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Darwin Initiative Main & Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/learning-and-evidence/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2026

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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 Ruvuma transboundary 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: 31/03/2027
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2025 – Mar 2026) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2025 – March 2026 Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Katherine Elliott, WWF-UK
Project website / blog / social media	https://www.wwf.org.uk/what-we-do/projects/tackling-human-wildlife-conflict-ruvuma
Report author(s) and date	Authors: Katherine Elliott (WWF-UK), Mae Tortajada-Suils (WWF-UK), Deo Kilasara (WWF-Tanzania), Mbumba Marufo (WWF-Mozambique), Simon Njowoka (SWISSAID Tanzania), Rainard Mjunguli (SWISSAID Tanzania) Date: 30 April 2026

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 causing human injury or death. Retaliatory wildlife

killings also threaten species including elephants and lions. Over the past three years, the project has focused on improving HWC management and community tolerance to wildlife in 11 conflict hotspots across three target districts - Tunduru and Namtumbo (Tanzania) and Sanga (Mozambique). With secured Follow-on Funding, the project will scale-up successful approaches to three new hotspots across Tanzania and Mozambique including one new district (Lago in Mozambique) - see updated map in annex 5.

We are using a multi-stakeholder, participatory tool known as the Conflict to Coexistence (C2C) Approach to assess perceptions towards HWC and develop holistic solutions to improve HWC management, agreed through local-level HWC action plans. Immediate interventions focused on HWC prevention and response are designed to manage current high HWC levels and secure community support. Longer-term interventions are being developed to support diversified and conflict-resilient agricultural livelihoods in participating communities. Ultimately the project aims to reduce conflict, improve tolerance for wildlife and work towards coexistence. Additional resources through Follow-on Funding will strengthen both HWC management and agroecology interventions, putting them on a pathway to long-term community ownership and self-sufficiency.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

WWF-UK continued to work closely with all partners during the third year of the project, maintaining strong collaboration and effective coordination across countries. WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique led in-country implementation, coordination and stakeholder engagement, maintaining regular contact with SWISSAID (Tanzania) and UniLúrio (Mozambique) using email, phone and in-person meetings. Strong collaboration between SWISSAID and WWF-Tanzania continued, particularly in coordinating livelihoods and HWC interventions through agroecology initiatives. This partnership also strengthened project implementation in Mozambique, with SWISSAID providing ongoing technical support to agroecology development in Chipanje Chetu, ensuring a coherent and aligned approach across both countries. SWISSAID additionally worked closely with local civil society organisation RECODA to establish and support agroecology groups at community level.

Between April 2025 and March 2026, the project facilitated several in-person collaborative activities involving partners, communities and external stakeholders. In April 2025, WWF-Mozambique's project leader visited Tanzania for a knowledge exchange at the Namtumbo agroecology demonstration plot with SWISSAID. In August 2025, SWISSAID and WWF-Tanzania contributed to national and regional multi-stakeholder meetings on HWC management organised by The National Council of Non-Governmental Organizations (NaCoNGO) and the Ruvuma regional administration. In February 2026, SWISSAID supported agroecology facilitator training in Mozambique. A five-day joint evaluation and planning workshop was held in Dar es Salaam in March 2026 (report annex 6 and photos annex 7). The project also benefited from collaboration with external experts, including Dr Eva Gross and Dr Jennifer Moore, strengthening implementation of the C2C approach.

The C2C approach has allowed in-depth engagement and ongoing consultation with stakeholders on the link between biodiversity and poverty issues. Over the past year, the project engaged strongly with village authorities, Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and national conservation institutions in Tanzania, including Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA). Several institutions have taken on more direct roles, with district authorities and TANAPA supporting Rapid Response Team (RRT) training and vehicle logistics. SWISSAID has partnered with Tanzania Commercial Bank to establish eight VSLAs to strengthen agroecology sustainability. WWF-Mozambique continued close collaboration with landscape stakeholders, particularly Lipilichi Wilderness / Yambone Initiative, to define roles in conflict monitoring and reporting. Government extension officers supported agroecology activities, including site visits by district and provincial authorities (annex 8), while a monitoring visit by the Cabinet of State Secretary of Niassa Province further reinforced high-level engagement.

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 C2C methodology to assess HWC (including representatives from NGOs, government, communities and private sector) to undertake participatory C2C Assessments: WWF's project technical leads in Tanzania and Mozambique are now considered experts on the C2C approach. In June 2025 they participated in a Training of Trainers workshop in Kenya on the C2C methodology, which brought together staff from 15 WWF offices, alongside government and NGO partners.

In March 2026, a further 42 Tanzanian participants attended a C2C workshop in Songea, including government staff, village leaders, NGOs, WMA leaders and local RRTs (report annex 9). Participants knowledge of the C2C approach improved from 36% (pre-training) to 87% (post-training). Participants also learnt how to apply the C2C framework in different contexts, discussed case studies, lessons learned, and implementation challenges from pilot villages. In April 2025, WWF-Mozambique organised a C2C training workshop in Lichinga for an additional 40 people including community members, private sector, NGOs and government representatives. Participants discussed co-design of HWC strategies for five villages and integration within HWC management in Sanga district.

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: During Year 3 in Tanzania, HWC action plans were reviewed during village meetings, where communities endorsed proposed actions and nominated representatives for a multi-stakeholder validation workshop held in March 2026. At the workshop, all six village HWC action plans (see annex 10) were reviewed and formally approved by 40 stakeholders (10 women, 30 men), representing village leadership, community members, Village Game Scouts (VGS), district and regional authorities, and national conservation agencies, including TANAPA and TAWA. This process confirmed strong multi-stakeholder consensus on HWC priorities, implementation approaches and resource needs, enabling formal endorsement of the plans to guide future management and investment. Stakeholders also assessed implementation progress and agreed next steps. Overall progress was strong, with 40 of 54 planned actions completed or ongoing, demonstrating high levels of community ownership and commitment.

In Mozambique, three local action plans were validated in March 2026, by 102 people during village meetings in Nova Madeira, Maumbica and Lilumba villages. These meetings allowed a diverse range of people to learn about the C2C approach and project results, including community leaders, government officials, members of Committees for Natural Resources management, religious leaders, agroecology facilitators, women and youth. Road access restrictions due to the rainy season meant the validation of two further village action plans was delayed, but this will be completed shortly during the Follow-on Funding year.

1.3 HWC C2C Approach journal article transboundary report for Ruvuma (including results and learnings) is produced (indicator updated in Logframe revision Feb 2026): During Year 3, WWF's project leads have collaborated with Dr Eva Gross and Dr Jennifer Moore on a scientific paper sharing the experience, results and learnings of the roll-out of the C2C approach to manage HWC in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape (annex 11). The draft paper is nearly finalised and will be submitted to the journal *Conservation Science and Practice* before June 2026, with anticipated publication during the Follow-on Funding year.

1.4: Support efforts to advocate for additional resources and leverage funding for HWC management in the project region: WWF has secured private donor funding for the 'People Powering Biodiversity' project, with the Ruvuma landscape one of the implementation sites. Launched in July 2024, the project enables WWF and SWISSAID to scale up effective agroecology and HWC management approaches in three additional locations. Building on this Darwin project, the IUCN SADC TFCA Financing Facility project (€800,000), implemented by WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique within the Niassa–Selous Transfrontier Conservation

Area, is due to start in May 2026. This initiative will strengthen livelihoods, income-generating activities and bilateral collaboration. WWF is also exploring opportunities with Carbon Tanzania and Selous Niassa Corridor WMAs to use carbon revenues to support village-level HWC mitigation. WWF-Tanzania plans to expand approaches and livelihood interventions through the Selous and Nyerere Ecosystem Project (€2.3million), starting July 2026. WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique have also been invited to submit a concept note to the Liechtenstein Development Service for a four-year project (250,000CHF annually) potentially starting in 2027.

In Tanzania, the project leveraged in-kind and operational support from district authorities and government institutions, enhancing efficiency and sustainability. Wildlife agencies and local governments supported RRT training and deployment through staff, facilities and logistics, reducing operational costs and improving impact. The district government-embedded RRT led effective responses to major HWC incidents. Government extension services also strengthened impact by supporting agroecology, awareness raising and integration of HWC priorities into district plans, reinforcing local ownership and long-term sustainability of the C2C approach.

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

2.1: Training of 40 VGS, Community Rangers and District Officials on prevention, mitigation and rapid response to manage conflict across 10 HWC hotspots: In Tanzania, 25 VGS (2 female, 23 male) participated in refresher training, in September 2025, on HWC prevention, incident recording, team drills, and rapid response tactics, improving coordination among local RRTs (annex 12). A further 12 people across five villages also volunteered to be trained as VGS in February 2026 to strengthen community-led HWC response. There are now 36 active RRTs across the six project villages in Tanzania. Training for Community Rangers in five villages in Chipanje Chetu (Mozambique) was supported by Yambone Initiative in Year 3.

2.2: Community engagement through environmental education initiatives at schools and village meetings to raise awareness of HWC, conservation, behaviour and safety strategies: During Year 3 in Tanzania, 579 community members (342 women, 237 men) from six hotspot villages participated in village assemblies and awareness sessions on HWC prevention and reporting (photos in annex 13). Communities reviewed RRT performance, reporting frameworks, and equipment gaps. In total it's estimated that 7,500 people were reached during monthly village assembly meetings and outreach from VGS, TAWA and TANAPA as HWC awareness is now a regular agenda item. WWF continued to promote youth engagement through Miombo School Clubs, reaching around 1,980 pupils in six schools during Year 3 (photos in annex 14). In Mozambique, community rangers from Maumbica and Nova Madeira villages, previously trained in HWC response, shared HWC awareness with their communities during the handover of HWC kits at village meetings, reaching around 67 people.

2.3: Prevention of HWC through use of deterrents such as beehives and chilli fences and noise/sound deterrents: Between October 2025 and March 2026, WWF-Tanzania supported chilli block fabrication in six HWC hotspot villages. Each village received 100kg of raw chilli, enabling production of 61 chilli blocks per village (366 in total). These blocks provide a low-cost and effective deterrent against elephant crop raids. Training was delivered by 11 TANAPA rangers acting as district RRTs, strengthening collaboration between communities and government authorities (annex 15). The intervention enhanced local capacity, promoted use of local materials and supported early prevention of elephant incursions. An increasing number of farmers are adopting block farming approaches, allowing deterrents to protect wider areas. WWF-Tanzania also supported maintenance of beehive fences at agroecology demonstration plots in Misayje (30 hives) and Mandela (25 hives). Combined with other deterrents, no elephant crop-raiding incidents have occurred at these sites for the past two years.

WWF-Mozambique provided ten HWC kits to five villages in April 2025, alongside training to enable RRTs to support farmers in safely preventing wildlife damage. In July 2025, UniLúrio collaborated with communities in Segundo Congresso and Matchedje to maintain and expand beehive fences. Chilli fencing and beehive barriers now protect a 600m perimeter across seven farms in Matchedje and 100m of the Segundo Congresso demonstration plot (annex 16). Honey production is shared within communities. During the 2025/26 crop season, no elephant crop-raiding was reported at these sites despite nearby elephant movements.

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

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

Four agroecology demonstration sites in Tanzania have been successfully maintained at Marumba, Misyaje, Mandela and newly established Nambecha (annex 17). The Nambecha plot was established in response to facilitator feedback to reduce travel time and improve community participation in training activities. This has supported eight Farmer Field Schools (FFS), enabling new facilitators to strengthen learning and replicate agroecological practices on their own farms. The demonstration sites have enhanced extension services and accelerated adoption of agroecology among farmers. Day-to-day management is carried out by a gardener, with support from on-duty community facilitators, and periodic supervision from SWISSAID staff. SWISSAID has provided essential inputs, including seeds, manure and initial fuel for water pumps. The plots cultivate a mix of food and cash crops and demonstrate wildlife deterrent strategies such as chilli fences, unpalatable crops and pepper-based pesticides. Harvested produce, including maize, chilli and sesame, is retained for seed or sold, with income deposited in group bank accounts.

