



17-028



DARWIN200

Submit by Monday 1 December 2008

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 16: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post)

Name: The Society for Environmental Exploration	Address: 50-52 Rivington Street, London. EC2A 3QP
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Conserving the Ruipa Corridor: facilitating cohesive management between diverse stakeholders
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: April 2009	Duration of project: 2 years	End date: March 2011			
Darwin funding requested	2009/10 £70,895	2010/11 £57,840	2011/2012 £	2012/13 £	Total £128,735

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To facilitate a synergistic approach to biodiversity conservation within the Ruipa Corridor among key stakeholders; developing the capabilities of local and national stakeholders to sustainably and equitably manage respective parts of the corridor.
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5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than one overseas project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Steer		Howell
Forename (s)	Mark		Kim
Post held	Research and Development Manager		Professor
Institution (if different to above)	The Society for Environmental Exploration		University of Dar Es Salaam
Department	Research and Development		Department of Zoology and Marine Biology
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
14058	Paul Rubio	Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of the Nicaraguan Pacific Northwest Region
4151	Nicola Beharell	Marine Biodiversity and Resource Use Survey of the Quirimba Archipelago
10021	Nicola Beharell	Madagascar Marine Biodiversity Training Project
10022	Dr Damon Stanwell-Smith	Bai Tu Long Bay Biodiversity Awareness Project
EIDPJ001	Nicola Beharell	Capacity Building for the Sustainable Management of the Nicaraguan Pacific Region

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list the UK/collaborative (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved, and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of host country partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Partner Name: University of Dar Es Salaam	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The University of Dar es Salaam was established in July 1970 as a centre for learning and research in the arts and the physical, natural, earth, marine, medical and human sciences. The University is surveying and mapping the flora and fauna of Tanzania, and is conducting research into the maintenance and improvement of the environment and the sustainable exploitation of Tanzania's natural resources. The Society for Environmental Exploration and the University of Dar es Salaam have been conducting collaborative research into environmental issues since July 1989 under the title of Frontier-Tanzania, one component of which is the Tanzania Savanna Programme, based in the Kilombero Valley. Students from the University will be trained in surveying and monitoring techniques in order to ensure the longevity of implementation after the end of the project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name: Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Frontier-Tanzania has a long-standing working relationship with KVTC, for whom we have carried out numerous surveys and previously engaged in the formulation of management plans to ensure the maintenance of habitat and biodiversity conservation value in parallel with teak cultivation and harvesting within their lands. The company was set up in 1992 by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) with the aim of creating a viable hardwood reforestation project with teak plantations arranged in a mosaic between natural forests and other natural vegetation. The company is presently undergoing certification from the Forestry Stewardship Scheme (FSC) and ISO 14001. As part of the criteria for this certification they have been and will continue to contract professionals to undertake scientific surveys of the area. KVTC owns significant areas of land within the Ruipa Corridor and will play a vital part of the stakeholder dialogue and the development of an integrated management plan.</p>
<p>Partner Name: Wild Footprints Limited</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Frontier-Tanzania has existing agreements with Wild Footprints Ltd and have previously devised and proposed management recommendations for the land they manage within the Ruipa Corridor. A company specialising in large game hunting and safari trips, Wild Footprints Ltd have a significant interest in conservation of the large mammal population in the area, and will therefore be a key stakeholder participating in the design and implementation of the integrated management plan.</p>
<p>Partner Name: Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) is a branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism with a remit in areas such as forest land management, forest based industries and product, ecosystem conservation and management as well as institutions and human resources. Frontier-Tanzania has previously collaborated with FBD on producing management plans for tracts of land they manage in several parts of Tanzania, specifically the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests region, of which the Udzungwa Mountains are a part. .</p> <p>The FBD also manage Matundu Forest Reserve, adjoining the Udzungwa Mountains National Park. FBD's mandate is to preserve the catchment and biodiversity value of the forests within their reserves, which includes the conservation of large mammals and implicitly the maintenance of migratory routes. As key stakeholders they will be involved in developing and implementing the integrated management plan for the area.</p>

