Submit by Monday 3 December 2012

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 19: STAGE 2

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

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post and email to the Project Leader)

Name: WWF-Kenya	**Address:** Sammy Weru, WWF-Kenya Country Office (KCO), P.O.BOX 62440-00200, Nairobi, Kenya

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words)
Ref # 2050: "Community-based conservation and livelihoods development within Kenya's Boni-Dodori forest ecosystem"

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date: April 2013 **Duration of project:** 3 Years **End date:** March 2016				
Darwin request	**2013/14** £	**2014/15** £	**2015/16** £	**2016/17** £	**Total** £
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 40%				

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.

(Max 100 words)
Outcome: By 2016, the biodiversity and ecosystem services associated with the Boni-Dodori forest complex are understood and knowledge generated is being used by the responsible agencies and six Aweer and two Ijara forest communities, to sustain community-based forest management and deliver resilient conservation-based livelihoods for the poorer majority (1,800 people) of the local population.
Understanding the link between ecosystem services and community well-being will ensure that strategies for community stewardship are built on sustainable-use of resources as well as new conservation-based livelihoods. Data and methodologies will be used to advocate for the implementation of CBNRM and protection of the Boni-Dodori.

5. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Kenya	**Country 2:**

6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Yes

6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.
Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

Kenya is a signatory to CBD and CITES and has a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with six objectives, which this project will contribute towards:

1. *Promote sustainable utilisation of biodiversity*. Output 2 will establish community-based management schemes for the sustainable use and conservation of Boni-Dodori resources.
2. *Create an enabling environment for biodiversity conservation.* Output 5 will promote the methodologies to facilitate long-term protection of the eco-region and CBNRM policy implementation.
3. *Promote awareness in biodiversity conservation.* The whole project is about building awareness, from communities to authorities and the academic community.
4. *Promote and enhance the conservation of biodiversity.* As per Output 2.
5. *Strengthen research and monitoring activities*. Output 1 will provide a knowledge base on the Boni-Dodori biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the link between these and community livelihoods, plus consolidating development of the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA).
6. *Promote environment-friendly activities like ecotourism.* Output 4 will explore and promote nature-based educational and academic tourism.

Kenya's CITES commitments relate to the rhino and elephant. Over the years Kenya has seen a drop in wildlife crime. Output 2 will address human-wildlife conflict in the Boni-Dodori region, including with respect to the elephant population.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?
☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**   **if yes, please give details:**

This project will not in any way expected to liaise with the **CBD/CITES/CMS** focal point in the country due to its magnitude and limited coverage, however, it will continue to contribute to the realization of Kenya's **National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP)**

7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Kareko	Avude	Sang
Forename (s)	Kiunga	Donald	William
Post held	Coastal Kenya Programme Coordinator	County Coordinator	Senior Warden
Institution (if different to above)	WWF-Kenya Country Office (WWF-KCO)	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
Department	Coastal Kenya Programme	Lamu County	Lamu County, Tana River and Ijara district of Garissa county
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner - 3	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Kumpel	Morris	Anstey
Forename (s)	Noelle	Mike	Simon
Post held	Bushmeat and Forest Conservation Programme Manager	Social Development Adviser	Terrestrial Programme Leader
Institution (if different to above)	ZSL	WWF-UK	WWF-CEA GI
Department	International Programmes	International Programmes	Coastal East Africa - Global Initiative – based Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Telephone			
Email			

8. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples). No.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title

9a. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 8 please complete Question 9,

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	WWF - 1961 and WWF-KENYA (KCO) was established in 2009 as a stand-alone country office and registered NGO managed by the WWF Eastern & Southern Africa Regional Programme Office (ESARPO), Nairobi, Kenya.
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO **Yes** Government No University No Other (explain) No
Type of organisation (e.g. University, NGO, private sector, Government Department etc)	**NGO – part of the international WWF global network**
Have you unsuccessfully applied to the Darwin Initiative before? If yes please provide the application reference number(s)	**No**
How is your organisation currently funded?	**(Max 100 words)** WWF Kenya is primarily funded by a network of WWF National Offices who fundraise for implementation in developing countries. WWF-Kenya also raises funds directly from Government Aid Agencies, other donor organisations and from individual donations and legacies. A summary is provided below: **WWF-Kenya FY13 (July 12 – June 13):** (table below)
Have you provided appropriate audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes - but please note, these are for WWF globally. WWF does not prepare audited accounts for each and every individual WWF Country Office.

Donor Name	Amount (GBP)	%
WWF Norway	64,098	2
WWF-Sweden	415,928	15
Other WWF offices	346,898	13
WWF-UK	756,198	28
WWF-US	46,816	2
WWF-Netherlands	138,893	5
WWF-Germany	66,604	2
WWF-South Africa	14,777	1
Others (including UNEP, ACT! CRM facility, Dutch Embassy)	858,101	32
Total	**2,708,314**	**100**

9b. Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract 1 Title	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Investment in Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya
Contract Value	US$XX million, distributed across 5 Strategic Funding Directions (SFDs) with WWF-East Africa Regional Programme Office (EARPO) supervising SFD1. Increase the ability of local populations to benefit from, and contribute to, biodiversity conservation, especially in and around Lower Tana River Forests; Taita Hills; East Usambaras/Tanga; Udzungwas; and Jozani Forest. SFD 1 is worth US$3,112,500
Contract Duration	5 years, 2004-2009
Role of institution in project	Main contract holder, administration of funds, supervision of grantees (WWF-Tanzania and WWF-US) monitoring and reporting
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	Overall aim was to address threats to biodiversity and livelihoods in Eastern Arc Mountains and coastal forests of Kenya and Tanzania. The objectives were: • Develop capacity of institutions to effectively undertake conservation and development • Creation of awareness amongst communities and institutions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods • Support scientific research into biodiversity in the Eastern Arc Mountains and coastal forests, particularly in areas lacking information for management The outcomes were that 103 grants were made to CBOs, institutions and post-graduate students to address issues in various themes such as : • Capacity Development (imparting of skills, providing of equipment and creating or strengthening institutions to undertaken conservation and development), • Awareness Raising (sensitizing, production of materials of awareness raising, radio and TV programmes, drama), • Education (involving the formal education sector, developing materials and programmes for environmental education in schools) • Research (providing more information through surveys, inventories, evaluation and assessment, policy research), • Livelihoods (incoming generating activities), • Site Action (enrichment planting demarcating boundaries, policing), • Coordination (harmonization of ongoing and proposed activities across the hotspot), • Monitoring (establishing baselines, developing monitoring systems, data collection for monitoring), • Protection (creating and improving management of protected areas, recommendations on protection).
Reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract 2 Title	Enhancing Livelihood Sustainability Through Raising Community Capacity for Fisheries/Coastal Management (RaCCCoM) In Lamu Archipelago, Lamu District, Kenya
Contract Value	NOK XXXX
Contract Duration	2007-2011

Role of institution in project	Project implementation and administration
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	This five-year project was primarily implemented in areas of the Lamu Archipelago in Kenya which were not under official protection but which are recognised as globally priority biodiversity sites within Eastern African. The overall goal of the project was to "*enhance livelihood sustainability through participatory planning and management of coastal fisheries resource utilization and conservation*". The purpose of the project was "*to strengthen the capacity of communities, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders to conduct sustainable fisheries management within the Lamu Archipelago in Kenya*".
	The main Outcomes/Outputs of the project were: Fishery areas and the human relationships with the natural resources within them understood adequately for planning purposes; Lamu District capacity to engage in fisheries co-management strengthened; Community institutions responsible for fisheries co-management established and/or strengthened; Collaborative fisheries management plans developed for 2 collaborative fisheries management areas and implementation initiated; Capacity of community fisheries co-management institutions (including Beach Management Units) to collaborate in data collection and to apply fisheries information in decision-making strengthened; Capacity strengthened within CSOs to engage in lobbying and advocacy on fisheries management issues; Lessons learned disseminated to relevant parties interested/involved in fisheries co-management initiatives within Eastern Africa.
Reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Sam Weru - National Marine Coordinator - Kenya, WWF-ESARPO
	Svein Erik Haarklau, Programme Leader, Environment and Development, WWF-Norway.