In Mozambique, 13 facilitators (eight women and five men) from the Segundo Congresso village were involved in maintenance activities of the agroecology demonstration site, which focused on vegetable crops using organic fertilisers during the dry season and maize, okra and green bell pepper during the rainy season. WWF-Mozambique also supported the construction of a water tower, tank, pipes and taps to facilitate ongoing irrigation of the plot (annex 18).

3.2. Training of Trainers for 60 facilitators in 4 agroecology demonstration plots, including conservation-friendly agricultural techniques, crop diversification, HWC resilient livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping) and land use awareness: In Tanzania, 40 people (9 women, 31 men) have been trained as TOTs in agroecology and are now active facilitators at FFS. During Year 3, SWISSAID conducted refresher trainings for the 40 facilitators covering Tunduru (Misyaje demo farm) and Namtumbo (Mandela demo farm). Continued farmer engagement demonstrates the long-term benefits of the approach, including improved soil health, greater crop resilience, and reduced dependence on external inputs. In September 2025, SWISSAID also provided training on sustainable and organic beekeeping to 38 farmer facilitators (9 women, 29 men) from Tunduru and Namtumbo (annex 19 and 20).

In Mozambique, 18 facilitators (13 women, 5 men) continue to demonstrate knowledge learned at previous agroecology trainings. In February 2026, SWISSAID supported two agroecology refresher trainings, focused on pest, diseases and nutritional crop value. Facilitators were provided with inputs scarce in the area e.g. chilli peppers, which were mixed with locally available ingredients to produce pesticides. Crop revenue was distributed amongst facilitators.

3.3: Agroecology training replication model, to support the 60 facilitators to train a further 540 farmers in conservation-friendly agriculture and HWC resilient livelihoods: In Tanzania, 815 community members (401 men and 414 women) received ongoing support from 40 trained facilitators to strengthen practical skills in agroecology and conflict-resilient livelihood practices. Through regular field visits, coaching, peer learning sessions and farmer field days, facilitators supported farmers to apply sustainable techniques that improved productivity, reduced pressure on natural resources and contributed to climate-resilience. During Year 3, SWISSAID provided sunflower, sesame, chilli and vegetable seeds to 85 farmers (annex 21 and 22). In August 2025, SWISSAID shared information on agroecology and HWC mitigation through Selous FM reaching the wider Ruvuma region. Overall, 469 farmers are actively practising agroecology in Tanzania, with 61 reporting return to original farm plots, reducing habitat encroachment. Additional spillover effects include a further 108 people receiving direct training from facilitators across five additional villages following community requests, with 68 now applying agroecological practices. An additional 103 people requested training during a farmer field day at Mandela (annex 23). Facilitators have also supported agroecology initiatives at Miombo School Clubs in one secondary and two primary schools in Mpanje, Misyaje and Mandela, extending environmental awareness to younger generations.

In Mozambique, a total of 72 farmers (54 women, 18 men) have received training from facilitators in Maumbica, and Nova Madeira villages. WWF-Mozambique provided seeds and equipment e.g. (sprayers, buckets) to support facilitator activities (annex 18). Replication is happening at demo plots, with facilitators proactively inviting community members and village leaders to observe and learn agroecology techniques.

3.4: Development of market linkages for sustainable agroecology products and support for value addition (e.g. sunflower processing) in Tanzania: In Tanzania, SWISSAID continued to support 40 marketing committee groups through a TOT training approach. Three representatives from each group were trained and subsequently shared marketing knowledge with their wider groups. This has improved access to marketing information and will encourage bulk purchasing to meet buyer demand across selected value chains. In August/September 2025, SWISSAID's Marketing Department facilitated a four-day training (annex 24 and 25) for 42 farmers (18 women and 24 men). This strengthened farmers' understanding of agricultural marketing principles, market surveys and analysis, collective marketing and negotiation, and provided exposure to real market conditions. Direct linkages were established with buyers of sunflower, chilli and other agroecological products. Following training, staff and farmers jointly conducted market surveys, significantly improving farmers' market readiness and laying foundations for sustainable income opportunities. In Year 3, SWISSAID also facilitated links with Tanzania Commercial Bank, registering eight VSLA groups, with TCB providing training on group formation, governance and account opening (annex 26 and 27).

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

4.1: Establishment and coordination of three district-level HWC monitoring frameworks with quarterly HWC reports produced: In Tanzania, all six target villages continue to use the HWC system to report incidents to district level, using the HWC frameworks adopted in January 2024. Tunduru and Namtumbo districts are planning to distribute the reporting framework to other villages through district budgets and other stakeholder support. The use of incident report books (annex 28), alongside increased awareness led by RRTs and village assembly meetings continues to strengthen reporting and documentation of HWC incidents.

In Mozambique, WWF coordinated with other partners managing HWC in Chipanje Chetu on the HWC monitoring framework. During the C2C meeting in April 2025, representatives from village, district and province level compiled HWC incidents. WWF-Mozambique has agreed that the Yambone Initiative will implement the HWC monitoring framework in Chipanje Chetu moving forwards and continue to share data with district authorities and partners.

4.2: Training and support for Village Game Scouts (VGS) / Community Rangers with monitoring and reporting of HWC using Miombo Tembo App (Tanzania) and MOMS (Mozambique): In September 2025, WWF-Tanzania provided RRTs with six mobile phones, customised with HWC reporting tools. Work is underway to send the digital HWC data directly to a central server to analyse real-time HWC incidents. In November 2025, WWF-Tanzania provided training for 36 local RRTs and 12 Village Executive Officers on digital HWC data collection using the 'Miombo Tembo' app, which will strengthen reporting (annex 29). The village incident report books will continue to be used for easy access to community members. In Mozambique Community Rangers who received previous training on HWC management continue to collect HWC data. Moving forwards the Yambone Initiative will continue to lead the monitoring and reporting of HWC incidents in Chipanje Chetu.

4.3: Establishment and dissemination of community reporting systems (e.g. SMS systems) to gather community-level data on HWC and support response mechanisms. In Tanzania, all six villages have functioning HWC reporting systems. Communities can use the established HWC reporting framework, including reporting cases to local village executive officers and RRTs using incident report books or by phone. In addition, a hotline managed by TAWA and district-level RRTs remains active, allowing community members to directly report urgent incidents for rapid intervention. In Mozambique, HWC information continues to be recorded through community inspectors, Management-Oriented Monitoring Systems (MOMS) guardians in each village and the respective RRT which responds to HWC incidents.

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 C2C Approach to design and manage integrated, long-term HWC programmes in 3 priority districts, with 9 local HWC action plans developed and endorsed for future implementation.

At the start of the project, only a few WWF staff had knowledge of the previous HWC management approach known as 'Safe Systems Approach' (baseline 23 stakeholders received Safe Systems training Mozambique in 2022 and none in Tanzania.) Over the past three years the project has successfully trained 147 stakeholders (including project staff, government officials, civil society and community members) on the new C2C approach (indicator 1.1). This has been achieved due to the increased capacity of WWF's project leaders in Tanzania and Mozambique to lead C2C design and implementation. More than 667 people were involved in participatory C2C assessments including 70 service providers and 597 community members.

A total of 784 people participated in the co-development of local HWC action plans for all target hotspot villages. In Tanzania, co-design of strategies and development of six HWC action plans were completed in Year 2 in collaboration with 591 stakeholders (219 women and 372 men) who actively engaged through village assembly meetings (indicator 1.2). During Year 3, the Tanzanian action plans were reviewed during local village meetings where communities agreed proposed actions and reviewed implementation progress. Subsequently, 40 stakeholders validated the six action plans in March 2026. In Mozambique, 148 people participated in co-design of five local action plans in April 2025. This is against a baseline of no action plans at project start (indicator 1.2). In Mozambique following the C2C co-design process, a local HWC strategy was drafted covering the five Chipanje Chetu villages. Three village-level action plans were validated at community meetings in March 2026, with two more still requiring validation.

Lessons learned from the pilot of the C2C project in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape are currently being consolidated into an academic journal article, with expected publication later in 2026 (indicator 1.3). Since the project started significantly more resources have been leveraged for HWC work in the region (indicator 1.4) as outlined in section 3.1, however additional funds are required to roll-out the C2C approach more widely across the transboundary landscape.

There is good recognition and endorsement of the C2C approach at district levels, including participation in training, assessments and development of local action plans (indicator 1.5). The main stakeholders managing HWC in Chipanje Chetu - COGECO, Community Leaders, Community Based Natural Resource Management, local and provincial government, Helvetas, Estamos, Yambone Initiative - have agreed to adopt C2C as the main approach to manage HWC in Chipanje Chetu. In Tanzania, key stakeholders including TAWA, TANAPA, Tunduru and Namtumbo authorities have verbally endorsed the C2C approach, with a formal letter of endorsement expected during the Follow-on Funding year.

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 3, ~24,000 people are supported with HWC interventions, including RRT and initiatives from local HWC action plans. This covers 11 hotspot villages – six in Tanzania and five in Mozambique – one more than the original target. RRT have provided support to individual cases including more than 400 incidents in Mozambique and 1,899 incidents in Tanzania over the last two years, alongside providing HWC awareness sessions and deterrence of wildlife in the proximity of villages that benefits everyone.

Overall, 65 representatives have been trained on HWC management and response across all target hotspots (indicator 2.1). The majority (58) are community members but also includes representatives from government authorities including TAWA and TANAPA in Tanzania, and Provincial Environment Service and District Service for Economic Activities in Mozambique. In Tanzania, 48 VGS, including seven women and 41 men have been trained as RRT members against a baseline of 20 VGS trained in Tunduru in 2021 (indicator 2.1). Initial and refresher trainings throughout the project have focused on the recording, response, and follow-up of

HWC incidents. During Year 3, local Tanzanian RRTs responded to 281 incidents between April 2025 to March 2026, a significant reduction from 1,218 incidents in Year 2. Most incidents involved elephants, mainly causing crop damage and property destruction, while a few were linked to hippos and crocodiles. In Year 3, Tanzanian RRTs achieved a 100% response rate, compared to 68% in Year 2 and 55% as baseline. Overall, these local RRTs have significantly minimised losses and reinforced community trust and collaboration in HWC management.

In Mozambique 10 community members (8 men and 2 women) were trained as the RRT and provided with HWC kits in Years 1 and 2, as well as training provided to seven local authority representatives. Alongside additional training from the Yambone Initiative, these community RRTs now cover all five villages in Chipanje Chetu. In Mozambique, during 2025 over 400 HWC incidents were responded to across the five villages. According to Yambone Initiative, 79% of incidents were successfully responded to by RRTs / community inspectors during the Year 2 agricultural season, increasing to 84% in the Year 3 agricultural season. 95% of the incidents were crop raiding, with 52% caused by wild pigs (bush pigs and warthogs) and 29% caused by elephants (annex 30). Vuvuzelas (air horns) were the most frequently used (58%) equipment by the RRTs responding to HWC incidents.

In terms of awareness and community engagement, a total of 9,547 people have been reached across the three years of the project (indicator 2.2). This included 7,500 people reached by VGS, TAWA and TANAPA through general village assembly meetings in Tanzania, and 67 in Mozambique. 1,980 students across six schools were engaged on HWC and conservation through Miombo School Clubs as part of WWF-Tanzania's wider education programme.

