Darwin Initiative Main & Extra 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 2025

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Main
Project reference	30-004
Project title	Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in transboundary Ruvuma landscape
Country/ies	Tanzania and Mozambique
Lead Organisation	WWF-UK
Project partner(s)	WWF-Tanzania, WWF-Mozambique, SWISSAID, UniLúrio
Darwin Initiative grant value	£590,477
Start/end dates of project	Start date: 01/05/2023 End date: 31/03/2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024 – Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2024 - March 2025 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Arabella Bramley, 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).

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 continued to work in close collaboration with all partners to implement work during the second year of this project. The local project partnerships have been strengthened by WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique, who have been responsible for in-country coordination as well as regular contact with SWISSAID (Tanzania) and UniLúrio (Mozambique).

WWF Project Coordinators maintain regular contact with local partners and stakeholders through email, phone and in-person meetings. WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique have continued to support these local partners with capacity building, training, mentoring, and resources for effective project implementation. This includes enhancing technical skills, organisational development, governance and community engagement to support local partners to achieve project and organisational goals.

There has been good collaboration between SWISSAID and WWF-Tanzania who have worked together closely to coordinate livelihoods and HWC interventions on the agroecology demo plots and to maximise impact during the crop season. The positive relationship between SWISSAID and WWF at an institutional level has additionally helped the project component in Mozambique as after initial project design it was agreed that SWISSAID would support the development of the agroecology approach in Chipanje Chetu. This flexible attitude to implementation and willingness by SWISSAID to adapt the original plans has helped with a cohesive approach in both countries and has made best use of SWISSAID's expertise across the whole project area.

From April 2024 - March 2025, several in-person collaborative activities have taken place involving project partners, local communities and external stakeholders, including:

- 3 training sessions in agroecology to facilitators in Mozambique were provided by experts from SWISSAID-Tanzania.
- In field training to Unilurio staff, a staff from the Provincial Directorate of Territorial Development and Environment and a staff from the District Services of Economic Activities of Sanga on building and maintaining the beehive fence provided by WWF-Mozambique.
- Exchange experience discussion between WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique staff about Tanzania's C2C strategy co-design experience.
- Ongoing discussions between WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique staff about monitoring and a coherent approach to data collection and analysis across the project area, using opportunities such as the bi-weekly project team meeting.
- WWF-Mozambique monthly sharing plans and coordinating with partners from other organizations/projects such as Helvetas, Lipilichi/Yambone project, Unilurio, Estamos, to synchronise field implementation plans and avoid scheduling conflicts and duplication of efforts among different projects in the area.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

The following activities took place to support the achievement of Output 1:

1.1: Capacity-building on Conflict to Coexistence (C2C) methodology to assess HWC (including representatives from NGOs, government, communities and private sector) to undertake participatory Conflict to Coexistence Assessments.

Participatory C2C assessments had already been undertaken in key project villages in Tanzania during year 1. In July 2024, lessons learnt from the C2C approach were captured and documented from context screening, stakeholder analysis and further C2C assessment and codesign. In Mozambique participatory C2C assessments were conducted in the 5 hotspot villages – Segundo Congresso, Matchedje, Nova Madeira, Maumbica and Lilumba in May 2024 with 300 questionnaires applied to community members, 50 to service providers and one to the project manager.

Activity 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.

The co-development of C2C strategies was delayed in Mozambique following the C2C assessment results due to the political situation affecting field work. Unfortunately, after the general election on October 9, the country descended into political violence and as a consequence of this, all WWF Mozambique field work was suspended for security reasons. WWF Mozambique project staff were only given permission to return to the field in the last weeks of December 2024 which has caused delays to project activities during this time.

Eventually the C2C co-design phase had to be pushed back to just after year 2 (3rd - 4th April 2025), with participation of about 40 people - among them community members, Yambone Project and Lipilichi Wilderness, Helvetas, government representatives from local (chief of the administrative posts), district, provincial and national level, UNILURIO, Niassa Carnivore Project, and others to work on co-designing HWC strategies. The participants were divided in three groups namely, community members, non-governmental stakeholders (civil society organisations and private sector) and government representatives. The word cafe approach was used to drive the discussions. An important aspect that came up for the first time was the interest manifested by the community representatives to assume some responsibility in management of HWC with special focus on consolation for the members that face losses due to HWC, in which they are willing to spend their resource came from tourism revenue. After this C2C co-design, the co-development of local level HWC strategies will take place during the months of April and May 2025.

In Tanzania, following the completion of the C2C assessment and analysis in year 1, the codesign of strategy and development for HWC action plans was undertaken for all of the six hotspot villages in June 2024. The strategy and action plans have all been verified by community members and service providers and copies provided in Swahili.

Activity 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.

Although this activity was originally planned for year 3 of the project there have already been opportunities to share learnings from the project in using the C2C approach to develop HWC strategies.

The C2C approach is intended to be adopted by other stakeholders that also are implementing a project with an HWC component and in Mozambique other HWC projects have been using different approaches to address HWC and design HWC strategy. In Mozambique a conference/coordination meeting on HWC was held in August 2024 at Yambone headquarters, in Sanga district (one of three target districts) which has helped other stakeholders to better understand the C2C approach and be open to adapt their approach and funding around C2C. As a result, most of the main stakeholders have agreed that C2C should be the main approach used to manage HWC in the Chipange Chetu Community Programme. There was good collaboration among different organizations/projects operating in the area to make sure that the C2C co-design was secured and that it was as representative as possible.

The WWF Tanzania project lead facilitated a learning session with the WWF Uganda team who are adopting the C2C approach as the methodology for HWC management for their new Darwin Initiative funded project. In October 2024 the project lead from WWF Tanzania attended and shared experience and lessons from the C2C approach at the Pathways Europe conference in Spain in October 2024 with more than 80 people attending the presentation session. Experience and lessons from the project have also been shared with WWF-US on the process of using the C2C approach as a methodology for HWC management.

There have also been communications and discussions with other partners in the Ruvuma landscape to learn more about the approach and ways to take up the developed strategies during the co-design. Since the co-designed strategies need multi stakeholder involvement, we have started communication with other partners/stakeholders with interest in HWC management, first to introduce them to the C2C approach and strategies/action plans that were developed to see how they can take up roles and collaborate with other stakeholders.

1.4: Support efforts to advocate for additional resources and leverage funding for HWC management in the project region:

WWF has continued to support efforts to advocate for additional resources and leverage funding for HWC management opportunities aligned with this project. Although WWF Mozambique was unsuccessful on the Chipanje Chetu Community Governance Programme (USD 3 million) this has been awarded to Helvetas, one of the organisations involved in the Chipanje Chetu joint planning meeting in Sanga. They are now rolling this out in the region and the C2C approach is seen as a good framework for more locations in the region among the group of stakeholders involved in the joint planning meeting, as well as having district and provincial government support. In Tanzania approval is pending for the IUCN SADC TFCA Financing Facility project to be 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) and the C2C approach is included as co-finance in this proposal. This project was mentioned in the previous annual report but since then the government partners lobbied the donor for an additional amount before it was signed off, on the basis of wanting to see more money being put towards the bilateral work in the landscape, so the amount has increased and final confirmation has been delayed since last year.

Other leveraged funds in which the C2C approach is embedded include the new phase of German government (KfW) funding being allocated to the Selous ecosystem and expected to go live in the second half of 2025. SANEP (Selous and Nyerere Ecosystem Conservation and Development Project) is the follow-on phase from the SECAD (Selous Ecosystem Conservation and Development) Project that has run for several years and will include implementation of the C2C approach in the current Darwin focal sites of Tunduru and Namtumbo Districts and the additional HWC hotspot areas in the landscape of Liwale Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Liwale District and Mungata and Juhiwangumwa WMAs in Rufiji District. These three latter WMAs are all in the high-conflict buffer zone bordering the Selous ecosystem.

WWF Tanzania also manages a programme known as the Pachyderm programme which in southern Tanzania focuses on managing elephant conflict and promoting coexistence. Following the pilot C2C phase supported by the Darwin project, the C2C approach is being

integrated more firmly into the Pachyderm programme. In the three-year Pachyderm workplan there are key activities on improving community awareness of how to successfully conduct Human-Elephant Confliction mitigation.

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

Activity 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.

In Mozambique 10 new HWC kits, comprising 10 spotlights, 10 vuvuzelas, 10 reflective tapes, 10 rolls of sisal rope. These kits were provided to the VGS teams from 5 villages, trained in year 1 (2 per village) to respond to HWC incidents.

In Tanzania - 6 local Rapid Response Teams (RRT) were established in year 1 in the six hotspot villages (Mpanji, Misyaje, Marumba, Nambecha, Ligunga and Likuyu-mandela). Refresher training was provided to these 6 local response teams of 36 VGS in April and May 2024. The training focussed on changes in parade and dressing as per the paramilitary dressing code; use of equipment for tracking elephants and other problem animals and use of modern thunder flash which were distributed equally between the 2 districts. The 36 VGS and 14 Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) rangers from the main Rapid Response Units (RRU) have also been supported with allowances to continue monitoring and responding to HWC incidents.

