

## DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES : APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 9 COMPETITION

Please read the accompanying Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross refer to information in separate documents except where this is invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary. Copies of this form are available on disk or by e-mail on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet attached at the end of this form. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it beyond an A4 sheet (leaving the allocated space for DETR comments to be made) as additional information will not be taken into account.

### 1. Name and address of organisation

THE DURRELL INSTITUTE OF CONSERVATION & ECOLOGY (DICE), UNIVERSITY OF KENT, CANTERBURY, KENT CT2 7NS

### 2. Principals in project

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	LEADER-WILLIAMS	WALPOLE	MARTYN
Forename(s)	Nigel	Matthew John	Resiato (Mrs)
Post held	Professor	Honorary Research Fellow	Community liaison officer
Institution (if different to the above)			Olderkessi/Naikarra Community Conservation & Tourism Initiative
Department	DICE	DICE	
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

### 3. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

**COMMUNITY-DRIVEN CONSERVATION AND ECOTOURISM IN THE MARA ECOSYSTEM, KENYA.**

### 4. Abstract of study (in no more than 750 characters)

Much of Kenya's biodiversity lies outside protected areas, and human-wildlife conflict both inside and outside protected areas threatens the viability of large mammal populations. Equally, local communities adjacent to protected areas are seeking sustainable means to utilise their biodiversity resources, in ways that limit conflict between wildlife and people. This project aims to assist a community living adjacent to Masai Mara National Reserve to develop sustainable utilisation, including ecotourism. Through training and the establishment of a wildlife and conflict monitoring centre, the project will build local capacity in (1) wildlife conservation and management, and (2) the provision of low impact tourism facilities. Through sustained community benefits, and the commitment of NGO and private sector partners, the continuity of the project is ensured.

### 5. Timing. Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project.

1 May 2001 for two and a half years

6. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Please note that this should describe your unit, institute or department within a university.)

<p>Aims</p> <p>To integrate international conservation and development sustainably, by combining natural and social sciences in designing measures to help conserve biological diversity.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>The pursuit of research, training, advice, implementation and international partnership, with particular emphasis on building capacity in developing countries that are rich in biodiversity. These pursuits operate through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) <i>Multidisciplinary postgraduate training</i>: MSc/MPhil/PhD courses are run at DICE in Conservation Biology, Tourism and Conservation, Ethnobotany, and Biodiversity Management.</li><li>(2) <i>Research and Implementation</i>: Activities are centred in two main research groups in Ecology and Conservation Biology, and Biodiversity Management and Sustainable Conservation. Regions of operation have encompassed over 50 countries in Europe, Africa, Madagascar, SE Asia and Latin America.</li></ol>
<p>Achievements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) DICE is the only institution in the British university sector that specialises in interdisciplinary postgraduate research and training in biodiversity conservation and management.</li><li>(2) Over 180 students from some 50 countries worldwide trained to Masters level or above in Conservation Sciences.</li><li>(3) Over £3 million raised for biodiversity projects from NGOs, charities, government agencies, and research councils.</li><li>(4) The establishment of two endowed chairs in Biodiversity Management and Biodiversity Law.</li></ol>

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

<p>Biodiversity training (September 1993-September 1996): £135,057. <i>In situ</i> and <i>Ex situ</i> training in Tanzania, Zaire and Madagascar (April 1996-December 1998): £123,678. Biodiversity Management Programme Training in Peru (April 1996-December 1998): £55,500. Chamaeleons, Conservation and Local Communities in Madagascar (May 1996-February 1999): £84,958. Wildlife and People: Conflict and Conservation in Masai Mara (January 1998 – December 2000): £122,854.</p>
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8. Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) <b>Olderkessi/Naikarra Community Conservation and Tourism Initiative</b>: focal area and host community for the project. Providing trainees for capacity building.</li><li>(2) <b>Dream Travel Africa</b>: Kenyan ecotourism company with experience of community conservation and education initiatives, that will be providing the infrastructure for the tourism and research/monitoring centre, and providing local training in tourism. Responsible for the exit strategy for the project.</li><li>(3) <b>Kenya Wildlife Service</b>. Providing technical advice and training, and a representative for the project steering committee.</li><li>(4) <b>Narok County Council</b>. Local authority providing technical advice and permits, and a representative for the steering committee.</li><li>(5) <b>WWF</b>. Providing logistical support, technical advice and a representative for the steering committee.</li><li>(6) <b>Eden Wildlife Trust/Friends of Conservation</b>: Local NGOs working in the area, providing technical support and funding for community scouts.</li></ol>
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## PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

