

Applicant: **Coeck, Maureen**
Organisation: **TNC**
Funding Sought: **£4,659,153.00**

DIR28EX\1046

Partnering for a biodiverse, prosperous and resilient Tarangire Ecosystem landscape

TNC and partners aim to save one of the largest wildlife migrations by keeping habitat and movement corridors open, and improving the lives of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities that rely on these lands. We will:

- (1) improve habitat by removing damaging invasive species, revegetation of native plants, and improving use of and planning;
- (2) create sustainable revenue flows for conservation and communities; and
- (3) improve the capacity of communities and government to carry out conservation after the project ends.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Partnering for a biodiverse, prosperous and resilient Tarangire Ecosystem landscape

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Shrublands & shrubby woodlands

Biome 2

Savannas and grasslands

Biome 3*No Response***Conservation Action 1**

Land/water management (area, invasive control, restoration)

Conservation Action 2

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Invasive & other problematic species, genes & diseases

Threat 3

Climate change & severe weather

Q5. Summary

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

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

TNC and partners aim to save one of the largest wildlife migrations by keeping habitat and movement corridors open, and improving the lives of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities that rely on these lands. We will:

- (1) improve habitat by removing damaging invasive species, revegetation of native plants, and improving use of and planning;
- (2) create sustainable revenue flows for conservation and communities; and
- (3) improve the capacity of communities and government to carry out conservation after the project ends.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary**Q6. Project Country(ies)**

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working with?

Country Tanzania**1****Country** *No Response***2**

Country No Response

3

Country No Response

4

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2022

End date:

31 March 2026

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

4 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£1,408,190.00	£1,202,469.00	£1,062,386.00	£986,108.00	£0.00	£ 4,659,153.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

TNC has private funds raised from Foundations and individuals which support our work in northern Tanzania. These funds will be used as matching funds as they are supporting activities directly aligned with and/or supporting activities proposed in this project. Istituto Oikos will also provide match from funds secured to support activities directly aligned with planned activities under this project. Match is expected to be at least 10% of the total project funds.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

n/a

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the evidence of the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these

problems?

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

Northern Tanzania's 3.5-million-hectare Tarangire ecosystem boasts the third-largest terrestrial mammal migration in East Africa. Like the Serengeti migration, wildebeest, zebra, and other wildlife in Tarangire move seasonally to find food and water. However, unlike the Serengeti where nearly all the wildlife's dispersal range falls within government protected areas, in Tarangire 80% of the lands that wildlife need fall outside of the national park and are shared with local communities. The landscape is home to over 500,000 people spread across more than 150 villages and nine administrative districts that depend largely on pastoralist livelihoods. This culturally, economically, and ecologically vibrant landscape is increasingly threatened by activities that fragment and degrade the open rangelands which livestock and wildlife depend on. Today, the historical balance and co-existence between wildlife and pastoralists is shifting as population growth, changing social values and structures, and climate change impacts degrade rangelands and increase pressures through resource scarcity and conflict.

The landscape's human population has increased by 35% from 2002 to 2012 and is forecast to double in the next 24 years. In the context of a doubling human population, the Tarangire ecosystem is too dry to consistently produce quality crops, a current reality that will worsen with climate change. Climate models project that per capita water availability for Tanzania may decline by 76% by 2080. Yet outside investors are offering cash to lease traditional grazing lands for row-crop agriculture. Between 2000 and 2014 there was a 46% increase in area under row-crop agriculture across the Simanjiro plains, one of the most important wildlife dispersal areas of the Tarangire ecosystem.

Rapid land use change results in habitat fragmentation which undermines this landscape's ability to produce integrated grazing lands for pastoralists and seasonal habitat for wildlife. The depletion of wildlife populations is also driven by weak local incentives to protect wildlife from illegal use and habitat degradation. Despite the shift towards community-led conservation, community revenues related to conservation and wildlife tourism remain limited by barriers both at the policy and governance level and in current market relations and value chains. Existing government policy mandates that all tourism investors in community areas pay their fees directly to central government, but government is extremely slow to return to communities their revenue share. Furthermore, there is historically insecure tenure rights especially for pastoral communities, which is a disincentive for them to participate in better landscape management. Community governance capacity is still low and, in many areas, lacking. This causes significant challenges in sustainable nature-based enterprises management for and by communities.

Though community-based conservation, sustainable grazing, and tourism initiatives have made progress in the landscape, the COVID-19 pandemic has threatened these gains, particularly through the large-scale loss of tourism revenue as well as other economic impacts that compel short-term biodiversity-depleting activities like poaching and habitat-clearing for agriculture. To advance the progress on prosperity and biodiversity, efforts must support diversification of conservation-based revenues and benefits to limit the impact of the pandemic and other human pressures on the landscape.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

This proposal will build upon and support the government to successfully implement and meet their obligations under existing national policies. The consortium hopes to strengthen not only their implementation, but their understanding and providing lessons learned on how they can be improved. In addition, Tanzania is signatory to a number of global policies which this program will support Tanzania in reaching its targets. Those most important for Tanzania which this project would support are listed below:

NBSAP. The following strategic approaches outlined in the Tanzania NBSAP are clearly supported by this proposal:
STRATEGIC GOAL A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. This is being addressed by creating community and government structures focused on sustainable management of natural resources and benefitting from that management.

STRATEGIC GOAL B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. As noted above, reducing pressure on resources by providing alternative livelihood options, improving existing rangeland so cows and wildlife are more productive, and creating mechanisms to sustainably manage natural resources all contribute to pressure reduction and better use of the resources.

STRATEGIC GOAL D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services. Output 2 focuses on community benefits and increasing them as well as empowering communities to transparently manage them.

STRATEGIC GOAL E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. Output 1 and 2 establish a large component of rangeland planning and creating inclusive mechanisms for that planning.

CITES. The work outlined in this proposal will support improved management and restored and improved rangeland quality. This will allow for improved management of endangered species in this area, notably the African Elephant.

NDC. Tanzania has two areas it has identified as being its contributors to its NDC – Climate mitigation and adaptation. Given the areas identified under climate mitigation, this project will not support any of its key identified areas. However, under adaptation, there are many areas that this program will support. Most notable those around livestock, forestry, land use, and capacity building.