<p>Partner Name: The Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Wildlife Division is a branch of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism which manages the Selous Game Reserve and areas of land within the corridor. Frontier-Tanzania has previously collaborated with them, sharing data on biodiversity and human-resource use surveys in the Kilombero Valley region and recommending management of areas within the Kilombero Valley. As a key stakeholder with a mandate to manage their lands for wildlife conservation, they will be involved in developing and implementing the integrated management plan.</p>
<p>Partner Name: Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) initiated a project in 2006 for the development and implementation of an integrated management plan for the Kilombero Valley Flood Plain Ramsar site. This management plan aims to reduce land-use conflict and to improve the lives of the communities that depend on the wetlands for their livelihood. We will collaborate with the BTC and involve them as a key stakeholder in the development of an integrated management plan for the Ruipa Corridor. Furthermore, the management plans produced by the BTC by the end of 2009 will coincide with the data-gathering phase of the Frontier-Tanzania project. This will allow for an integrated approach to the formation of the proposals for the Ruipa Corridor, complementing those put forward for the flood plain.</p>
<p>Partner Name: Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali, Italy and Udzungwa Ecological Monitoring Centre, Tanzania</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Frontier-Tanzania will continue to work in collaboration with Francesco Rovero from Italy's Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali. Dr Rovero, a zoologist and biodiversity conservation scientist who has been involved with research and conservation in Tanzania since 2000, will act in a technical advisory role particularly on mammal surveying and monitoring. Dr. Rovero coordinates the Udzungwa Ecological Monitoring Centre, established and administered by Trento Museum in partnership with TANAPA's Udzungwa Mountains National Park. It is a facility dedicated to ecological monitoring and training across the Udzungwa range and when necessary will provide a centre for training in monitoring techniques to ensure standardised methods are used throughout the region.</p>
<p>Partner Name: Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania's mission is to work towards the conservation of the flora, fauna, and environment of Tanzania for the benefit of mankind. The Society was founded in 1988 and is Tanzania's only national conservation organization.</p> <p>The Society would deliver a suite of capacity building workshops to communities within the Corridor designed to facilitate the creation of local management plans, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and alternative income generating schemes.</p>

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? If yes, please give details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? yes, please give details:	x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>We are in discussions with the Illovo Sugar Company, another land owner within the valley, with regards to their involvement in the formation and implementation of the management proposals.</p> <p>If successful in the application, we will contact InfEnergy, a biodiesel company, to discuss collaboration. This company runs a farm in immediate vicinity of the Kilombero Valley and have already expressed commitment to helping conserve habitat corridors within the valley as part of their environmental conservation component in the valley.</p>	
9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? If yes, please give details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9d. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? If yes, please give details:	x <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Copies of all resultant reports and recommendations will be sent to the appropriate representatives once they are published.</p>	

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)

The Kilombero Valley is situated between the Selous Game Reserve and the Udzungwa Mountains and is an integral part of the Greater Selous Ecosystem (WWF 1992). The valley is of national importance to conservation and water management (WWF 1992), is a migratory route for many large mammal species, and was designated as a Ramsar site in 2002. However, the valley has little or no protected status, with parts receiving marginal protection as a Game Controlled Area and as Forest Reserves. Agricultural immigration has proliferated over the past decade due to the fertility of the region, the availability of grazing land for pastoralists and increased infrastructure through the area including the TAZARA railway. This has led to extensive habitat fragmentation and degradation which has closed the majority of traditional migratory routes for large mammals within the last twenty years, leaving only two remaining viable corridors **between Selous and Udzungwa**: the Nyanganje Corridor and the Ruipa Corridor (Jones *et al.* 2007). In addition, during the wet season, when the valley is flooded, there are few remaining refuges for wildlife on higher ground, leading to increased incidences of human-wildlife conflict.

Preliminary work carried out by Frontier-Tanzania (FT) in 2006-2008 indicates this corridor has suffered extensive human encroachment and habitat degradation but despite this is still used by migratory species, as well as being an important site for biodiversity within the Valley (FT 2008). The key species using the corridor were African elephant *Loxodontata africana*, wild dog *Lycaeon pictus*, buffalo *Syncerus caffer*, and sable antelope *Hippotragus niger* (FT 2008; De Luca and Mpunga 2005). The Corridor has a complex matrix of stakeholder ownership with four villages; private land ownership by the Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC), Kilombero Valley Farms, hunting companies; and government protected areas which include the Game Controlled Area managed by the Wildlife Division and Matundu Forest Reserve managed by the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD). Unless decisive action is taken to establish collaboration amongst stakeholders, anthropogenic impacts will result in a complete loss of connectivity between the ecosystems within only a few years (Jones *et al.* 2007). This will be devastating to the populations of large mammals as well as to the unique biodiversity found within the Valley. Furthermore, if migration routes are disrupted this will exacerbate human-wildlife conflict in areas around the former routes (Jones *et al.* 2007; FT 2008).

