/Y2, achieving 80% success in preventing elephant crop-raiding by Y3. [DI-B10] Baseline: Tanzania: Chilli fences piloted around 230 farm acres in two villages in Tunduru (2022) with 80% reporting no losses from elephant crop-raiding. Mozambique: 0 HWC deterrents installed.	32 new farms with deterrents in Tanzania, consisting of 97 acres of chilli fences benefiting 116 people. Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 17.	Tanzania: Continued monitoring of the interventions applied in Year 1 and supply of more deterrents (prioritised during HWC action plans). Support local RRT in responding to and recording HWC incidents. Mozambique: Procurement of HWC deterrent equipment. Construction of 3 beehive fences and 10 chilli fences in Sanga.
Output 3. By 2026, 600 people in 10 HWC hotspots are engaged with sustainable and conflict-resilient livelihood strategies identified in local HWC action plans, to increase livelihood resilience/income from agricultural systems and improve livelihoods.		
Output indicator 3.1.	2 demo plots established in Tunduru (Tanzania).	Tanzania: Establish the Namtumbo agroecology farm. Continued maintenance of the 3 farms,

4 agroecological demonstration plots (3 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique) are established and functioning for training (2 established in Y1, 2 more in Y2).	The sites for Namtumbo (Tanzania) and Sanga (Mozambique) have been identified and equipment purchased. Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 18 and 21.	used to promote adoption of agroecology principles by local communities. Mozambique: Secure the agroecology plot area, finalise village agreements, then establish the plot.
Output indicator 3.2. 60 facilitators (40 Tanzania, 20 Mozambique, 50% female, 50% male) are trained in agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) through a Training of Trainers (TOT) model in Y1 (Tanzania) and Y2 (Mozambique), each reaching a further 9 farmers by Y3. [DI-A05] Baseline: Tanzania: 20 facilitators trained in Tunduru (SWISSAID) by 2022. Mozambique: 0 facilitators trained.	40 facilitators selected and trained, as TOT, in Tanzania on agroecology. This included 20 from Tunduru district (4 women and 16) men and 20 from Namtumbo district (4 women and 16 men.) Evidence provided in section 3 and annexes 20 and 21.	Tanzania: The 40 facilitators will maintain the agroecology farms and encourage other community members to adopt agroecology practices. Mozambique: Recruitment and training of facilitators.
Output indicator 3.3 600 men and women (50% female, 50% male) receive training on agroecology and conflict-resilient livelihoods (e.g.beekeeping) through facilitators and demonstration plots by Y3. [D1-A04] Baseline: Tanzania: 20 people trained in Tunduru (2022). Mozambique: 0 people trained.	40 facilitators are preparing to facilitate knowledge transfer and training replication other farmers during year 2. Preparations included purchase of equipment and seeds. Identification of 815 people (414 females, 401 males) organised across 40 groups across Namtumbo and Tunduru to receive the training from the facilitators. Evidence provided in section 3 and annexes 20 and 21.	Tanzania: 40 facilitators in Namtumbo and Tunduru will train 815 people (414 females, 401 males) on agroecology practices and principles. Mozambique: Agroecology training replication model will start in year 2 once the facilitators have been identified and trained.
Output indicator 3.4. At least 200 people in Tanzania are engaged with new marketing opportunities for two key products (e.g. chilli, sunflower) by Y3. Baseline: 0 people engaged in target areas.	Supported the establishment of market committees within each farmer group, which will assist with developing market linkages. 120 farmers (60 in Tunduru and 60 in Namtumbo) consisting of 67% male and 33% female have been selected as market committee members.	SWISSAID Marketing team will support marketing committee members through training and advice on market identifications, negotiations and linkages to potential buyers.
Output 4. By 2026, improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems are in place, to measure the effectiveness of interventions and understand the scale of HWC for management.		