A total of 51 farms were covered by HWC deterrents across the project villages, using strategies including beehive and chilli fences (indicator 2.3). Additional deterrents including chilli blocks have helped protect a wider number of farms, particularly as farmers consolidate their efforts into block farming. All farms have reported reduced, and in many cases no crop raiding by elephants. There has been a significant increase in the adoption of HWC prevention and mitigation measures since project inception. In Year 1, 30% of farmers were not using any HWC measures; this has reduced to 5%. The most significant change has been the uptake of community-based RRTs, which didn't exist in Year 1, with 53% of respondents in Tanzania and 41% in Mozambique now reporting use of these teams in Year 3.

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: Five agroecological demonstration plots (4 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique) have been established and maintained against a baseline of two demonstration plots in Tanzania and none in Mozambique (indicator 3.1). A total of 58 facilitators have been trained, including 40 in Tanzania (9 women, 31 men) and 18 in Mozambique (13 women, 5 men) in agroecology (indicator 3.2) against a baseline of 20 facilitators in Tanzania and none in Mozambique. Each of the facilitators has trained an average of 11 community members, helping to build local capacity and improve food security and sustainability across the project villages.

During Year 3, 40 community facilitators participated in a refresher Training of Trainers (TOT) and continued sharing knowledge on agroecological farming systems with their wider communities. In total 887 community members (including 427 women), have received training on agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods through the facilitators and agroecology demonstration plots (indicator 3.3) against a baseline of 20 people trained in Tanzania and none in Mozambique. The country breakdown of people reached is 815 in Tanzania (401 men and 414 women), and 72 (13 women, 59 men) in Mozambique. A further 211 people in Tanzania from neighbouring areas also received one-off training from SWISSAID and community facilitators demonstrating wider interest in the project and potential scalability.

In Tanzania, 120 people (71 women, 49 men), consisting of three people from each of the 40 marketing committee groups, received training on marketing. Using a TOT model they trained 469 fellow group members (indicator 3.4). Out of the 120, 42 received further training on agricultural marketing principles and market surveys. Individuals were engaged with real

market conditions and encouraged to create direct linkages with buyers of sunflowers, chillies, and other agroecological products. The project now supports 469 people participating in local vegetable marketing and has identified market demand for larger volumes of sunflower and chilli. Seasonal vegetable sales generated TZS10,000-240,000 per household plot, while surplus produce contributed to household nutrition and school feeding programmes. Continued access to climate-resilient seeds and inputs is strengthening incomes, food security and climate-resilient livelihoods.

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: At the start of the project, there were no structured district or village level HWC frameworks in Tunduru, Namtumbo or Sanga districts. In Tanzania, two district level HWC monitoring frameworks and six village level HWC reporting frameworks have been established since Year 1 (indicator 4.1). The monitoring frameworks have been adopted at district level and validated at district conservation forums - with willingness to roll-out to further villages. The six Tanzanian project villages are using the HWC reporting framework, incident reporting books and digital data collection tools to collect comprehensive HWC data - see output 2. In Mozambique, WWF collaborated with Yambone Initiative on the HWC monitoring system. Yambone has committed to collecting long-term HWC data through Community Rangers in Chipanje Chetu and sharing with Sanga district and partners implementing projects in the area.

A total of 65 individuals have been trained to collect HWC data across the three districts during the project (indicator 4.2) against a baseline of 20 people trained in Tanzania, and eight in Mozambique. This includes community members trained as RRTs / VGS in Tanzania, Community Rangers in Mozambique, as well as village leaders and wildlife authorities across both countries. In Tanzania, 48 people were trained on HWC incident reporting processes and data collection books and 17 people were trained in Mozambique in Year 1.

At project inception, no formal HWC reporting systems existed in the target villages. Since Year 1, village-level HWC reporting frameworks have been established alongside continuous education and awareness-raising to ensure communities understand and use the reporting channels. In Tanzania, all six villages now have clear HWC reporting processes in place (indicator 4.3), supported by village leaders and local RRTs. Community members can report incidents or concerns through Village Executive Officers, triggering RRT response, with serious cases escalated via a TAWA district hotline. These systems are embedded within existing village governance structures, supporting long-term sustainability. In Mozambique, HWC reporting systems were developed in Year 1 in collaboration with the Yambone Initiative and shared through village assemblies. Responsibility for managing the reporting system will be done by the Yambone Initiative, ensuring continuity beyond the project.

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.

The project has made strong progress towards achieving its outcome. Results from Year 3 household surveys (Feb / March 2026), show the number of self-reported incidents of HWC has decreased from 6.46 (Year 1) to 3.93 (Year 3) incidents per individual. This represents a 39% overall reduction in the average number of HWC incidents per person since the project baseline was established in Year 1, exceeding the initial target of 20% reduction set in outcome indicator 0.1. Specifically in Tanzania, average HWC incidents reduced from 7.91 to 2.7 incidents per person (65% reduction). In Mozambique average HWC incidents reduced from 5.97 to 4.9 incidents per person (18% reduction). Survey data also shows an overall reduction in the number of people impacted by HWC from 91% in Year 1 to 79% in Year 3.

In Tanzania project villages, 314 acres of farmland were damaged by elephants during April-September 2025, compared to 872 acres during April-September 2024 (a 64% reduction). This improvement equates to roughly 558 metric tons of maize saved (based on an average yield of

10 bags (100kg each) per acre), demonstrating how the project has made progress to achieve its outcome (0.3) on improving food security. This validates the results on food security obtained in the Year 3 household survey, where 591 households reported an improvement in food security (based on the sample survey of the target population of 5,242 households).

At Tunduru district level, between July 2024-March 2025 and July 2025-March 2026, HWC trends improved significantly. Incidents declined from 2,847 to 1,791, while crop damage fell from 3,108 to 2,543 acres. Most notably, human fatalities and injuries decreased from 10 deaths and three injuries to none, demonstrating substantial progress in protecting human life despite continued elephant-related crop damage. In Namtumbo district, during July 2025-March 2026 there were 332 acres of crop damage, one human injury caused by a hippo, and 10 livestock losses due to hyenas. Overall, results indicate positive progress but demonstrate that roll-out of the C2C approach could help further reduce HWC across the wider landscape.

Food security was measured using the FAO Food Insecurity Tool (FIES) during household surveys. In Year 1, food security was very low in the project area (32%), however this has improved to 49% reporting food security at the end of Year 3, representing a 53% improvement. This demonstrates strong progress in the combined project efforts to improve food security due to increased agroecology production and reduced HWC impacts (outcome indicator 0.3). Project villages in Mozambique saw the greatest increase in food security from 42% in Year 1 to 70% in Year 3. Villages in Tanzania had a higher baseline at 60%, but there was still a reported increase to 64%. Importantly the number of people trained in agroecology reported an improvement in food productivity to 84% across both Tanzania and Mozambique.

There has also been an increase in the number of agroecological practices per farmer as well as an increase in production. Already a total of 887 farmers have been trained in agroecological practices in both countries - including intercropping, manuring, the use of biopesticides, companion cropping, and mixed cropping with the goal of enhancing food security and increasing household incomes. At least 541 (469 in Tanzania and around 72 in Mozambique) report implementing agroecology practices, which are expected to improve soil health, boost crop yields, and strengthen farmers' resilience to HWC related challenges.

Progress has been made towards protecting target biodiversity species (elephant and lion) as measured in outcome indicator 0.2. The project has focused efforts on managing the impacts of human-elephant conflict, as this is the species most involved in conflict incidents in the region e.g. in Tanzania during Year 2, 96% of reported incidents involved elephants. There have been no reports of retaliatory killings of elephant or lion in the Tanzania project villages, or the wider Tunduru and Namtumbo districts, since the start of the project. In Mozambique, there have also been no retaliatory killings of elephants. There was one retaliatory lion killing in Chipanje Chetu in early 2024, however no further retaliation since then.

In Tanzania, the baseline elephant population in the Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor was 792 ± 324 (2022). An official government wildlife census took place in 2024 and preliminary anecdotal findings from TAWIRI indicate that the elephant population has remained stable in the region. The baseline population of lions was ~190 in SNWC (2019), and the most recent National Carnivore Assessment (Dec 2023) revealed that lion populations in Selous-Nyerere National Park are stable at 1,000 individuals, however updated census data for the SNWC is unavailable. Ecological monitoring and patrol data from SNWC WMAs show generally positive or stable trends for elephants and lions across most WMAs, with increases recorded in Nalika, Kisungule, Chingoli and Mbarang'andu.

In Mozambique, elephant data was lacking at the start of the project, however ANAC (the government agency responsible for wildlife management) and the World Bank-funded MozNorte undertook an aerial survey in Chipanje Chetu during the 2025 dry season (September-October). Survey results will be published shortly, which we will report during the Follow-on Funding year. There were around 50 lions in Chipanje Chetu in 2022 according to Yambone, however no recent census data is available.

There have been significant improvements in community tolerance to living alongside wildlife during the project. Several questions in the household survey helped to measure tolerance to

living with elephants, lions and other wildlife measured by acceptance of wildlife, reduction in perceived threats and likelihood to engage in retaliatory attacks. During Year 1, the average wildlife tolerance rating across Tanzania and Mozambique was very low, averaging 14.57% for elephants and 7.91% for lions. Results from Year 3 household surveys indicate a big improvement in tolerance, which now averages 44.8% for elephants and 25% for lions, representing a 200% increase for both species. This significantly exceeds the initial target of 25% increase measured in outcome indicator 0.4.

Comprehensive C2C assessments were undertaken in Tunduru and Namtumbo districts in Year 1, and Sanga in Year 2. Following collaboration with the WWF network and consultants, it is recommended we wait at least five years before undertaking a follow-up assessment. Following a Logframe revision (February 2026), we changed outcome indicator 0.5 to measure stakeholders' perceptions and engagement of the C2C approach and implementation of local action plans in Year 3. Results from the Year 3 household survey indicate on average 65.7% of households report satisfaction regarding the implementation of the C2C approach and plans to mitigate HWC, exceeding the target of 50% satisfaction in indicator 0.5.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

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

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 remains valid. In Tanzania, collaboration between local RRTs, TAWA/TANAPA and District RRTs has strengthened reporting and response, sustaining community engagement throughout Year 3. In Mozambique, communities continue reporting HWC incidents through trained and trusted community-based data collectors.

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 the dry seasons particularly due to the installation of rainwater collection tanks for irrigation. Agroecology practices have improved resilience e.g. adoption of drought tolerant seeds, mulching and intercropping to retain moisture.

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. The district governments have endorsed the C2C approach and local HWC reporting mechanisms.

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: Overall we have seen a decrease in the average number of self-reported HWC incidents between Year 1 and Year 3. However ongoing continuous monitoring through reporting frameworks and incident books is needed to monitor long-term HWC trends.

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 3.

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 continued strong engagement from stakeholders in the training and roll-out of the C2C Approach in both Tanzania and

Mozambique. In Mozambique the provincial director has endorsed the C2C approach, which has enabled the expansion of the C2C approach to Lago district.

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 maintained strong involvement throughout the project. During Year 3, communities have been involved in the validation of local HWC 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 enables community stewardship of HWC management and benefits are already starting to be seen from livelihood interventions. Many communities adopt HWC strategies themselves e.g chilli blocks.

Assumption 10: Communities, including schools, are willing to participate in education and awareness initiatives.

Comments: This assumption holds true in Tanzania, where the involvement of schools in HWC management through school clubs (Miombo clubs) has been enhanced by providing awareness on HWC mitigation and conservation. Due to resource constraints school initiatives have not taken place in Mozambique, however wider awareness is shared by Community Rangers.