Contract 3 Title	Transboundary Water for Biodiversity in the Mara River Basin (TWB-MRB), Kenya and Tanzania
Contract Value	US $XXXm
Contract Duration	2005–2012
Role of institution in project	Project implementation and administration
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	The overarching goal of the project is to implement a coordinated and highly participatory project to improve water resource management in ways that reduce and mitigate threats to biodiversity in the Mara River Basin and Mara-Serengeti Ecoregion. This larger goal was pursued through the following objectives.
	1. Facilitate improved understanding of the water needs of biodiversity and harmonize river basin management plans and policies to provide a sufficient quantity of clean water to service multi-sectoral needs, especially biodiversity.
	2. Promote a trans-boundary agreement between Kenya and Tanzania, under the authority of the East African Community, which will ensure water flows to sustain the biodiversity of the Mara-Serengeti Ecoregion.
	3. Promote explicit biodiversity conservation results that go beyond positive externalities of an integrated water resources management activity, and to monitor indicators for biodiversity conservation.
	Outputs:

	1. Develop a Biodiversity Action Plan for the Trans-boundary Water for Biodiversity in the Mara River Basin. 2. Quantify the flow characteristics (E-flows) of the Mara River required to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem processes in the Mara-Serengeti Ecoregion 3. Bi-national and Regional Consultations Leading to a Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment 4. Promote Community Based Organizations in Mara River Basin
Reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Michael E. McClain, Ph.D., Director Global Water for Sustainability Program Department of Environmental Studies Florida International University, Miami, Florida 33199 Batula Awale Freshwater Manager WWF- KCO P.O. Box 62440 Nairobi 00200

9c. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

To support the conservation of Kenya's forests, species and marine environment; and to ensure education for sustainable development and governance, including by:
- Creating an enabling environment;
- Securing high value conservation areas, which focuses on pro-poor conservation, protected area management and CBNRM;
- Addressing broader climate change, energy and footprint issues.

Activities (50 words)

- Strengthening governance, institutions (including community-based organisations), laws and policies
- Establishing sustainable natural resource management/market mechanisms and responsible trade/investment in areas in most impacted priority landscapes
- Developing robust and resilient ecological networks and ensuring species success in priority landscapes
- Determining optimum scope, strategy and WWF niche in complex areas

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Achievements (50 words)

- Influenced establishment of strong natural resource governance, institutions, laws and policies e.g. led an alliance of 37 CSOs influencing the new Constitution of Kenya
- Established sustainable natural resource management/market mechanisms and responsible trade/investment in priority landscapes
- Helped create robust and resilient ecological networks and ensure species conservation in priority landscapes

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10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead institution and website:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
WWF-Kenya (WWF-KCO) http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/eastern_southern_africa/ *(a stand-alone WWF-Kenya website is under development)*	<u>WWFs Mission:</u> To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by: • conserving the world's biological diversity • ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable • promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption <u>Project development:</u> WWF-Kenya has led on the development of this proposal and coordinated with the variety of stakeholders and partners for their input. <u>Capacity for engagement:</u> Assigned WWF-Kenya project staff' are highly experienced in delivering effective conservation in Kenya. The Boni-Dodori Community Development Officer has worked on local conservation and livelihood development with local Boni and Ijara communities for several years. A new Darwin Initiative Project Coordinator is fully costed into the proposal's budget to ensure that one role is 100% dedicated to the effective delivery of the proposed project. <u>Roles/responsibilities:</u> As leader institution WWF-Kenya will provide the overall management and ensure effective delivery of the project. WWF-Kenya will establish and lead the project steering team, monthly project management meetings and reporting to, and liaison with, Darwin and specifically lead on all CBNRM/PFM, HWC, livelihood development and diversification and piloting of TESSA activities and will lead the coordination of all other activities.

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
Kenya Forest Service (KFS) www.kenyaforestservice.org	<u>Mission:</u> KFS a State Corporation established February 2007 under the Forests Act 2005 to conserve, develop and sustainably manage forest resources for Kenya's socio-economic development. <u>Project development:</u> KFS has been part of the development of the project proposal providing inputs and comments on the proposed project objectives and activities. <u>Capacity for engagement:</u> KFS has considerable expertise and experience in effective forests management in Kenya. <u>Roles/responsibilities:</u> In line with their functions, the role of KFS in the implementation of the project will be, but not limited to: a. Providing a conducive environment for the practice and promotion of sustainable and participatory management of forest resources to enhance socio-economic development of forest ecosystem; b. promoting capacity building in forest management of Boni-Dodori; c. assisting in management plans for the Boni-Dodori forests, d. providing forest extension services by assisting forest owners, dwellers and farmers in the sustainable management of forests; e. enforcing the conditions and regulations pertaining to logging, charcoal making and other forest utilization activities; f. collaborating with other organizations and communities in the management and conservation of Boni-Dodori forests and for utilization of biodiversity therein; g. promoting the empowerment of associations and communities in the control and management of the forests;
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) **www.kws.org**	Mission: KWS has the overall mandate of undertaking wildlife protection, conservation, enforcement of laws and regulations, and the general management of wildlife services nationally. It has jurisdiction over national parks and oversight in the management of national reserves and private sanctuaries. Project development: Significantly contribution to development of the project and in particular the objectives and activities related to human wildlife conflict. Capacity for engagement: KWS has considerable expertise and experience in effective wildlife management and enforcement. The project will build capacity of KWS to undertake biodiversity surveys and analysis of data. Roles/responsibilities: Main role will be the provision of policy and legislative direction in protected areas and outside protected areas. Specifically, they will be instrumental in: • Community education awareness • Establishment of mechanisms for benefit sharing with relevant stakeholders through consultation, negotiation and consensus building; • Offering wildlife technical services; • Providing required support for community projects; • Establishing mechanism to minimize human wildlife conflicts • Protection of people and their property and livelihoods from injury or damage caused by wildlife. • Facilitate wildlife compensation claims • Undertake, with ZSL support, biodiversity surveys and data analysis. KWS will be central in provision of security to project field staff during implementation of the project activities.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
WWF-UK http://www.wwf.org.uk/	Project development: WWF-UK has directly supported, financially and technically, initial project development and socio-economic survey work undertaken by WWF-Kenya in the Boni-Dodori area since 2010. It has also been instrumental with WWF-KCO and the partners in designing the intervention and defining the outputs, outcomes and impacts of the project. WWF-UK is responsible to ensure the use of all WWF match funding (including DFID PPA and Size of Wales funding) for this project is managed and used effectively and efficiently. Role/responsibility: WWF-UK will be part of the project steering group and will undertake several field visits to both evaluate project delivery and help facilitate workshops (e.g project inception, M&E planning, PRA ToT etc.). Capacity to engage: The two key WWF-UK staff supporting the project have relevant MSc's and have over 30 and 15 years relevant experience in conservation and international development respectively.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
ZSL http://www.zsl.org/	Project Development: Kenya is a key conservation focus of ZSL, which has supported national conservation activities for over 20 years. ZSL has worked closely with WWF and KWS on the mammal biodiversity surveys and in the development of this proposed work. Capacity for engagement: ZSL has provided extensive technical assistance in the development and implementation of biodiversity surveys, monitoring and management plans in Kenya and the region. Roles/responsibilities: Considerable training-capacity in conservation and expertise in species monitoring and recovery is available for this project from ZSL. ZSL will assist with delivery of resource mapping, capacity-building in CBNRM, HWC and biodiversity surveys and data analysis and establishing biodiversity baselines through contributions of expertise on biodiversity monitoring and conservation, training of Kenyans and expertise in species monitoring, recovery and management respectively.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader	Yes

TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE

12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and development challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)

The Boni-Dodori coastal forest ecosystem in Kenya contains a wealth of biodiversity, much of it endemic and endangered. Little is understood, however, about the biodiversity, the ecosystem services and associated opportunities for poverty reduction.

The Aweer and Ijara are indigenous groups whose culture and livelihoods co-evolved with the forests. Communities were forcibly resettled in the 1960s and much of 'their' forests gazetted in the 1970s, which alienated their rights to the land and natural resources, and has under-mined their culture, including traditional resource use.

Although designated as conservation areas, the forests have been, and are being, impacted by illegal logging, unplanned development and agricultural expansion. The Aweer have been forced into shifting cultivation which they practice along the corridor where they were resettled, and predictably human-wildlife conflicts have intensified here. The forests are further threatened by climate change and development of the Lamu deep-water port.

There is significant potential for various conservation-based livelihoods, but insufficient knowledge of the biodiversity and ecosystem has hampered formulation of adaptive management strategies. The Kenyan government acknowledges that involvement of the forest communities in the stewardship of these unique resources makes good sense, but lacks a tested methodology and requires modification to the existing legislation.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc).

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted)

Project Management (and delegation) will reside with a WWF-Kenya Management Team (MT), overseen by a Steering Committee (SC) comprising members from the communities, KFS, KWS, ZSL and WWF. Site-based actions will be delivered by local staff and communities, to reduce security concerns. Support involving UK personnel will take place outside the area of FCO concern.

Basecamp, a leading web-based project management and collaboration tool, will be deployed, incorporating logical framework and budget. Roles and responsibilities will be revisited during the inception phase, and activities, budgets, timeframes, reporting and monitoring expectations clarified. SC will hold quarterly Skype/phone meetings to track progress, reflect and adapt for delivery and optimising outcomes. MT representatives will hold monthly meetings with community representatives, KWS and KFS.

Methods

Output 1: Participatory assessments

Measurement of biodiversity and ecosystem services will draw on indigenous knowledge and the expertise of partners, in the:

- sharing ideas on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- using locally-managed camera trap surveys to establish biodiversity baselines for key taxa;
- establishing resource maps for selected forest sites;
- establishing key ecosystem services at these sites (e.g. climate regulation, harvested wild goods);
- identifying best methods for data collection;
- examining values of services and cost/benefit distribution patterns between forest sites and 'plausible' alternatives;
- supporting uptake of results into strategies for community stewardship and livelihoods enhancement.

The *Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment* (TESSA) developed by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative and Birdlife International with support from the Darwin Initiative, will be piloted.

Output 2: Addressing human-wildlife conflict (HWC)

In 2011 WWF uncovered the damaging impact of HWC on crop production and gathering activities of women and girls. Addressing HWC was reasserted by community members during preparation for this application. Communities receive little/no agricultural advice/inputs nor compensation for wildlife damage. Key stages will include:

- establishing levels of HWC in high impact areas;
- investigating and piloting mitigation measures;
- participatory development and training of HWC strategy.

Output 3: Community Stewardship

Partnership and capacity development to facilitate community stewardship will build on Output 1 assessments. Nascent community platforms exist following earlier interventions (see 15a). Steps include:

- establishing multi-partner/community stewardship facilitation teams incorporating existing community platforms;
- training of community representatives and local staff;
- developing and implementing participatory land/resource management plans (including sustainable harvesting).;

Output 4: Livelihood Diversification

This will also build on and extend the collegiate working and influence of the coalition:

- participatory development of sustainable, climate smart, forest livelihood options;
- parallel advocacy for recognition and fulfilment of community rights;
- mobilisation of service providers;
- training of KWS, KFS and community scouts for monitoring and law enforcement activities.

Output 5: Advocacy and Dissemination

Advocacy will be on-going, building on existing good relations and advanced through engagement processes with ministries and County authorities, including site visits, meetings and documentation. WWF's *Commitment and Action Monitoring Tool* will be used to track changes. Website development, academic papers and event presentations will be used to engage and secure support from the scientific and wider community.

14. Outcome

Detail what the expected outcomes of this work will be. The outcome should identify what will change and who will benefit. The outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty while contributing to sustainable development and management of biodiversity and its products. A summary statement of this outcome should be provided in question 4 and 24.

(Max 250 words)

What will change and who will benefit

Outcome: By 2016 the biodiversity and ecosystem services associated with the Boni-Dodori forest complex are understood and the knowledge generated is being used by the responsible agencies and six Aweer and two Ijara forest communities, to sustain community-based forest management and deliver resilient conservation-based livelihoods for the poorer majority (1,800 people) of the local population.

Contribution to poverty reduction

Food security and agricultural livelihoods will improve through increased crop yields and mitigation of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) to address crop loss. Understanding the link between ecosystem services and community well-being will ensure that strategies for community stewardship maintain and enhance existing use of resources and development of new biodiversity and conservation based livelihoods e.g. harvesting and sale of wild goods, remunerated conservation activities (community scouts) and potentially nature-based science and education 'tourism'. Poverty reduction will also be addressed through advocating for increased development funds within County development plans for the benefit of the local communities.

Contribution to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity

The indigenous and scientific knowledge base will enable the integration of appropriate sustainable use strategies into community stewardship. Data and methodologies will be used to advocate - and provide a practical tool for - the implementation of CBNRM and protection of the Boni-Dodori with decision-makers; and to stimulate scientific support, and thus potential revenue and incentive mechanisms for biodiversity conservation. The mitigation of HWC in the Boni-Dodori corridor will play a significant role in supporting the conservation of larger mammal species.

15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?   Please give details (Max 200 words)

The project complements and builds on existing WWF-Kenya work being supported by WWF-UK through their Programme Partnership Agreement (PPA) with DFID. This work, which focuses on the Aweer in the Boni-Dodori corridor, shares a similar goal, conservation of the forest landscape through community empowerment. Progress to date includes the establishment of a working rapport with government and non-governmental agencies; development of relationships with and improved understanding of, local communities; and generation of a shared vision for the future of both people and forests.

The USAID-funded SECURE programme, and collaborating local agency, specifically focused on advancing land and natural resource rights for communities throughout the Boni-Dodori landscape, working closely with the Ministry of Lands.