Output indicator 4.1. Three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks are established for Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga by the end of Y1, with effective coordinated quarterly reporting in place during Y1-Y3. [DI-B02] Baseline: 0 robust frameworks (currently ad-hoc or incomplete reporting and lack of coordination).	Tanzania: 2 district level HWC monitoring framework established (1 for Namtumbo district and 1 for Tunduru district). Mozambique: Information being collected and shared at Sanga district level. Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 22.	Tanzania: Continued promotion of the HWC monitoring framework and the use of HWC incident report books. Mozambique: Assist CGRNs to prepare HWC reports and share with government at district and provincial level.
Output indicator 4.2. 40 VGS / Community members trained (Y1) to collect HWC / species data in Mozambique and using the Miombo Tembo app in Tanzania, covering all 10 hotspots effectively by Y3. [DI-A01] Baseline: Tanzania: 20 VGS currently trained in Tunduru / Namtumbo. Mozambique: 8 people currently trained on data collection in Sanga.	Tanzania: 36 VGS trained on HWC data collection and monitoring of HWC incidents (6 local RRT established in each of the 6 hotspots) Mozambique: 13 people trained on HWC data collection and reporting (5 from community secretariat, and other 8 from CGRN, SDAE, provincial directorate and environment, provincial service of environment). Evidence provided in section 3 and annexes 22 and 23.	Tanzania: Training on Miombo Tembo app HWC for 36 VGS who will be collecting data through app and reporting book. Mozambique: Ongoing training and monthly follow-up with CGRN secretaries to ensure that HWC information is collected, stored and analysed.
Output indicator 4.3. District-level HWC community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) are in place by Y2 and mechanisms effectively shared with communities by Y3 to gather community-level data on HWC in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts. Baseline: No HWC community reporting systems in place.	Tanzania: Awareness of district HWC reporting hotlines and promotion of HWC reporting book. Evidence provided in section 3 and annexes 22 and 23.	Tanzania: Promote district reporting lines, reporting books etc. Mozambique: Promote 2 village meetings (per village and per year) in Sanga to share HWC data.

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

We have included the project's full logframe as presented in the application form, alongside the updated version 2 which reflects the changes made following the revision of the 'Safe Systems' to 'Conflict to Coexistence' Approach along with mapping to the Darwin Standard Indicators, submitted as a Change Request on 17 April 2024.

Original logframe

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

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

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

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

	55% response rate to reported incidents in Tunduru district (2021) for 20 VGS already trained. Namtumbo and Sanga baseline to be set in Y1. 2.2. 3,000 people (50% female / 50% male) are engaged in HWC community awareness initiatives (1,000 per year), and report an increased knowledge of HWC and mitigation strategies. <u>Baseline</u>: Tanzania: 596 people engaged in 2021 in Tunduru and Namtumbo. Mozambique: 0 HWC awareness initiatives in Sanga. 2.3. HWC deterrents are installed in at least 45 farms in priority hotspot areas in Y1/Y2, achieving 80% success in preventing elephant crop-raiding by Y3 . <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: Chilli fences piloted around 230 farm acres in two villages in Tunduru (2022) with 80% reporting no losses from elephant crop-raiding. Mozambique: 0 HWC deterrents installed.	2.2. Project reports with details of event attendance (disaggregated by gender, age). Production of communication materials. Knowledge quizzes at schools. 2.3. WWF project monitoring reports and photos with details of construction, community participation and effectiveness.	Rapid Response units are sufficiently equipped (through government and partner activities) to respond to HWC incidents in a timely manner.
3. By 2026, 600 people in 10 HWC hotspots are engaged with sustainable and conflict-resilient livelihood strategies identified in	3.1. By Y1, 4 agroecological demonstration plots (3 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique)	3.1 Project monitoring reports and photos.	Communities are fully engaged in sustainable livelihood strategies e.g. diversified crops that are tailored to the area, as they