SDGs. There are many obvious points of intersection where this proposal will support Tanzania implementation around the sustainable development goals. Key among those are 13 – climate action; 15 – life on land; and 16 – peace justice and strong institutions.

Section 6 - Scaling up Approaches

Q13. Scaling up approaches

Q13a. Darwin Initiative Extra projects should seek to scale up proven approaches used across the Darwin Initiative and other international biodiversity funders. Please provide details on how your proposed project will do this.

By targeting communities where both the need and opportunity is high for transforming rangelands management to an integrated system with built-in revenue and benefits sharing, the project will achieve more efficient and effective uptake of the tools and interventions deployed with communities.

UCRT, a partner in this consortium, has developed a proven a model of empowering masaa pastoralists with strong tenure rights, management capacity and improved resource management called CCROs. Using Darwin financing, the consortium will scale this to many new communities, building on the foundation of the CCROs and WMAs and adding in long-term sustainable financing for these landscapes.

Particular sustainable financing mechanisms developed for this project will hinge on previously work implemented by partnerships through Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative (NTRI) and with TNC's global efforts. For example, TNC and local partners northern Kenya developed the world's first soil carbon project for improved rangeland management was registered under the VCS voluntary carbons standard. This currently project will use the same approach with appropriate contextual and situation modifications to reflect conditions in Tanzania, including validation of underlying science, and community consultation and engagement processes.

Q13b. We expect Darwin Initiative Extra projects to be additional and complementary to other activities and funding in the same area or region. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

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

TNC and NTRI – The project will build on existing NTRI work on holistic grazing management, invasive plant species control, and the feasibility assessment for the establishment of a sustainable financing model which will support activities being proposed for Darwin, Outputs 1 and 2. NTRI works with grazing coordinators who are community volunteers and are responsible for convening and training morans (young men in the community) about good grazing practices.

Ujamaa Conservation Resource Team (UCRT) – UCRT is doing land use planning, developing community-led conservation through the use of Community Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), a formal land designation which gives tenure and use rights to land and the resources on that land to the communities), and strengthening community governance. CCROs will be complimentary to the proposed work in Outputs 1, 2 and 3.

Tanzania People and Wildlife (TPW) – They are doing rangeland management, capacity building and institutional strengthening which compliments Output 1 and 3 in this award for capacity building.

Oikos – The project will complement and support their current Darwin grant targeting landscape restoration which will emphasize inclusion and leadership of women. This directly contributes to outputs 2 and 3 is complementary to Output 1.

Section 7 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the main activities and where will these take place?
- How will you manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

This project is built on lessons learned from NTRI efforts in northern Tanzania and other relevant experiences. The core challenge for northern Tanzania's economic and biodiversity conservation success is to enable economic development and social change while safeguarding the natural assets that people and wildlife depend on. Through TNC's global scientific network, local experience and the engagement of traditional knowledge and leadership, the project will merge lessons on conservation, community empowerment, enterprise development and livelihoods, using a community and science-led approach.

The consortium expects to implement the project in Monduli and Simanjiro districts with 49 villages and one WMA, which will positively impact 120,000 inhabitants. The work will include the following interrelated outputs:

1. Enabling conditions created within community, District, and Regional government for biodiversity.

Community, District and Regional governments are the foundation of good governance of natural resources. The project will enable community members and government authorities to understand and participate in governance decision-making. Training will be conducted so that community members understand their rights and responsibilities and hold elected leaders accountable, and to encourage transparency on shared land use and revenue sharing. In pastoralist communities, women and youth are often left out of the decision-making process, hence the importance of giving attention to these groups and empowering them to participate and influence local governance.

The project will help build up independent community institutions in each participating village and support it with a skilled team to provide supervision and management of biodiversity conservation activities and benefit sharing. In addition, the project will support the grazing committees and establish linkages with other human activities.

2. Community livelihood support programmes

The target area has huge opportunities for developing enterprises that take advantage of improved protection and management of rangelands through WMAs and CCROs. We will support further development of conservation enterprises, such as livestock fattening, beekeeping, and leather production. Furthermore, the project will develop a soil carbon project. To understand the livelihoods that are viable in the landscape, we will undertake a sustainable livelihoods diagnosis. This is an in-house tool TNC has developed to help community programs develop viable livelihoods that address environmental sustainability and increase livelihood benefits. We will also use an innovative training tool aimed at developing skills that allow women and youth to better deal with the marketplace environment, building on current market linkages and products. This will be linked to existing micro-enterprises facilitated by TPW of women and youth that have invested in bee hives and the production and sale of honey, and improved processing, packing, branding and marketing. Additional business opportunities with low environmental impact will be created by replicating the ongoing establishment of micro-

enterprises for drying meat and curing leather.

A potentially huge source of revenue is soil carbon. Improvements to soil carbon are completely reliant on rangeland improvement and management, being done in Output 3. Building on TNC success in other countries, we will develop a soil carbon project. The consortium will undertake a landscape assessment of current and future potential soil carbon stocks, by combining field measurements of biomass and soil quality indicators, modelling soil organic carbon impacts of different grazing regimes using SNAP model, and scaling model results spatially through remote sensing and spatial data. Payments will be made directly to the communities for carbon. This model has already been employed by TNC and partners with its above ground carbon project in northern Tanzania which is currently making carbon sales and direct payments to communities.

3. Rangeland management and improvement

To secure long-term viability of northern Tanzania's wildlife, natural resources, and pastoralist economy, this project will protect connectivity across rangelands. Connectivity will be enhanced and aligned with community livelihood interests through the upscaling of CCROs to cover key community grazing areas for livestock, thereby preventing agricultural fragmentation. This will be complimented by developing compatible land use plans, grazing bylaws across village boundaries while also improving community rights and tenure over those rangelands. CCROs protecting key communal grazing areas, land use plans, and voluntary easement agreements targeting key dispersal areas will form a mosaic of community-protected rangelands and key habitats across the project area, providing connectivity between state protected areas as well. And finally, habitat improvement will be undertaken in areas in CCROs. Revegetation of indigenous grass and tree species will be conducted in severely eroded and degraded lands, and invasive species (*Dichrostachys cinerea* and others) removal will be done to improve quality of existing rangelands.