Another refresher training for VGS was conducted in Tanzania in March 2025 which was attended by a total of 48 VGS (41 men, 7 women) from the six villages to improve their ability to respond effectively to HWC situations. The training focused on:

- Tactical Preparedness for VGS - strengthening physical and strategic readiness for effective HWC response.
- Inspection and Documentation of Incident Reports - ensuring accurate reporting and record-keeping of HWC cases for better monitoring and response.
- Proper Use and Maintenance of Uniforms - reinforcing professionalism through proper uniform care and identification practices.
- Effective Communication and Incident Reporting - training VGS on how to efficiently report incidents to local authorities and collaborate with stakeholders.
- Strengthening Collaboration with Leaders and Community Members - enhancing cooperation between VGS, local leaders, and residents for a more unified conflict mitigation approach

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

Community engagement through environmental education initiatives that were planned for year 2 in Mozambique have not yet been carried out due to delays in field work caused by the political instability since the October elections, as mentioned for Activity 1.2. A session was planned to show awareness videos/documentaries about HWC to the Second Congress village community but when field staff returned to the field in December 2024 most people were busy in their fields and not around in the village. Since then, the agroecology component of the project has been prioritised to take advantage of the rainy season for growing crops. This activity will therefore now take place early in year 3 in Mozambique.

Initiatives in Tanzania were focused in a few schools during July and August 2024 to instruct teachers on subjects including climate change, HWC mitigation, tree nursery establishment and anti-poaching so that these can be taught to students throughout the year. This activity reached 1,980 students in the schools within the 6 project hotspot villages. The project has also collaborated with SECAD and Forest programmes involving other government conservation

institutions like TAWA, TANAPA and TFS to include HWC mitigation within environmental education activities in schools in the region. This wider engagement activity has now reached more than 10,000 students in 30 schools in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts.

Awareness raising on HWC mitigation measures and government consolidation amendments in Tanzania has now been conducted for 754 people (538 male, 216 females) alongside the reporting framework awareness, covering 6 villages.

Monthly village assembly meetings are ongoing through the RRU about awareness on HEC and mitigation. Community members are now very cooperative with support to the RRT, even providing food which is good for sustainability.

In March 2025 a series of training sessions were conducted across six villages in Tunduru and Namtumbo Districts to enhance the capacity of Village Game Scouts (VGS) in human-wildlife conflict (HWC) management. The training aimed to strengthen their preparedness, improve incident reporting, ensure proper equipment usage, and foster collaboration with community leaders and residents. Along this training, awareness creation on HWC incidences and mitigation measures was conducted with community members to enhance their awareness especially during this peak HEC season. A total of 591 participants, including 372 men and 219 women, attended the training. Additionally, 30 VGS (23 men, 7 women) from the six villages received specialized training to improve their ability to respond effectively to HWC situations.

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

In Mozambique, led by UNILURIO and assisted by WWF-Moz, two sites were identified to construct beehive fences following a field visit in June 2024 and meeting with community leaders and committees for Natural Resource Management - 1 in Secondo Congresso village and another one in Matchedje village - two major hotspots of human and elephant conflict.

In Segundo Congresso village the beehive fence was constructed on December 20, 2024 to protect the agroecological demonstration pot with 10 beehives covering about 110m - 2 of the beehives have now been colonised by bees and no elephant raids have been recorded in the area since fence construction. Another beehive fence was constructed in Matchedje with 30 beehives of which 20 have already been colonised by bees. One elephant crop raiding incident was recorded before the ropes to link the beehive fence were put in place but after the rope was in place, no elephant crop raiding was recorded. This was the first time that beehive fences had been installed in the area and this project has been credited for bringing the knowledge into the region. As a result of this pilot experience, another project in the area, MozNorte, has also decided to construct beehive fences tol benefit other farms and villages.

Additionally, WWF Mozambique acquired 10 HWC kits and distributed them to community inspectors (RRT) in 5 villages which are now being used for prevention and response to HWC incidents. Each kit consists of 2 spotlight flashlights, 2 vuvuzelas, 2 reels of reflective tape, 2 reels of rope.

In Tanzania HWC deterrents and other gear necessary for the prevention, mitigation and safety of those involved in the HWC mitigation and response at the village level were provided to the hotspot villages in April 2024 to ensure they were available for the training provided to the local RRT. 1 beehive and chilli fence (with 24 beehives) were installed at the agroecology plot in Mandela village, benefiting 12 community group members directly and the whole village community indirectly.

In Tanzania March 2025, HWC deterrents (used engine oil, cotton fabrics, sisal ropes, raw chilly, match boxes, thunder flashes, beehives) and other gear (full VGS uniforms for local RRT - rain jackets, rain boots, tents, reusable water bottles) necessary for the prevention, mitigation

and safety of those involved in the HWC mitigation and response at village level were supplied to the hotspot villages. 1600 thunder flashes were also delivered to the districts to help the local RRT to chase elephants away in the 6 project villages and beyond during the peak HEC season (February - June).

Output 3: Sustainable and conflict resistant livelihood strategies

Activity 3.1 Establishment and maintenance of four Agroecology Demonstration plots (two existing plots in Tunduru and two new plots in Namtumbo and Sanga)

SWISSAID provided 5 days of training on agroecology to the Mozambique team in April 2024 and in August 2024 an agroecology demonstration plot was established in Secondo Congresso also with the assistance of the SWISSAID team. 19 facilitators from 4 villages were present (5 women and 13 men). As a result of this session the layout for the demonstration plot was designed and 0.3ha (out of 1ha) was cleared and prepared, with nurseries created and planted with seeds of tomatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce and watermelon. The group was also provided with 5 watering cans, 4 pickaxes, 3 shovels, 10 hoes, 5 machetes, 3 weeders, 4 rakes, 1 roll of 100m rope. The group was trained in the production of tea manure (organic fertiliser) and organic pesticides (based on leaves, chilli, garlic, etc.) and a structure for the group was created with the election of chairperson, secretary and treasurer.

The daily management of the demo plot was assigned to the facilitators that live in Segundo Congresso village and during training sessions, facilitators from other villages would do most of the work to help share this more equally. This system started well but during a prolonged dry period the heavy effort required to irrigate the plot manually started to affect the group and the number of facilitators managing the plot on a daily basis dropped from 11 to almost 3. Plants began to grow poorly due to water stress so in response to this, a temporary water pump and a 3000L water tank were provided in October as well as piping and 6 taps. Water has been pumped by motor to this tank from the Miangachi River and then used for irrigation. This temporary measure helped substantially to reduce irrigation effort for group members - then later in October a permanent 4m high rainwater collection water tower was constructed in the plot for a longer-term irrigation solution. In December 2024 a beehive fence was also constructed, with 10 beehives, to protect the agroecological demo plot from elephant crop raiding as mentioned under Activity 2.3.

3 Agroecology Demonstration plots have now been established at Tunduru and Namtumbo in Tanzania. 2 plots in Misyaje and Marumba (Tunduru) were established in year 1 and the plot in Mandela (Namtumbo) was established in early year 2. All plots are now well-equipped with resources and farmers are adopting agroecology practices to enhance productivity and sustainability.

The project has placed considerable emphasis on maintenance of Tunduru demonstration farms, particularly Misyaje and Marumba farms as these sites are key in demonstrating agroecological practices and the potential for sustainable agriculture within the region. The demonstration plots have shown good progress in year 2 - showcasing agroecology practices including demonstrating techniques for major crop production, especially those not palatable to elephants such as sesame and sunflower. Maintenance strategy has been implemented and the necessary materials for agricultural activities have been supplied such as seeds (Maize, Groundnuts, Watermelons, Rice, Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Tomatoes, Onions, African eggplant, Cabbage, Eggplants, Chill, Cowpeas and Green pepper) and a variety of tree seedlings (Neem, Moringa, Albizia, Banana, Pawpaw, Lemon, Orange, Mango, Guava and Passion fruit). To address the issue of wildlife intrusion, especially by elephants, protective measures like chill fences have been constructed, effectively preventing elephants from damaging the crops. There have been some challenges with unreliable rains - the rainy season for 2025 was delayed. This water scarcity has affected the farmers' household fields because their fields are totally dependent on rain, so there may be some effect on their individual production/income from these. However, the delay in rains won’t have much impact on the

demonstration plots as rainwater collection tanks and water irrigation systems have been installed at the main plots.

Activity 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 Mozambique during the establishment of the demonstration plot in August 2024 the SWISSAID team provided training to 19 facilitators on the concept of ecological agriculture; training in nurseries establishment and sowing seeds; production of tea manure (organic fertiliser) and production of organic pesticides (based on leaves, chilli, garlic, etc.). Another training, with assistance of SWISSAID Tanzania, was provided in September 2024 to 20 facilitators that consisted of refreshment of production and top dressing of tea manure, production and application of organic pesticides, discussion about challenges in the field related to crop development with irrigation, pests and disease. During this session, training on composting was introduced and one pile of 21 days compost was made.

In February 2025 19 facilitators in Mozambique were still on board - 14 Men (majority from Segundo Congresso) and 5 Women and attended another training facilitated by the SWISSAID specialist. This training focussed on how to make the group more effective, the replication model process, discussion of the development stage of maize planted and challenges of pests and HWC as well as preparation of the field for the horticultural season. One of the most important aspects coming out of this training session was that there is a need to change the approach related to daily management of the plot. The expectation of having people on a voluntary basis is not working properly so there is a need to hire a gardener (even if not a full-time job) to help with HWC (prevent baboons and wild boars eating maize) as well as to assist with weeding and irrigation. The project team is looking into contracting someone for around 3 days a week to carry out this work.

40 facilitators (32 men and 8 women) have now been identified in Tanzania, have received training and started to train other community members. A refresher training to facilitators was done in collaboration with RECODA from 4th - 15th November and 21 facilitators out of 40 participated. The training covered topics such as conservation-friendly agricultural techniques, crop diversification, HWC resilient livelihoods (e.g., fish farming), and land use awareness. Facilitation on constitution and group pre-registration was done under guidance of RECODA, technical backstopping to groups on agroecology techniques was facilitated by SWISSAID Project Coordinator.