Assumption 11: Awareness initiatives contribute towards changes in communities' attitudes and behaviour.

Comments: This assumption holds true. Evidence from the household surveys has demonstrated significant improvements in community tolerance to living alongside wildlife.

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 is partly true. In Tanzania, local RRT at project hotspot villages are now linked with district and TAWA/TANAPA authorities, however resourcing remains a challenge e.g. for vehicles. In Mozambique, the RRTs are supported by Yambone Initiative.

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.

Assumption 14: There are markets available for diversified/improved products as indicated by the market studies conducted.

Comments: This assumption holds true. In Tanzania local participatory market studies undertaken by SWISSAID demonstrate there is demand for agroecology produce in local markets however the main challenge has been farmers producing enough supply.

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 participating in the demonstration plots in Tanzania. In Mozambique the participation of female facilitators has increased to over 50% during Year 3 (13 out of 18 facilitators are women).

Assumption 16: Monitoring data are used at district level to adapt interventions.

Comments: This assumption is partly true. In Tanzania enhanced HWC reporting mechanisms and stakeholder platforms at district level are strengthening the use of available data to inform interventions. In Mozambique HWC data is mostly used at the local level however ensuring a consistent data flow up to Sanga district level still needs work.

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.

Comments: This assumption holds true; all stakeholders are willing 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.

Overall, the project has made significant contributions towards improving livelihoods and protecting biodiversity in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape, with strong progress made towards the project's intended impact of improving coexistence between people and wildlife in the target villages. The project has demonstrated strong evidence that holistic approaches to manage HWC by combining the C2C approach with agroecology lead to impact, and we are keen to scale-up the project to the wider transboundary landscape.

One of the ways the project measured poverty reduction was using the FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), which is an experience-based measure of household or individual food security designed by FAO. Any livelihood improvements are expected to be reflected in access to food and an increase in the number of meals people take. Baseline findings indicated that 64.5% of households experienced hunger, with some going an entire day without food. As outlined in section 3.3, overall, there has been a 53% improvement in food security across all project villages. This improvement in food security is due to addressing the multiple causes of food poverty, including: 1) improved agroecology skills and practice resulting in higher yields, 2) strengthened marketing skills enabling increased sales of produce, 3) improved HWC deterrents and knowledge of HWC reducing crop losses.

The project has been successful in promoting agroecological farming practices, with 541 farmers so far adopting techniques such as intercropping, manuring, biopesticides, companion cropping, and mixed cropping, demonstrating a positive shift toward more sustainable and resilient food production systems. This also has a positive effect for local biodiversity and local ecosystem services, improving soil fertility, water retention and reducing use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers. The project has started to demonstrate a spillover effect of agroecology, with 211 additional people requesting training demonstrating the longer-term potential to improve livelihoods. Through the agroecology initiatives promoted in Tunduru and Namtumbo, at least 61 farmers have returned to original farmlands and used agroecological techniques to restore soil fertility on existing plots rather than practicing shifting cultivation. This has reduced encroachment on Miombo woodland habitats, with an estimated 180 acres of habitat encroachment avoided so far.

Since the start of the project, there have been no reported retaliatory killing or poaching of elephants and lion in the focal villages in Tanzania, no elephant killings in Mozambique, and a reduction in lion killings in Mozambique over the last two years - symbolising a good level of coexistence, leading to biodiversity conservation. As outlined in section 3.3, we anticipate that national census data shows that populations of elephant and lions remain stable in the wider project region, which is positive given the significant threats facing these species. In terms of the project's overall contribution to improved coexistence between people and wildlife, there has been significant progress towards improved tolerance, as outlined in section 3.3.

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, particularly through the C2C approach.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): Under Mozambique's NBSAP 2015–2035, the project contributes by addressing HWC in hotspot areas, reducing biodiversity threats while enhancing community resilience and food security. In Tanzania, where the NBSAP have been revised and are now under implementation (2025-2030), the project contributes to national priorities on managing HWC, particularly in southern landscapes where elephant conflict is high. Through proactive measures including monitoring and community engagement, the project supports biodiversity conservation while reducing risks to people.

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1,2,13): The project contributes through its agroecology component, including the establishment of demonstration farms and farmer-to-farmer knowledge transfer. This integrates local agricultural knowledge with sustainable practices to enhance resilience and reduce dependence on high-risk farming areas. The project's focus on agroecology has strengthened food security, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience and livelihoods, while indirectly reducing pressure on wildlife habitats.

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): The project supports CMS objectives by reducing HWC and preventing retaliatory killings of wide-ranging species such as elephants and lions. Through locally adapted mitigation strategies, action plans and community-based monitoring, the project contributes to maintaining viable populations of these migratory species across transboundary landscapes.

SADC Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Framework: The project contributes to the development and operationalization of the Niassa–Selous TFCA under the Southern African Development Community (SADC) through technical inputs and bilateral discussion forums. Key approaches, including C2C, are being integrated into the Master Integrated Development Plan, ensuring that HWC management, community livelihoods, and biodiversity conservation are addressed at a transboundary scale.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): By reducing retaliatory killings of species such as elephants and lions, the project indirectly supports CITES objectives on preventing illegal trade and ensuring sustainable management of threatened species.

African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Maputo Convention): The project aligns with this regional framework by promoting sustainable natural use, biodiversity conservation, and community-based natural resource management.

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

Over the past three years the project has contributed towards poverty reduction for local communities (5,242 households) in 11 target villages (in Tunduru, Namtumbo and Sanga districts), which were experiencing high-levels of HWC. Poverty levels are high across the wider landscape, with 93% dependent on subsistence crops (maize, rice, cassava) and cash crops including sunflower and sesame. The project has piloted the C2C approach to improve HWC management, integrated with the promotion of agroecology. This holistic approach has aimed to address many multidimensional aspects of poverty including improving safety, strengthening livelihoods, supporting empowerment, increasing food security and in some cases income. Throughout the project there has been strong collaboration and engagement with community members (e.g. C2C co-design process, village assemblies) to ensure that their opinions for HWC management and agroecology are prioritised.

Direct poverty impacts include the improvement in food security (indicator 0.3) outlined in section 3.3 and 3.5 and an improvement in average annual household income (asked in household surveys) from TZS 1,449,400 (£410) in Year 1 to TZS 2,693,300 (£762) in Year 3. In Mozambique, reported income increased from MZN 14,993, (£171) to MZN 43,728 (£500). Despite surveys depending on recall, these overall results are very positive.

Several farmers practicing agroecology reported improved sales of crops (referenced in section 3.3), strengthening livelihoods. Year 3 survey results also show that >40% of farmers are currently adopting two or more agroecological techniques compared to 20% at the beginning of the project. This adoption of agroecology has immediate and long-term benefits for livelihoods, particularly strengthened climate resilience and improved ecosystem services. An additional benefit for food security has been the adoption of agroecology gardens at local schools, where produce has been used to feed pupils providing improved nutrition.

The adoption of the C2C approach and implementation of priority actions identified in HWC action plans has had a significant improvement on livelihoods and poverty reduction (outlined in section 3.3 and 3.5), particularly the reduction in HWC incidents (indicator 0.1), which is significant for reducing crop losses and improving security. Importantly there have been no human injuries or deaths from elephants or lions in target villages since the start of the project.

Another indirect benefit for poverty reduction has been the increased awareness about HWC management, conservation and biodiversity, particularly through the education initiatives in Tanzania. As outlined in section 3.2, 9,547 people have been reached through awareness initiatives (indicator 2.2), contributing to improved conservation knowledge and safety around wildlife. The household surveys also evidenced improvements in other multidimensional aspects of poverty linked to HWC. For example, people were asked “Have you or your family experienced changes to your daily lives of wildlife over the last 2 years”. Responses indicate that fewer people (36%) report that income is negatively affected compared to 72% in Year 1 and fewer people (25%) have changed sleeping patterns, compared to 38% in Year 1. Results also suggest greater knowledge of wildlife movements with changes in behaviour to reduce the impacts of HWC including changing the routes walked to school/work, and more time guarding crops and avoiding certain areas.

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 women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

In November 2024, the project benefited from an external analysis of gender integration following site visits and consultations led by global gender expert, Dr Joni Seager. The findings and recommendations have been integrated into Year 3 implementation and have informed the design of the Follow-on Funding phase. Continued targeted gender discussions will ensure women's experiences and knowledge shape conservation and agricultural strategies. During the Follow-on Funding year, the project will continue to assess and adapt project activities to ensure equal participation of women and marginalised groups including PWD.

Rights: In both Tanzania and Mozambique, women continue to face structural constraints related to land ownership and control, however the situation varies. In Tanzania, land for Mandela and Misyaje demo farms belongs to male group members, Marumba belongs to the village government, while Nambecha belongs to a women member. While agroecology demonstration plots are often located on land controlled by male community members, the project works through collective and community endorsed arrangements rather than individual land ownership. This enables women to participate fully in agroecology activities without

requiring formal land rights, while remaining sensitive to prevailing legal and customary systems. In Mozambique, the law allows women and men equal rights to hold land titles. In northern Mozambique, matrilineal land systems exist, but control rights are still generally vested in men particularly regarding benefit sharing. The project has encouraged equal access to participate in the agroecology demonstration plots, with several unmarried female community facilitators having community agreed rights to farm the land. Produce sold through the agroecology demo plots is shared equally between male and female participants.

Practice: In the Tanzanian project area, household decision-making and agricultural labour division are relatively gender-equal, with collective decisions on crop choice and income use. Women are actively encouraged to participate in all project activities, including C2C planning through village assemblies and agroecology initiatives. Project staff observed that women are often early adopters of new techniques. SWISSAID strengthened participation in agroecology activities by actively addressing barriers faced by women. When women were absent from trainings, they followed-up with participants, including phone calls, to identify constraints and tailored support needs. Engagement with husbands, and if needed, village leaders improved transparency and household understanding, resulting in increased acceptance and improved participation. Growing recognition of the household benefits from agroecology has encouraged men to support women's involvement. For women VGS, community sensitisation meetings in village assemblies promoted the importance of women in conservation, while discussions identified practical barriers, including equipment needs, which the project is working to address.

Environment: Men face higher overall exposure to HWC due to activities such as night guarding and resource collection, while women face specific risks during water collection. RRTs support all community members, with improved response times reducing risk across genders and social groups. During development of local HWC action plans, women prioritised closer access to water; as a result, irrigation systems were installed at several demonstration plots, reducing labour burdens and exposure to risk. While village water points and efficient cooking stoves were outside the scope of this project, they have been identified as priorities for future initiatives and district budgets. Agroecological practices further benefit women through safer, chemical-free farming, as women are mainly involved in vegetable handling which is associated with pesticides. HWC awareness activities also targeted schoolchildren, improving safety during peak conflict periods. Household surveys show increased route-changing on the way to school, suggesting greater awareness of wildlife movements and risk reduction.

Roles and Responsibilities: Despite relatively equal participation in farming, women continue to shoulder domestic and care responsibilities, resulting in a "double day". The project supported women's participation in meetings and training by encouraging them to bring young children and dependents with them and accommodating this. While VGS and RRT roles were traditionally male dominated, the project actively encouraged women to apply. Mixed teams are now valued for improved conflict deescalation and community engagement. Retention of female scouts remains a challenge due to social expectations following marriage, and the project is exploring support mechanisms to address this.

Representation: All social groups were invited to meetings held at accessible times and locations and conducted in local languages. Specific efforts were made to reach women and vulnerable groups, including consultations at locations compatible with daily routines, most meetings took place when people had returned from farming and cooking duties. During Tanzanian C2C assessments, 297 community members of various ages, genders and backgrounds were consulted (115 women, 182 men) and 20 service providers (8 women, 12 men), ensuring diverse perspectives informed planning and decision making.