The proposal also dovetails with a WWF-Kenya's advocacy and awareness project, "Improved Management and Governance of Key Indigenous Forests through Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices", which is working with traditional forest management groups in Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, and three other counties to enable them to articulate their concerns and seek resolution with the respective authorities.

The biodiversity inventory will build on earlier survey work of mammal diversity (terrestrial species >1kg) using camera trapping grids in Boni, Dodori and Lunghi forests by ZSL, KWS, NMK and WWF.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?   ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

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

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding**.**

16. Value for money

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

(Max 250 words)

Why this approach provides good value

Statist approaches are losing conservation ground in the Boni-Dodori forests, and have undermined integrity of traditional bio-cultural systems. A significant body of evidence points to indigenous communities delivering better conservation outcomes. Provisions in the new constitution and institutional commitments (e.g. KFS's participatory forest management) endorse collective stewardship. On-going marginalisation of remote communities has come at a cost: two-thirds of households are food insecure; government services - theirs by right - are poorly accessible at best. Collective stewardship, mainstreaming communities in identifying sustainable-use/conservation outcomes of greatest value to them, and in developing realisation strategies, should be effective and efficient, with disaggregation supporting equitability.

Insecurity and remoteness of the forests increase the cost. Collaboration and inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches will ensure logistical efficiencies and strategic synergies. Successful implementation will help sustain ecosystem services with associated benefits.

Multiplier effects will derive from investment in coalition building; new knowledge and innovation around ecosystem services assessment, collective stewardship and improved livelihoods; plus strategic influence in the conservation sector. These will generate further leverage.

Estimate of return on costs for poverty alleviation
1,800 poor people in are expected to directly benefit as a result of enhanced and/or diversified livelihoods associated with Outputs 2 and 4 (notionally absorbing towards half of total costs, say £200,000), which suggests a per capita cost of £37 per annum to effect significant and lasting changes to poor men, women and children's lives. Additional benefits stemming from the collective stewardship will accrue to communities as a whole.

17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

This project will be implemented within the legal obligations of both donor and recipient countries in all aspects, including research ethics and funding accountability. The project will be implemented by a largely Kenyan team representing NGOs, authorities and local communities, with high quality academic and scientific support from ZSL and WWF-UK. Outputs will be co-authored.

Boni-Dodori communities have been, and will continue to be fully involved in all decision-making affecting their lives, which will include disaggregated assessment (e.g. by gender, age, wealth) of costs and benefits associated with proposed livelihood options and management regimes. This will be through existing community organisations - the AWER group and Ijara Community Forest Association (CFA) – constituted to be representative of the communities.

Initially understanding of the bio-cultural use and practices of local people will be developed, as these represent a realistic starting point from which to explore food security and livelihood provision from biodiversity, sustainable use of resources, and possibilities for conservation-based livelihoods. Data collection will include community members, with an emphasis on ensuring that that it is commensurate with indigenous practices. The thrust of the project is to promote strong community engagement and leadership, which will include representation on the steering committee.

The security of all partners and communities will be assured through the use of existing security arrangement provided by KWS. In addition, further security may be requested from the Administration Police of the Kenya Police Service. An accompanying letter regarding security accompanies this application. For staff, the health and safety procedures in the WWF Field Operations Manual will apply.

The future of the Boni-Dodori lies in protecting and enhancing the inextricable links between the wealth of biodiversity, with the well-being and poverty reduction of the Aweer and Ijara communities. This project seeks to build understanding, awareness and strategies for ensuring this.

PATHWAY TO IMPACT

18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation. For example, what will be the long

term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

The overarching long-term benefit will be the sustained integrity, resilience and conservation of the Boni-Dodori forest ecosystem and the associated bio-cultural systems of the forest communities.

The project will have a) delivered *in situ* livelihood and biodiversity benefits, and b) significantly advanced the enabling environment and promotion of improvements in CBNRM practices and learning. Both elements will actively support Kenya's commitments to the CBD (see 6b).

Direct benefits: Realisation of new knowledge (including indigenous/traditional knowledge) relating to ecosystem function and value will have enabled the identification and uptake of opportunities for improved well-being, livelihoods and collective forest stewardship.

Enabling environment: Decision-makers will have been facilitated in the implementation of CBNRM initiatives conducive to both conservation and poverty alleviation goals. A collegiate approach will have stimulated change processes within and between agencies and communities. Bolstered by key provisions in Kenya's new constitution - introduction of community land and tenure rights, elimination of gender discrimination in land-related matters, protection of marginalized communities - government employees, operating unambiguously in the role of change agents, will be more critically aware of limitations of statist NRM approaches. Decades of discrimination and exclusion of forest communities will have been replaced by active participation of communities in decision-making affecting their lives. Assessment of the forest ecosystem and valuation of its services will have provided the essential underpinning for establishment of conservation-based livelihoods. Altogether, these devolutionary processes and associated collective learning will have catalysed significant institutional change.

National and international academic interest in the Boni-Dodori ecosystem will have been stimulated, the economic value of what is already held to be socially (UNESCO World Heritage Site) and ecologically as an important region will have been confirmed and quantified, and - security allowing - revenues from science/study tourism will have been generated.

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19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Projects are required to show how positive impact on poverty alleviation will be generated from your project in low-income countries. All projects funded under the Darwin Initiative in Round 19 must be compliant with the Overseas Development Assistance criteria as set out by the OECD. The outcomes of your research must at the very least provide insight into issues of importance in achieving poverty alleviation.

(Max 300 words)

Kenya is a low income country in the DAC list of ODA recipients. The project is fully ODA compliant directly enhancing the welfare and economic development of those living in poverty in Kenya. The project helps DFID fulfil its 2011-2015 Operational Plan for Kenya, particularly components relating to wealth creation and stimulating growth.

The pathway to poverty alleviation for the project's forest communities lies in building resilient and sustainable livelihoods alongside their realignment with the changing forest landscape. This will progressively deliver on poverty reduction, by meeting basic needs (assets and access) and addressing social deprivation (self-esteem, cultural rights, gender issues).

Continued marginalisation of forest-dependent communities is not an option. Provisions in Kenya's new constitution recognise this, including new rights and protection for marginalised communities and require new approaches to sustainable forest use and conservation. The project will therefore promote bio-cultural knowledge of indigenous communities, alongside scientific knowledge, to better understand and value the ecosystem. Participatory working will, a) estab-

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lish a clearer, disaggregated (e.g. by wealth, gender) understanding of people's capabilities, resources, needs and priorities; b) explore and develop new forms of collective forest stewardship. Together, knowledge generated will inform enhancing existing livelihoods (e.g. reduce food insecurity from human-wildlife conflict, post-harvest losses) and/or diversification (e.g. sustainable use of wild goods, remunerated conservation activities, education/science-based tourism).

Tailored to different households – particularly the poorest - options will be trialled (Outcome Indicators 2&4), and mapped against MDG reports for Kenya (e.g. food security, primary school enrolment). Progress of collective management regimes will be monitored for their conservation success (Outcome Indicators 5&6). Synthesis of poverty alleviation and conservation efforts, linked by sustainable use and collective stewardship, will be disseminated, reviewed and used to advance advocacy initiatives to hasten CBNRM policy, and reach many more indirect beneficiaries.

20. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

Most project outputs will be stable and/or self-sustaining: the knowledge base; strategies mitigating human-wildlife conflict; community-based stewardship regimes; and, improved livelihood strategies. Consolidating new forms of collective stewardship, extending conservation-based livelihoods, and scaling-up newfound understanding, will however be part of an evolving process. Training inputs by WWF and ZSL will be designed for cascading out, and effectively implemented through collaborative working between partners and community organisations, ensuring support and continuity when the project ends. Initial livelihood improvements, which will build on people's capabilities and resources, will be sustained through their increased esteem and influence, further underpinned by tangible returns (e.g. food security, income, school attendance).

Realisation of the project's longer term aims is premised on a **progressive approach** envisaging lessons learnt in mainstreaming local communities (including the poorest) in the stewardship of the forests being used to influence CBNRM policy and effect wider implementation. The design is built around an inclusive multi-stakeholder process, which initially facilitated by WWF, will subsequently generate its own momentum and stimulate collective learning. Working together communities and partner agencies will evolve effective and self-sustaining systems for natural resource stewardship. WWF is committed to advocating for CBNRM and pro-poor conservation for the foreseeable future.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

Five target audiences exist with one goal – to generate recognition of the ecological and economic value of the Boni-Dodori forests, their contribution to the well-being and culture of forest communities, and the role for communities in forest conservation.

Communities: As direct beneficiaries the Aweer and Ijara communities will be main-

streamed in all participatory decision-making and knowledge exchanges. Communication materials will document decisions on sustainable use, human-wildlife issues, and conservation livelihood practices. Since many are illiterate in Swahili, documentation will include simple pictorial poster formats as well as a brochure developed with the communities. Materials to communicate key messages to children will also be prepared.

Decision-makers (county and national governments): The project team will advocate the practical implementation of CBNRM in line with existing legislation, using the project's methodology for community-based stewardship and interaction between communities and forest authorities. The project will act as a pilot in the reform of natural resource management in Kenya. WWF-Kenya has a responsive relationship with county and national governments in relation to CBNRM. Dissemination will be through presentations and the production of a case study brochure with recommendations.

Academia: Dissemination to the scientific community will be through journal publications; presentations at events; and the ZSL website, *Edge programme for evolutionary distinct and globally threatened species* (edgeofexistence.org), and ZSL blogs.

Wider conservation community: The *Boni-Dodori Project* Basecamp is an online forum being used by diverse organisations, academia and government agencies and is a space for knowledge exchange and group sharing of views and will be used for this project. WWF and ZSL will include articles/information regarding the project on their respective websites, membership magazines, digital media, fundraising materials etc.

Darwin Initiative: The products highlighted above will be shared. Over and above reporting requirements, key developments and milestones or achievement of impact will be communicated.

22. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words)

Boni-Dodori ecosystem consists of forests and wildlife both in non-protected and protected areas. The Boni and Dodori National Reserves, designated in 1976, cover over 2,000 km² (887km² and 1,115 km², respectively). These reserves once supported more than thirty thousand elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) which roamed between the Tana River and Shebella River in southern Somalia; now only a remnant population of three hundred is known to find refuge in the Boni and Dodori reserves. Little is known about current migratory routes, but they are expected to move between the northern limits of Tana River district, Manda Island and the Bonni and Dodori reserves.

The Aweer people, who have traditional connections to these migratory routes, still keep track on their local movements. Other keystone species known to use the coastal forests and broader north eastern environment include wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), hirola (*Beatragus hunteri*), Abyssinian bushbuck (*Tregelaphus* spp), Aders duiker (*Cephalophus adersi*), Desert warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), and what is thought to be a new un-described species of the Golden-rumped elephant shrew (*Rhynchocyon sps*).

(http://www.edgeofexistence.org/mammals/species_info.php?id=46).

With the exception of the Desert Warthog and Abyssinian Bushbuck, all the above species are listed in the IUCN Red Data book as highly threatened. The hirola and Aders' duiker are the most endangered antelope species. Other wildlife includes leopards, lions, buffaloes, hippos, ostriches, giraffes, crocodiles, waterbuck, antelopes, topi and significant avifauna. The Dodori National Reserve was declared an UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve in 1980.

23. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

<u>**Confirmed as match for the proposed project:**</u>

<u>TOTAL =</u> 40% match, comprising:

<u>WWF-UK</u>: From DFID PPA (£XX) and Size of Wales (£XX) for Years 1 and 2 and the first quarter of Year 3; internal/core funding support (£XX) for Years 1-3; in-kind contribution (£XX) for Years 1-3.

<u>ZSL</u>: In kind contribution (£XX) for Years 1-3.

<u>KWS</u>: In kind contribution (£XX) for Years 1-3

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
Plan to apply in 2013/14/15 to secure for Quarter 2, 3 and 4 of Year 3 (July 2015 to March 2016).	WWF – source unknown	£XX	The project has identified £XX as unsecured for Quarters 2, 3 and 4 of Year 3 (July 2015-March 2016). WWF commits to raise these funds from the wide variety of funding sources open to it in good time for 2015/16.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT

24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex x of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 100 words)

Land and resource tenure rights of the Aweer and Ijara will be secure, and the communities will be thriving as a result of improved conservation-based livelihoods. They will be fully integrated into community stewardship regimes. CBNRM policy and legislation will be enacted and implementation mainstreamed.

The Boni-Dodori forests will be fully protected, with threatened and endemic species populations better understood and increasing. Forest communities will be benefiting from the revenues of nature tourism, subject to security.

Threats to communities or forest ecosystems associated with major infrastructural developments for the new Lamu port (including land grabs/conversion, pollution) will have been addressed.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 100 words)

Outcome: By 2016, the biodiversity and ecosystem services associated with the Boni-Dodori forest complex are understood and knowledge generated is being used by the responsible agencies and six Aweer and two Ijara forest communities, to sustain community-based forest management and deliver resilient conservation-based livelihoods for the poorer majority (1,800 people) of the local population.

Understanding the link between ecosystem services and community well-being will ensure that strategies for community stewardship are built on sustainable-use of resources as well as new conservation-based livelihoods. Data and methodologies will be used to advocate for the implementation of CBNRM and protection of the Boni-Dodori.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	Technical capacity and knowledge base increased by end of Yr 3 on the following:
	(i) biodiversity contributions to ecosystem function; and the value, population and abundance of threatened, endemic, indicator species trends within the Boni-Dodori forest ecosystem - based on standardised monitoring methods
	(ii) connections between and opportunities for Boni-Dodori biodiversity and conservation to underpin food security and sustainable livelihoods for local

	communities (iii) ecological, social and economic valuation of Boni-Dodori forest ecosystem services
Indicator 2	The most vulnerable households (based on previous WWF situational analyses) in 8 villages report year on year decrease in HWC, and/or year on year increase (>10%) in agricultural yields and/or income for years 2 and 3.
Indicator 3	Integrated land use plans and sustainable use quotas agreed between the community stewardship teams and functioning in at least 5 of 8 villages by end of year 3.
Indicator 4	Uptake of diversified livelihoods strategies, with market links, related to conservation practices and/or ecosystem services amongst poorer households (based on previous WWF situation analyses) within 8 villages by end of year 3.
Indicator 5	Commitment and implementation on CBNRM, land and tenure rights for the Aweer and Ijara communities in the Boni and Dodori forests by county governments, KWS and KFS, show marked increases by end of year 3; and scientific support and tourism generated among national and international academia by year 3 (security conditions allowing).
Indicator 6	Repeat surveys show selected locally important and globally/nationally threatened, endemic and indicator mammal species populations are stable or increasing by end of year 3