Activity 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.

During the establishment of the agroecology demonstration plot in Mozambique, the replication model approach was discussed with the 19 facilitators. In September 2024 during the additional training, the facilitators said that they would like to have proof first that these techniques work before promoting them with members of their respective communities. In December 2024, the facilitators planted maize in the demonstration plot with 2 treatments, in one plot they implemented agroecology techniques, and, in another plot, they used techniques they normally use on their farms. During the February 2025 training, all facilitators present witnessed the significant difference between these two plots. The portion with agroecology treatment had visibly higher growth in relation to the portion without agroecology treatment. As a result, between February and March 2025, there was significant commitment from facilitators to replicate the agroecology model within their communities. Replication training was done by the facilitators to 45 farmers in the groups they had created in 4 villages - 4 in Nova madeira, 15 in Maumbica, 10 in Lilumba, 6 in Muhola and 10 in Matchedje village. Each facilitator has a target of 10 farmers to train and there is expectation that they will manage to secure the full amount in the next training or demonstration sessions. They proactively ask for more manure, garlic, chilli,

vinegar, and seeds. They have been provided with some materials such as chilli, garlic, leguminous plants and seeds as these are not available in enough amounts in their villages for them to perform demonstrations. Additionally, 6 buckets and 5 sprayers have been provided to prepare tea manure, organic pesticides and to apply them to the crops.

In Tanzania excellent results have been achieved with participation of 815 farmers comprising 401 males and 414 females, organized into 40 groups across Namtumbo and Tunduru districts involved in the replication training. Notably, the project has not only exceeded its initial engagement target of 600 but has also successfully promoted gender equity in community involvement via the groups. The training provided to these farmers in conservation-friendly agricultural practices and HWC resilient livelihood strategies has significantly contributed to enhancing the resilience and income derived from their agricultural systems.

The current number of farmers Tunduru and Namtumbo who have started to replicate agroecology techniques up to March 2025 is 469 out of 360 planned to be reached by the end of the project. Among these 242 are men and 227 are female making a total of 32 existing groups.

Facilitators managed to initiate Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in their areas, where 32 FFS out of 40 have been established. Meanwhile the project is preparing to provide equipment and other inputs to lead farmers so that they can easily train others in the formed groups. Follow-up on progress with the development of these groups was conducted successfully in July 2024 in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts through meetings and field visits. Meetings were conducted at the village level, while field visits involved visiting groups at demonstration plots. Meeting participants included village officials (Village executive and village chairperson), lead farmers and group members. Meetings with group members to discuss group success, challenges and solutions were also conducted successfully for 27 (3 Mpanji, 11 Misyaje, 4 Marumba – Tunduru DC and 5 Mandela and 4 Nambecha – Namtumbo DC) project groups. During these meetings the groups shared successes, challenges and solutions in a participatory manner with each group member getting a chance to present his or her views.

In August 2024, group facilitators were provided with training equipment/materials, gumboots, seeds and hoes and a total of 30 bicycles were distributed to 30 facilitators (7 women and 23 men) from Namtumbo and Tunduru. These will assist facilitators to easily reach and train farmers at the community level.

In February 2025 technical backstopping was done with 38 facilitators (32 men, 6 women) in Namtumbo and Tunduru, mostly covering pest control. Each facilitator in Tunduru had managed to establish an FFS (20 from each district). Transfer of agroecology techniques from the FFS, supervised by facilitators has resulted in the establishment of 40 acres of sesame, a crop not palatable to Elephants, and more than 20 home vegetable gardens. These crops will help the farmers to increase their income and improve their daily meals with less risk from destruction by elephants.

Another impact from the agroecology activity is that there has been a reduction of the amount of chemical inputs supplied in the village of Misyaje in Tunduru, which has been confirmed by the village government. There has also been the introduction of a school vegetable garden at Mpanji village in Tunduru, another proof of the replication from facilitators training in that village.

Activity 3.4 - Development of market linkages for sustainable agroecology products and support for value addition (e.g. sunflower processing) in Tanzania.

Market committees were established in Tanzania in year 1 with 120 members identified - 49 men and 71 women. This establishment of Market committees is essential for developing market linkages. So far the agroecology produce is only enough to satisfy the local market in the hotspot villages, however with an increased area of production there will be a need for external buyers/market and support for value addition. Continuous collaboration and communication with the committees is essential in determining challenges, particularly with

value addition and sharing market opportunities. Selected members within the marketing committees have been trained to communicate if there is surplus produce and to then link to the district market, but so far there has been no need to do this due to insufficient amounts of produce. Once each farmer from the farmer field schools has established their production, there is likely to be a surplus - linking the farmers with other potential buyers at the district level will inform what these farmers need to produce. There are buyers in Tunduru town who are interested in produce and are already asking for vegetables, however. The lesson learnt here is that if there isn't a large enough group of producers, buyers will not be interested because the price is not low enough. However, it is still valuable that there is a market within the villages, and these are being consumed locally.

Output 4: Improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems

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

Coordination levels were established in Mozambique. One level of coordination was established in March 2024 among 5 Committees for Natural Resources Management, District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) of Sanga district, administrative posts of Matchede and Macaloge, Provincial Environmental Services (SPA) of Niassa and the Provincial Directorate of Territorial Development and Environment (DPDTA) of Niassa. Data from March and April 2024 were shared among the stakeholders but this data sharing is on hold because of the need to reach consensus among the organizations that were implementing projects in the area. Another level of coordination was established in August 2024 among four stakeholders, Community Management COUNCIL (COGECO), Lipilichi Wilderness (private hunting tourism operator), Yambone Project, Helvetas and WWF that agreed that Lipilichi/Yambone will be the one that will collect HWC data and this data has been shared with partners.

Coordination needs to be improved to ensure frequency of information sharing at different levels. The HWC monitoring data shared were secured during the C2C co-design workshop. Lipilichi/Yambone, DPDTA and WWF made a presentation to all stakeholders about what HWC intervention they have been doing in Chipange Chetu and Lipilichi also shared data on HWC during the year 2024.

The HWC monitoring framework and incident report book was established for Tunduru and Namtumbo districts in Tanzania in early year 2. Incident report books were printed and supplied to all 6 project village offices and local RRT trained to fill HWC information in the report books. These books are now used by the local RRT to conduct monthly awareness meetings to sensitise community members and address challenges related to HWC. During year 2 these awareness meetings were conducted in all 6 project villages through village assembly meetings reaching a total of around 754 people (538 male, 216 females). Posters of the reporting framework have also been placed in public areas in the villages for more awareness creation.

These reporting books and awareness sessions have ensured that any HWC incidences that occur in the hotspot villages are now well documented in the books, and actions taken when reported. This system ensures reliability to HWC incidence reports which can be called on a monthly basis to inform further management procedures.

Activity 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).

13 people from communities, Servico Distrital de Actividades Economicas (SDAE) and the provincial government were trained in year 1. Datasheets were handed over to 5 secretaries of the committees for natural resource management to collect HWC data, which they collected from March 2024 and April 2025 (). The data collection stopped due to the need to harmonise the HWC monitoring tool and come up with one tool to respond to the needs of all organizations implementing projects in the area. The MOMS has been agreed as the tool across all projects

and is managed by Lipilichi and also part of the Niassa Special Reserve MOMS network. Given this fact, WWF will no longer be the organization that will provide training on data collection, but WWF can assist and have access to the data.

In April 2024, 36 VGS were trained on HWC incident reporting and data collection using the Miombo app and adding this to incident report books in Tanzania. There are monthly district forum meetings for Tunduru and Namtumbo (2 separate meetings) to validate the HWC reporting framework and incident report book which are attended by the project lead.

36 VGS were trained on HWC incidents reporting, data collection using Miombo app and filling such information on incidents report books in February 2025. 6 mobile phones (one for each village) have been procured - these will be distributed to the villages and training given in collecting data in May 2025. Training on filling HWC information from the incident report books was provided to local RRT in early March 2025.

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

Community members in Tanzania are now supported through the local RRT to gather HWC information and respond to HWC incidents using the reporting framework and incident reporting books. The Darwin project supported the reporting framework and incident report books which are now in place and functional. Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) maintains a hotline for reporting at zonal level.

In Mozambique - the training was done in year 1 and discussed with 3 main stakeholders on how to ensure the flow of information and request assistance to respond to HWC. A coordination meeting took place in August 2024 (mentioned under activity 1.1) at the Lipilichi/Yambone headquarters in Nova Madeira village to discuss coordination on all HWC issues. Management Oriented Monitoring System (MOMS) and other tools being used to collect HWC data were discussed during this meeting, as well as WWF training to be provided to MOMS agents. Given that there were many methods that were being used to collect HWC in the same area it was agreed that Lipilichi Wilderness will be responsible for collecting the data and will share this data with other partners. Given this agreement, WWF is no longer collecting HWC data directly. Lipilichi has also opted to continue training of the MOMS agents in Niassa Special Reserve instead of WWF once the MOMS became an extension of the Niassa Special Reserve MOMS network. This scheme on how the flow of information should go has been completed but more work will take place during year 3 on coordinating this and establishing district level HWC frameworks.

At the end of the year Yambone shared HWC data with all the partners but this data sharing needs to be improved in order to allow WWF to better understand the current state of the conflict in relation to project interventions. According to data shared by Yambone, collected during agriculture season from January to May 2024, the hotspots of HWC in Chipange Chetu are Matchedje village and Secondo Congresso village. The species with most recorded HWC incidents was bushpigs, followed by Eland and then elephant.