local HWC action plans, to increase livelihood resilience/income from agricultural systems and improve livelihoods.	are established and functioning for training. Baseline: 2 demo plots in Tunduru, 0 in Namtumbo and 0 in Mozambique. 3.2. 60 facilitators (40 Tanzania, 20 Mozambique, 50% female, 50% male) are trained in agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) through a Training of Trainers (TOT) model in Y1, each reaching a further 9 farmers by Y3. Baseline: Tanzania: 20 facilitators trained in Tunduru (SWISSAID) by 2022. Mozambique: 0 facilitators trained. 3.3. 600 men and women (50% female, 50% male) receive training on agroecology and conflict-resilient livelihoods (e.g.beekeeping) through facilitators and demonstration plots by Y3. Baseline: Tanzania: 20 people trained in Tunduru (2022). Mozambique: 0 people trained. 3.4 At least 200 people in Tanzania are engaged with new marketing opportunities for two	3.2 Project reports and training course attendance certificates. 3.3 Project reporting, facilitator training records. 3.4 Market values and income from household surveys; production and market prices for promoted products.	participate in their co-development. There are markets available for diversified/improved products as indicated by the market studies conducted. Engagement with women's groups facilitates the target of 50% female participation in demonstration plots.

	key products (e.g. chilli, sunflower) by Y3. Baseline: 0 people engaged in target areas.		
4. By 2026, improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems are in place, to measure the effectiveness of interventions and understand the scale of HWC for management.	4.1 Three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks are established for Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga by the end of Y1, with effective coordinated quarterly reporting in place during Y1-Y3. Baseline: 0 robust frameworks (currently ad-hoc or incomplete reporting and lack of coordination). 4.2 40 VGS / Community Rangers trained (Y1) to collect HWC / species data using the Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) in Mozambique and the Miombo Tembo app in Tanzania, covering all 10 hotspots effectively by Y3. Baseline: Tanzania: 20 VGS currently trained in Tunduru / Namtumbo. Mozambique: 8 people currently trained in MOMS in Sanga. 4.3. District-level HWC community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) are in place by Y2 and mechanisms effectively shared with	4.1 Quarterly reports on HWC incidents produced and shared by district wildlife departments. 4.2 Workshop / training reports, and project monitoring reports. 4.3. Project monitoring reports. District records on community HWC incident reports.	Monitoring data are used at district level to adapt interventions. Community governance structures continue to be willing to share data (collected by VGS and Community Rangers) with WWF and district authorities for analysis and collation. District authorities continue to be willing to engage with structured HWC monitoring frameworks and reporting. Communities are willing to report HWC incidents, as they perceive benefits from HWC strategies developed during local action plans.

	communities by Y3 to gather community-level data on HWC in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts. Baseline: No HWC community reporting systems in place.		

Activities

Outcome

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

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

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

Output 1

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

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

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

Output 2

2.1: Training of 40 Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and District Officials on prevention, mitigation and rapid response to manage conflict across 10 HWC hotspots.

2.2: Community engagement through environmental education initiatives at schools and village meetings to raise awareness of HWC, conservation, behaviour and safety strategies.

2.3: Prevention of HWC through use of deterrents such as beehives and chilli fences and noise/sound deterrents.

Output 3

3.1: Establishment and maintenance of four agroecology demonstration plots (two existing pilot plots in Tunduru and two new plots in Namtumbo and Sanga).

3.2. Training of Trainers for 60 facilitators in 4 agroecology demonstration plots, including conservation-friendly agricultural techniques, crop

diversification, HWC resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) and land use awareness.
3.3: Agroecology training replication model, to support the 60 facilitators to train a further 540 farmers in conservation-friendly agriculture and HWC resilient livelihoods.
3.4: Development of market linkages for sustainable agroecology products and support for value addition (e.g. sunflower processing) in Tanzania.

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

Updated project logframe (17 April 2024) pending formal approval.