Project management and structure

TNC has significant experience managing partnerships in Africa. The consortium will implement an adaptive management framework that is informed by monitoring data, partner and community meetings and quarterly feedback from Darwin. Project Coordination: One to two key staff from each partner will attend quarterly face to face meetings with all project partners. TNC will use these meetings to review monitoring results and critically peer review the strategies, in an open and transparent and unifying way. They will streamline communications and support the Programme Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be composed of consortium partners with TNC as lead. Three full-time (Project Advisor, Project Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) will be responsible for overall and financial management and administration. The Project Advisor will be the main liaison with Darwin, and will ensure compliance with the terms of the grant. TNC PMU staff will be joined by leads from the project partners in regular meetings.

Steering Committee – composed of PMU and stakeholders including the District and Regional Commissioners and local representatives, the committee would meet biannually and advise on high level project issues as well as ensure the project harmonizes with government actions in the area.

Communications: The communications plan will use culturally appropriate tools and style, and will be aligned with the audience and their needs. In addition to the technical reporting requirement, we envision a series of community meetings to ensure the communication and collaboration improves. Finally, it is critical that the project share data, results, successes and challenges with key stakeholders like District/Regional Governments and partner NGOs.

Q15. Capability and Capacity

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

The proposed actions in this project will strengthen coordination between communities, village government, and district government to increase transparency and equitable benefits from biodiversity conservation and natural resource management as well as enable dialogue on key policy and governance issues that constrain community management and benefit opportunities. The project will open dialogue channels between communities and government around practical and specific challenges for improve rangeland management and rangeland management committees, serving as an open-ended platform to address and improve local and national policy and legal frameworks for community led improved rangeland management. The project will conduct at least 10 workshops and consultations will be held between local and national government to rise and address concerns and challenges around existing policy and legal frameworks. A key objective and focus of output 1 in particular is to build capacity and capability in local communities and local government to implement improve rangeland management, understand their roles and responsibilities within the community governance structures, and be fully capable and transparent in their management of benefits derived from eco-enterprise activities being developed through the project. activities. Communities will codevelop with the project science and management plans for natural resources within community lands, strengthen community governance structures to implement NRM and increase community engagement and incentives for improved NRM. By the end of this

project, local communities will have independent governance and management structures in place underpinned by science with all capabilities required for a sustainable biodiversity conservation project in communal grazing areas. The project will:

1. Enhance governance capacity to local community institution management staff, grazing committees, and grazing coordinators. The capacity of local government officials and relevant stakeholders will also be strengthened to bring about common understanding of biodiversity conservation at the community level.
2. Strengthen rangeland management capacity to at least three districts, with 49 grazing committees of 15 members each, and 240 grazing coordinators (3 grazing coordinators per village)
3. Strengthen rangeland monitoring capacity to 240 grazing coordinators (3 grazing coordinators per village)
4. Strengthen capacity of community groups in financial management and sustainability of biodiversity conservation
5. Strengthen government and local communities in their capacity in area of gender integration in biodiversity conservation.

The project will use existing structures and capacity building techniques developed by partners. These include, but are not limited to in-community capacity building by extension officers and other staff of the project, joint workshops with other communities and government, and exchanges and visits with other sites where similar activities are being done, and theme-based trainings by specific trainers in communities.

Q16. Gender equality

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

The consortium has extensive experience ensuring that gender equity is mainstreamed into the context of conservation work. For example, TNC has integrated gender into our core conservation guidance (called Conservation by Design 2.0). Scientific research recognizes the sustainable development goal of gender equality as a key component necessary for success. The data is clear that poverty reduction, economic development and successful environmental action depend on lifting the status of women and girls. TNC's full-time gender advisor in Africa will provide 10% of their time as technical support, advice, and capacity development to project staff. The advisor will ensure there is a gender analysis during project design and a gender action plan during project implementation. Additionally, Oikos has women empowerment as a key strategic objective across all its initiatives will provide their gender specialist for the project.

The consortium will incorporate the local gender dynamics into the project, such as women's distinct use and knowledge of natural resources. The project inception will include an integrated gender component so that gender is factored into all activity, safeguard, and M&E plans. Experience has shown that projects must address gender and gender inequities directly, and we will aim for "gender transformative" outcomes like targeting and addressing barriers to women's participation in resource use decision-making and enterprise activities; identifying and seeking reduction to gender-specific risks associated with the project; and seeking opportunities for women to gain tailored mentorship and training in conservation leadership. TNC has found that when women have a voice in NRM, it results in more sustainable NRM. But giving women a voice is not always easy, particularly in male-dominated pastoralist communities. Therefore, TNC recognizes the real need to educate local men about the benefits of giving women a greater voice in NRM. This education will build awareness and understanding of the value of gender balanced approaches to NRM and governance as a critical component of community capacity building and training efforts. TNC has also found that educating men is not enough, and that we must find ways to raise the voice of women. One way is to encourage NRM committees to set aside 30% of positions for women, which ensures a critical mass of women on the NRM committee which has been shown to be necessary for women's voices to be heard. In addition, TNC then provides training to NRM committee members (male and female) on governance and management to continue to reinforce the message about the importance of women in the management of natural resources. For more general activities and trainings, all project-sponsored trainings will include at least 30% female participants and all the people data collected by the project will be gender disaggregated. Additionally, the invasive plant removal and vegetation restoration activities will include teams of women to implement the work. These women will receive tailored trainings and be equipped with tools to conduct the work. The consortium will work with local leaders to ensure women receive the support and recognition from their communities to effectively lead these efforts.