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 9 local HWC action plans developed and endorsed for future implementation.**

Excellent progress has been made so far on rolling out the C2C approach across Tanzania and Mozambique. A total of 667 people were involved in participatory C2C assessments (indicator

1.1) of which 70 were service providers and the remaining 597 were local community members. This is against a baseline of 23 stakeholders who had undergone Safe Systems training (predecessor to C2C) in Mozambique in 2022 and none in Tanzania.

In Tanzania co-design of strategies and development of 6 action plans across the 6 identified HWC hotspots were completed in collaboration with 591 stakeholders (219 women and 372 men) who were actively engaged through village assembly meetings. This is against a baseline of no action plans at the start of the project (indicator 1.2). These action plans lay a solid foundation for community driven implementation. Additionally, there have been engagement processes with other stakeholders (e.g. Honey guide) with interest in HWC management to push the implementation of the designed strategies.

No action plans have been developed yet in Mozambique as activities under this output have been significantly delayed due to the political instability and restrictions on travel since the October 2024 elections. However, the co-design has now taken place on 3-4th April 2025 and co-development of local level HWC action plans will take place in April and May 2025. The main stakeholders that have HWC interventions in Chipange Chetu namely COGECO, Community Leaders, Community Based Natural Resource Management, Local provincial and central government (11 institutions in total), Helvetas, Estamos, Lipilichi Wilderness, Yambone Project, have agreed to adopt C2C as the main approach to manage HWC in Chipange Chetu.

At the start of the project there was some basic resourcing for HWC management in Sanga district Mozambique and in Tanzania TAWA & TANAPA had established some rapid response teams and a problem animal control centre in Tunduru. Since the project started significantly more resources have been leveraged for HWC work in the region (indicator 1.4). Approval is pending in Tanzania for an IUCN SADC TFCA Financing Facility project with a total value of EUR 800,000 for key locations within the Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area (in which the Darwin project locations fall). The C2C approach is included as co-finance in this proposal. The C2C approach is also embedded in the new phase of German government (KfW) funding being allocated to the Selous ecosystem and expected to go live in the second half of 2025. In Mozambique the Chipanje Chetu Community Governance Programme (USD 3 million) was awarded to Helvetas, one of the partner organisations involved in the Chipanje Chetu joint HWC planning meeting in Sanga.

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.**

At the end of year 2 there are now 1,167 households across the project supported with HWC interventions, including RRT and identified in local HWC action plans in 10 hotspots; this is evidenced through the records from the village game scouts (VGS)

In Tanzania a total of 48 Village Game Scouts (VGS), including 7 women and 41 men, were trained across six hotspots against a baseline of 20 VGS already trained in Tunduru district in 2021 (indicator 2.1). Their training focused on the recording, response, and follow-up of HWC incidents. As a result of improved preparedness and coordination, there is now a 68% response rate to HWC incidents in the target areas against a baseline of 55%. 983 households benefited through reported incidents in all 6 districts.

In Mozambique 10 community members (8 men and 2 women) were trained as the HWC RRT and provided with HWC kits in Y1 and Y2. These RRT have actively responded to HWC incidents benefiting about 73 households (approximately 365 people).

In terms of awareness and community engagement, 881 people were reached in year 1 and 772 people were reached in Year 2 in Tanzania. This included 754 community members (538 men and 216 women) engaged through village assembly meetings, 18 teachers trained directly in six schools, and approximately 1,980 students reached indirectly through the trained teachers. In addition to this, more than 10,000 students were reached across the wider region

when the project collaborated with other projects and partners to carry out joint environmental activities across 30 schools in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts.

In addition, 43 farms covering 148 acres were installed with chili fences to prevent/mitigate HWC in Tanzania. These deterrents benefited 127 people, with 32 farms maintained since Y1 and 11 newly installed. Additionally, 7 more families benefited by the beehive fences protection of their farms in Mozambique and these numbers will increase by the time that the HWC action plans are designed and implemented.

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.

The project has exceeded the target with a total of **860 community members** who have now been engaged with agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods (indicator 3.3) against a baseline of 20 people trained in Tanzania and none in Mozambique.

4 agroecological demonstration plots (3 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique) have now been established against a baseline of 2 demonstration plots in Tanzania and 0 in Mozambique (indicator 3.1). A total of 58 facilitators have been trained (40 in Tanzania and 18 in Mozambique) in agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods (indicator 3.2) against a baseline of 20 facilitators in Tanzania and 0 in Mozambique. which is helping to build local capacity and improve food security and environmental sustainability in the communities across the project intervention areas.

In Tanzania, 3 agroecology demonstration farms were established and support hands-on training, promoting sustainable farming practices that are resilient to climate change and human-wildlife conflict. During year 2, a total of 36 community facilitators participated in a refresher Training of Trainers (ToT) to disseminate knowledge on agroecological farming systems and through their outreach and a total of 815 people (401 men and 414 women) have now been trained in agroecology and conflict-resilient livelihoods.

In Mozambique 1 agroecology demonstration farm was established in Segundo Congresso village. 20 facilitators were originally trained and 17 facilitators (out of the original 20) from 5 villages have been regularly engaged in training during year 2. Since this was their first contact with this agroecology technology, the facilitators wanted to see evidence that these techniques work, before engaging other farmers. Once the issue of evidence was overcome, the replication of the agroecological model started at the end of Y2 with current outreach to 45 people (32 men, 13 women) at the end of March 2025. This number will increase once more facilitators start engaging more farmers. .

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.

Community reporting of Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) incidents has significantly improved in Tanzania. With support from the local Rapid Response Teams (RRTs), community members are now actively involved in gathering and documenting HWC data using structured incident reporting books and frameworks. In this reporting period, approximately 1,218 HWC incidents were recorded across six hotspots, including 1,198 elephants related and 21 involving hippos. Out of the total reported incidents, 68% were addressed in a timely manner, reflecting enhanced responsiveness and coordination in HWC management.

In Mozambique WWF had put its monitoring system in place during the Y1 but in the area there was another monitoring system being implemented which was creating unhealthy cohabitation. To improve collaboration and coordination among the stakeholders, it was decided that the HWC data will be collected by Lipilichi and will be shared with all organizations that are

implementing projects in the area. Currently the data is being shared but needs more improvement.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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.

At the outcome level, the project is making very good progress. The number of HWC incidents in Tanzania have started to decline. Compared to the baseline where Deaths/injuries 30/29 people, anecdotally there seems to be reduced crop damage, with no human injuries or deaths reported in the two years of implementation. Elephant and lion populations will be reported using new census surveys planned for 2026 and carried out by TAWIRI. On the livelihood side, 469 farmers have already started to apply agroecological practices with expectations of improvements in food security and income.

In Mozambique, although the action plan was not in place during Y2, there were some HWC interventions through the rapid response teams and beehive fences, with no record of any deaths. There was also no record of wildlife killed by people in retaliation. The C2C approach was well received by the stakeholders, who agreed to adopt it, and the strategy co-design was held, and it is expected that the action plan is soon in place.

Community tolerance to wildlife is a key target as well, and changes to this will be assessed in Year 3, although zero retaliatory killings show some improvement.

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 a continued willingness from communities to report the HWC incidents and participate in management through various interventions throughout year 2. Same as Mozambique with addition that the data collectors are members of the community trained to do so.

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. Crops grown in the agroecology plots have survived during a prolonged dry season during year 2 due to use of rainwater collection tanks for irrigation.

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.

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. However, during year 2 there has been good progress in incidence reporting and response to the incidents. So far response rate is at 68% showing that most of the incidents reported are being attended, however we can determine the decrease/increase of incidents at around June 2025 after the harvest of the produce from the farm.

Assumption 6: District and national government stakeholders continue to be willing to engage with collaborative Conflict to Coexistence Approach (as initially indicated).
Comments: This assumption holds true, as there has been continued good engagement from district government stakeholders in the training and roll-out of the C2C Approach during year 2.

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

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 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 is enabling community stewardship to HWC management and benefits are already starting to be seen from 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 already replicating 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, the markets have not yet been accessed due to insufficient amounts of produce at this stage. This will be verified further during year 3 of the project as production increases and there will be more opportunities to link farmers to 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. For Mozambique the participation of female facilitators is lower, but we expect the numbers to increase during the agriculture replication model.

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 multidimensional 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.

Since the start of the project, there have not been any retaliatory killing of - flagship wildlife species - elephants and lion - in the focal villages in Tanzania and Mozambique - symbolising a good level of coexistence in the area, leading to biodiversity conservation.

The project plans to formally measure wildlife populations through the national wildlife census in Tanzania in year 3. However, preliminary data collected through ecological monitoring already show encouraging signs of positive change. Wildlife sightings have significantly increased. Specifically, the number of sightings rose from 88 (83 elephants and 5 lions) in 2023 to 505 (498 elephants and 7 lions) in the current reporting period. This appears to show an increase but could be due to more patrols and reporting effort. It could also show the potential impact of ongoing conservation efforts under the project however - we are currently analysing patrol efforts to see if this change can be attributed to project conservation efforts. Although a full scientific census will provide a more accurate assessment, these initial monitoring results could indicate strong progress toward achieving the project's biodiversity conservation goals.

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. Baseline findings indicated that 64.5% of households

experienced hunger, with some going an entire day without food, and the average annual household income was TZS 527,904. Through various interventions, this project aims to achieve at least a 10% reduction in the FIES scale. The project introduced agroecological farming practices, and to date, 469 farmers have adopted techniques such as intercropping, manuring, biopesticides, companion cropping, and mixed cropping, demonstrating a positive shift toward more sustainable and resilient food production systems. 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.