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Holistic and integrated approaches to manage Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) in Ruvuma transboundary landscape result in long-term solutions that improve coexistence between people and wildlife, strengthen livelihoods and secure wildlife populations.			
Outcome: Adoption of Conflict to Coexistence' (C2C) Approach and implementation of priority actions in three districts in Ruvuma landscape reduces HWC, strengthens livelihoods, improves community wildlife tolerance and maintains elephant/lion populations.	0.1 By 2026, the average number of HWC incidents (e.g crop destruction, livestock depredation, people killed/injured by wildlife) in three districts (Tunduru & Namtumbo in Tanzania and Sanga in Mozambique) is reduced by 20% vs baseline. [DI-D15] Baseline: Updated Y1 baseline: Tanzania: 7.91 incidents per farmer. 87.10% people surveyed affected by HWC.	0.1 Socio-economic household survey. Complimentary data from monitoring and recording of conflict incidents by WWF, UniLúrio, Village Game Scouts (VGS), Community Rangers and District Wildlife Departments) and HWC response reports. Data reviewed and compiled quarterly by district authorities.	Ongoing collaboration continues between stakeholders to share data on HWC incidents. Communities are willing to report HWC incidents, due to engagement in the project and improved reporting and response mechanisms. Severe impacts on agricultural livelihoods such as disease or drought have less effect as people adopt improved

	Mozambique: 5.97 incidents per farmer. 93.44% people surveyed affected by HWC. 0.2 By 2026, populations of African savannah elephants and lions remain stable / increasing in Tunduru & Namtumbo (Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor (SNWC)) and Sanga (Chipanje Chetu) against baselines. [DI-D04] Baseline: Tanzania: Elephants - 602±258 in SNWC (TAWIRI 2019). Lions - ~190 in SNWC (MNRT 2019). Mozambique: Elephant population to be established in Y2. Lions - ~50 in Chipanje Chetu (Yambone 2022). 0.3. By 2026, at least 300 households (1,500 people) in 10 HWC hotspots report an improvement in food security due to increased agricultural production and reduced HWC impact (disaggregated by gender, age). [DI-D16] Baseline: Updated Y1 baseline: Tanzania 64.5% experiencing hunger. Mozambique 70.2% experiencing hunger. 0.4. By 2026, at least 25% of the target population in 10 HWC hotspots report greater tolerance to living with elephants, lions and	0.2 Official government wildlife agency census. Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) data for SNWC elephant census expected before 2026. Complimentary data from wildlife monitoring and reporting data by VGS, Community Rangers and UniLúrio using Miombo Tembo App / MOMS on elephant and lion encounters (wildlife monitoring will also include buffalo, eland, crocodile, hippo). 0.3 Baseline (Y1) and endline (Y3) household surveys including questions on FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Complimentary data on income, agricultural production, economic assets, HWC impacts, etc. 0.4 Baseline (Y1) and endline (Y3) household surveys including questions on people's perceptions of HWC,	agricultural techniques / diversified livelihoods. Engagement and collaboration of government continues to provide strong enabling conditions for project activities to take place. Reported HWC incidents are likely to increase in Y1 of the project due to increased monitoring and reporting capacity, but will decrease towards Y3.

	other wildlife, measured by greater acceptance of wildlife, reduction in perceived threats and likelihood to engage in retaliatory attacks, (disaggregated by gender, age). Baseline: Updated baseline established in Y1: Elephant tolerance - 14.57%, Lion tolerance -7.91%.	coexistence, tolerance and likelihood of retaliation.	
	0.5. By 2026, C2C Assessment outcome scores in Namtumbo and Tunduru improve to above '3' for 'Livelihoods / assets', 'People', 'Wildlife' and 'Habitat' criteria, compared to 2024 C2C baseline scores. *Score scale: 1 (low) – 5 (high).* Baseline: Tunduru and Namtumbo C2C assessment scores established in Y1 Q4 *(Score scale: 1 (low) – 5 (high):* Service providers / duty bearers average score: 2.76, across People (2.55), Livelihoods / assets (2.46), Wildlife (3.02), Habitat (3.15). Community Members average score: 2.88, across People (2.84), Livelihoods / assets (2.33), Wildlife (2.91), Habitat (3.44). Sanga: Safe Systems Rapid Assessment baseline (August 2022) Chipanje Chetu: 45.52%.	0.5. C2C Assessment reports produced for Namtumbo, Tunduru and Sanga districts (Y1/Y2 and Y3).	