This project proposes to assimilate all recently collected data pertaining to the Ruipa Corridor and firstly refine existing knowledge by aiming to fill in gaps regarding biodiversity, land use and large mammal movement through the Corridor by carrying out comprehensive surveys and mapping. Using this data, **land-use and land** management plans will then be drawn up for each of the key stakeholders in the region, including government departments, private land-owners, and local communities. Frontier-Tanzania will enable the cohesion of these management plans across the Corridor, and facilitate their implementation by respective stakeholders, **for example by establishing village forest reserves or by ensuring that village land**

use plans include areas reserved to the corridor. Assistance will be provided to villagers via capacity building workshops and training in mitigating human-wildlife conflict and initiating alternative income-generating schemes to reduce reliance on forest resources and ensure that the poorest local communities do not bear the largest cost for conservation of the Corridor.

Training of personnel from each stakeholder group and University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) students in surveying and monitoring techniques will ensure the longevity of implementation after the end of the project. The training would take place on site in the Corridor and would lead to each successful trainee receiving a BTEC qualification, accredited by Edexcel. Finally, monitoring surveys will ensure continued management plan implementation and record the continued use of the Corridor by large mammals.

The project would help Tanzania fulfill its obligations to both the CBD (signatory in 1996) and the CMS (signatory in 2002) by reducing the decline in biodiversity in the Greater Selous Ecosystem by maintaining migratory flow through the region, and conserving the unique biodiversity of the Kilombero Valley through reducing anthropogenic threats. Involving all key stakeholders will ensure equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of biodiversity conservation throughout the Corridor. In addition, this project will address the pressing issue of human-wildlife conflict and other costs of biodiversity conservation.

Frontier-Tanzania is uniquely placed to facilitate and develop this initiative. A collaboration between the UDSM and the Society for Environmental Exploration, Frontier-Tanzania has been in operation since 1989, and in the Kilombero Valley since 1998. This history of research in the area and recent focus on the Ruipa Corridor (FT 2006 - 2008) has included close collaboration with local villages, private landowners such as KVTC and the hunting company Wild Footprints, and the governmental FBD and Wildlife Division. Frontier-Tanzania's established relationship with key stakeholders in the Valley and clear lack of affiliation towards any one stakeholder will enable neutral mediation between these diverse interests to ensure progress in this unifying initiative. Additionally, Frontier-Tanzania has already collected much of the information currently known about the Ruipa Corridor, and is best placed to identify gaps in knowledge and conduct further research. Management recommendations for some areas within the Corridor have already been drawn up for some private landowners, and several villages have already been consulted regarding issues such as human-wildlife conflict and relations with private landowners during the course of our research (FT 2000-2008). Valley stakeholders have identified a decline in large mammal populations and recognised a need for cohesive wildlife management, and villagers have expressed an interest in receiving assistance to sustainably manage their own lands. Frontier-Tanzania's close history of collaboration with FBD to provide management plans for Forest Reserves and with the Wildlife Division to manage the Kilombero Valley Game Controlled Area will enable the continuation of working relationships during this project. Francesco Rovero of the Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali, Italy has actively promoted large mammal conservation throughout Tanzania and will be a key collaborator. Frontier-Tanzania will also build on formal collaborations strengthened in previous projects, incorporating biodiversity expertise from the Natural History Museum and the University of York; and local community expertise from Tanzania-based organisations such as WWF-TPO and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania. Finally, Frontier-Tanzania is ideally placed to continue systematic annual monitoring post-project, funded by SEE and volunteer contributions.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

This project is a development of the existing Frontier-Tanzania Savanna Research Programme which has been ongoing since 1998. The research carried out to date has focused on biodiversity and pre-felling reports within the Kilombero Valley largely in collaboration with the Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC). More recent work has focused on tracking large mammal movement between the Selous Game Reserve and the Udzungwa Mountains Forest Reserve via the Ruipa Corridor as well as research into other taxa such as small mammals, butterflies, frogs and birds. This work has been funded through volunteer contributions

This development of the Frontier-Tanzania Savannah Research Programme was initiated in response to the data collected in the Ruipa Corridor and a study (Jones *et al.* 2007) which defined the Ruipa Corridor as one of two remaining wildlife corridors connecting the Selous and Udzungwa.