To develop and implement a community-driven conservation, conflict resolution and ecotourism programme that will protect endangered wildlife and alleviate human-wildlife conflict outside the formal protected area network.

10. Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

A continuation of an earlier Darwin Initiative project, 162/6/131 Wildlife & People: Conflict & Conservation in Masai Mara.

11. What is the evidence for a demand or need for the work? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How would the project assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

How was the work identified?

The soon to be completed Darwin Initiative project in Masai Mara (162/6/131) has already identified the following: (1) Due to human and ecological pressures within Masai Mara National Reserve (MMNR), the endangered black rhino population was dispersing into adjacent unprotected communal areas. (2) Human-elephant conflict was arising as a result of inappropriate land use practices encroaching into core elephant ranges outside protected areas, and little was being done to either compensate local communities or to develop more sustainable livelihood options in such areas. (3) Despite being promoted as a sustainable use of natural resources, tourism in and around MMNR was not benefiting local communities or wildlife, due to the fact that it was not locally driven and did not fully engage local communities. These findings suggested the need for a new approach to resource utilisation in unprotected communal areas where large mammals reside.

At the same time, DICE staff in Kenya were approached by a local community adjacent to MMNR, in partnership with a Kenyan ecotourism operator, requesting technical and training assistance with the sustainable development of resource utilisation in their area, through the establishment of a locally run ecotourism and wildlife monitoring centre. This is an area not included in the previous DICE/Darwin Initiative project but identified as critical to the future conservation of rhinos and elephants. This provided an excellent opportunity to (1) pursue an action-based exit strategy for the previous Darwin Initiative grant, and (2) assist a local community in the development of truly sustainable resource utilisation with built-in biodiversity conservation, from the outset of the development process.

How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country?

Recognising that much of Kenya's biodiversity lies outside of formally protected areas, Kenya Wildlife Service is actively pursuing community conservation initiatives in partnership with protected areas. Equally, the cornerstone of the Kenyan conservation philosophy promotes non-consumptive wildlife tourism as the preferred means of resource utilisation in biodiversity rich areas. Finally, in the recently re-drafted Kenya Conservation Strategy and Management Programme for black rhinos, there are a number of action points relating to (1) the development of community rhino sanctuaries, (2) the development of education and revenue-sharing programmes linked to the KWS rhino programme, and (3) enhanced monitoring and reporting of rhinos outside protected areas. This Darwin Initiative project addresses all of these Kenyan conservation priorities.

How will the project assist the host country meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

The project addresses the following articles within the CBD:

- Article 5 – facilitating co-operation between parties (UK and Kenya).
- Article 6 – implementation of integrated conservation and development plans (see paragraph above).
- Article 7 – monitoring of priority components of biodiversity (rhinos, elephants, wild dogs, other mammals, and habitat).
- Article 8 – aiding *in situ* conservation, especially (e) promoting sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas.
- Article 10 – sustainable use of biodiversity (through ecotourism and land use/resource planning).
- Article 11 – providing incentives to local communities to conserve biodiversity (through employment and lease fees).
- Article 12 – establishing research and training programmes.
- Article 13 – enhancing local public education and awareness of conservation (through employment and education).
- Article 17 – facilitating information exchange through reporting, scientific and popular publication, and local education/training.
- Article 18 – promoting scientific and technical co-operation, the heart of the Darwin Initiative philosophy.
- Article 20 – providing financial resources from UK, and sourcing matching funding from within Kenya.