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	(i) Raw monitoring data; use of the 'TESSA' toolkit; scientific publications in reputable international ecological and social science journals; (ii) targeted dissemination materials: policy advocacy report; academic, NGO and donor promotional and 'required next steps' materials (iii) Participatory appraisals; focus group reports; documented actions
Indicator 2	Participatory household surveys and focus group reports; HWC report and strategy (Yr 1)
Indicator 3	Minutes of community stewardship facilitation team meetings; user group harvesting diaries/records; management plans
Indicator 4	Participatory livelihood surveys and focus group reports
Indicator 5	Changes recorded by WWF 'commitment and action' tool developed for DFID PPA portfolio (e.g. movement from declarations to plans and budgets in place); increase in number of scientific/educational visits to project area and exposure of project nationally and internationally (security allowing).
Indicator 6	Repeat survey reports; populated biodiversity inventory database

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Opportunities for strengthening community land and natural resource tenure rights in Kenya's Constitution (Chapter 5, Land & Environment) are progressed. Envisaged land laws passed and communities made aware of them and/or provide input in the making of these laws, especially that of community land.
Assumption 2	Commitment of national and local partners to community stewardship regimes sustained.
Assumption 3	Potential environmental impacts associated with proposed Lamu deep-water port developments are averted or mitigated.
Assumption 4	Complementary initiatives being undertaken by Boni-Dodori Coalition members are sustained (e.g. WWF's Sustainable Forestry Management project; CEA-GI Terrestrial project; North Coast Conservation (NCC) Ltd).
Assumption 5	No major natural disasters e.g. extreme drought, fire, etc. impact the project area.
Assumption 6	Local security conditions remain stable to allow effective project implementation by project staff, and enable scientific and/or educational tourism.

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	**Knowledge base:** Comprehensive understanding of forest biodiversity (i.e. locally important, endemic or nationally/globally threatened species), and ecosystem services (i.e. values of specific services and distribution of costs and benefits for forest and plausible 'alternative' through trialling and development of the 'TESSA' toolkit) established.
Output 2	**Human Wildlife Conflict:** Understanding of human wildlife conflicts in the Boni-Dodori corridor established, and optimal strategies to counter HWC, based on piloted mitigation measures, developed, deployed and documented for wider dissemination.
Output 3	**Community stewardship:** Community stewardship regimes – structures and systems – established and functioning in and across the eight villages, with an integrated management plan (including for key indicator / endemic species) and sustainable use quotas for the Boni-Dodori corridor and adjacent National Reserves.
Output 4	**Diversified conservation-based livelihoods:** Improved livelihood strategies identified and developed by stewardship facilitation teams, and piloted by target groups in the forest communities.

Output 5	**Advocacy and dissemination:** Practical implementation of CBNRM advocated targeting County and National governments and biodiversity value and community stewardship of Boni-Dodori disseminated to national and international academia.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	Participatory appraisal of local indigenous knowledge, amongst indigenous Aweer hunter gatherers and Ijara pastoral communities, regarding local biodiversity (locally important species / taxa) is completed and captured in a report and resource use maps and increases the level of understanding of local indigenous knowledge (Yr 1).
Indicator 2	Biodiversity inventory established for Boni-Dodori forests with comprehensive data from survey work on species / taxa identified as being important by local communities and those that are nationally / globally threatened or endemic(Yr 1-2). At least 3 biodiversity survey reports – botanical (particularly herbs and medicines); mammal and bird by Yr 3.
Indicator 3	Maps generated of natural resource distribution, cultural sites, and development of sustainable levels of harvest underway for main forest resources (Yr 1-2).
Indicator 4	At least 10 ToT from the community and local stakeholders trained in survey techniques and species identification are working directly with local communities collecting high quality data to monitor changes in the biodiversity status and harvested species of the forests (Yr 1-3).
Indicator 5	A Boni-Dodori ecosystem co-management plan has produced and agreed and sustainable harvesting plans for key resources are in place (Yr 2, 3)
Indicator 6	At least 3 papers published in international peer reviewed journals by Yr 3.
Output 2	
Indicator 1	Level and types of HWC in high impact areas established, and event book recording system introduced (Yr 1). At least 80 local farmers trained in logging HWC and 5 project staff.
Indicator 2	Review of relevant HWC literature completed with key implications and recommendations for the project compiled and integrated into the project design (Yr 1)
Indicator 3	At least two different mitigation measures investigated and piloted in at least two high HWC villages (Yr 2-3).
Indicator 4	Lessons learnt document on HWC produced and disseminated; HWC resolution strategy developed through stakeholder workshops; # of people whose capacity has been built regarding HWC (Yr 3)

Output 3	
Indicator 1	At least 16 representatives (equally split male/female, youth/elders) in each of the eight villages and 10 KWS/KFS staff with working familiarity of participatory forest management/CBNRM and sustainable resource use (Yr 2-3).
Indicator 2	Community stewardship structures/agreements in development for eight villages (Yr 2-3).
Indicator 3	Community led monitoring and evaluation plan established and implemented (Yr 1-3). As least 80 community members collecting M&E data, which is collated and used to inform local management decisions by Yr3.
Indicator 4	Enhancement of current community based and/or participatory patrolling and enforcement activities in project area (Yr 2-3). Patrol data / information collection form in use, being collated by project staff and informing management decisions (Yr3)

Output 4	
Indicator 1	At least 10 staff from local stakeholders trained in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques (Yr 1).
Indicator 2	Participatory appraisal of community livelihoods and use of forest resources (including use of medicinal herbs, sacred sites, plus other resources) undertaken and used to inform viable livelihood options by end of Yr 1.
Indicator 3	Piloting of identified and agreed enhanced and/or diversified livelihood options, with identified market linkages established, with targeted community groups (Yr 2-3)

Output 5	
Indicator 1	CBNRM policy leveraging within (i) Lamu and (ii) Garissa County development plans (Yr2-3)
Indicator 2	At least 2 project staff and 2 community representatives trained in effective NRM advocacy (Yr 2-3).
Indicator 3	A Boni-Dodori ecosystem co-management plan has been drafted (Yr 2, 3)
Indicator 4	Community based and/or participatory patrolling and enforcement activities in place within project area
Indicator 5	At least one discussion paper / case study on the development of CBNRM in the Boni-Dodori area produced.
Indicator 6	At least three papers published in international peer-reviewed journals by year 3
Indicator 7	Findings of the project presented at one or more scientific forums by year 3

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Output 1:	1. Report on indigenous knowledge and collated resource maps 2. Populated database on biodiversity and inventory reports for Boni-Dodori forest ecosystem. 3. Copies of biodiversity and cultural survey reports; collated land cover maps; harvesting plans. 4. Technical project progress and training reports and materials. 5. # of scientific manuscripts
Output 2:	1. Records of key informant interviews, 2. Minutes of community meetings, 3. Event books 4. HWC survey report, 5. HWC review study report. 6. Project progress reports 7. HWC strategy document.
Output 3	1. Project documents; 2. Meeting attendance records and minutes; 3. Community diaries; 4. Study site visit reports; 5. Key informant interviews; 6. Official documents; 7. Monitoring and Evaluation plan; 8. Protocol document and forms; 9. County development plans; 10. Training reports; 11. Project progress reports.
Output 4	1. Technical project progress 2. Training reports and materials. 3. Project and participatory planning reports. 4. Project reports
Output 5	1. Lamu and Garissa County development plans 2. Advocacy training report 3. Ecosystem management plan 4. CBRNM in Boni-Dodori discussion paper / case study manuscript 5. 3 submitted scientific papers 6. 1 set of proceedings from an international fora / conference

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Different status of the Boni and Dodori National Reserves (i.e. state owned) and the Boni and Lungi forests (i.e. open access) equitably accommodated by authorities in respective management plans (e.g. co-management and CBNRM respectively).