Q17. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

There has already been substantial effort and work done with many of the communities in the proposed area of intervention by TNC and its partners over the past 10 years, but last 5 in particular. The consortium will build on these efforts and continue to build awareness through trainings, workshops, and meetings where community representatives will have opportunities to develop, plan and implement sustainable community conservation practices. Innovative approaches that have been used by TNC and its partners in western Tanzania and have proven to be very successful will be employed here as appropriate, such as theatre groups and local radio broadcasts. As well, more traditional approaches such as powerpoint projectors, large format posters and other visual aids will be integrated into the workshops and meetings. Already, a system is established for some of the community representatives which use local community members to collect data on tablets which feeds into an online database. The database is still being developed to eventually allow community access to information that they can use for sustaining their livelihoods. At present, this data is manually being shared to communities through workshops.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change (the Outcome) and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

The project will achieve landscape-scale on-the-ground and institutional/organizational changes that have immediate benefits and will continue to be fruitful decades into the future. Project-term on-the-ground improvements to soil, vegetation, grazing practices and wildlife movements will be achieved in at least 700,000 ha of communal and WMA lands. Change for biodiversity: removal of invasives, restoration of soil and vegetation, improved grazing practices, and strengthened awareness and practices around wildlife will create expected increases in wildlife populations, particularly elephants which are an indicator species. We also expect to see improved connectivity in the landscape with decreases in habitat fragmentation, degradation and destruction, which will result in ecosystems and communities better prepared for droughts and weather extremes, i.e. increased resiliency. Improved rangelands management will result in expected increases in livestock and wildlife access to pasture which in return will provide an enhanced pastoral livelihood. The wildlife resource will provide grounds for an establishment of a soul carbon revenue generation that shall see communities gaining direct nature-based revenue for improving their livelihoods. Change for people: At least 120,000 people including 30,000 youth and 40,000 women will benefit from this work (female youth are double-counted in the youth and women targets). At least 1/3 of these groups live at or below the poverty line and are the most vulnerable to rangelands degradation. These people will have better knowledge, capacities, and access to information and tools to improve their use of the rangelands, as well as opportunities to benefit from more healthy and abundant wildlife populations. Youth will have a reduced trek during livestock grazing, allowing more time for schooling and other livelihood practices. Women will have access to improved pasture lands where they can graze their small domestic stocks such as goats, sheep and chicken, which form a critical source of food and finance for households. Women will have more of a voice in decision-making and will be directly included and appreciated for their rangeland management activities and will receive training and encouragement on biodiversity-friendly entrepreneurship activities.

To ensure scaling and sustainability of this project, output 1 will develop the strong community institutions to enforce tools for biodiversity conservation and sustainability. These institutions will provide a critical foundation for the sustainability of conservation and livelihood practices. It will ensure long term implementation of science-proven conservation and livelihood practices in the community areas. The communal and district-regional engagement on governance and M&E of rangelands management and tenure will provide roots for these achievements to continue to grow after the project concludes. Long-term revenue streams and sustainable financing mechanisms developed during the project (e.g., depending on how the potential carbon activities proceed, a successful community carbon fund could generate millions of GBP in revenue for communities in decades to come) will continue to resource these efforts. For example, grazing coordinators, Resource Assessors, and CCRO leaders will be able to use conservation-based revenues to strengthen their foundations and expand sound rangeland management for biodiversity and prosperity. Improved conservation financing mechanisms, livelihoods, and incomes will also go towards critical community development and basic services that are currently lacking. Pending the Covid-19 pandemic's resolution, the communities' governance and management of the

landscape will improve the environment for the rebound of the wildlife tourism sector.

Q19. Pathway to change

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

This should directly relate to your overall project's Theory of Change which must be uploaded alongside your logframe at Q24. See the separate [Theory of Change Guidance](#) and [Section 2.3.2 of the Darwin Initiative Extra Supplementary Guidance](#) for further information on your Theory of Change.

The project's theory of change to protect key wildlife habitats and dispersal areas and improve people's lives is:
IF we undertake rangeland management actions that are targeted, robust and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs; and IF we develop sustainable and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods; and IF we create the enabling conditions for landscape-scale biodiversity conservation;
THEN: key wildlife populations will be stable or increasing in the targeted areas. Important grazing and migratory routes that connect major ecosystems in the northern rangelands will be more secure, with at least 49 villages (120,000 people) participating in and financially and socially benefitting from the improved management of their communal grazing land, and a minimum of 700,000 hectares of key habitat designated as integrated grazing land for livestock and wildlife; and rangeland conditions will be stabilized or improved in those areas.

Q20. Exit Strategy

Please outline your expected exit strategy. How will the project be sustained or continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will new funding be required, or will the approach be mainstreamed into "business as usual" to continue to deliver the benefits? How will the required capability and capacity remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

The partners working in this consortium and in this landscape have been in the proposal area for many years – 10 to 15 - and have plans to be there once the Darwin project period ends. While this is not the long-term answer to the region's issues, it will ensure a seamless transition from the Darwin project period into the follow-on period. However, the partners all understand they are not the long-term answer, which is why this project will be working on putting in place and strengthening some long term, sustainable financing and revenue earning mechanisms as well as putting in place the institutions and policies needed for these communities to operate on their own.

The projects long term financing will be delivered through the conservation-based enterprises, small scale enterprises and carbon sales. This sustainable financing will be used to ensure the governance systems and community carbon fund established by the project continue to operate over at least the next 20 years. This revenue will be conservation performance-based and governed by communities. Conservation practices will lead to creation of substantial revenue that will help cover conservation costs by communities as well provide the direct revenue for community development. This setup will ensure long term ownership and implementation of sustainable livelihood activities by communities with support from Village, Ward, District and Regional governments.

Furthermore, the work of the consortium to change behaviours and management of the rangelands will improve rangeland health which has long term positive impacts on climate resilience and local economies. As communities see the positive impacts that these changes have on the rangeland, which translates into improvements for their health and economies, past evidence from Tanzania and other countries have shown that they internalize these changes and promote the changes themselves. Furthermore, by developing the capacity of local, district and regional governments, they will be better equipped to continue activities once the project ends. And to ensure there are funds once the project concludes for these actors, the project will build capacity and strengthen governance on natural resources in a way that will attract conservation-based revenue for the next 30 years (see section 28 of this proposal for the estimates on the additional revenue this program will generate for the local economy). This, in turn, then allows the trained local structures to take on more of the responsibility of the actions the project has taken, under the support and guidance of local government.