12. In what ways can this project be considered a Darwin project? How does the project relate to the Darwin principles? How would the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

The project can be considered a Darwin Initiative project in many ways. It provides assistance to a biodiversity rich country regarding sustainable utilisation of natural resources to reduce poverty. It provides British expertise in terms of a postdoctoral project officer with experience of both tourism and wildlife management and conflict resolution, and in terms of training at a British institution. In this respect it encompasses proven scientific excellence.

The project is collaborative, involving host country partners in the government, NGO and private sectors. With a strong exit strategy and almost 50% secured matching funding, it is extremely good value, has the potential to make a lasting impact, and is very likely to be a catalyst for further investment over and above the matching funding already obtained.

The project is both distinctive and innovative, arising from a community-driven process of needs evaluation and identification of a strategic approach to training and planning for sustainable development. We hope to make a lasting impression by working from the bottom up rather than being prescriptive from the outset.

The project will provide both training and capacity building, which are cornerstones of the Darwin Initiative philosophy. The additional planning and development outputs are based on a sound scientific platform of research and monitoring. In addition, the project clearly relates to many of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The project will advertise the Darwin Initiative by the use of logos on vehicles, project equipment and on a project website. All published articles will acknowledge the support of the Darwin Initiative.

13. Set out the proposed timetable for the work, including the programme's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures.

### **PHASE 1: Training & Planning/Assessment**

#### **May – September 2001**

The Project Officer will take up his position, the Steering Committee (comprising representatives from DICE, Olderkessi/Naikarra communities, Dream Travel Africa, KWS, Narok County Council, WWF, and Eden Wildlife Trust/FoC) will convene to initiate the project. The main Project Partner will begin the consultation process with community leaders in order to draw up a legal basis for a wildlife association within the group ranch. Community scouts will receive training in improved and technologically enhanced wildlife and habitat monitoring, and monitoring of human-wildlife conflict, from the Project Officer. Plans for alleviating such conflict will be drawn up on the basis of findings from the previous DICE/Darwin Initiative project in Masai Mara.

#### **October 2001 – April 2002**

The Project Partner will travel to UK to undertake six months of MSc training in tourism and conservation at DICE, whilst another local representative will undertake the Conservation Biology MSc course in preparation for a co-ordinating role in the monitoring program. The Project Officer will work with community scouts to develop a resource use map (with identification of core wildlife areas) for the group ranch, whilst also continuing comparative wildlife and conflict monitoring inside MMNR. The newly formed wildlife association will then develop a land use plan with technical assistance from the Project Officer, private sector partner and KWS. This will serve to direct the conservation and development initiatives that form the basis of the implementation phase of the project. The Project Officer will prepare progress report for distribution to the Steering Committee.

**Measurable Outputs:** 6A, ten Kenyan scouts, 6B four weeks; 8 Project Officer twenty weeks, Project Leader two weeks.

### **PHASE 2: Implementation**

#### **May – September 2002**

The Steering Committee will convene to review progress and assess the outputs of the planning process. The Project Partner will return to Kenya to complete a six-month study of community awareness and expectations regarding conservation and tourism, in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the DICE MSc, and under the supervision of the Project Officer. This will help to direct the focus for continued community awareness campaigns as part of the exit strategy for the project, and assist the private sector partner in developing appropriate tourism ventures. Equally, the monitoring co-ordinator will return to Kenya to undertake dissertation research related to wildlife and conflict monitoring. The private sector partner will begin construction of a pilot ecotourism facility in conjunction with a wildlife and conflict monitoring centre.

#### **October 2002 – April 2003**

The pilot ecotourism venture will open, and on the job training will be given to 10+ staff selected from the community to participate in the venture. The wildlife and conflict monitoring centre will be opened after finalising the implementation strategy

of this part of the programme. The community scout monitoring program will continue with appropriate modifications and additional training where necessary, led by the newly trained local co-ordinator under the guidance of the Project Officer. Comparative monitoring inside MMNR will also continue. A community website will be established, with multiple external links to partner, NGO and private sector sites, so as to publicise the venture to full advantage. The Project Officer will prepare a progress report for distribution to the Steering Committee.