Frontier-Tanzania's significant expertise in surveying forest habitats and in implementing community management plans in local communities within the Eastern Arc Mountains (of which the Udzungwas are a part), will be brought to bear on this project. This expertise was developed through lengthy work in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests, since 1989, and most recently funded by CEPF.

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work?

x Yes

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

The work we propose will be carried out in close collaboration with the management planning proposed by the Belgian Technical Corporation's Kilombero Valley Flood Plain Ramsar Site Project. The BTC programme has recently started and lessons learned from the development and implementation of their management plan will guide the research and development of the Frontier-Tanzania programme. WWF-TPO also is currently initiating similar work on the Nyanganje Corridor, the other remaining viable wildlife corridor between the Udzungwa Mountains and the Selous game reserve. We will liaise with their project team over methods of best practice and share reports. Together, these projects and this proposal will ensure comprehensive management plans for each of the component areas, contributing towards successful biodiversity conservation for the entire region.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) **Yes**

CITES **No**

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) **Yes**

What problem is this project addressing and how was it identified? (150 words)

The Ruipa corridor is one of the only two remaining wildlife corridors in the Kilombero valley connecting Udzungwa to Selous and is critically, and increasingly, threatened due to anthropogenic activities (Jones *et al.* 2007). Unless protected, this corridor will become irreversibly blocked in the near future. The loss of the majority of traditional migratory routes for large mammals between the Udzungwa Mountains and the Selous Game Reserve has severe consequences for the biodiversity of the Greater Selous Ecosystem and is predicted to dramatically increase human wildlife conflicts.

This problem of encroaching anthropogenic land use was identified by habitat mapping and socio-economic surveys conducted by Frontier-Tanzania within the Ruipa Corridor in 2007. These confirmed that over half of the western part of the corridor had been converted to farmland and that the migratory routes of large mammals such as elephants are being seriously disrupted.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

An integrated land management scheme will be produced for each stakeholder, detailing current land usage, land use agreements and specific recommendations for alterations in land management. Schemes, such as the formation of village forest reserves and the implementation of a variety of mitigation techniques and deterrents, for example elephant proof fences protecting susceptible agricultural sites, which will continue to allow movement of other large mammals (as verified by past Frontier research in the Kilombero Valley), will improve the connectivity of the Corridor.

Local communities will alter their land use patterns and implement simple low impact and income-generating schemes, such as using fuel efficient stoves and constructing beehives. Local and national stakeholders will each receive training in monitoring methods allowing the long term monitoring of mammal movements within the Corridor.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

A decline in the large mammal populations of the Kilombero Valley has already been identified. This project aims to conserve habitat integrity and connectivity within the Ruipa Corridor, protecting it from further degradation from anthropogenic activities. This will allow the maintenance of the migratory flow of large mammals, such as elephant and wild dog, between the Udzungwa Mountains National Park, Selous Game Reserve and the Kilombero Valley basin. Migratory movements are essential to ensure local grazing pressure by herbivores does not cause habitat degradation, gene flow can be maintained and sub-populations are not isolated.

How does this relate to one or more of the biodiversity conventions? (150 words)

Through the involvement of all key stakeholders awareness will be created and long-term interest in participatory collaboration will be established, essential for sustainable long-term objectives. Management planning will be a participatory process to ensure long-term implementation and sustained collaboration between stakeholders. Capacity building of key stakeholders in monitoring will ensure that skills learned are incorporated into future activities. Specifically, capacity building of local communities will minimise the costs of conservation and provide incentives for management plan continuation. In doing such the project will aid in the implementation of the CBD with respect of article 12 (scientific and technical education), article 7 (identification and monitoring of biological diversity) and article 13 (public education and awareness), and in the implementation of the CMS. The manuals and publications will produce a legacy that can be applied to a wider audience. Frontier-Tanzania will continue operation in the Ruipa Corridor post-project through the volunteer funded programme, monitoring sustainability and providing support.