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



Section 8 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

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

Projects should also draft and submit their initial risk register, using the [Risk Register template](#), and upload below.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Contracts with government partners are not spent according to plan.	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	TNC has strict guidance for contracting with government entities, not disbursing funds all at once, but have each contract be performance based (reaching targets/deliverables). The consortium will also be developing the capacity of most these government offices, so we will be developing their capacity to better manage and implement contracts.	Rare
Safeguarding The consortium members have robust safeguarding policies. However, given the work is with pastoral communities, which are heavily male dominated, there will always be a risk of sexual misconduct.	Moderate	Unlikely	Minor	Working with communities and educating men is a big part of the project capacity building. Experience has shown that just developing the capacity of the women is not enough. Our team will be highly sensitized to potential sexual exploitation, and will bring it to the attention of management immediately.	Unlikely
Delivery Chain With three partners and multiple government and civil society stakeholders, the management process could be complex and slow to make decisions.	Moderate	Rare	Minor	We will use existing management structures and procedures that have worked well in the past. Communications using multiple tools already accepted, such as WhatsApp and Zoom, will expedite communications and decision-making.	Rare

<p>Risk 4</p> <p>The District office becomes unsupportive, lacking commitment to the project for supporting registration and approving CCROs and other community activities. Their approval is critical to ensure community activities are established and registered as legal operations. Without this, communities risk losing access to resources and revenue from their activities.</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	<p>Elections were recently held, and a stable government is in place. Given regional and national governments widespread support for current and proposed activities, the project will use its contacts at the higher levels to mitigate against any potential changes at the district level.</p>	Unlikely
<p>Risk 5</p> <p>Carbon Markets – certification. Project fails to meet carbon certification standards requirements</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>Globally, TNC has over 80 carbon projects in development across multiple geographies and social contexts, and has experienced internal review and oversight committees. There are Tanzanian examples of certified carbon projects that TNC has supported that will guide how project structures and governance fit within Tanzania’s policy and legal frameworks.</p>	Rare
<p>Risk 6</p> <p>Carbon Markets – project duration. Carbon impacts of the project are slower to be realised than anticipated and/ or changes in SOC are default to detecting and soil carbon modelling results are not able to be verified with field data (in the time frame of the project).</p>	Moderate	Possible	Major	<p>Project landscape is more similar to model development location than model validation locations. Shorter project timeframe impedes detecting changes with statistical certainty. TNC’s experienced teams are confident the underlying science will show over a 10-year period increases to soil carbon. Modelled soil carbon impacts are statistically, scientifically robust and defensible</p>	Unlikely

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.



Section 9 - Implementation Timetable

Q22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

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



Section 10 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

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

Darwin Initiative Extra Projects are required to commission an Independent Final Evaluation to report by the time that the project completes. The cost of this should be included in the project budget, and within the total project cost for M&E.

TNC will use mixed-methods performance evaluation measuring before and after changes for socioeconomic and ecological indicators in the project area. Qualitative interviews with local experts and focus group discussion with village leaders, women and youth will be used to identify key local issues and understand which quantitative socioeconomic indicators are likely to vary given the project inputs. This qualitative work will guide the updating of our existing quantitative baseline survey. A quantitative survey will be employed and repeated (at least every five years) to understand the impact of the project on community wellbeing and poverty. An initial survey at the beginning of the project will form a baseline to assess project impacts. Data will be collected and analysed in accordance with best practices.

The socioeconomic indicators will be based on the focal areas identified in each output. For each focal area there will be several indicators which will be decided in the start-up phase of the project. All socioeconomic indicators will be disaggregated by gender and age.

In addition to measuring impact, the project will track and report project implementation metrics to ensure project is collecting credible, actionable data to allow adaptive management of the project in an approach that is efficient to collate and useful in a broader context beyond this project specific circumstance.

We will also build on previous monitoring work so that comparisons can go back before the Darwin Initiative project period. The ecological baseline will use remote sensing MODIS imagery with 250m resolution to measure the land area under improved management before and after this project. Select matched control sites will be used during the baseline for the long-term ecological impact evaluation.

Project partners will track their progress against the milestones. TNC will organize workshops to review planned activities and see if they are still priorities or if they should be amended or deleted. Documenting learning among partner organizations during implementation will also be captured during these workshops. Six months before the project's close, endline socioeconomic and ecological assessments will be done to compare results and used for the project's independent final evaluation. The findings will be shared with Darwin and with project communities. As a cross-check, focus group discussions with village leaders, women and youth will be asked if the changes identified in the endline agree with their perceptions and their qualitative feedback will be included in the final quantitative performance evaluation report.

Final outputs for the M&E will include:

- Theory-based independent final evaluation by an organization with experience doing evaluations in Maa-speaking areas (socioeconomic evaluation)

- Remote sensing analysis of changes over time in rangeland conditions (ecological evaluation)
- Continued data collection by partners on wildlife numbers, trainings, and sustainable and resilient natural resource-based livelihoods.
- Monitoring results and evaluation of capability and capacity strengthening activities for target beneficiaries
- Measurement and analysis of progress on reduction of gender inequality
- Measurement and analysis of progress on stakeholders' awareness and understanding of the biodiversity-poverty linkages in the project area
- Measurement and analysis of the project's efforts to uphold safeguards

Independent Final Evaluation in GBP	██████████
Independent Final Evaluation (%)	██████████
Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	████████████████████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	██████████
Number of days planned for M&E	100

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q24. Logical Framework

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

- [Logframe Template](#)

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

Please upload your logframe and Theory of Change as a combined PDF document.



Impact:

A fully functional Tarangire landscape that sustains high biodiversity and people, where wildlife corridors and dispersal areas are protected, and poverty is reduced improved through community-led integrated rangeland management.

Outcome:

Improved rangelands management (IRM) that promotes biodiversity conservation and vibrant, resilient community livelihoods covering 700,000 hectares of critical communal grazing areas of Northern Tanzania.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Enabling conditions within communities and local government for biodiversity conservation created and tailored to the project landscape and adaptive to social and biodiversity needs of the project area.

Output 2:

Targeted support provided to improve livelihoods and household incomes that links back to sustainable management of natural resources.

Output 3:

Coordinated landscape-scale management actions that restore large scale ecosystem functions and create robust, productive rangelands.

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

N.B. – Most projects have 3-4 Outputs. It is advised to have fewer than 6 outputs.