**Measurable Outputs:** **2**, two Kenyan Masters students graduated from DICE; **6A**, ten Kenyans, **6B** ten weeks; **8** Project Officer twenty weeks, Project Leader two weeks.

### **PHASE 3: Evaluation and Exit Strategy**

#### **May – October 2003**

The Steering Committee will convene to review progress over the past year of the project. The Project Officer will assess the performance of the monitoring program, analyse all data, and develop recommendations for future improvements and priority monitoring needs. The Project Partner will reassess community awareness and expectations in the light of the developments of the implementation phase. An independent consultant with community conservation expertise will evaluate the ecotourism venture, and recommend changes where necessary. A final workshop will be convened at which all stakeholders and other experts will meet to review the project, its results and evaluations, and to set an agenda for future progress. This will include a timetable of meetings for the wildlife association which will ultimately decide the future direction of development within the group ranch. The Project Officer will prepare all final reports, and papers for submission to academic journals.

**Measurable Outputs:** **5**, Project Partner and wildlife monitoring co-ordinator, one year on-the-job training; **8** Project Officer ten weeks, Project Leader two weeks; **11A**, two-four research papers submitted; **14A**, final workshop in Kenya; **14B**, one conference/meeting; **15A**, one press release in Kenya; **15D**, one local press release in UK; **20**, assets estimated at £5750; **21**, one local organisation and monitoring facility established; **23**, matching funding of £100,000 obtained over the duration of the project.

14. Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work? Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences.

The African Conservation Centre, in collaboration with University College London and European university partners, has studied local livelihoods and land use change and, through a series of workshops, has attempted to develop a land use strategy for two adjacent group ranches in the Mara dispersal area. However, this was large scale planning rather than community-based or community-driven resource planning, and no training, monitoring or implementation phases existed within that programme, which is now at an end.

Hence this Darwin Initiative proposal is quite unique in its approach.

15. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate how many trainees will be involved, from which countries and what will be the criteria for selection. How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course.

- (1) 10+ community scouts with existing monitoring experience will be trained by the Project Officer in advanced monitoring techniques in the field. Initial training will last two weeks, with further training over the course of several months amounting to a further two weeks. These scouts will continue to work alongside the Project Officer so will receive regular supervision.
- (2) 10+ community members will be selected by the community and private sector partner for intensive and on-the-job training in tourism and hospitality management. These will also receive continuous monitoring, by the private sector partner.
- (3) The Kenyan Project Partner, a teacher with considerable community liaison experience, will be trained to MSc level at DICE in a new and innovative Tourism and Conservation course. The Project Partner will then be in a position to assist with the training and monitoring of both tourism staff, as and when additional training or trainee cohorts are required.
- (4) An educated individual will be chosen to undertake the Conservation Biology MSc at DICE in preparation for a co-ordinating role in the wildlife and conflict monitoring program. This individual will train further scouts as part of their job.

16. How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

The trainees will be retained as staff within the project for its duration and beyond. The Project Officer, Project Partner and private sector partner will all be spending considerable time in the field in liaison with trainees. In this way they will receive continued supervision and additional support and training where necessary. The Project Partner and monitoring co-ordinator will remain beyond the life of the Darwin Initiative involvement. The first will act as community liaison and ecotourism officer, whilst the second will co-ordinate wildlife scouts. Both will be in a position to monitor trainee outcomes, and ensure trainees continue to operate in accordance with their training.