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The Darwin Initiative will be acknowledged in all promotional material relating to Frontier-Tanzania, in all literature, reports, newsletters, articles, press releases, television programmes, radio broadcasts and the like. All printed materials will include the use of the Darwin Initiative logo.

The Society of Environmental Exploration's website will acknowledge Darwin Initiative support, including the use of the Darwin Initiative logo, and will constantly update project developments. Darwin will be acknowledged at all conferences where the presentations are a result of the Darwin funding.

14. What will be the long term benefits of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

The effective management of the Ruipa corridor will protect the livelihoods of local people, through the implementation of sustainable management techniques, and maintain connectivity between large mammal populations. This is important in order to conserve gene flow and demographic links between populations of large mammals, especially for those species which draw large numbers of tourists. The maintenance of migration corridors will also reduce pressures on ecosystems, such as habitat degradation, that can be caused as a result of animals which are confined and not able to follow their natural migration patterns.

The main potential stumbling block would be an inability to keep the diverse stakeholders enthused and cooperative with the aims of the project. All interested parties will be involved at every stage of the discussion process, and all recommendations will be made only with the express permission of each land-user. Furthermore, Frontier-Tanzania will take every action possible to maintain, and be seen to maintain, a neutral stance between different stakeholders.

Additionally, the project will train local people, government officials, land managers and UDSM students in monitoring and conservation techniques. It will have a lasting effect on the capacity of people at all scales of governance to manage land sustainably.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

By the end of two years we aim to have reached a sustainable end point where comprehensive management plans are being implemented by key stakeholders and they hold the knowledge and resources to sustainably manage their land. Numerous stakeholders, local villagers and UDSM students will receive advanced training in monitoring techniques so should an individual leave, many trained individuals will remain. Frontier-Tanzania will continue to operate in the Ruipa Corridor post-project to provide support and to monitor the sustainability of the region.

**16. If your project includes training and development, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge do you expect the beneficiaries to obtain. How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)
You should address each of these points.**

Training and development comprise a large component of this project. The project will include the training of local stakeholders and villagers in the form of capacity building workshops and training in techniques to manage forest resources sustainably, and increase the area of forest available for both human and animal use. Personnel from each stakeholder group and the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) students will be trained in biological surveying and monitoring techniques

Assessing training needs

All stakeholders will be involved in an ongoing consultation about current and preferred management practices. Training needs will be assessed through this process.

Target Groups

Members of all the stakeholder groups, including staff from the Kilombero Teak Company, Wild Footprints and government agencies, representatives of local communities and students from the University of Dar es Salaam.

Delivery

Training in wildlife monitoring will be delivered by Frontier-Tanzania staff during the mammal monitoring phase of the programme. Four capacity building workshops will be delivered to representatives from the four villages located within the corridor by the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania on behalf of Frontier-Tanzania.

Skills obtained

Edexcel-accredited BTEC qualifications in monitoring of wildlife (representatives from all local and national stakeholders) and the capacity to implement changes to local land management practices, and create cost-effective income-generating schemes such as building beehives (local communities).

Measures of effectiveness

The training in monitoring methods will be judged effective if, by the end of the funded period, ongoing monitoring efforts have been instigated by trained personnel to track the abundance and movements of large mammals within the Corridor. These data will be collated annually by Frontier-Tanzania staff with the purpose of monitoring long-term changes in mammal abundance.

The capacity-building workshops will be deemed effective if the communities each produce a local management plan and start to implement it within the timeframe of the project.