No

Activities

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

- 1.1. Identify at least 49 local communities, 1 WMA and respective government authorities at Village, District and Regional levels that will be targeted for the project
 - 1.2. Develop project plan for implementation of community engagement and outreach design, including FPIC process and gender consideration.
 - 1.3. Implement science-based project management system for determining the best practices for IRM in the landscape.
 - 1.4. Design and undertake stakeholders' engagement and outreach processes including sensitizations, establishment of independent community institutions, workshops, trainings
 - 1.5. Establish at least 49 independent community institutions in each participating village and support it with skilled management team to supervise and manage
 - 1.6. Conduct at least 49 community and 1 WMA consultations using FPIC principles to discuss relevance and acceptance of a potential soil carbon activity
 - 1.7. Establish a "Herders on the Tree School" and conduct trainings of herders in IRM techniques and related grazing practices (links to Output 3).
 - 1.8. Hold annual meetings with all the grazing coordinators, herders together to create a community of practice.
 - 1.9. Support communities to develop long-term implementation plans and responsibilities for IRM plans
-
- 2.1 Scale up the livestock marketing and sales opportunity that adds value for local producers but ties access to market and service opportunities to local conservation and management measures
 - 2.2 Evaluate and put in place targeted actions for eco-tourism in Lake Natron area
 - 2.3 Develop and support small enterprises for women and youth that have basic business skills
 - 2.4 Evaluate, design and establish a soil carbon activity for communities practicing IRM
 - 2.4.1 Obtain VCS methodology VM0032
 - 2.4.2 Undertake monitoring activities
 - 2.4.3 Create carbon revenue management system
-
- 3.1 Undertake landscape analysis and review of existing grazing practices, tools, plans, policies, and frameworks, and identify critical conservation areas; use these to inform landscape framework plan.
 - 3.2 Implement improved grazing actions:

- 3.2.1 Hire, train and equip at least 49 Grazing Coordinators (GC)
- 3.2.2 Grazing management learning exchange trip to Kenya
- 3.3 Plan and implement landscape restoration actions, with a focus on recruitment of women participants:
- 3.4 Develop integrated landscape monitoring system and implement landscape monitoring plan.
- 3.5 Conduct field survey campaign.
- 3.6 Co-develop plan for post-project application and analysis of landscape-wide monitoring system with project partners, communities and stakeholders.

Section 12 - Budget and Funding

Q25. Budget

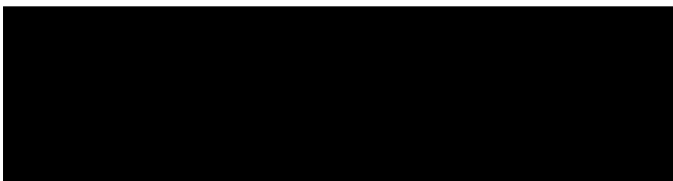
Please complete the Excel spreadsheet below, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Note that there are different templates available, please ensure that you use the [Darwin Extra budget template](#). Please refer to the Finance Guidance for more information.

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

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

Please upload your completed Darwin Extra Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.



Q26. Funding

Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This proposal builds on years of ongoing work in northern Tanzania. Examples include the following: IO and UCRT are implementing a Darwin funded project led by University of York focused on women-led rangeland restoration of 400 Ha of degraded pastures in 3 villages of the Tarangire ecosystem which will end in October 2023. If this proposal is accepted, the women-led approach will be expanded in 20 villages, allowing for a greater inclusion of women in conservation and increasing the restored area to 6000 Ha.

TNC with the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group—a coalition of seven conservation organizations made possible with funding from USAID—launched a pilot project to control the spread of *D. cinerea* (sickle bush) that was dominating about 75% of grazing land in Selela and Lemooti villages, and over 7,500 ha in Randilen WMA. After training and supporting the labor costs of community members, over 160 ha were cleared of sickle bush. TNC then trained community members on the use of a mobile app programmed with easy-to-understand indicator questions in Swahili or Maasai. The app enables the community representative to collect important geo-referenced indicators of invasive species regrowth. Through private funding TPW and TNC are conducting additional rangelands management work. Additional Darwin funding will allow us to scale the work and provide more areas with palatable pasture for wildlife and livestock. This will reduce grazing pressure, avoid potential grazing-related conflicts, and address the growing threat of invasive plant species.

UCRT's vast land use planning and CCROs establishment forms a critical foundation in abating resource-use conflicts at community lands. UCRT has current funding from numerous private and public sources. This work will also scale and firm

governance capacity in communities to ensure sustainability of conservation and benefits earning from nature-based enterprises.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

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

As noted in Q26a, this is building on existing work in the area, and will allow TNC and partners to take it to a larger scale. This work is already planned and described in Q26a. The work includes improved land use planning, CCROs establishment, expanding holistic grazing and rangeland management. The proposed project will scale and strengthen the already being implemented work to ensure long term sustainability and increase revenue to communities. Other than the partners identified in this consortium, there are no other partners carrying out similar work in the Tarangire ecosystem.

Q27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The proposed area of work is vast, and the consortium does not have an adequate fleet of vehicles to be able to address the additional work required. We proposed adding one new vehicle to the fleet per partner to be used solely for project purposes and one second-hand vehicle for Oikos of the value of ██████ GBP which will add to the vehicle which Oikos will make available for the project. At the end of the project these vehicles will then be donated to the local government wildlife research management unit, TAWIRI, to continue to use in the project area and support continued monitoring efforts for wildlife and rangeland condition and to another key institutional organisation.

Q28. Value for Money

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

This proposed project is leveraging and building on over ten years of work, relationships, and partnerships. There will not be a large need to come into a landscape and spend time and energy developing these relationships. With these relationships comes the trust that has been developed with local communities, which in other circumstances can take years to build. The same goes for the long and trusting relationships TNC and partners have with local and district government. We are seen as a partner and they come to us regularly to help with issues and support activities. Because TNC and its partners have been working in this landscape for years, it also has ongoing activities which this proposal can and does build on. It will effectively leverage money from a number of partners and TNC itself to provide additional impact. Finally, in this proposal, TNC proposes developing long-term, sustainable revenue that will support communities and the district authorities. We have developed a financial model based previous soil carbon work. This model uses conservative numbers so as to not overestimate the carbon, and reduces those numbers by 20% to include potential leakage and a risk buffer. This model estimates annual carbon offsets generated could be in the range of approximately 640 k- 1.4 M tCO₂e yr⁻¹." Using current carbon sales at ██████ per ton and revenues could start at a staggering US ██████ per year. The newly generated revenue, plus the development of the enabling conditions and good governance within local structures will provide additional insurance that these activities funded by Darwin will persist long after the Darwin funding is finished.