In Mozambique - although the action plans have not been designed yet, it is worth mentioning that one of the responsibilities the community members decided, and listed in the co-designed strategy was that they want to use their revenue from hunting tourism to compensate the members affected by HWC as the government will not do it because it is not government policy. This is the first time ever that these communities in Chipanje Chetu have assumed such a responsibility and are willing to commit their own resources to support HWC management. Given that consolation is one of the actions of mitigation of HWC which is one of C2C elements, this development is a step in the right direction of implementation of all elements of C2C Framework.

More information will come out from the household survey and C2C assessment expected to be done during Year 3. Additionally, ANAC (government agency responsible for wildlife management issues) and the World Bank-funded MozNorte project have scheduled the aerial survey in Chipanje Chetu to take place during the dry season of 2025 (September-October). This will help to provide data on biodiversity.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project continues to contribute to important frameworks and conventions to which Tanzania and Mozambique are signatories.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): under Mozambique's NBSAP 2015-35, through seeking solutions for the chronic issues of human-wildlife conflict in hotspots, seeking to alleviate food insecurity caused by conflict and embedding a preventative rather than reactive approach, the project contributes to target 12 on ensuring sustainability and restoring biodiversity. In Tanzania the NBSAP is being re-drafted in 2024/25 and retains the importance of tackling human-wildlife conflict in hotspots, including the south of the country where elephant conflict is a particular risk and where the project is seeking to ensure conflict is prevented before it presents a grave risk to people and wildlife. The project has contributed to reducing HWC during Year 2 as there have been no reported retaliatory killings of flagship species in the project intervention areas during this time demonstrating a good level of coexistence developing already.
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 on food security and agriculture and all on safe and sustainable livelihoods: the project is contributing through the agroecology component and establishment of demonstration farms for knowledge transfer, which includes the heavy involvement of local agricultural and farming knowledge and the important role of early adopters in sharing learnings with their immediate communities. The agroecology component of the project has developed significantly during Year 2 with 860 people reached with training on techniques thus demonstrating increased support on food security, agriculture and safe and sustainable livelihoods during the reporting period.
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): the project is supporting this convention by tackling human-wildlife conflict and reducing incidences of retaliatory killing through identifying co-designed strategies tailored to the specific nature of conflict. The principal species involved differ depending on the conflict hotspot but the most problematic species for communities' safety and wellbeing - elephants and lions - are CMS priority species due to their large ranges and mobile nature, and during this year of the project, no incidences of retaliatory killing involving these species have been recorded.

Additional to the conventions noted above, the project and wider landscape programme is contributing to the development of the Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA), which is a SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) framework for management of important transboundary regions. Stakeholder priorities and important approaches including Conflict to Coexistence are being embedded in the Master Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Niassa-Selous TFCA so that wider areas of the landscape can benefit.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

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.

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. At the start of the project food security was very low in the project area (32%). Overall impact will be measured at the end of the project, as a comparison to this baseline.

As mentioned in Section 3.5 - In Tanzania the project aims to lower its FIES food insecurity score by at least 10% through targeted interventions and a major focus has been on promoting agroecological approaches with 469 farmers having already embraced sustainable practices like intercropping, composting, using biopesticides, companion planting, and mixed cropping. These efforts will help to build more resilient agricultural systems and increase productivity as well as income which will not only increase agricultural production but will also reduce encroachment into wildlife habitats including miombo woodlands, protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services.

To enhance crop protection and minimize wildlife-related losses, preventive measures have been implemented, including the installation of chili fences and the deployment of local Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) to safeguard farms and harvested produce from conflict animals. A total of 43 farms, spanning 148 acres, were equipped with chili fences as a human-wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation strategy. These interventions directly benefited 127 individuals. Of the 43 farms, 32 had maintained chili fences from Year 1, while 11 were newly established during the current reporting period.

In Mozambique, 80 households had their farms better protected due to the increased capacity of the RRT and the beehive fences and therefore reducing food insecurity due to loss to HWC. The facilitators are now actively involved in disseminating agroecological knowledge to the farmers in their villages in order to increase crop yield.

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)

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	X

	women and marginalised groups, and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
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	

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.

In November 2024 the Tanzania component of the project benefited from an analysis of its approach to gender integration in project design with a site visit by a global gender expert Dr Joni Seager. This was financially supported by the WWF East Africa Wildlife Crime Hub and global Voices for Diversity Project. The goal of the visit was to use the Darwin-funded C2C project to review how WWF is applying its gender policy and document key findings on how projects integrate gender into their approaches and activities.

The visit produced several important findings about gender dynamics, especially of farming groups in high wildlife conflict areas, with whom WWF and SWISSAID work, in the project's focal districts of Tunduru and Namtumbo:

- This region of Tanzania gives an impression of a more gender-equal society in terms of decision-making and a much less differentiated division of labour between the genders (for example compared to pastoralist communities further north) with no noticeable difference in either the selection of crops cultivated by men and women or the specialisation of farm tasks.
- Collective decisions are made on what to cultivate and how to use income, although when able to elaborate some women stated that they feel the need to protect the household's money for planned expenses.
- Despite the more equal participation, there are still obvious and familiar restrictions on issues related to ownership of land by women, and meaningful participation in meetings by women. And because of the equal participation and greater semblance of equality in farming, women are trapped in the 'double day' because they are not relieved of domestic and care-giving roles.
- Project staff observed that women are always the first adopters, for example in trialling new techniques taught at the agroecological demonstration farm, due to their greater proactivity, curiosity and lower commitment to the status quo.

There are different gender dynamics around interactions with wildlife and responding to incidents of human-wildlife conflict, highlighting strengths that the project should factor into future design of activities:

- In areas visited where there is a lot of human-wildlife conflict, especially with elephants, women are more believed by government consolation auditors when processing claims. Simultaneously women smallholders farming at the household level have been disproportionately affected by a change in farm size criteria eligible for consolation.
- Men are more exposed to human-wildlife conflict overall due to varied activities in farming, collecting of materials for construction, guarding farms at night. Women may have a smaller number of high-risk activities that expose them to conflict, but those that do, such as water collection, are the source of incidents. Women stated that they always prefer water supply closer to homes.

- The project is having success in discouraging retaliatory killings, especially for species such as elephants, possibly because elephants are difficult to retaliate against. Whilst women may complain and support retaliation against wildlife, they are less likely to kill an animal than men.
- Village Game Scout (VGS) teams are very positive about having mixed members that include women, with teams stating that female VGS are good at de-escalating poaching encounters especially on the rare occasions that a poacher is female. Female VGS are seen as strong at creating bonds with women in other villages and acting as a source of inspiration for other women and girls in the project area.
- A disadvantage for women employed as VGS is their status after marriage. As well as a relatively small number of female candidates, the number of women who can straddle the traditional role of wife at home (expected by their husband) and an ongoing role in a patrol team, is small, and there is a high drop-out rate, which is a loss of capacity and investment for projects.

Co-designing of conservation strategies that included separate discussions with women has helped in capturing their unique perspectives and needs. The project team is very receptive to further analysis and integration of gender dynamics and acknowledges that their own capacity-building on gender is an ongoing need. Lessons learnt so far on this project have highlighted that in order to sustain and enhance gender inclusion in the Tunduru and Namtumbo districts certain key actions must be prioritised.

Women are well-represented in project groups for agroecology, with many taking on leadership and decision-making roles as group leaders. This demonstrates strong gender inclusion at the community level. However, fewer women have become community facilitators, primarily due to technical selection criteria, such as literacy levels, mobility requirements, or prior experience, which can inadvertently limit women's access to these higher-responsibility roles. While women are active and influential within groups, addressing technical entry barriers through tailored capacity building, mentorship, or adjusted selection approaches will be needed to help unlock their potential for leadership at broader programmatic levels.

- Strengthen support systems for female VGS members to ensure long-term retention and participation and address the current skew - this would be an effectiveness amplifier with knock-on positive effects on gender equality.
- Expand agroecological farming initiatives to promote safer, chemical-free farming methods, particularly benefiting women farmers.
- Improve market access and storage facilities for agricultural produce to enhance women's economic opportunities.
- Continue targeted gender discussions to ensure women's experiences and knowledge shape conservation and agricultural strategies. Ensure discussions around gender are targeted at men, as well as women.
- Promote equal representation in decision-making structures, ensuring that women have an active role in shaping the future of natural resource management.
- Ensure there are sufficient project staff to be able to hold single-sex community meetups especially where project staff are overwhelmingly male.
- Continue building our own capacity on gender and M&E - the team would benefit from qualitative methods training and expressed a keenness for this. For example, this would record not just participation (headcount) but monitoring the meaningful participation of men and women at meetings.

By fostering collaboration between men and women, strengthening economic empowerment, and addressing cultural barriers, the project is helping to move communities toward a more inclusive, sustainable and integrated approach to natural resource management.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The project has maintained regular bi-weekly progress meetings with all partners to track activity implementation and ensure alignment with project goals. These meetings provide a platform for partners to discuss field updates, share challenges, opportunities, lessons learned, and adaptive strategies. All project partners have been trained on the use of the Project Management Software 'Miradi' already on Y1, which is actively used to monitor progress against set outputs and outcomes. Data collection responsibilities are distributed among partner organizations, coordinated through an M&E working group. Information is systematically stored in digital platforms such as Miradi and Solstice, with supporting evidence organized in a shared Google Drive folder accessible to all partners.