Reducing reliance on forest resources will be considered to be effective if each village begins to implement a small-scale initiative, such as the use of energy-efficient stoves, or the establishment of a beekeeping group to generate community income.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: The Kilombero's Valley's Ruipa Corridor is preserved, maintaining connectivity for migratory species through the Valley, between the Udzungwa Mountains and Selous Game Reserve; conserving the unique habitats and biodiversity of this designated Ramsar site; reducing anthropogenic threats through equitable sharing of the costs and benefits of biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Ground surveys demonstrate sustained large mammal movement through the corridor and conservation of biodiversity after the implementation of stakeholder management plans.</p> <p>Decrease in unsustainable anthropogenic activities and human encroachment within the corridor.</p>	<p>Data from seasonal monitoring of biodiversity, land-use changes, and socio-economic surveys during and post-project by Frontier-Tanzania.</p> <p>Levels of anthropogenic activities monitored post-project through disturbance surveys by Frontier-Tanzania.</p>	
<p>Purpose To facilitate a synergistic approach to biodiversity conservation within the Ruipa Corridor among key stakeholders; developing the capabilities of local and national stakeholders to sustainably and equitably manage respective parts of the corridor.</p>	<p>Gather biological and socio-economic data to effectively inform the development of Management Plans for key stakeholders.</p> <p>Key stakeholders participate in the design and implementation of specific Management Plans: private land-owners, government, and local communities, effectively operational by 2010.</p> <p>Capacity building workshops held to raise environmental awareness and reduce costs of implementing management plans, and training of stakeholder representatives in biodiversity monitoring.</p>	<p>Annual surveys with stakeholders before and after implementation of management plans to gauge costs and benefits of Management Plans and obtain feedback.</p>	<p>Stakeholders remain supportive</p> <p>Relations between stakeholders are stable</p> <p>Key stakeholders incorporate recommendations made and implement management plans.</p>

<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. Significantly improved knowledge of the Ruipa Corridor, in terms of biodiversity, large mammal migration and land-use, disseminated to stakeholders and scientific community.</p>	<p>Comprehensive information on biodiversity; spatial and temporal migratory patterns; land-use; species inventories.</p> <p>Identification of anthropogenic threats throughout the corridor.</p> <p>Assessment of viability of corridor.</p>	<p>Publication of Frontier-Tanzania Environmental Research Series Technical Reports and 2 peer-review publications</p> <p>Data to be shared with stakeholders and submitted to relevant national and international databases.</p>	<p>Stakeholders allow researchers on the land in the corridor to conduct surveys.</p>
<p>2. Comprehensive Management Plans designed by Frontier-Tanzania for the Ruipa Wildlife Corridor with the participation and agreement of each of the key stakeholders, based on updated knowledge of Corridor biodiversity and threats, operational by April 2010</p>	<p>Workshops held in four villages with Village Environment Committees to enable development and implementation of management plans for village owned forests.</p> <p>Management plans developed by Frontier-Tanzania for private land-owners (e.g. Wild Footprints hunting company, Kilombero Valley Teak Company) and government owned land (Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Wildlife Division).</p>	<p>Management plans formulated and approved by all stakeholders.</p> <p>Management plans implemented and enforced by stakeholders on their land within the Ruipa Corridor.</p> <p>Publicity articles, posters, leaflets, website and meeting minutes.</p> <p>Monitoring and facilitation of Management Plan implementation by Frontier-Tanzania for a further year until EoP.</p>	<p>Continued presence and support of key land-owning stakeholders.</p> <p>Suitable permanent monitoring sites identified.</p>
<p>3. Environmental awareness raising and capacity building aiming to mitigate human-wildlife conflict through initiation of sustainable deterrent activities; and develop alternative income-generating activities to reduce dependence on forest resources.</p>	<p>Workshop held for village representatives to expose villagers to deterrent techniques and income-generating activities.</p>	<p>Workshop reports and evaluation summary by Village Coordinator</p> <p>Annual socio-economic and human-resource use assessment surveys post project carried out by Frontier-Tanzania</p> <p>Publicity articles, posters, leaflets, website and meeting minutes.</p>	
<p>4. Training of representatives of key stakeholders (Village Environmental Committee, government officials private land-owners) in monitoring techniques</p>	<p>Two Forest Officers, two Wildlife Division Game Rangers, two personnel from each of the private land-owning companies, 2 Village Environmental Committee members from each village, 2 UDSM students trained in monitoring techniques by Frontier-Tanzania through a formal BTEC qualification in Tropical Habitat Conservation</p>	<p>Trainees awarded BTEC qualifications accredited by Edexcel, to demonstrate ability to continue monitoring activities.</p>	<p>Suitable candidates for training identified</p> <p>Trainees pass course requirements</p> <p>Funding for monitoring and sufficient number of people trained to continue post project</p>

Activities (details in workplan)