Resources: Women are well represented within agroecology groups and often hold leadership roles. However, fewer women qualify as community facilitators due to technical selection criteria such as literacy, mobility and prior experience. These barriers have informed planned activities during the Follow-on Funding year, with a focus on tailored capacity building, mentorship and adjusted selection approaches to strengthen women's access to higher responsibility roles as facilitators. WWF-Tanzania has actively been promoting female VGS equipment, including suitable uniforms and single tents to support the welfare of both genders.

7. Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)

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 were trained on Project Management Software 'Miradi' in Year 1, which is actively used to monitor progress against outputs and outcomes. Data collection responsibilities are distributed among partners, coordinated through an M&E working group. Information is systematically stored in digital platforms such as Miradi and Solstice, with supporting evidence organised in a shared folder accessible to all partners.

Outputs were verified through follow-up field visits and annual monitoring. In Tanzania, monitoring covered HWC management via VGS, agroecological demonstration plots, farmer training and adoption of practices, HWC incident reporting systems, school outreach through Miombo Clubs, and engagement with partners, including LGAs and TANAPA. In Mozambique, HWC monitoring training has been provided to the secretaries of Community Based Natural Resources Management committees to monitor HWC incidents. Currently WWF relies on Yambone Initiative to share data as agreed with all stakeholders. Monitoring information is also captured during training, activities and workshops through participant lists.

At outcome level, 556 household surveys were conducted during Year 1 as a baseline and again, 368 people during Year 3 to monitor progress. The surveys provided people's perceptions around food security, number of HWC incidents, tolerance level and satisfaction with the implementation of HWC plans, and allowed to quantify the results of the project around outcome and output level indicators. Data was further validated with reported HWC incidents to the RRTs, and the district monitoring frameworks.

Monitoring and evaluation were supported through reflection meetings, a mid-term review and a final internal evaluation (annex 6) to assess progress towards outcomes. These processes brought together project teams from the UK, Tanzania and Mozambique to review implementation, share lessons learned and agree strategic adjustments. This collaborative approach ensured continued alignment between outputs and outcomes and allowed the project to adapt where necessary to strengthen delivery and impact.

8. Lessons learnt

During March 2026, the entire project team gathered for a reflection and evaluation workshop in Dar es Salaam, which included a session on lessons learnt. In advance of the workshop the project leads in Tanzania and Mozambique also gathered community feedback. Over the past three years, the project has successfully demonstrated that integrating agroecology with the C2C approach can meaningfully reduce HWC, protect biodiversity, and improve household wellbeing across the Ruvuma landscape. In particular, the following areas have worked well:

- Overall the holistic C2C and agroecology approach has led to a significant **reduction in HWC incidents** (average 39% decrease per farmer).
- The roll-out of the **C2C approach has facilitated a collaborative and inclusive process for developing local HWC action plans**, leading to high community satisfaction regarding the approach, and increased wildlife tolerance, rising from 14.6% to 44.8% for elephants.
- The use of effective and **locally relevant deterrent systems** has helped reduce HWC conflict, particularly beehive fences and chilli blocks, which in some areas resulted in no incidents of elephant crop damage.
- The integrated approach of combining agroecology and C2C to manage HWC has resulted in improved **food security and strengthened livelihoods**.
- There has been **strong collaboration** between WWF, government agencies, other partners and communities, particularly in Tanzania where quarterly coordination mechanisms function well.
- Participatory planning for long-term HWC management, including embedding HWC reporting structures within local governance systems has laid a strong foundation for long-term coexistence.
- **VGS and RRT** played a central role in reducing conflict and increasing community trust.

Feedback from local communities and partner discussions also highlighted several challenges, which will be used for ongoing learning and project adaptation. These include:

- **Insufficient early community engagement**, leading to misunderstandings and expectations about project scope. The project team has taken this feedback onboard ensuring that regular community feedback sessions about progress project are implemented. Community groups have also been consulted at early stages about the plans for Follow-on Funding and potential Darwin extra project development.
- **MEL challenges**, including limited baseline data in Mozambique and no mid-term household survey data collection.
- **Capacity gaps in Mozambique**, where a single project officer struggled to manage the workload, and issues such as vehicle breakdown impacted activity implementation.
- **Seasonal access challenges** due to intense weather conditions, affecting monitoring and demonstration plot maintenance.
- **Demonstration plots required more inputs than anticipated**, and facilitator retention was low in Mozambique due to limited incentives.
- **Market linkages remain weak**, with farmers unable to meet demand for agroecological produce due to limited agricultural inputs.
- **Overlapping actors in Mozambique**, with several new projects entering the area after project inception caused duplication and confusion for some community members.
- **Increasing livestock** from nomadic pastoralists threatening biodiversity and community cohesion in Tanzania, this remains a priority for other WWF projects to address.
- **Wider HWC challenges across the landscape** with neighbouring villages and district still experiencing high HWC, highlighting the need for additional HWC management.

Key learnings highlight the importance of integrating livelihood and conservation benefits, prioritising low-cost and locally available deterrents, and investing early in community ownership. Strong coordination platforms, clear market pathways for agroecological products, and systematic use of evidence are essential for scaling and sustaining impact. It is important to plan for the sustainability of structures such as RRTs and agroecology plots, prioritising local stakeholder and government buy-in for long-term financing. The evaluation also emphasises the need to demonstrate results to other stakeholders to scale to other neighbouring areas and districts, highlighting the role of evidence in influencing policy and practice.

The project will integrate these lessons directly into the Follow-on Funding year. A strengthened GESI and community engagement strategy will ensure more inclusive planning and communication. The agroecology model will shift towards farmer-owned demonstration plots, supported by targeted inputs. MEL systems will be upgraded with digital HWC reporting, and real-time tracking tools. Coordination mechanisms in Mozambique will be strengthened to avoid duplication and improve transparency with communities. Market linkages particularly for chilli and sunflower, will be prioritised to strengthen livelihoods. Finally, sustainability planning for RRT and VGS structures will be co-designed with village governments to ensure continuity beyond project funding. We anticipate a few small revisions to the implementation plan for the coming year, as well as an updated M&E plan, and may submit a Change Request to ensure the Follow-on Funding phase is fully aligned with the lessons learned.

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

Below are the responses to feedback shared regarding the Follow-on Funding application.

Feedback: The wildlife tolerance levels appear very low, so even quite large improvements may still put unsustainable pressure on these species. How are the species management plans performing and can you quantify the impact on lion and elephant survival expected?

Response: The baseline project tolerance level was very low (14.6% for elephants and 7.91% for lions), however as outlined in section 3.3, average tolerance across all sites has significantly increased to 44.8% for elephants and 25% for lions. This demonstrates that project approaches are strongly contributing the intended outcome of improving tolerance and ultimately long-term coexistence. However, more work is needed on a wider scale to have the desired long-term impact on species populations in the landscape. There have also been no documented cases of retaliatory killings of elephant or lion Tanzania, and only one case in Mozambique in 2024, demonstrating the project's contribution towards securing these target wildlife populations. The

provisional census results for elephant and lion in the region indicate stable species populations. Longer term, we hope the C2C project approach can be scaled up across the wider landscape to contribute towards the long-term goal of increasing populations of elephant and lion in the landscape.

There are several other projects in the wider landscape supporting species conservation, which also contribute to securing biodiversity. In Tanzania, the National Elephant Management Action Plan (2023-2033) guides the overall strategy for elephant conservation and is performing well. The National Lion strategy revision is underway, with contributions from WWF and partners. In Mozambique, a draft management and species plan for Chipanje Chetu is being finalised by MozNorte project, expected to be in place by June 2026. The upcoming SADC TFCA project (due to start in May/June 2026) will support interventions in the plan.

Feedback: Under the "Strengthening market links" activity with SWISSAID, how will you ensure you strengthen cooperatives, focusing on market linkages during the Follow-on Funding year? Could you provide more details on how this will be achieved?

Response: During the follow-on funding year, SWISSAID will prioritise strengthening marketing groups by supporting the establishment of VSLAs to improve group functioning, social cohesion, knowledge transfer and long-term sustainability. SWISSAID has already helped these groups establish connections with the Tanzania Commercial Bank, with eight groups registered so far. The focus is to support the marketing groups to improve production of agroecology produce to meet the market demand, particularly sunflower and chilli. This will be done by focusing on improving productivity and soil fertility using existing land e.g. production of manure, provision of local seeds, intercropping, biopesticides, and improved irrigation systems to help prolong farming season beyond the rainy season. A longer-term goal is to support groups with value addition e.g. equipment for processing sunflower seeds into oil and establishing seed banks for local varieties.

Feedback: What will be the role of SWISSAID and what is their experience in any similar initiatives in Tanzania and Mozambique?

Response: During the Follow-on Funding year, SWISSAID will provide technical support and facilitation to consolidate and scale agroecological and market system outcomes, while promoting household-level replication to increase volumes of agroecological produce. Support will focus on strengthening agroecology demonstration plots to become self-sustaining and transitioning their long-term management to community ownership. SWISSAID will reinforce community marketing committees and strengthen 10 VSLAs to increase production of priority crops and address market access barriers. Improved access to inputs such as seeds and manure will support higher agricultural yields, enhancing both food security and income generation. Capacity building will continue through refresher training for 40 facilitators and the recruitment and training of 20 new women facilitators to meet growing demand. Ongoing technical mentoring will be provided to WWF-Mozambique and community groups, including through cross-border exchange visits.

SWISSAID brings over 50 years' experience in Tanzania delivering integrated agroecology and market-oriented programmes that strengthen inclusive and sustainable smallholder market systems. Its approach combines farmer training, collective marketing, participatory value-chain analysis, value addition and organic certification. While SWISSAID doesn't have a permanent presence in Mozambique, sustained technical support over three years, including exchange visits and mentoring, has enabled effective knowledge transfer and agroecology expansion.

Feedback: It is not clear how well the markets for chilli and sunflowers are working. Might there be additional challenges in developing new markets in Mozambique?

Response: Participatory market surveys undertaken by SWISSAID and local marketing cooperatives in Year 3 show high demand for chilli and sunflower in local markets and from companies in Tanzania. However, the main barrier currently is that the communities are unable to produce the quantities of chilli and sunflower required by buyers. During the Follow-on Funding SWISSAID will support communities to improve agricultural yields (through inputs e.g. seeds, manure), to produce higher quantities of targeted products to access markets at scale.

There will be additional challenges for strengthening marketing linkages in Mozambique, particularly because it will involve establishing marketing strategies from scratch, there are large distances to bigger markets, and limited business skills amongst target communities. Products may differ from Tanzania, for example honey and vegetable crops e.g. okra have been identified as having potential. During Follow-on Funding, SWISSAID will support WWF-Mozambique and local partners to with marketing strategies.

Feedback: Your risk register could be improved by ensuring a risk of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment is highlighted as a standalone risk (rather than integrated under 'human rights violations') with appropriate mitigations in place

Response: We have updated the risk register to include this risk (see annex 31).

Feedback: To support optimal reporting against your standard indicators (SI), please note that: reporting against SI DI-D07 should report on number of species not number of individuals of species; it is not clear why SI DI-A01 is no longer relevant. Has training activity been removed under 1.1? for country disaggregation, in your reporting be clear how many in each country; for Output indicator 3.3 to feed into SI DI-A04, ensure that this is 6 months after training.

Response: We have updated SI DI-07 to measure populations of two target species (elephants and lions). SI DI-A01 is still relevant; the training has taken place with a higher number of participants than expected, with results disaggregated by country. Data for SI DI-A04 (output 3.3) has been collated six months after training, as facilitators were trained during Year 1 with training shared through TOT model during Year 2.