Section 13 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

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

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

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

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

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

The TNC code of conduct will be adopted by all partners working on the project as a precursor to all activities. Each organization will need to commit to following this. An annual training will be conducted with all staff regarding the code of conduct as well as ensuring there is a mechanism for anonymously reporting any violations.

Q30. Ethics

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

TNC has a dedicated Ethics and Compliance office, which provides a single point of leadership and guidance to implement the compliance program and to help prevent illegal, unethical, or improper conduct across the entire organization. In addition to, and in support of the Ethics program are TNCs values. The first three values speak volumes to the importance of ethical conduct at TNC. They are:

- Integrity Beyond Reproach
- Respect for People, Communities, and Cultures
- Commitment to Diversity

In conjunction with this, there are corresponding policies and procedures which we have attached to this application. Furthermore, each region has an ethics and compliance officer who works with the regional team members to help them not only implement the policies but live them. And lastly, TNC has a separate department that supports the engagement and work with all local and indigenous people. They have created an FPIC manual which all our teams use and follow. Similarly, to safeguarding noted above, all partners participating in the project will need to acknowledge understanding of these policies and agree to follow them. Annual trainings and compliance monitoring will be conducted.

Section 14 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications

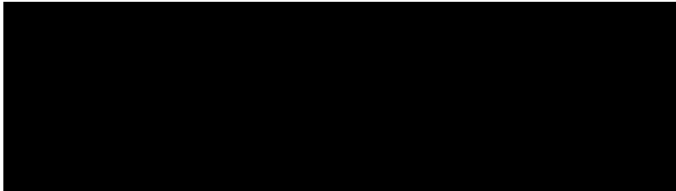
Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

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

Yes, advice attached

Please attach details of any advice you have received.



Section 15 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Alphonse Mallya	Project Leader	25	Checked
To be hired	TNC Project manager	100	Checked
To be hired	TNC Assistant project manager	100	Checked
Philipo Lukumay	TNC M&E Officer	70	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Aden Mpsa	TNC Senior grants specialist	40	Checked
Emanuel Tarangei	IO Community Development Officer	100	Checked
Plakizia Msaliwa	IO Junior Restoration Specialist	70	Checked

Neema Lekule	UCRT Field Officer	60	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

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

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



Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 16 - Project Partners

Q33. Project Partners

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

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

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) you should upload alongside Q21.

Lead partner name: The Nature Conservancy

Website address: <https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/africa/tanzania/>

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

TNC will be the lead for this proposed project; ensuring results are achieved in a timely and cost-effective manner and ensure compliance with Darwin reporting requirements. TNC is well placed to fulfil this role as it is among the largest environmental organizations worldwide and has extensive experience leading multiple subrecipient partners in the design and implementation of public awards of similar size to this project. It employs over 4,000 people, 700 of whom are scientists. It focuses on non-ideological, pragmatic solutions to complex conservation problems and puts great emphasis on establishing partnerships, bringing diverse stakeholders together, building consensus, identifying and helping implement equitable, lasting solutions on all levels, from local to regional to global. TNC successfully marries cutting edge science with practical conservation work, looking for innovative solutions at local and global scales to serve the balance between people and nature.

In country, TNC has been operating in northern Tanzania and the project area for over 10 years. It has developed long-standing, productive relationships with the communities, local and district government and the other partners operating in the area. It has also successfully managed a similarly sized, USAID funded project, in the same area that this proposed Darwin funded project will build on.

Besides overall management responsibilities, TNC will support Outputs 1, 2 and 3, building CCRO organizational capacity, developing livestock market chains and soil carbon projects, and improve the understanding of sustainable financing.

International/In-country Partner

International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

Have you provided a cover letter?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

Tanzania People and Wildlife (TPW)

Website address:

<https://africanpeoplewildlife.org/tanzania-people-wildlife/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

TPW is a Tanzanian NGO dedicated to the conservation of wildlife and important natural habitats in Tanzania through a community-based approach. TPW helps rural communities develop their skills and abilities to protect natural resources in a manner that maximizes benefits while preserving ecological integrity. TPW will work on Outputs 1 and 3, working and training women and youth groups, protecting critical corridors and wildlife, and developing small enterprises for women. Specifically, TPW will conduct workshops, trainings, and "Shared Learning" meeting to promote implementation of rangeland management systems that are adaptive to social and biodiversity needs, Women empowerment and development of environmentally friendly enterprises.

International/In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget:



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

2. Partner Name:

Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)

Website address:

No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

UCRT is a non-profit environmental and social justice organization with a mission to promote and enhance communities' capacity to improve their livelihoods and to sustainably manage their natural resources. UCRT works in 104 villages across 9 districts of Northern Tanzania benefiting over 300,000 pastoralists and hunter-gatherers. UCRT has supported communities to secure over 1 million ha of land through land use plans since 1998. UCRT is a 2008 recipient of the UNDP Equator Prize. In 2016 Edward Loure won the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize for Africa on behalf of UCRT for their historic work establishing CCROs as an effective tool for strengthening land tenure security for both pastoralists and hunter-gatherer communities in Tanzania and supporting marginalized indigenous communities to access them. UCRT represents East Africa and Africa under the International Land Coalition. UCRT focuses on participatory land use planning and community-led conservation. UCRT has been working within Tanzania's legal and policy framework to support a range of pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, women and youth, all of whom face fundamental threats from external appropriation of, or encroachment on, lands and resources. UCRT will be a critical link to the field, working on all outputs, building capacity of local organizations in governance and management.