Outputs are demonstrated with follow up monitoring in the field, in Tanzania during this reporting period, the project PMEL team conducted annual field monitoring to assess progress across key project areas. The monitoring focused on human-wildlife conflict (HWC) management through trained Village Game Scouts (VGS), the development and use of ecological demonstration plots, ongoing farmer trainings, the adoption of agroecological practices by farmers, and the reporting of HWC incidences using incident books and established reporting frameworks, the implementation of outreach activities at school level through MIOMBO Clubs, and partner engagement particularly Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and TANAPA in supporting project delivery.

In Mozambique, HWC monitoring training has been provided to the secretaries of Community Based Natural Resources Management committees that were monitoring the HWC incidents on a daily basis. Here WWF were checking on them on a weekly basis to assure good quality data were collected. Currently WWF relies on Lipilichi to share data once it is what was agreed. Some monitoring information is being captured during the training through the list of participants.

Other monitoring data important to inform the project indicator captured on the presence lists during activities implemented such as training and workshops and also forms prepared to track the intended information such as number of facilitators identified and their gender.

The more important aspect of monitoring and evaluation was the reflection meeting or the Mid-Term Review (MTR) to evaluate progress toward achieving the desired outcomes, even if the actual data collection at outcome and impact level will only take place at the end of Y3. This reflection meeting was planned for the end of March but had to be moved to just after this (at the start of April) due to logistical issues. We are still including it in this report as a lot of the information used was collected during year 2.

The MTR brought together project teams from both Tanzania and Mozambique, providing a valuable platform for the teams to reflect on the implementation status, share lessons learned, and align on future strategies to strengthen project delivery and impact, ensuring the most effective strategies are still in place to demonstrate the alignment between outputs and outcome, and adapting the project when and if needed.

8. Lessons learnt

Lessons learnt from this project have been valuable to inform continued implementation as well as being shared, formally and informally, with other partners and projects implementing similar work. The project has generated lessons and reflections at a general level pertaining to overall project implementation, as well as relating to specific implementation at the target sites.

Due to the wider geographical scope of the project area and the size of budget available, it has not been possible to implement all elements of the C2C approach in full. C2C is a valuable process for the tailored solutions it creates to the persistent issue of human-wildlife conflict, and creates more targeted solutions than its predecessor, the SAFE Systems approach – the original approach that evolved into C2C. The team has had to prioritise the elements of the C2C approach that are the most substantial – assessment, co-design of solutions, development

of tailored action plans etc – whilst maximising the support for the process from the wider network of WWF offices and partners.

Some mitigation activities identified as priority by stakeholders are not feasible to implement in this project but have been or will be carried out by partners and other stakeholders – demonstrating the importance of wide collaboration to enhance effectiveness and sustainability. For example, in Mandela village in Tanzania, the project did not install chilli fences because GIZ had already committed to that intervention in the area under their 'Mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflicts in Tanzania' project in southern Tanzania, which is also active in Tunduru and Namtumbo Districts. There is much ongoing dialogue to coordinate activities and ensure alignment at village and district level, and the collaboration is an example of productive complementarity that advances the broader C2C vision.

The involvement of women and youth in HWC response and other livelihood interventions has been particularly impactful in terms of engaging others, enhancing inclusivity and local ownership (see GESI section for more reflection).

There are specific lessons emerging from the project implementation in the respective countries, and some important reflections on the agroecology component, which is proving to be very promising in terms of the strength of early adoption, openness to innovation and potential for knowledge transfer. Because of the different status of the agroecology component in the Tanzania and Mozambique project sites, the reflections are shared separately for clarity. SWISSAID will continue to support all agroecology activities across the border.

Tanzania

- Through the formation and capacity-building of Local Rapid Response Teams (LRRTs) in six target villages, the project has established a practical, responsive mechanism to address conflict incidents. With the use of standardized incident reporting frameworks and village-level incident books, the documentation of problems has increased and the response rate to conflict cases has risen, with 68% of reported incidents successfully managed to date.
- Consistent awareness-raising activities through the LRRTs have increased local understanding of the importance of coexistence and improved knowledge of how to report and mitigate conflict events. Communities (initially sceptical) are now actively supporting the LRRTs and are more engaged in conservation efforts. The application of the C2C approach combined with LRRT interventions has so far shown to significantly reduce retaliatory killings of flagship species (elephants, lions) while providing ways to learn locally available measures to protect wildlife while improving livelihoods (e.g. chilli fences and beehive fences).
- The success so far of the agroecology training of trainer's programme and training replication model demonstrates the importance of the role that these demonstration plots play in building farmer confidence and accelerating the adoption of new methods, especially when they are locally contextualized and visibly effective.
- Investing in local capacity development not only empowers the facilitators but also ensures continuity and ownership of agroecology practices in the wider community beyond the project lifecycle.
- When looking at linkages to a market for produce in the wider region, the lesson has been learnt that if there isn't a large enough group of producers, buyers will not be interested because the price of produce is not low enough. However, there is still a valuable local market within the villages.
- Consistent support and community engagement are vital to scaling up this model and when communities are involved and supported from the start, they take ownership of the initiative, enhancing sustainability and long-term impact.
- The importance of peer learning as a practical and culturally resonant method of knowledge transfer - peer-led sessions not only build trust and solidarity among farmers but also promote continuous learning and innovation, ensuring that agroecological practices are adapted and improved within local contexts.

- The participation of government extension officers is crucial for scaling agroecological knowledge, providing technical backstopping, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of interventions. Institutionalising their role will help reinforce farmer support networks beyond the project timeline.
- Gender inclusion at group level is strong, but technical barriers limit broader leadership – as already mentioned in the GESI section. Fewer women have become community facilitators, due to technical selection criteria more work is needed to support women to become community facilitators by addressing technical entry barriers through tailored capacity building, mentorship, or adjusted selection approaches to help unlock their potential for leadership at broader programmatic levels.
- Agroecological practices are enabling farmers to utilise previously degraded plots near their homes, reducing the need to cultivate in high-conflict areas. This not only restores soil productivity but also enhances safety by minimizing wildlife encounters, fostering peaceful coexistence between people and nature.
- Field demonstrations have shown how degraded soils can be revived through agroecological methods. Practices such as composting, intercropping, and mulching have led to healthier crops and improved soil structure, offering visible proof of impact to local farmers.
- Land tenure constraints, such as short-term land access, remain a barrier to agroecological investment. Landowners often reclaim improved land, disrupting farmers' efforts. Farmers are encouraged to secure longer-term land use agreements (e.g. five years) to protect their investment in soil health and land restoration.

Mozambique

- Inadequate data limits adaptive management: The absence of quantitative data hinders progress tracking, indicator-based decision-making, and comparison across interventions, and this has affected the Mozambique component of the project due to the lack of a dedicated M&E position for the landscape and the departure of the assigned M&E Officer during Y2 of the project and the need to backstop M&E issues from Maputo. The Ruvuma programme in Tanzania does have a dedicated landscape M&E Officer and it was an important reflection at the recent exchange between the two teams that the Tanzania staff should support the monitoring in Mozambique to a greater level.
- Baseline data is under-utilised: Some valuable data already exists but isn’t yet organised in a usable format. There is a clear need to consolidate and analyse existing data for better planning.
- Perception vs. impact diverges: While vervet monkeys cause more frequent damage, elephants dominate attention due to their destructive potential and threat to life. Addressing HWC requires a nuanced approach that reflects both frequency and severity of conflict.
- Some farmers are hesitant to take proactive roles, reflecting a need for deeper community empowerment and ownership over solutions.
- Training 18 farmers through facilitators shows progress, but continuity and impact depend on ensuring facilitators have the necessary inputs (e.g., seeds) to support replication.
- Demonstration farms need active management **-** a gap in support (e.g., no dedicated gardener) reduces the effectiveness of learning sites. Dedicated personnel are essential to maintain demonstration quality and farmer engagement.
- System resilience of agroecology depends on infrastructure: Reliance on manual watering highlights the urgent need for reliable, appropriate irrigation technology. When infrastructure like water pumps breaks down, the lack of spare parts quickly stalls production. In the face of unreliable rains, the installation of a water collection tower at the agroecology plot will help in times of shortage.
- Agroecology input availability is another constraint, particularly the scarcity of animal manure and compost, which are essential for agroecological practices. While alternative inputs such as green manure and liquid fertilizers exist, access to these remains poorly organized. While animal manure is valuable, overreliance on a single input source is

risky. Agroecological success requires a diversified, well-planned input strategy including compost, green manure, and liquid fertilizers.

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

In response to comments from last year's annual report we have:

- Provided more information on the project's contribution to Conventions, Treaties or Agreements supported by Darwin Initiative - please see section 4.
- Ensured the Darwin Logo with required acknowledgement of Darwin Initiative funding has appeared on all project reports and other communications - please see section 12.

10. Risk Management

We attach a copy of the project's updated risk register to this annual report. There is one additional risk identified during Year 2 of the project. Following general elections in Mozambique there has been a continued period of political instability with some violence and unrest in some regions related to disputed and allegedly fraudulent election results which saw the ruling power retain power in October 2024. There have been mass protests against the result and the killing of opposition politicians and protests have resulted in further violence in Maputo and some regional and district centres. WWF Mozambique has instituted various controls around field movements since the start of the unrest and on some days between October and December 2024, the country office in Maputo was closed to avoid staff risking travel across the city. This could impact project implementation activities if the unrest continues and spreads closer to the project site, and the uncertainty of the last several months has impacted some planned activities during Year 2 in the Mozambique component.