	Mozambique C2C baselines to be established in Y2, Q1 with targets updated accordingly.		
Outputs: **1**.By 2026, key stakeholders (government, NGOs, civil society, local communities) in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape collectively adopt and implement the 'Conflict to Coexistence (C2C)' Approach' to design and manage integrated, long-term HWC programmes in three priority districts, with 9 local HWC action plans developed and endorsed for future implementation.	1.1 At least 50 representatives from NGOs, government, local communities and private sector have increased capacity on the 'Conflict to Coexistence' (C2C) Approach and undertake participatory C2C Assessments in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts, with 3 endline C2C Assessments complete by Y3. [DI-A01] Baseline: 3 WWF-Tanzania and 4 WWF-Mozambique staff trained and implementing Safe Systems approaches in June 2022. Mozambique: 23 stakeholders completed Safe Systems training and baseline Rapid Safe Assessment for Sanga district in August 2022. Tanzania: C2C training and assessment planned for Tunduru and Namtumbo (Y1 Q4). Mozambique: C2C assessment planned for Sanga in Y2, Q1. 1.2 At least 300 stakeholders are engaged in developing 9 local-level HWC action plans, with site-specific activities agreed collaboratively with local	1.1 Evidence of stakeholder engagement in Conflict to Coexistence training sessions (meeting records, attendance lists etc) and production of C2C Assessments. 1.2 Publication of site-specific local HWC action plans. Evidence of stakeholder engagement in development and approval of plans (meeting	District and national government stakeholders continue to be willing to engage with collaborative Conflict to Coexistence Approach (as initially indicated). Other stakeholders (NGOs, civil society organisations, private sector) are willing to engage with collaborative Conflict to Coexistence Approach. Local governance structures enable diverse representation of community participants to engage with the development of local level HWC action plans.

	community representatives in Y2. [DI-B05] Baseline: No local level HWC action plans. 1.3 HWC Conflict to Coexistence Approach transboundary report for Ruvuma (including results and learnings) is produced and shared with stakeholders in Y3. [DI-C01] Baseline: No Ruvuma Safe Systems reports. 1.4. By Y3, resources / budgets within Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga have increased for HWC management. Baseline: Mozambique - COGECO / Lipilichi, and Sanga district providing basic resourcing for the HWC management. Tanzania: 2021: TAWA/TANAPA established Rapid Response Teams and constructed 1 Problem Animal Control centre in Tunduru. 1.5: By Y3 Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga district officials have endorsed the C2C approach as part of future HWC management strategy. Baseline: Tanzania: No official endorsement of C2C approach.	records, attendance lists disaggregated by gender). 1.3 Number of reports printed (in English, Swahili and Portuguese) and downloads from WWF websites. 1.4 Summary of budget / equipment / staffing allocation and / or interest from other organisations for HWC management per district. 1.5 Letter of endorsement from relevant government agency	

	Mozambique: Informal endorsement of Safe Systems approach by district officials.		
2. By 2026, 1,420 households (7,100 people) are supported with priority HWC interventions identified in local HWC action plans in 10 HWC hotspots.	2.1. 40 representatives (VGS, Community Rangers, district officials) trained and active through 10 Rapid Response Units and have supported community-based HWC prevention and mitigation in Y1 and Y2, improving incident response rate by 20% by Y3, reaching at least 1,420 households (7,100 people). Baseline: 55% response rate to reported incidents in Tunduru district (2021) for 20 VGS already trained. Namtumbo and Sanga baseline to be set in Y1. 2.2. 3,000 people (50% female / 50% male) are engaged in HWC community awareness initiatives (1,000 per year), and report an increased knowledge of HWC and mitigation strategies. Baseline: Tanzania: 596 people engaged in 2021 in Tunduru and Namtumbo. Mozambique: 0 HWC awareness initiatives in Sanga.	2.1. Training records and coordinated TAWA, District, VGS, Community ranger and WWF reports on rapid response unit activities. 2.2. Project reports with details of event attendance (disaggregated by gender, age). Production of communication materials. Knowledge quizzes at schools.	Communities continue to be willing to implement HWC strategies as they perceive direct benefits. Communities, including schools, are willing to participate in education and awareness initiatives. Awareness initiatives contribute towards changes in communities' attitudes and behaviour. Rapid Response units are sufficiently equipped (through government and partner activities) to respond to HWC incidents in a timely manner.