10. Risk Management

We have updated the risk register (see annex 31) to include new risks on 'Post-election instability in Tanzania' and a specific risk on 'Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment', including details of current risk status and mitigations in place.

11. Scalability and durability

The project has adopted an inclusive and participatory approach since its inception, engaging a wide range of stakeholders including local communities, NGOs and government authorities across the Ruvuma transboundary landscape. Communities have been central to the C2C process, the development of local HWC action plans and the implementation of agroecology initiatives. This inclusive approach has fostered strong buy-in and local ownership from the start, which has been critical for effective implementation and sustainability.

Community engagement has been continuous, including through village assemblies, education and awareness-raising activities, participatory design and validation of HWC action plans, and direct involvement in project implementation. Local, district and regional government authorities have also been consistently engaged to ensure strong collaboration and alignment with existing systems and priorities. In Tanzania, for example, Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers and representatives from WMAs have played an active role in the development and functioning of local HWC reporting and management structures. Importantly, HWC reporting systems are embedded within existing village governance arrangements, enhancing long-term sustainability. Each participating village has committed to maintaining these reporting systems beyond the project lifetime.

There has been strong and sustained engagement from national conservation agencies in Tanzania, particularly TAWA and TANAPA. These institutions have supported the training and operation of local RRTs, including provision of technical training and vehicle logistics, and have ensured RRT integration within district-level HWC reporting and response mechanisms. Both TAWA and TANAPA recognise the value of the community-based RRT model and have expressed commitment to continuing their support beyond the project. The RRTs are composed of local community members, whose contribution to reducing HWC is highly valued. This is reflected in tangible community support, such as the provision of food during patrols. Community members are also increasingly committed to producing and maintaining HWC deterrents, having observed reductions in elephant-related crop damage and improved yields. Overall, the reduction in HWC incidents provides strong evidence of the effectiveness of locally led, holistic approaches to conflict mitigation.

In Mozambique, Community Natural Resource Management Committees within Chipanje Chetu have strengthened their capacity to record HWC incidents and response actions. Local stakeholders, including Yambone Initiative, have been actively engaged throughout and have committed to resourcing Community Rangers and maintaining HWC data collection systems after project completion. There is also sustained engagement from a broad range of government stakeholders, including the Community Council Management (COGECO), Sanga District Government and the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries, all of whom are keen to collaborate to ensure project success and continuity.

Agroecology initiatives are similarly embedded within existing village governance structures and benefit from engagement with local authorities such as agricultural extension officers and district development officers. This institutional integration supports the long-term sustainability of agroecological practices and reinforces their role as part of a holistic approach to HWC management and livelihoods improvement.

The project has demonstrated clear evidence of wider uptake and replication interest. In Tanzania, neighbouring villages have increasingly requested support from trained RRTs to respond to wildlife incidents and have sought assistance to develop their own HWC action plans. Several high-conflict villages have been prioritised for support during the Follow-on Funding year. Similarly, requests for agroecology training from surrounding communities reflect growing awareness of the benefits for food security and livelihoods, as communities observe positive outcomes among early adopters. Interest in the C2C approach extends across the wider Ruvuma transboundary landscape. Commitments have been secured from neighbouring villages and districts, including Lago District, to scale-up the approach during the Follow-on Funding year. Evidence of project impacts and lessons learned will continue to be documented and shared to encourage further uptake by practitioners and institutions.

The project has successfully piloted the C2C approach and generated insights that the WWF network is committed to using for regional and global scale-up. WWF-Tanzania's project lead was invited to present on the C2C approach at the World Bank Global Wildlife Program Conference in Ethiopia in November 2025, providing an important platform for wider dissemination. There has also been academic interest, including from the University of Michigan. At the national level, WWF-Tanzania contributed C2C insights to Tanzania's national HWC strategy in May 2025 and will continue advocacy efforts to embed the approach within district and national policy frameworks.

Monitoring evidence suggests early but meaningful shifts in attitudes and behaviours towards wildlife coexistence. Household surveys show improved tolerance towards elephants and lions within three years, while social norms are shifting, demonstrated by increased participation and recognition of women as RRT members and community rangers. However, barriers to women's participation as agroecology facilitators remain, linked to literacy constraints and cultural norms. Addressing these barriers will be a priority during the Follow-on Funding year. Environmental education has also yielded positive results. Surveys from conservation Miombo Club activities indicate improved environmental knowledge among school-aged children, supporting the emergence of a future generation of conservation advocates.

The original exit strategy focused on participatory design, embedding systems within local governance, capacity strengthening, and leaving behind practical tools such as HWC action plans, monitoring frameworks and agroecology demonstration plots. Strong progress has been made across all components. Recognising that effective HWC management and agroecological transitions require sustained investment, the Follow-on Funding year will help address remaining barriers, deepen sustainability and support scale-up.

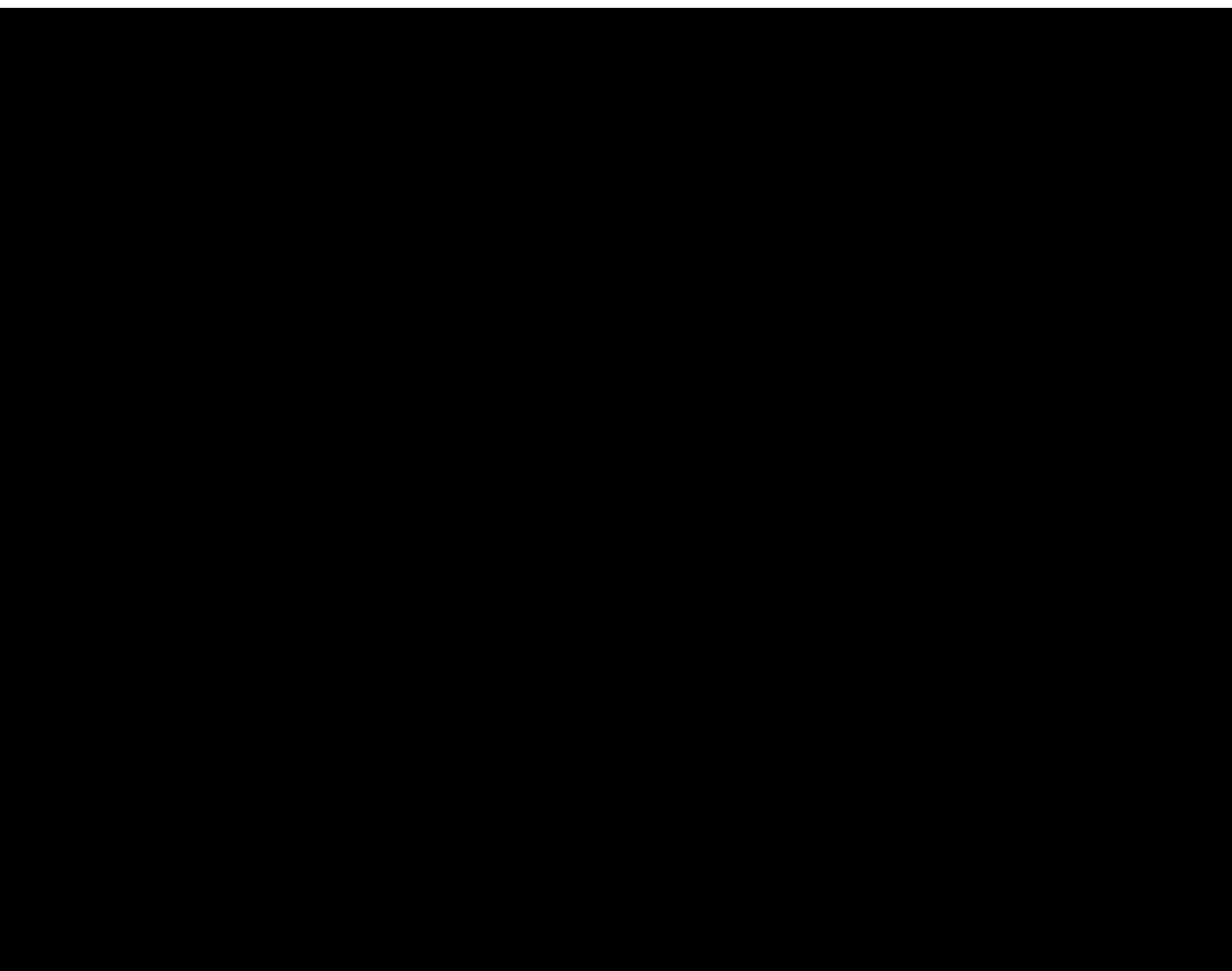
Lessons learned highlight that HWC management is a long-term process requiring sustained stakeholder engagement. The full C2C implementation and assessment cycle is most effective over approximately five years - beyond typical funding cycles. While additional resources have been mobilised, including increased funding for HWC management in Chipanje Chetu through Helvetas and Yambone Initiative, many actions identified in local plans require further time and investment. Securing long-term funding remains essential given the scale and complexity of HWC across the region.

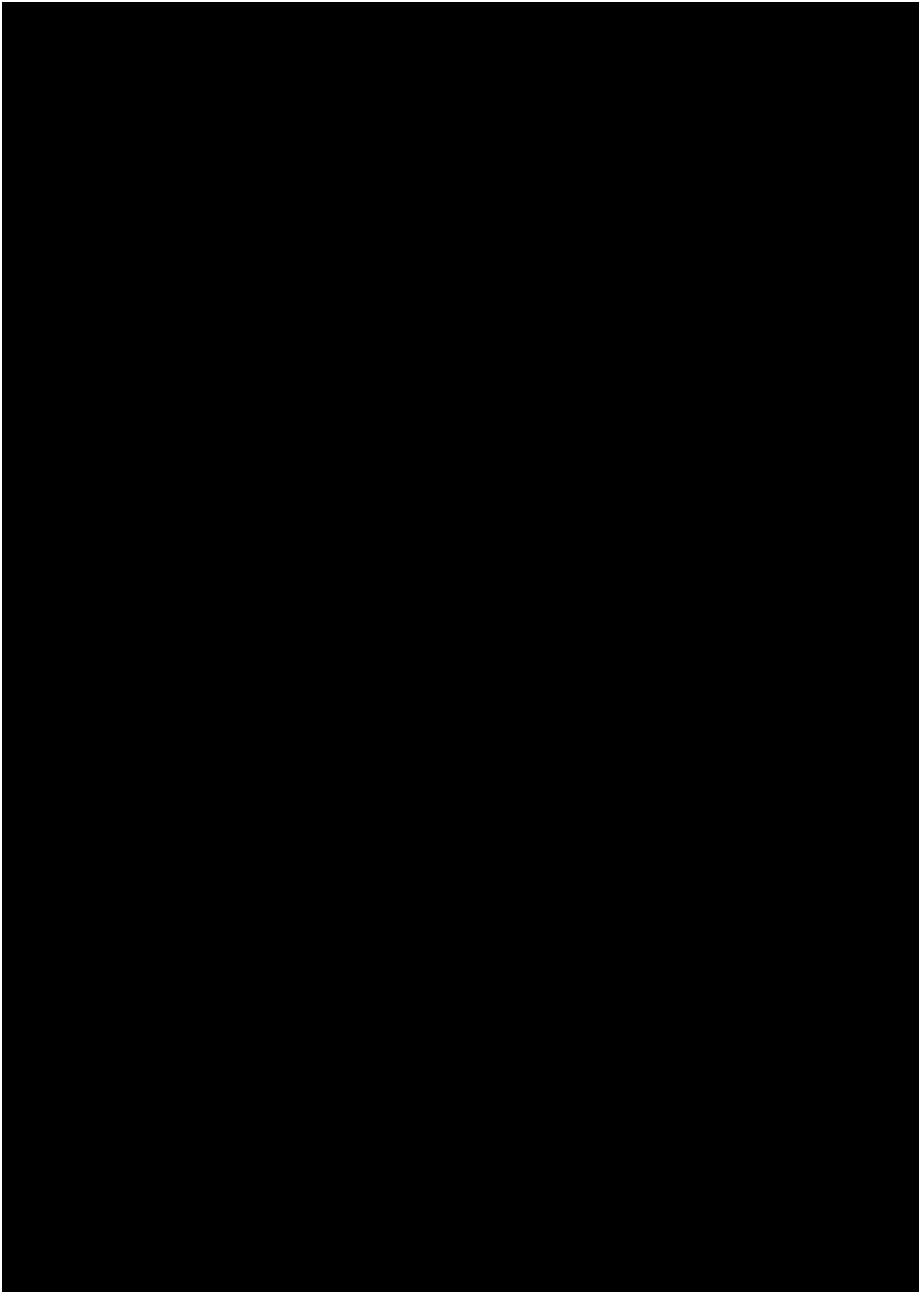
Agroecology has proven its value as part of a holistic HWC strategy, with strong demand for training. However, agroecology demonstration plots currently rely on specialist support, and communities require time to build confidence, ownership and market access. Typically, farmers need at least five years to fully transition to agroecological methods. The Follow-on Funding year will focus on strengthening community ownership, improving irrigation, increasing yields, developing market linkages for priority crops and reinforcing VSLAs, ensuring agroecology delivers sustainable livelihood benefits in both Tanzania and Mozambique.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin logo and funding acknowledgement has been used on project presentations, HWC incident report books, HWC reporting framework, project assets e.g. bicycles, as well as materials for project meetings including roll up banners (examples in annex 32). The project has been recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity in both Tanzania and Mozambique. During Year 3, communication leads at WWF-Tanzania and WWF-Mozambique produced video and photo materials (annex 33), documenting HWC challenges and strategies, alongside agroecology in the project region. This year, WWF-UK will produce a project impact video which will be shared through various communication channels. During the evaluation workshop, several ideas were developed to communicate the project's impact.