Mitigation: WWF Mozambique has been robustly monitoring the political instability linked to the contested election result. All staff are included in a dedicated security WhatsApp group with regular updates shared on safe movements in the cities and whether fieldwork should be paused or resumed. The issue has been discussed as a top priority by the WWF Mozambique leadership and directives given to all staff. Impact on project activities being discussed with partners and donor offices, in conjunction with advice received from WWF International risk focal points.

11. Scalability and durability

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. The project is also becoming a really important pilot project within the WWF Network and beyond as it is already demonstrating excellent progress in implementing the Conflict to Coexistence approach.

Local Government Authorities, County Governments, local project partners and local communities, were involved in the inception and design process to ensure strong collaboration and buy-in for the project. There is continuing strong interest from local government authorities and community structures to take forward the project's objectives. For example, in Tanzania, there has been good engagement 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 and 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 and holistic HWC practices beyond the project's lifespan.

In Mozambique, the project has continued interest from the Community Council 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 contributions including technical support from the natural resources and agriculture departments, use of district vehicles to support movements wherever applicable within the project villages.

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.

There has also been strong interest in the project and experiences in implementing C2C from outside the region. WWF-Tanzania's Project Executant shared learnings of C2C approach in the 'Pathways: Human Dimensions of Wildlife Conference' in Cordoba, Spain in 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.

The C2C approach has strong WWF Network support and the success so far from this project and buy-in from landscape stakeholders highlight the potential to scale C2C regionally and beyond. The C2C approach in Ruvuma is seen by stakeholders as an important planning framework for managing a range of interventions to tackle HWC. WWF's Human Wildlife Conflict and Living with Big Cats Initiatives are interested in scaling up C2C - building on the work from this pilot project as a solid foundation of evidence for scaling up the approach across the region. An initial expression of interest has been developed as a first step in producing a proposal for scaling up C2C in East Africa with a view to deepen site-level impact in existing projects, scale to new sites, and build an effective pillar on learning. This concept will look at expanding C2C across another transboundary landscape in Africa - SOKNOT (Southern Kenya - Northern Tanzania) - as well as Ruvuma - leveraging the high-capacity implementing teams in place and the lessons learnt from existing pilot sites. This current C2C project is particularly well-positioned for scaling as it is already demonstrating improved livelihoods and assets through stakeholder-driven solutions to threats like unsustainable agriculture where there is a need to develop sustainable solutions for coexistence.

By scaling C2C and fostering a community of practice, scaling up the approach in the region will address the increasing prevalence and complexity of HWC, improving outcomes where people and wildlife share landscapes and ensuring the sustainability of actions undertaken in this project into the future.

There has also been significant additional funding leveraged for HWC mitigation work in the project region - see section 3, Activity 1.4 for more details.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin logo has been used on project presentations, HWC incident report books, HWC Reporting framework as well as communications materials for project meetings such as: Roll up banners and tear drops.

WWF-Tanzania has also produced a video to document HWC challenges and strategies in the project region including the Darwin logo.

13. Safeguarding

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total Darwin Costs (£) DRAFT*	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	**£196,601**			

**Please note, expenditures are currently indicative figures. We are still in the process of finalising expenditures with project partners. Variances of > 10% are now anticipated on two budget headings (Operating costs and Capital items) and explained above. To date these have not been discussed with Darwin Initiative. We will review budget line allocations of costs with partners in case of miscoding*.

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

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

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

n/a

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

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

The project has not only exceeded its initial engagement target of 600 people engaged with sustainable and conflict-resilient livelihood strategies with a total of 860 people so far but has also successfully promoted gender equity in this community involvement. According to SWISSAID this project has an excellent engagement rate on the agroecology training, with a much higher number of farmers replicating agroecology on this project compared to their previous projects. The project has become a highly regarded pilot for the network and outside of WWF and the project leads are now seen as real experts in the C2C approach with the C2C guidance notes listing Ruvuma team members.

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)
Video		WWF Tanzania Darwin Ruvuma HWC project documentary		Yes

11. Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	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.	The project has already made significant contributions towards positive impact on people and wildlife in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape with excellent uptake of diversified agricultural practices and co-design of mitigation approaches for conflict hotspots, providing strengthened livelihood options and sustainable solutions to chronic issues. There have been no recorded retaliatory wildlife killings in the past year. This shows positive progress towards coexistence between people and flagship wildlife.	
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 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] <u>Baseline:</u> Updated Y1 baseline: 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.	To be reported in Y3.	TZ: Continue support deterrents (thunder flashes, chilly fences) Awareness on reporting and documenting incidents MZ: Assure maintenance of the Beehive fences and assist other projects that plans to expand this experience to other farms and villages. Continue support with HWC kits to RRTs. Assist Lipilichi to improve summarize the data shared with the stakeholders;
Outcome indicator 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] <u>Baseline</u>:	Aerial census is expected to be done in Chipange Chetu in collaboration with Niassa Special Reserve under the Biofund project that expects to establish a Community Conservation Area in Chipange Cheto. In Tanzania, 505 sightings (498 elephants and 7 lions) during ecological monitoring patrols (this could	TZ: Continue support ecological monitoring and patrol through other projects in RL, however TAWARI census (not known exactly when) will confirm MZ: continued interaction with ANAC and MozNorte to get the aerial survey report once it is done.

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).	be due to increase in patrols/effort - this will be analysed in year 3)	continue to interact with Yambone project to get information from collared animals
Outcome indicator 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] <u>Baseline</u>: Updated Y1 baseline: Tanzania 64.5% experiencing hunger. Mozambique 70.2% experiencing hunger.	A total of 469 farmers have adopted agroecological practices already - including intercropping, manuring, the use of biopesticides, companion cropping, and mixed cropping with the goal of enhancing food security and increasing household incomes. These practices are expected to improve soil health, boost crop yields, and strengthen farmers' resilience to HWC related challenges. Though actual results will only be measured at the end of the project	TZ: Continue support and awareness of applying agroecology principles and crop diversification Support market linkage for produces Conduct household survey/assessment to measure the status MZ: put more focus on assist the facilitator with means to establish farm field schools in their village to disseminate/replicate agroecological model continue to operationalize the demo plot in Segundo Congresso village, update the training to the facilitators, and hire gardener. Integrate, in the agroecology activities, the interim that is in the process to be hired by Biofund to support this project and make sure that he will be focussed on supporting the replication model process. Secure the HH survey to access
Outcome indicator 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). <u>Baseline</u>: Updated baseline established in Y1: Elephant tolerance - 14.57%, Lion tolerance -7.91%.	To be reported Y3, though there have been zero retaliatory killings during this period that may account for increased tolerance	TZ: Continue support to local RRT led awareness campaigns and response to incidents Support livelihood interventions (agroecology principles) Promote non-lethal deterrents at farms Promote gender driven dialogues during awareness campaigns with local RRT and other stakeholders

		MZ; put effort on awareness campaigns provide RRT with HWC kits and update training
Outcome indicator 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 bearer's 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%. Mozambique C2C baselines to be established in Y2, Q1 with targets updated accordingly.	To be reported Y3	TZ: Conduct HH survey/assessment MZ: Conduct the C2C assessment
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 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 system approaches in June 2022.	667 people involved in the rolling out of C2C In Tanzania, Participatory C2C assessments were undertaken in 5 out of 6 hotspot villages - 20 'service providers' (8 female, 12 male) and 297 community members (115 female, 182 male) were consulted. In Mozambique a C2C approach assessment was conducted in 5 villages in Sanga - through	TZ: With support from other projects and stakeholders, plans are to conduct an awareness workshop with other stakeholders in the landscape with interest on HWC management to introduce C2C approach and seek collaborations

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.	consultations of 300 community members, 50 to service providers and one to the project manager Evidence provided in section 3 and annex 8	MZ: Continues engagement and training the stakeholder on the C2C guide
Output indicator 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] <u>Baseline:</u> No local level HWC action plans.	In Tanzania the codesign of strategy and development for 6 HWC action plans for all of the hotspot villages undertaken in June 2024 - 591 people engaged. Political instability delayed action plan development in Mozambique - this will be done in early year 3. Evidence provided in section 3 and Annexes 9 & 10	Moz - development of at least 3 local level HWC action plans in target villages Put particular focus on mentoring COGECO and the Community based Natural resource Management Committees to implement their Action Plans and assist other stakeholders that wants to support TZ: Continue implementation of proposed strategies during co design Seek collaborations from new stakeholders on implementation of the strategies using the C2C approach.
Output indicator 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] <u>Baseline:</u> No Ruvuma Conflict to Coexistence reports.	Although not due until year 3 - lessons learnt from the C2C approach from context screening, stakeholder analysis and C2C assessment and codesign have already been documented and shared. Lessons learned from project shared with WWF Uganda, WWF-US and Pathways Conference.	TZ: Continue sharing C2C lessons across the network and supporting interested parties/stakeholders in adopting C2C for HWC management MZ Continue to share the C2C lesson learning
Output indicator 1.4 By Y3, resources / budgets within Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga have increased for HWC management. <u>Baseline:</u> Mozambique - COGECO / Lipilichi, and Sanga district providing basic resourcing for the HWC management.	Tanzania approval pending for IUCN SADC TFCA Financing Facility project (total award value EUR 800,000) will be carried out in key locations within the Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area (in which the Darwin project locations fall) and the	TZ: Continue support of HWC management through already secured funding from KfW and IUCN SADC TFCA, focusing of community led interventions to boost livelihoods Continue fundraising for new funding calls/opportunities (e.g. Darwin extra)