	2.3. HWC deterrents are installed in at least 45 farms in priority hotspot areas in Y1/Y2, achieving 80% success in preventing elephant crop-raiding by Y3. [DI-B10] Baseline: Tanzania: Chilli fences piloted around 230 farm acres in two villages in Tunduru (2022) with 80% reporting no losses from elephant crop-raiding. Mozambique: 0 HWC deterrents installed.	2.3. WWF project monitoring reports and photos with details of construction, community participation and effectiveness.	
3. By 2026, 600 people in 10 HWC hotspots are engaged with sustainable and conflict-resilient livelihood strategies identified in local HWC action plans, to increase livelihood resilience/income from agricultural systems and improve livelihoods.	3.1. 4 agroecological demonstration plots (3 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique) are established and functioning for training (2 established in Y1, 2 more in Y2). Baseline: 2 demo plots in Tunduru, 0 in Namtumbo and 0 in Mozambique. 3.2. 60 facilitators (40 Tanzania, 20 Mozambique, 50% female, 50% male) are trained in agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) through a Training of Trainers (TOT) model in Y1 (Tanzania) and Y2 (Mozambique), each reaching a further 9 farmers by Y3. [DI-A05] Baseline:	3.1 Project monitoring reports and photos. 3.2 Project reports and training course attendance certificates.	Communities are fully engaged in sustainable livelihood strategies e.g. diversified crops that are tailored to the area, as they participate in their co-development. There are markets available for diversified/improved products as indicated by the market studies conducted. Engagement with women's groups facilitates the target of 50% female participation in demonstration plots.

	Tanzania: 20 facilitators trained in Tunduru (SWISSAID) by 2022. Mozambique: 0 facilitators trained. 3.3. 600 men and women (50% female, 50% male) receive training on agroecology and conflict-resilient livelihoods (e.g.beekeeping) through facilitators and demonstration plots by Y3. [D1-A04] Baseline: Tanzania: 20 people trained in Tunduru (2022). Mozambique: 0 people trained. 3.4 At least 200 people in Tanzania are engaged with new marketing opportunities for two key products (e.g. chilli, sunflower) by Y3. Baseline: 0 people engaged in target areas.	3.3 Project reporting, facilitator training records. 3.4 Market values and income from household surveys; production and market prices for promoted products.	
4. By 2026, improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems are in place, to measure the effectiveness of interventions and understand the scale of HWC for management.	4.1 Three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks are established for Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga by the end of Y1, with effective coordinated quarterly reporting in place during Y1-Y3. [DI-B02] Baseline: 0 robust frameworks (currently ad-hoc or incomplete reporting and lack of coordination).	4.1 Quarterly reports on HWC incidents produced and shared by district wildlife departments.	Monitoring data are used at district level to adapt interventions. Community governance structures continue to be willing to share data (collected by VGS and Community Rangers) with WWF and district authorities for analysis and collation.

	4.2 40 VGS / Community members trained (Y1) to collect HWC / species data in Mozambique and using the Miombo Tembo app in Tanzania, covering all 10 hotspots effectively by Y3. [DI-A01] Baseline: Tanzania: 20 VGS currently trained in Tunduru / Namtumbo. Mozambique: 8 people currently trained on data collection in Sanga. 4.3. District-level HWC community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) are in place by Y2 and mechanisms effectively shared with communities by Y3 to gather community-level data on HWC in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts. Baseline: No HWC community reporting systems in place.	4.2 Workshop / training reports, and project monitoring reports. 4.3. Project monitoring reports. District records on community HWC incident reports.	District authorities continue to be willing to engage with structured HWC monitoring frameworks and reporting. Communities are willing to report HWC incidents, as they perceive benefits from HWC strategies developed during local action plans.