WWF-UK continues to promote the project's webpage, and has also produced a project feature for the upcoming summer edition of WWF-UK's supporter magazine *Action*. Partners have shared project updates across social media accounts, linking back to the BCFs social media channels. WWF-Tanzania's Project Lead was also interviewed for a short podcast on BBC World Service '*Why humans and wildlife are fighting for land – What in the World podcast*' where he provided a short overview of the project's approaches and impact. [Why humans and wildlife are fighting for land - What in the World podcast, BBC World Service](#). WWF-Mozambique's Project Lead featured in an article about the project in the newspaper Jornal Moçambique (annex 34).





14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2025/26 Grant (£)	2025/26 Total Darwin Costs (£)	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	£195,195			

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			
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

Please note all HWC reporting data (in annexes) is confidential and not to be shared further without permission.

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).

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 photographer and subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2025-2026

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 improving livelihoods and biodiversity in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape. Implementation of the C2C approach, co-design of C2C strategies and roll-out of deterrents has reduced HWC in conflict hotspots. Excellent uptake of diversified agroecology practices has strengthened livelihoods providing conflict resistant and sustainable solutions for communities. There has been positive progress towards coexistence between people and flagship wildlife demonstrated through household survey results, showing that community tolerance to wildlife increased by over 200% towards elephants and lions. Preliminary elephant census results show stable 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.		
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.	Fully achieved The total number of HWC incidents reported by farmers in the project area has dropped from 6.46 incidents (Y1) to 3.93 incidents (Y3) per farmer per year, this is equivalent to a 39% reduction. There was also a decrease in the total number of farmers suffering HWC losses, from 91% in Y1 to 79% in Y3.	During the FOF TZ: Expand the C2C approach to Machemba (Tunduru) and Likuyu (Namtumbo) villages, developing two new HWC action plans. Scale HWC deterrents particularly chilli blocks and RRTs. Continued HWC awareness on reporting incidents. MZ: Expand C2C approach to Cobue, Lupilichi, and Ngoo villages in Manda Wilderness, conducting a combined C2C assessment, co-design workshop, and developing local action plans. Continue to improve HWC reporting and data management.
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-D07] <u>Baseline:</u>	Partially achieved Elephant populations in SNWC estimated to be stable based on preliminary updated government census results in Tanzania. Aerial elephant census results for Chipanje Chetu (Mozambique) completed by ANAC and World Bank-funded MozNorte project in late 2025. Results expected to be released shortly. No retaliatory killings of elephants or lions reported in Tanzania project area, only one retaliatory lion killing in Mozambique in Y1,	TZ: Analyse full elephant census results when available. Continue supporting ecological monitoring and patrolling through other projects in the Ruvuma landscape, with improved digital data collection. MZ: Analyse full elephant census results when available. Determine wildlife population

Tanzania: Elephants -792±324 in SNWC (TAWIRI 2022). Lions - ~190 in SNWC (MNRT 2019). Mozambique: Elephant population to be established in mid 2026. Lions - ~50 in Chipanje Chetu (Yambone 2022).	and a reduction in the drivers of wildlife killings reported e.g. increased community tolerance to wildlife (44.8% elephant tolerance in Y3 vs 14.57% elephant tolerance in Y1, ~200% improvement).	baselines in wider project area e.g. Manda Wilderness.
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-D04a] <u>Baseline:</u> Updated Y1 baseline: Tanzania 64.5% experiencing hunger. Mozambique 70.2% experiencing hunger.	Fully achieved 591 households reported an improvement in food security (Tanzania (4% ~146hh) and Mozambique (28%~444hh) based on a sample survey, with 49% of households in the project area reporting being 'food secure' in Y3, compared to 32% in Y1. This is equivalent to a 53% improvement. The biggest improvement in Mozambique, going from 30% to 58% reporting food security. From Y1 to Y3 there was an increase in the number of agroecological practices per farmer as well as an increase in production. Already 887 farmers have been trained in agroecological practices in both countries - including intercropping, manuring, 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. At least 61 farmers have reported returning to original farmlands, recovering soil fertility and reducing habitat encroachment. Additionally, other farmers, beyond the intervention area, have requested training, demonstrating a good spillover effect (211 farmers in Tanzania)	TZ: Focus on sustainability of agroecology demonstration plots, including transfer to lead farmer ownership, facilitated by reinforcing 10 VSLAs. Improving agricultural yields through targeted inputs e.g. seeds, manure. Strengthening market links. MZ: Upgrade plots to model farms in Segundo Congresso, improve irrigation, support agroecology replication model and strengthen market linkages.
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%.	Fully achieved 30% of the population report higher tolerance* to elephants (44.8% in Y3 compared to 14.57% in Y1.) and 17% of the population report higher tolerance to lions (8% in Y1 to 25% in Y3). For both species, this represents a >200% difference versus the baseline. By country, tolerance to elephants increased more in Tanzania, and tolerance to lions increased more in Mozambique. <i>*This is a composite indicator, where the individuals' % results are mapped on a scale up to 100, and only those achieving more than 60% in their answers are considered as having improved tolerance.</i>	TZ: Supporting the sustainability of RRT and HWC awareness initiatives. Scaling up C2C approach, local action plans and HWC deterrents in new HWC hotspot villages. Targeted support to agroecology livelihood interventions. MZ: Support scale-up of C2C approach and development of local HWC action plans to new hotspot areas. Targeted support to agroecology livelihood interventions.

Outcome indicator 0.5 By 2026, over 50% of the target population indicate satisfaction and engagement regarding the implementation of the C2C approach and local HWC action plans <u>Baseline:</u> 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.	Fully achieved 65.7% of households reported satisfaction over the C2C approach and plans to manage HWC, exceeding target of 50% satisfaction. <i>* A new C2C assessment score was not collected in Y3 as it was decided to wait at least 5 years for a follow-up assessment. Instead, individual questions were asked during household surveys in Y3 to assess the level of awareness and satisfaction with the C2C methodology and results.</i>	Year 4 household survey at the end of the Follow-on funding year will continue to monitor community satisfaction over implementation of the C2C approach and plans to manage HWC.
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. [DI-A01] <u>Baseline:</u> 3 WWF-Tanzania and 4 WWF-Mozambique staff trained and implementing safe system 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.	Fully achieved 147 people have increased capacity in the C2C approach and have facilitated the assessments and development of local HWC action plans to improve HWC management planning, implementation and monitoring across the area. They have also consulted and validated the plans in the communities. Evidence provided in annex 9.	TZ: Expand the C2C approach to the neighbouring villages of Machemba (Tunduru) and Likuyu (Namtumbo), developing two new HWC action plans and engaging hard-to-reach groups such as nomadic pastoralists. MZ: Scale up to Cobue, Lupilichi, and Ngoo villages in Manda Wilderness, conducting a combined C2C assessment, co-design workshop, and developing local action plans.
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>	Fully achieved A total of 784 people participated in the co-design of 9 local-level HWC action plans, covering all hotspot villages in both countries, even though political instability delayed action plan development in Mozambique. Evidence provided in annex 10.	TZ: Co-design local level HWC action plan in 2 additional villages in Namtumbo and Tunduru districts

No local level HWC action plans.		MZ: C2C assessment to be carried out in 3 new villages in Lago district, with development of HWC action plans
Output indicator 1.3 HWC Conflict to Coexistence Approach journal article 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.	Partially achieved Scientific journal article is being drafted based on lessons learnt from the piloting of the C2C approach in the Ruvuma transboundary landscape, including context screening and stakeholder analysis. C2C assessment and codesign have already been documented and shared with local stakeholders. Lessons learned from project shared with WWF Uganda, WWF-US and Pathways Conference. Evidence provided in annex 11.	Completion and anticipated publication of journal article in <i>Conservation Science and Policy</i>. Continued sharing of C2C lessons across the WWF network and supporting interested parties/stakeholders in adopting C2C for HWC management.
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: 2021: TAWA/TANAPA established Rapid Response Teams and constructed 1 Problem Animal Control centre in Tunduru	Fully achieved Since July 2024, WWF and SWISSAID have expanded activities to three additional locations in Tanzania's Ruvuma region through the People Powering Biodiversity project (EUR800,000) focused on scaling up successful agroecology and HWC management approaches. Several follow-on investments will build on Darwin achievements, including an €800,000 IUCN SADC TFCA project starting in May 2026, a €2.3m SANEP programme in July 2026, and a proposed multi-year Liechtenstein Development Service project. In Tanzania, strong in-kind support from government institutions has improved efficiency, local ownership and long-term sustainability of the C2C approach.	Convene stakeholder workshops and continue ongoing partner collaboration to secure additional resources and funding for HWC management in four districts. Scope novel funding e.g. carbon revenues. Continue fundraising for new funding calls/opportunities (e.g. LED proposal, Darwin extra). Integrate C2C, HWC management and agroecology through secured funding. Continued advocacy for resource mobilisation for HWC management, implementation and monitoring from diverse stakeholders including district and national government.
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.	Partially achieved There is a good recognition and buy-in of the C2C approach at district levels, including participation in training, assessments and development of local action plans. However no formal endorsement has happened yet.	TZ: Secure formal endorsement of C2C approach from Tunduru and Namtumbo districts. Continued advocacy and awareness of the C2C approach at regional and national levels. MZ: Scale up of C2C to Lago district. Continued engagement with stakeholders to secure the commitment for future use of C2C to manage HWC in Chipanje 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,	Fully achieved 65 people from community and district authorities* trained on HWC, and as part of RRTs. In Tanzania 48 VGS, including 7 women and 41 men have been trained as RRT. 36 of these are active as	TZ: Recruit at least 6 new female Rapid Response Team members and provide refresher training for all RRTs on gender and