17. How is the work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? A clear exit strategy must be included.

The MSc graduates and private sector and NGO partners will retain a stake in the project beyond the life of the Darwin Initiative involvement, to liaise between the community and the project, and to continue to work with community scouts on the wildlife monitoring programme. The private sector partner will enter an agreement with the community for a minimum of ten years involvement in the programme, which will incorporate both the ecotourism venture and the wildlife and conflict monitoring centre. This represents an extremely solid exit strategy for action-based continuation of this Darwin Initiative project.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18. Describe how progress on the project would be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how would you seek the views of clients/customers?

The Project Officer and Project Partner will both be actively involved in the project in the field in order to direct progress. The Project Leader is in place to assist and advise where necessary, and will travel to Kenya each year of the project to review progress and offer supervisory assistance.

The project includes a Steering Committee to which the Project Officer will report at quarterly intervals, as has been carried out during the current DICE/Darwin Initiative project in Masai Mara. A full meeting of the steering committee will be convened each year to assess progress against agreed milestones, and redirect where necessary.

At the culmination of the project, various evaluations will be conducted prior to a final workshop at which overall progress will be reviewed and a timetable for future activities agreed. The Project Partner, private sector partner, monitoring co-ordinator and local NGOs will take the project on beyond the life of the Darwin Initiative involvement, and will continue to monitor its effectiveness.

A rigorous accounting procedure was established and maintained during the current DICE/Darwin Initiative project in Masai Mara, and this will continue under the supervision of the University of Kent finance department. Considerable matching funding from project partners, and a strong exit strategy, means that this project achieves value for money.

Results will be disseminated at workshops and seminars, through scientific and popular publication, and via project and partner web sites.

The views and perceptions of both the community and visitors to the ecotourism facility will be sought on a regular basis as part of the continuous assessment of the venture after Darwin Initiative involvement ceases.

19. Logical framework. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal			
To assist Kenya, and in	Declining loss of local	Land use and biodiversity	Continued peace and

particular local communities in the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem, with the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable management of biological resources.	biodiversity, and recovery of endangered species.  Greater local implementation of the CBD, in terms of number of Articles addressed.	surveys as part of this study and ongoing monitoring.  Evaluation against CBD criteria.	political stability in Kenya both nationally and locally.  Continued community commitment to sustainable resource utilisation and conservation within and beyond the life of the project
<b>Purpose</b>  To develop and implement a community-driven conservation, conflict resolution and ecotourism programme that will protect endangered wildlife and alleviate human-wildlife conflict outside the formal protected area network.	An increase in endangered wildlife populations, an increase in local benefits, and a decline in human-wildlife conflict incidents.	Wildlife sighting and formal monitoring records, community accounts and social surveys, conflict reporting records and monitoring data.	Continued community commitment to sustainable resource utilisation and conservation within and beyond the life of the project.  An ongoing collaborative agreement by project partners to implement the exit strategy.
<b>Outputs</b>  Through training and implementation, to establish an on-going ecotourism venture and associated wildlife monitoring and conflict resolution centre.	Establishment of a centre that is staffed and operational.  Improved monitoring of wildlife for conservation and conflict resolution in progress.  Tourist bed nights being sold.	Written and photographic documentation and ongoing progress reports.  Field reports and data gathered.  Accounts and visitor book records.	Commitment by all partners to fulfilling the objectives of the project.  Provision of sufficient development funds by the private sector partner.
<b>Activities</b>  Train two local co-ordinators to MSc level at DICE. Train local scouts in improved wildlife and conflict monitoring. Train local staff in tourism management. Establish a local wildlife association with resource planning responsibilities. Produce a land use and resource utilisation strategy. Establish a centre for ecotourism and wildlife monitoring.	The agreed number of candidates complete formal and on-the-job training courses within the agreed timetable.  A wildlife association with legal status is established.  A land use strategy drafted.  An ecotourism and wildlife monitoring centre is constructed.	Formal reports and certification, graduation by MSc students at DICE.  Drafted constitution.  Physical document produced.  Written and photographic documentation.	Availability of suitable and committed candidates for training.  Continued community commitment to sustainable resource utilisation and conservation within and beyond the life of the project.  Commitment by all partners to fulfilling the objectives of the project.