Assumption 2	Sufficient trust and rapport developed with and between local forest communities, state services and project staff to enable mapping of cultural and other natural resource uses and implementation of agreed ecosystem management and sustainable use plans,
Assumption 3	National, local partners and communities continue to be willing to engage.

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Any risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Output 1</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.1</td>
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Conduct Resource Mapping and/or collate and analyse
- undertake appraisal of local indigenous knowledge to build on current knowledge regarding forest resources and their use, trends and seasonality and a situational analysis
- generation of additional land cover (inc. natural resource distribution) maps and changes. Data analysis (quantification of extraction rates of forest and non timber forest products (NTFP);
- mapping new information on key natural resource use, could include - food, medicinal plants, honey collection and wildlife hunting, and cultural sites;
- identification of key harvest species;
- identification of possible viable livelihood options.
- production and dissemination of report to key stakeholders.

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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2</td>
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Provide training to establish a standardised biodiversity database for the region maintained by trained local partners.

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<tr>
<td>Activity 1.3</td>
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Conduct biodiversity assessments
- undertake a series of biodiversity assessments for recognised key nationally / globally threatened species or endemics, namely:
- **conduct repeat mammal diversity assessment** - refinement of survey protocols and data recording forms, development of training material; training workshop in camera trap surveys and data analysis; camera trap surveys in Boni, Dodori and Lunghi forests; populating database, data processing and analysis (inventory, species richness, relative abundance and occupancy analysed with habitat and disturbance covariates for indicator and threatened species, species activity / migration patterns including particularly elephant and buffalo); production and dissemination of mammal diversity assessment report for management.
- **conduct a plant diversity assessment -** development of survey design / implementation plan with particular focus on CBNRM species, data recording forms and training material; preparation and training of survey team; field surveys in Boni, Dodori and Lungi forests; populating database, data analysis; production and dissemination of assessment report.
- **conduct a bird diversity assessment** – identify a leading regional ornithologist to design and undertake as a consultancy a comprehensive survey of bird species working closely with KWS, local community representatives and WWF-Kenya; utilise findings to lobby for recognition as an Important Bird Area (IBA) if appropriate.

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Activity 1.4	**Pilot** the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) – working with local communities and other stakeholders pilot use of the TESSA toolkit, record data and collate feedback and recommendations regarding toolkit development.
Activity 1.5	**Disseminate key findings** – Boni-Dodori biodiversity report published and circulated to all relevant institutions and at least 3 papers prepared submitted to peer reviewed journals and presentation of selected findings at one scientific fora.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Carry out a **Human Wildlife Conflict assessment:** - Identification and assessment of HWC high impact areas. Meta-analysis of existing HWC mitigation approaches in relevant systems (i.e. collate case studies and best practice). - Preparation and dissemination of report with recommendations to stakeholders.
Activity 2.2	**Establish a system for recording HWC:** - Set up system in identified high impact areas based on event book recording system - Development of HWC data recording forms; - Training of local project staff in conflict assessment and data collection, and community scouts in use of event book in each village.
Activity 2.3	**Develop a HWC strategy** – Stakeholder workshop to discuss lessons learnt, develop an agreed wider HWC resolution/mitigation strategy and implementation plan.
Activity 2.4	**Conduct an exposure / cross visit** for selected local staff and community members to project sites / communities that have HWC mitigation strategies in place.
Activity 2.5	**Piloting of mitigation measures of HWC** - Mitigation measures piloted in at least two high conflict village systems; training and support of at least 30 affected local community members in HWC mitigation. Evaluation through ongoing monitoring and data recording, preparation and dissemination of evaluation report.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	**Natural Resource Management awareness raising** - Series of community meetings and information dissemination to build general awareness amongst the local community on (1) relevant community based NRM policies and approaches (e.g. PFM, CBNRM); (2) tenurial rights issues (building on the recently ended USAID SECURE project) and (3) the proposed Lamu deepwater port and associated infrastructure development (4) Capacity assessment surveys - Initial and repeat survey work to identify local community understanding of the biodiversity and ecosystem services
Activity 3.2	**Establishment of multi-partner/community stewardship facilitation teams, capacity strengthening of community platforms and/or establishment of new community structures.** Local community, WWF and KWS/KFS representatives involved in the formation, consolidation and functioning of facilitation teams and interfacing community platforms (e.g. community based organisations) as representatives of the forest communities. Includes training in developing key elements of a good CBO - administrative skills, technical competencies, conflict management, and good governance (e.g. accountability, transparency, inclusion etc).

Activity 3.3	**Capacity building in Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)** **-** Train local community representatives for the eight villages, KWS/KFS staff and other stakeholders involved in a series of targeted trainings, - Conduct workshops, exposure visits and field work that build their skills and knowledge wrt all aspects of PFM and CBNRM
Activity 3.4	**Natural Resource Management advocacy**. Training of at least 2 local staff and 2 community representatives to effectively advocate for relevant Natural Resource Management (NRM) policies (e.g. Participatory Forest Management, CBNRM) with relevant local and country government representatives in relation to local development plans and wrt the proposed Lamu deepwater port and associated planned major developments.
Activity 3.5	**Participatory or community patrolling and enforcement activities** already in place within the project area are identified, evaluated and enhanced (e.g. protocols, data collection forms, standardised reporting templates, training materials etc.) in key selected areas, training at least an additional 10 KWS / KFS staff and 20 community representatives. Explore the viability of the establishment of a monitoring and enforcement GIS database system and if found to be viable train at least 2 local staff in its use.

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	**Carry out capacity building in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques** for at least 10 staff from local stakeholders
Activity 4.2	**Conduct a participatory appraisal of livelihood options** (particularly conservation activities and issues surrounding the use of the forests) through - regular community meetings, - exposure visits - specific workshops
Activity 4.3	**Initiate enhanced and/or diversified livelihoods** based initially on sustainable use options and complementary initiatives from WWF-DFID work and identification of market links. Undertake on-going and final evaluation to determine final impact, disseminate report with findings and recommendations for wider uptake and lesson learning.
Activity 4.4	**Advocacy initiatives for community rights**: With support and direction from WWF-KCO's civil society expert and the SC, stewardship facilitation teams draw up and support implementation of advocacy strategies amongst communities.
Activity 4.5	**Mobilisation of community service providers**: With support and direction from SC, stewardship facilitation teams draw up and support implementation of engagement/mobilisation strategies for communities to secure services.

Output 5	
Activity 5.1	- Initiate a process for **CBNRM policy leveraging** within county development plans - As per **3.4**
Activity 5.2	Support the development of a **Boni-Dodori ecosystem management plan**
Activity 5.3	As per **3.5**
Activity 5.4	Draft, publish and disseminate **discussion paper / case study on development of CBNRM** in Boni-Dodori.