Activities

Outcome

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

Output 1

1.1: Capacity-building on Conflict to Coexistence methodology to assess HWC (including representatives from NGOs, government, communities and private sector) to undertake participatory Conflict to Coexistence Assessments.
1.2: Co-development of local-level HWC strategies with key stakeholders and community representatives for 10 priority HWC hotspots identified during Conflict to Coexistence Assessments.
1.3: Learnings and reports from the application of Conflict to Coexistence approach in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape and development of HWC strategies disseminated with stakeholders.
1.4: Support efforts to advocate for additional resources and leverage funding for HWC management in the project region.

Output 2

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

Output 3

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

Output 4

4.1: Establishment and coordination of three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks with quarterly HWC reports produced.

4.2: Training and support for Village Game Scouts (VGS) / Community Rangers with monitoring and reporting of HWC using Miombo Tembo App (Tanzania) and HWC data collection (Mozambique)

4.3: Establishment and dissemination of community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) to gather community-level data on HWC and support response mechanisms.

15. Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of Indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-D15	0.1 By 2026, Net change in incidences of human wildlife conflict per person	Number / average per person	Country - Tz	7.91				6.3
DI-D15	0.1 By 2026, Net change in incidences of human wildlife conflict per person	Number / average per person	Country - Moz	5.97				4.7
DI-D04	0.2 By 2026, Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	% increase	Species elephants	602				>602
DI-D04	0.2 By 2026, Stabilised/ improved species population (relative abundance/ distribution) within the project area.	% increase	Species Lions	190				>190
DI-D16	0.3. By 2026, the % of people reporting improved livelihoods through food security	%	Country -Tz	35.4%				400 hh
DI-D16	0.3. By 2026, the % of people reporting improved livelihoods through food security	%	Country - Moz	29.8%				200 hh
DI-A01	1.1 Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training on C2C system approach for human-wildlife coexistence	Number	None	30				50
DI-B05	1.2 Number of people with increased participation in local communities / local management organisations (i.e. participation in Governance / citizen engagement for HWC action plans)	Number	None	297				300
DI-C01	1.3 Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed (HWC C2C approach)	Number	None	Not yet				1

DI Indicator number	Name of Indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-B10	2.3 Number of hh reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices (HWC deterrents) as a result of project activities	Number	None	32				45
DI-A05	3.2 Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project in agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods	Number	Gender - Men	32				30
DI-A05	3.2 Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project in agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods	Number	Gender - Women	8				30
D1-A04	3.3 Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	Number	Gender - Men	32				300
D1-A04	3.3 Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	Number	Gender - Women	8				300
DI-B02	4.1 Number of new/improved species management plans available and endorsed - 3 plans incorporating 10 hotspots (district-level HWC monitoring frameworks)	Number	None	2				3
DI-A01	4.2 Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training on HWC data management	Number	None	41				40

Table 2 Publications

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

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

Please note that all supporting information provided is confidential, due to some reports containing personal information, and some outputs still in draft format. Please contact Katherine Elliott (Project Leader) if there is interest in sharing materials externally.

1. Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024
2. Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form, and updated version
3. Standard Indicators
4. Annex list
5. Project area maps
6. Project inception report
7. Photos from visit to SWISSAID managed agroecological farm at Ngongo village
8. Workshop report: Project Launch Mozambique August 2023
9. Darwin household wellbeing survey report - Tanzania - Sept 2023
10. Solstice dashboard - household survey results 2024
11. Draft C2C Step-by-step guide for pilots
12. Tanzania C2C Approach Training Report October 2024
13. C2C Tool Context Screening Tanzania
14. List of Darwin Hotspot Local RRT Team Tanzania
15. Darwin project report- Training of VGS Tanzania
16. Project report - HWC training Mozambique
17. Photos from project activities - Tanzania
18. Photos Mozambique Agroecology scoping visit
19. Training report - introduction to agroecology Tanzania - November 2023.
20. Training report - Namtumbo Lead Farmers Training Report Agroecology Ngongo Darwin
21. Training report - Tunduru Lead Farmers Training Report Agroecology
22. Report - Developing HWC Reporting Framework, Tanzania
23. HWC data Sanga district reporting forms March 2024
24. Tanzania C2C Assessment report
25. Nature's Newsflash Progress in the Ruvuma Transboundary Landscape

17. Checklist for submission

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