- 1.1 Ground surveys to map large mammal movement through the corridor
- 1.2 Development of management plans for key stakeholders
- 1.3 Capacity building workshops aiming to mitigate human-wildlife conflict
- 2.1 Training of stakeholder representatives in biodiversity monitoring
- 2.2 Annual surveys with stakeholders
- 2.3 Levels of anthropogenic activities monitored post-project by Frontier-Tanzania
- 3.1 Gathering of biological and socio-economic data to inform the development of management plans
- 3.2 Consultations held in villages to enable the development of management plans for village owned forest

Monitoring activities:

- Indicator 1. Occurrence of large mammal movements within the Ruipa Corridor
- Indicator 2. Level of implementation of management recommendations
- Indicator 3. Number of candidates trained in BTEC Wildlife Monitoring
- Indicator 4. Prevalence of low-impact technologies implemented in local villages

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

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.1 Ground surveys to demonstrate large mammal movement through the corridor	18												
1.2 Development of management plans for key stakeholders	8												
1.3 Capacity building workshops aiming to mitigate human-wildlife conflict	1												
2.1 Training of stakeholder representatives in biodiversity monitoring	18												
2.2 Annual surveys with stakeholders	1												
2.3 Levels of anthropogenic activities monitored post-project by Frontier-Tanzania	12												
3.1 Gathering biological and socio-economic data to inform development of management plans	18												
3.2 Four consultations held to aid development of management plans for village owned forest	1												
3.3													
3.4													
4.1													
4.2													
4.3													
4.4													
4.5													
5.1													
5.2													
5.3													
5.4													
6.1													
6.2													
6.3													
6.4													
6.5													

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you are likely to report against. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project.

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	X
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	X
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	X
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	X
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	X
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	X
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	X
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	X
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	X
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	X
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	X
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	X
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	X
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	X
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	X
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	X
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	X
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	X
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	X
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	X
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	X
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	X
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	X
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	X

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The project will be coordinated from the UK by the Project Leader, Mark Steer and in Tanzania by the Programme Officer, Emily Murphy. These team members will require extensive quarterly internal reports concerning the operations of the project to be prepared by the field staff. In conjunction, two meetings per year, hosted in Tanzania, will include the Project Leader, In-Country Co-ordinator (UDSM), Programme Officer, Principal Investigator and Research Officers and will ensure that targets are set and achieved.

The efficacy of the project in general will be monitored on an ongoing basis after completion via the collection of data from continued monitoring of biodiversity, land-use, and socio-economic surveys by Frontier-Tanzania. The level of implementation of management recommendations, and the level of large mammal movement within the corridor will form the basis of Frontier-Tanzania Environmental Research Series Technical Reports and two peer-review publications. All data will be shared with stakeholders and submitted to relevant national and international databases.

Annual surveys of stakeholder attitudes pre- and post-implementation of the management plans will be carried out by the principal investigator to gauge costs and benefits of the management plans and obtain feedback about the rigour with which they are being implemented.

The capacity building workshops will be evaluated on the number of participants, participant feedback pre- and post-workshop, workshop reports written by the provider and, subsequently, on the number of villages implementing at least one of the low-impact methods introduced during the training session.

Finally the success of the programme will also be judged on the number of stakeholder representatives gaining a BTEC in wildlife monitoring.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

Frontier's research programmes are funded through contributions from volunteer research officers and a variety of research grants.

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:
Society for Environmental Exploration - £27,500

Unconfirmed:

23. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Financial resources:
Funding in kind:

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

Yes (no written advice) Yes, advice attached No

CERTIFICATION 2009/10

On behalf of the Society for Environmental Exploration of 50-52 Rivington St, London, UK

(*delete as appropriate)

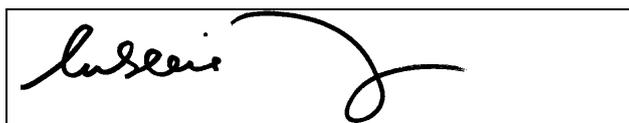
I apply for a grant of £128,735 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2010 on the activities specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report, CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	EIBLEIS FANNING
Position in the organisation	MANAGING DIRECTOR

Signed



Date:

1/12/08

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	X
Is the logframe no longer than 2 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for the Project Leader, any other UK staff working 50%+ on this project, and for a main individual in each overseas partner organisation?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main overseas partner organisations?	X
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on **Monday 1 December 2008** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Tuesday 2 December 2008**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.