Tanzania: 2021: TAWA/TANAPA established Rapid Response Teams and constructed 1 Problem Animal Control centre in Tunduru	C2C approach is included as co-finance in this proposal. C2C approach is also embedded in the new phase of German government (KfW) funding being allocated to the Selous ecosystem and expected to go live in the second half of 2025. Mozambique Chipanje Chetu Community Governance Programme (USD 3 million) awarded to Helvetas, one of the organisations involved in the Chipanje Chetu joint planning meeting in Sanga.	MZ: focus on resource mobilization from local stakeholders COGECO, MozNort, government and external stakeholders to support with the implementation of C2C strategy and action plan designed
Output indicator 1.5 By Y3 Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga district officials have endorsed the C2C approach as part of future HWC management strategy. <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: No official endorsement of C2C approach. Mozambique: Informal endorsement of Safe Systems approach by district officials.	There is a good recognition of the C2C approach at district levels however no formal endorsement has happened yet.	TZ: Keep on raising awareness about the approach and communicating it at national events where possible 9eg Elephants/rhino days, Environmental Days etc) MZ: Continue to work with existing stakeholders to secure the commitment already agreed that the C2C is the approach of choice to manage HWC in Chipange Chetu
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). <u>Baseline:</u> 55% response rate to reported incidents in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts (2021) for 20 VGS already trained. Sanga baseline to be set in Y1.	Total HH - 1167 The current incidence response rate is 68%, Tanzania - reaching 987 hh, even if the whole population benefits indirectly from HWC RRT Moz - At least 80 HH supported by HWC interventions in 4 villages, 73 from response from HWC RRT and 7 from beehive fence 6 local Rapid Response Teams (RRT) were established in year 1 the six hotspot villages. Refresher training was provided to these 6 local response teams of 36 VGS in year 2. 14 Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) rangers from the	TZ: Strengthen refresher training to available local RRT Depending on availability of funds from other project recruit new local RRT to near bay villages as a replication mode MZ: In order to increase the number of people supported particular focus will be put on mentoring COGECO and the Community based Natural resource Management Committees to implement

	main Rapid Response Units (RRU) have also been supported with allowances to continue monitoring and responding to HWC incidents during year 2. Evidence provided in section 3 and Annexes 23 & 24	their Action Plans and assist other stakeholders that wants to support
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. <u>Baseline</u>: Tanzania: 596 people engaged in 2021 in Tunduru and Namtumbo. Mozambique: 0 HWC awareness initiatives in Sanga.	Tanzania- 2,734 people directly involved, through community assembly (754 of which 216 women), teachers (18) and students (1980). Actual awareness will be assessed on Y3 during the annual survey Additional beyond the project scope - 10,000 students in 30 schools in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts. Mozambique - Not yet done due to post election suspension of field activities followed by the rainy season and school holidays. Evidence provided in section 3 and Annex 15	TZ: Continue support and awareness raising to school clubs on HWC management in collaboration with other projects and partners MZ: Assure increasing participation of women in the village meeting that will design the action plan. It will increase awareness at the same time will capture their opinion and responsibility role in the plan. Focus on communication and awareness rising campaign
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] <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.	Total: 45 farms with deterrents with reduced and in some cases eliminated crop raiding by elephants In Tanzania, a total of 43 farms were installed with chilli fences, covering 148 acres. 32 in Y1 and 11 in Y2. 1 beehive and chilli fence (with 24 beehives) was installed at the agroecology plot in Mandela village, benefiting 12 community group members directly and the whole village community indirectly. Mozambique - 2 beehive fences constructed - one around the agroecology plot in Secondo Congresso and the second around a farm in Matedje. 7 families benefited. Only one elephant crop raid recorded in the beehive fence in Matchedje village, and no elephant crop raided in Segundo Congresso. Evidence provided in section 3 and Annexes 16 & 17	TZ: Continue promoting non-lethal deterrents (chilly fence) and livelihood options to general communities using example from agroecology farms and local RRT works MZ: focus in maintenance of the beehive fence and add value with the extraction of honey and assist other organizations that wants to expand this experience by construct
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 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). <u>Baseline:</u> 2 demo plots in Tunduru, 0 in Namtumbo and 0 in Mozambique.	4 agroecological demonstration plots (3 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique) have now been established. 1 demo plot was established in Secondo-Congresso in Mozambique in year 2. 3 Agroecological Demonstration plots have now been established at Tunduru and Namtumbo in Tanzania.	TZ: technical backstopping and maintaining farms/demo plots for wider community awareness MZ: maintenance of the agroecological demo plot, secure update trainings, hire gardener, integrate Biofund Interim
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] <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: 20 facilitators trained in Tunduru (SWISSAID) by 2022. Mozambique: 0 facilitators trained.	Total - 58 facilitators Tanzania - 40 facilitators (8 women) have received training and already started to train other community members. Mozambique - 18 facilitators (5 women) from 4 villages were trained.	TZ: Continue working with the 40 facilitators to raise awareness at community level on agroecology practices and encouraging wider community adoption of such practices MZ: ensure the reach and motivation of a number of facilitators, from 18 to 20, taking into account the challenges related to dropout and others. Balance the number of facilitators to incorporate more women Secure update trainings
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] <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: 20 people trained in Tunduru (2022). Mozambique: 0 people trained	Total 860 people engaged (>424 women) 860 people have received training on agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods so far through facilitators and demonstration plots. Tanzania - 815 in Tanzania (401 men and 414 women) Mozambique - 45 (32 men, 13 women) received training done by facilitators. In the demo plot 18 facilitators (5 women) also receive training on agroecology. The ratio of women participation is increasing and will be reflected in the next training. Currently there are 25 women in the group of facilitators which represents an increase of 12 women.	TZ: Continue technical backstopping to agroecology farms using facilitators, raise awareness at village assembly meetings Promote application on non-lethal deterrents and promote block farming Moz: put more focus on assist the facilitator with means to establish farm field schools in their village to disseminate/replicate agroecological model Integrate, in the agroecology activities, the interim that is in the process to be hire by Biofund to support this project and make sure that he will be focussed

		on supporting the replication model process.
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.	No change from end of Y1 Market committees have been established and 120 potential members identified in Tanzania where 49 were Men and 71 women. Marketing opportunities are limited to local villages for now however due to insufficient amounts of produce for wider markets.	TZ: Strengthen the local markets available and linkage to district and regional markets depending on the amount of produce
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).	Already achieved in Y1 Tanzania: 2 district level HWC monitoring framework established and incident report book (1 for Namtumbo district and 1 for Tunduru district). Mozambique - Information being collected and shared at Sanga district level	TZ: Continue awareness on reporting frameworks and incidents books reporting to community through local RRT, TAWA/TANAPA/District rangers MZ: promote meeting among the main stakeholders to share and discuss HWC data
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.	Already achieved in Y1 Tanzania - 36 VGS were trained on HWC incident reporting and data collection using the Miombo app and adding this to incident report books in Tanzania. Mozambique - 13 people from communities, Servico Distrital de Actividades Economicas (SDAE) and the provincial government were trained in year 1.	TZ: Mobile phone recording training of HWC incidents MZ: for Mozambique this indicator needs to be updated to conform with the new reality agreed in the ground among the main stakeholders that have intervention on HWC
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:	Tanzania - Community members are now supported through the local RRT to gather HWC information and respond to HWC incidents using the reporting framework and incident reporting books. Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) maintains a hotline for reporting at zonal/district level.	TZ: Conduct training to local RRT and Village Executive officer in project villages on mobile phone tools to store and send to dashboard all the HWC incidents recorded at village level at the incidents report books

No HWC community reporting systems in place.	Mozambique - the training was done in year 1 and this was discussed with 3 main stakeholders - Linked to the training that WWF Mozambique provided on collecting data. A system on how this should be collected has been completed.	MZ - Work will take place during year 3 on coordinating a data collection system and establishing district level HWC frameworks For Mozambique this indicator needs to be updated to conform with the new reality agreed in the ground among the main stakeholders that have intervention on HWC. effort should be made to ensure that data collected by Yambone is shared periodically and contains important information to inform decisions under the scope of the action plans.

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: 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. 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	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. 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,	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 monitoring and reporting capacity but will decrease towards Y3.

	reduced HWC impact (disaggregated by gender, age). [DI-D16] Baseline: Updated Y1 baseline: Tanzania 64.5% experiencing hunger. Mozambique 70.2% experiencing hunger.	agricultural production, economic assets, HWC impacts, etc.	
	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). Baseline: Updated baseline established in Y1: Elephant tolerance - 14.57%, Lion tolerance -7.91%.	0.4 Baseline (Y1) and endline (Y3) household surveys including questions on people's perceptions of HWC, 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):*	0.5. C2C Assessment reports produced for Namtumbo, Tunduru and Sanga districts (Y1/Y2 and Y3).	

	Service providers / duty bearer's 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%. 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 community representatives in Y2. [DI-B05] Baseline: No local level HWC action plans. 1.3 HWC Conflict to Coexistence Approach transboundary report for	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 records, attendance lists disaggregated by gender).	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.

	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. Mozambique: Informal endorsement of Safe Systems approach by district officials.	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	

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. 2.3. 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	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. 2.3. WWF project monitoring reports and photos with details of construction, community participation and effectiveness.	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.

	villages in Tunduru (2022) with 80% reporting no losses from elephant crop-raiding. Mozambique: 0 HWC deterrents installed.		

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: 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	3.1 Project monitoring reports and photos. 3.2 Project reports and training course attendance certificates. 3.3 Project reporting, facilitator training records.	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.

	opportunities for two key products (e.g. chilli, sunflower) by Y3. Baseline: 0 people engaged in target areas.	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). 4.2 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.	4.1 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.

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.

13. 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, scheme, 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.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
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
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	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.	