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.	RRTs (6 per village) and receiving refresher training in Tanzania. 17 people trained in Mozambique, including 10 Community Rangers. The HWC response rate has been steadily improving over the last 3 years, and this last year it reached 100% in Tanzania and 84% in Mozambique. <i>*Representatives from authorities such as:</i> <i>Tanzania: Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), rangers from the main Rapid Response Units (RRU)</i> <i>Mozambique: staff from Provincial Environment Service; Provincial Direction of Territorial Development and Environment and from District Service for Economic Activities in Mozambique</i> Evidence provided in annexes 12 and 15.	social safeguards in Tanzania. Strengthen refresher training to available local RRT MZ: 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 their Action Plans and assist other stakeholders.
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.	Fully achieved Tanzania: 9,480 people directly involved, including through VGS, TAWA, TANAPA awareness at village assembly meetings. Figure includes 18 teachers and 1,980 students engaged through education initiatives. Mozambique: 67 people reached by Community Rangers on HWC awareness initiatives. 65.7% of household survey respondents felt informed and engaged on HWC initiatives by Y3 (see outcome 0.5). Evidence provided in annex 13.	TZ: Continue supporting RRT to provide HWC awareness at village meetings and through schools in new target villages and through other projects. MZ: Development of community engagement strategy on HWC for new target villages.
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-D04E] <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.	Fully achieved 51 farms, with deterrents such as beehive and chilli fences, and chilli blocks have experienced reduced and, in some cases, eliminated crop raiding by elephants. Many people are moving towards block farming, enabling the protection of a larger number of plots. Evidence provided in annexes 15 and 16.	TZ: Scale up of local deterrents in 14 villages, including continued promotion of non-lethal deterrents (chilli blocks) and integration with agroecology initiatives. MZ: Support targeted HWC interventions and deterrents identified in HWC action plans for Lago district. Monitor and ensure sustainability of existing interventions e.g. beehive fences.
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	Fully achieved 5 agroecological demonstration plots (4 in Tanzania and 1 in Mozambique) have been established and maintained. Additional	TZ: Provide training and capacity building to shift management of agroecology demonstration plots to lead farmers and

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.	plot in Nambecha (Tanzania) created to reduce the distance for facilitators when scaling up approach through Farmer Field Schools. Evidence provided in annexes 17 and 18.	WMAs in Tanzania, including reinforcing 10 VSLAs MZ: Strengthen one agroecology demonstration plot in Sanga.
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.	Partly achieved Total - 58 facilitators (18 women, 40 men) trained on agroecology and replicating techniques. This includes 40 facilitators (9 women, 31 men) in Tanzania and 18 facilitators (13 women, 5 men) in Mozambique. Each facilitator has already trained an average of 11 community members. Evidence provided in annexes 17 and 18.	TZ: Continue working with the 40 facilitators to raise awareness at community level on agroecology practices and encouraging wider community adoption of such practices. Engage 20 new female facilitators. MZ: Upgrade three facilitators to model farmers
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	Fully achieved Total 887 people (including 427 women) received training on agroecology and conflict resilient livelihoods through facilitators and demonstration plots. Tanzania: 815 (401 men and 414 women) received training, as well as 211 people beyond the project who requested training demonstrating the interest of the project and scalability, but not accounted in the total. Mozambique: 72 people (13 women, 59 men) received training by facilitators at the agroecology demonstration plots. Evidence provided in annexes 18, 19,20,21,22 and 23.	TZ: Provide agroecology refresher training for 40 facilitators and engage 20 new female facilitators. MZ: Support replication model by assisting 20 facilitators to train a further 180 farmers in agroecology.
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. [DI-D03B] <u>Baseline:</u> 0 people engaged in target areas.	Partially achieved In Tanzania, 120 people (71 women, 49 men) received training representing their marketing committee groups (3 from each of the 40 groups). Using a TOT model they trained 469 fellow group members. Of the group, 42 people were supported with marketing survey skills, negotiations and participated in larger market visits to scope potential buyers. Farmers are selling at local weekly markets; however the farmers are not currently producing at large enough quantities to fulfil the demand at larger markets.	TZ: Strengthen 10 VSLAs and support marketing cooperatives to increase yields of targeted crops (sunflower, chilli) to fulfil market demand for agroecology products. MZ: Scope and develop market linkages for key agroecology produce.

	Evidence provided in annexes 24,25,26 and 27.	
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] <u>Baseline:</u> 0 robust frameworks (currently ad-hoc or incomplete reporting and lack of coordination).	Fully achieved Tanzania: 2 district level HWC monitoring frameworks established at Tunduru and Namtumbo districts and validated at district conservation forum. 6 villages adopted local reporting frameworks including incident report books, and reporting data to district level. Mozambique: HWC data for 5 villages across Chipanje Chetu being coordinated by Yambone Initiative, and shared with stakeholders including district level. Evidence provided in annexes 28 and 32.	TZ: Introduce village level HWC monitoring frameworks and incident reporting books in 3 new villages and connect with district level reporting. MZ: Co-design reporting frameworks for new target villages in Lago district.
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] <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: 20 VGS currently trained in Tunduru / Namtumbo. Mozambique: 8 people currently trained on data collection in Sanga.	Fully achieved 65 people including community RRT, rangers, village leaders and authorities trained across both countries. Tanzania: 48 people trained on HWC incident reporting and data collection using the Miombo app and incident report books. Mozambique: 17 people including 10 Community Rangers and local, district authorities were trained in year 1. Evidence provided in annex 29.	TZ: Develop live reporting dashboard for HWC management using mobile phone HWC data collection using Miombo app. Train 20 new RRT members on HWC data collection. MZ: Collaborate with stakeholders in Lago district to identify and implement reporting priorities.
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. <u>Baseline:</u> No HWC community reporting systems in place.	Fully achieved Tanzania: Community members in all six project villages are supported by local RRTs to report and respond to HWC incidents using a standard reporting framework and incident books. Reports are channelled through village leaders to RRTs, with TAWA and TANAPA contacted via established district hotlines for severe incidents. Mozambique: Training on HWC reporting systems was done in collaboration with the Yambone Initiative in year 1 and shared with community members through local village assemblies. Evidence provided in annex 28.	TZ: Continued monitoring and support for existing HWC monitoring systems, and roll-out of HWC reporting processes in new target villages. MZ: The HWC reporting system will be managed by the Yambone Initiative in the future.

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. <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. 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. <u>[DI-D07]</u> <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: Elephants - <u>792+324</u> in SNWC (TAWIRI 2022). Lions - ~190 in SNWC (MNRT 2019). Mozambique: Elephant population to be established in <u>mid-2026</u> 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	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. <u>Mozambique national elephant census expected mid-2026.</u> 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).	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.

	increased agricultural production and reduced HWC impact (disaggregated by gender, age). [DI-D04a] <u>Baseline:</u> Updated Y1 baseline: Tanzania 64.5% experiencing hunger. Mozambique 70.2% experiencing hunger. 0.4. By 2026, at least 25% of the target population in 10 HWC hotspots report greater tolerance to living with elephants, lions and 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%. 0.5. By 2026, <u>over 50% of the target population indicate satisfaction and engagement regarding the implementation of the C2C approach and local HWC action plans.</u> <u>Baseline:</u> Tunduru and Namtumbo C2C assessment scores established in Y1 Q4 (Score scale: 1 (low) – 5 (high): Service providers / duty bearers average score: 2.76, across People (2.55), Livelihoods / assets (2.46), Wildlife (3.02), Habitat (3.15). Community Members average score: 2.88, across People (2.84), Livelihoods / assets (2.33), Wildlife (2.91), Habitat	0.3 Baseline (Y1) and endline (Y3) household surveys including questions on FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Complimentary data on income, agricultural production, economic assets, HWC impacts, etc. 0.4 Baseline (Y1) and endline (Y3) household surveys including questions on people's perceptions of HWC, coexistence, tolerance and likelihood of retaliation. 0.5. C2C Assessment reports produced for Namtumbo, Tunduru and Sanga districts (Y1/Y2) and <u>C2C perception questions integrated within household surveys in Y3).</u>	
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	(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 [DI-A01] <u>Baseline:</u> 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] and [DI-B02] <u>Baseline:</u> No local level HWC action plans.	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.

	1.3 HWC Conflict to Coexistence Approach <u>journal article</u> for Ruvuma (including results and learnings) is produced in Y3. [DI-C01] <u>Baseline:</u> No Ruvuma Safe Systems reports. 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: 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. <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: No official endorsement of C2C approach. Mozambique: Informal endorsement of Safe Systems approach by district officials.	1.3 <u>Completion of journal article and publication status</u> 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	2.1. Training records and coordinated TAWA, District, VGS, Community ranger and WWF reports on rapid response unit activities. <u>Mozambique HWC response rate data (source Yambone).</u>	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.

	20% by Y3, reaching at least 1,420 households (7,100 people). <u>Baseline:</u> 55% response rate to reported incidents in Tunduru district (2021) for 20 VGS already trained. Namtumbo and Sanga baseline to be set in Y1. 2.2. 3,000 people (50% female / 50% male) are engaged in HWC community awareness initiatives (1,000 per year), and report an increased knowledge of HWC and mitigation strategies. <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: 596 people engaged in 2021 in Tunduru and Namtumbo. Mozambique: 0 HWC awareness initiatives in Sanga. 2.3. HWC deterrents are installed in at least 45 farms in priority hotspot areas in Y1/Y2, achieving 80% success in preventing elephant crop-raiding by Y3 [DI-D04E] <u>Baseline:</u> Tanzania: Chilli fences piloted around 230 farm acres in two villages in Tunduru (2022) with 80% reporting no losses from elephant crop-raiding. Mozambique: 0 HWC deterrents installed.	2.2. Project reports with details of event attendance (disaggregated by gender, age). Production of communication materials. Knowledge quizzes at schools. 2.3. WWF project monitoring reports and photos with details of construction, community participation and effectiveness.	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.
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	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.	3.1 Project monitoring reports and photos.	Communities are fully engaged in sustainable livelihood strategies e.g. diversified crops that are tailored to the area, as they participate in their co-development.

agricultural systems and improve livelihoods.	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. 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. 3.4 At least 200 people in Tanzania are engaged with new marketing opportunities for two key products (e.g. chilli, sunflower) by Y3.[DI-D03B] <u>Baseline:</u> 0 people engaged in target areas.	3.2 Project reports and training course attendance certificates. 3.3 Project reporting, facilitator training records. 3.4 Market values and income from household surveys; production and market prices for promoted products.	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.
4. By 2026, improved HWC monitoring and reporting systems are in place, to measure the effectiveness of interventions and understand	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	4.1 Quarterly reports on HWC incidents produced and shared by district wildlife departments.	Monitoring data are used at district level to adapt interventions. Community governance structures continue to be willing to share data (collected by VGS and Community

the scale of HWC for management.	<u>Baseline:</u> 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] <u>Baseline:</u> 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. <u>Baseline:</u> No HWC community reporting systems in place.	4.2 Workshop / training reports, and project monitoring reports. 4.3. Project monitoring reports. District records on community HWC incident reports.	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.

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?	✓
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line and indicating where any link to other material can be found.	✓
Is your report and supporting material 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.	✓
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.	✓
Have you provided an updated risk register? You should provide an updated version of your Risk Register alongside your report.	✓
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	✓
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	