International/In-country Partner

In-country

Allocated budget:



Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Istituto Oikos (IO)

Website address: <https://www.istituto-oikos.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Istituto Oikos (IO) is a conservation organisation founded in 1996. Since foundation, IO has developed over 300 projects in Italy and in seventeen countries across Asia, Africa and South America and counts on a staff of 165 members. Oikos partners with scientists, technicians, academics and research centres in order to fuel competencies and ensure that interventions are based on sound scientific knowledge and rigorous analysis of environmental data. IO has been working in Tanzania for 25 years where it has facilitated the implementation of more than 100 projects ranging from two national parks (Tarangire and Arusha) management plans to water projects for human, livestock and wildlife. Oikos will work on output 1, 2 and 3. Specifically Oikos will build upon existing work in the landscape to scale up the Darwin-funded Rangeland Guardians (Rangeland Assessors) led by University of York and implemented by Oikos and UCRT from 3 to 20 villages, 60 Rangeland Guardians to 600 and 14 resource assessors to 120.

Dr Silvia Ceppi, ecologist based in Tanzania since 1998, will act as programme coordinator while a team of highly experienced community development officers will implement the proposed activities.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget: 

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

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

No Response

Please provide a cover letter and a combined PDF of all letters of support.



Section 17 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34a. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead partner.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1951

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded? In the USA, TNC's primary sources of revenue are contributions from the public (including gifts of land), government grants, investment income and sales of conservation interests to government agencies or other conservation buyers. For our Africa programmes, TNC's primary sources of revenue are public awards (including public-funded contracts and subcontracts for specific services rendered in support of TNC's mission) and private awards and gifts, (approximately 25:75 public-private ratio). In all cases, these resources are used to help solve critical challenges by significantly improving the health of globally important natural systems that enhance the lives of people around the world.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims TNC-Tanzania pursues conservation and sustainable management of intact places with high biodiversity value, where natural ecological processes persist and local livelihoods depend on healthy lands and waters for their well-being. We focus on areas where community and private conservation efforts buffer government protected areas and help sustain critical natural processes.

Activities

Since 2007, we partner with public, civil society, and private sectors on community-based conservation and livelihoods initiatives, policy and finance development, and natural resource use planning. We share knowledge and resources to scale-up impact in the biodiverse Tarangire and Greater Mahale Ecosystems, Lake Tanganyika, Eastern Arc Mountains, and marine zones.

Achievements

In Tarangire, with partners, we: supported Randilen and Makame WMAs to become models of conservation and community management; secured legal rights for >680,600 hectares of traditional homelands for local communities; and developed a carbon project for the Hadzabe tribe that generated > [REDACTED] in revenue for health, education, and land protection.

Q34b. Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the Lead Partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your application.

Contract/Project 1 Title Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF) Project

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

[REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)

October 2016 – December 2021 implementation, 5 years 2 months (grant close date June 2022)

Role of organisation in project

TNC implements a Global Environment Facility-funded project to establish the UTNWF as a sustainable financing mechanism to support improved land-use and water resource management of the Upper Tana River catchment that provides 95% of Nairobi’s water supply, generates 50% of the nation’s energy, and supports freshwater and terrestrial biodiversity.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project

TNC helped the UTNWF establishment and institutionalization and its development into an independent Kenya Charitable Trust (achieved 2021) that is building an endowment to generate sustainable funding for watershed management and conservation. To address main threats to sustainable water resource management – erosion-inducing agricultural and deforestation practices that cause sedimentation downstream and degrade the catchment’s biodiversity - the project focuses on upstream farming and land-use practices of three priority sub-watersheds. Over 40,000 farmers’ adoption of beneficial practices have resulted in up to a 15%/year water yield increase during the dry season; and up to [REDACTED]/year agricultural yield increases.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)

[REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title Endangered Ecosystems of Northern Tanzania EENT

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	September 2015 to March 2021 (5 years 6 months)
Role of organisation in project	TNC led this USAID cooperative agreement with a consortium of nine local and international subrecipient partners that form NTRI. TNC led the design, implementation and M&E of the project, and supported partners in improving coordination, communication, and collaboration with each other and with government and communities.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	To achieve a joint vision of resilient, healthy, and connected northern Tanzania rangelands, the project supported communities in: land use planning and securing communal land rights to promote connectivity for wildlife and livestock; management and governance strategies that addressed drivers of habitat degradation and fragmentation; and added economic value to livestock and wildlife enterprises that practice sustainable land use and promote equitable sharing of benefits. The project supported the development of the Makame community's carbon project, which is now the main source of income to Makame Community Wildlife Management Area, generating >[REDACTED]/year to support anti-poaching, environmental conservation, and management activities.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	[REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title	The Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement by Community Conservancies in the Maasai Mara Region Program
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	September 2015 to September 2021 (6 years 1 month)
Role of organisation in project	USAID awarded TNC lead role in this project. TNC worked with local partner Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA) in the biologically significant Maasai Mara landscape. TNC was responsible for project management and reporting, and engaged local and international stakeholders including county and national government.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	The project: 1) established an integrated conservancy governance model in the Maasai Mara; 2) secured Pardamat Conservation Area for biodiversity conservation; and 3) supported MMWCA's establishment to provide Mara conservancies (including 16 local conservation organizations) with leadership and coordination for long-term landscape sustainability. Project results include: establishment of MMWCA headquarters and organizational policies including a gender and sustainability strategy; 143,072 ha of biologically significant areas under better management showing improved biophysical conditions; enhanced income for 14,500 landowners and conservancies and 280 community wildlife rangers' jobs created; and implementation of a sustainable revenue-sharing financial model for Mara conservancies and landowners.

Client/independent
reference contact
details (Name,
e-mail)

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

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

Yes

Section 18 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

The Nature Conservancy

I apply for a grant of

£4,659,153.00

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, risk register (inclusive of delivery chain risk map), logframe, theory of change, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked


Name

Matthew A. Brown

Position in the
organisation

Managing Director, Global Conservation

Signature (please
upload e-signature)



Date

03 December 2021

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.



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



Section 19 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Darwin Initiative Extra Supplementary Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance", "Theory of Change Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my budget (which meets the requirements above)	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my completed implementation timetable as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my risk register, including delivery chain risk map, as an Excel file using the template provided	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my 1 page Theory of Change as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter of support from the Lead Partner and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a cover letter from the Lead Partner. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<p>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</p>	Checked
<p>I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</p>	Checked
<p>I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</p>	Checked
<p>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.</p>	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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