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

	Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Comprehensive understanding of forest biodiversity (i.e. locally important, endemic or nationally/globally threatened species), ecosystem services (i.e. values of specific services and distribution of costs and benefits for forest and plausible 'alternative' through development of the "measuring and monitoring ecosystem services" toolkit established.													
1.1	Conduct resource mapping and/or collate and analyse		█	█										
1.2	Establish a standardised biodiversity database			█	█									
1.3	Conduct biodiversity assessments			█	█			█	█			█		
1.4	Pilot TESSA toolkit and feedback recommendations for improvement							█	█	█	█	█		█
1.5	Analysis, produce papers and disseminate key findings					█					█			█
Output 2	Understanding of Human Wildlife Conflicts (HWC) in the Boni-Dodori corridor established, and optimal strategies to counter HWC, based on piloted mitigation measures, developed, deployed and documented for wider dissemination.													
2.1	Carry out a HWC assessment		█											
2.2	Establish a system for recording HWC			█										
2.3	Identify and develop a HWC strategy				█									
2.4	Conduct an exposure / cross visit			█										
2.5	Pilot HWC mitigation measures						█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Output 3	Community stewardship regimes – structures and systems – established and functioning in and across the eight villages, with an integrated management plan (including for key indicator / endemic species) and sustainable use quotas for the Boni-Dodori corridor and adjacent National Reserves.													
3.1	Natural Resource Management awareness raising				█	█						█	█	
3.2	Establishment of multi-partner/community stewardship facilitation teams, capacity strengthening of community plat-		█	█	█									

	forms and/or establishment of new community structures.		▓	▓	▓										
3.3	Capacity building in Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)				▓	▓	▓			▓	▓	▓			
3.4	Natural Resource Management advocacy.					▓	▓	▓		▓	▓	▓			
3.5	Participatory or community patrolling and enforcement activities				▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		▓

Output 4 — Understanding of, and engaged responsiveness to improving the livelihoods of vulnerable groups (amongst forest communities) developed by multi-partner/community stewardship facilitation teams.

4.1	Carry out capacity building in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques		▓	▓			▓	▓			▓	▓			
4.2	Conduct a participatory appraisal of livelihood options				▓										
4.3	Initiation of enhanced and/or diversified livelihoods						▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	
4.4	Advocacy initiatives for community rights		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		
4.5	Mobilisation of community service providers		▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓		

Output 5 — Capacity building, advocacy and effective dissemination of project research findings will have positively influenced the implementation of CBNRM in the Boni-Dodori forests of Lamu and Garissa County in Kenya as well as built understanding on CBNRM nationally and within the wider academic community.

5.1	CBNRM policy leveraging				▓	▓	▓	▓							
5.2	Boni-Dodori ecosystem management plan				▓	▓	▓	▓		▓	▓				
5.4	Discussion paper / case study on development of CBNRM					▓				▓					▓

26. Project based monitoring and evaluation

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects monitoring and evaluation. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. Monitoring and evaluation is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

The project has a full project logframe with detailed SMART indicators and associated means of verification (MoV) (Sections 24 and 25). This will form the basis for monitoring and evaluation.

Targets and milestones: During inception, key targets and milestones will be developed for the timely delivery of the following MoV – draft Boni-Dodori ecosystem management plan; biodiversity database established and populated; 3 scientific manuscripts; HWC study report; HWC strategy document; livelihood options report and recommendations; evaluation of livelihoods diversification/enhancement report; CBNRM discussion paper. Where feasible, monitoring will be participatory with local staff and community members involved in design and implementation of tools and methods.

Coordination: Detailed overview of Darwin Initiative's technical and financial reporting requirements will be established during an inception workshop. Progress of the project will be managed by WWF-Kenya, and specifically by the dedicated Project Coordinator, with oversight duties for the SC. Quarterly reporting against project indicators, targets and milestones will be based on WWF standards. Annual reports will provide a review of progress to date and key lessons learnt. Bi-monthly project management meetings/conference calls will be held to review progress, identify key issues and adapt plans as necessary. WWF-UK, ZSL and potentially Birdlife staff will conduct field visits to help review progress and provide guidance.

Monitoring biodiversity, ecosystem services, livelihoods and their interdependence: Biodiversity surveys of flora and bird species in Yr1&2 will help set detailed baselines and be captured in a standardised biodiversity database. Mammal diversity surveys (with a particular focus on the critically endangered Ader's duiker and Hirola) in Yrs2-3 will provide data for comparison with surveys completed in 2008 and 2010, and give an initial indication of population stability. ZSL will analyse this survey data which will be integrated within the planned local bio-diversity database and ZSLs global database (BASE). KWS staff and locally trained trainers in survey techniques and species identification will work directly with communities to collect data for monitoring changes in biodiversity, livelihoods and HWC. WWF-Kenya will pilot the TESSA Toolkit with support from Birdlife International, WWF-UK and ZSL, which will provide the framing for effective assessment and monitoring of eco-system services. WWF-Kenya will conduct surveys to monitor the capacity and awareness regarding forest biodiversity, local ecosystem services, CBNRM, and HWC mitigation, and also monitor changes in wellbeing amongst local communities.

Project evaluations: An internal mid-term evaluation will be conducted to facilitate learning, determine progress made toward the achievement of the projects Outcome, identify key issues and make recommendations for adaptive management, helping improved implementation during the remaining 18 months of the project.

An independent final evaluation will take place three months prior to the end of the project, focusing on the delivery of project results. Results and lessons learned from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. Building on the final evaluation report the project will identify, analyse, and share further lessons learned and recommendations beneficial to the design and implementation of similar future projects.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget is based on and led by the partner-agreed logical framework.

Costs for key activities (e.g. surveys, capacity building initiatives, awareness raising) were endorsed by partners' experiences, and converted into the limited number of budget lines available in the Darwin template.

Individual staff salaries represent proportions of time on project, level of match available, and ability to provide in kind contribution. A fully funded, dedicated WWF-Kenya Darwin Initiative Project Coordinator is included to facilitate project delivery. All activities will be led by project/partner staff except bird-diversity surveys for which an experienced ornithologist has been secured (£6,000).

Inception and project management meeting costs are included. WWF-Kenya reduced its standard overheads rate from 12.5% to 7%, whilst WWF-UK/ZSL/KWS have excluded overheads to maximise budget availability for project delivery.

The project team have sought to invest as much of the budget for filiveryeld-based actions.

Summary:

39% of total Darwin support requested is salaries, mostly WWF-Kenya whose role is vital to ensuring delivery.

Overall ~49% will be spent in the field or on field-related activities. Approximately half of this is field travel/subsistence to deliver biodiversity surveys, CBNRM, livelihood diversification/development, HWC and awareness raising/advocacy activities. Increased capacity locally in these areas will contribute to the legacy of the project. The project area is remote and WWF is purchasing a new vehicle (through other funds) which be utilised for this project. A minimal amount (8% of field/field-related costs) is national/international travel, match funding is provided to keep costs down.

Just 5% is capital costs, mainly camera traps for KWS which will be available for re-use again/elsewhere.

As outlined, just 7% is overheads (including audit). WWF-Kenya has reduced its standard 12.5% overhead. KFS/KWS/WWF-UK/ZSL have waived overheads.

National/international travel is at 4% with matched funding.

Application of WWF standards will ensure accountability for all expenditure.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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

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

Yes (no written advice) ☒   **Yes, advice attached** ☐   **No** ☐

CERTIFICATION 2013/14

On behalf of the trustees of:

WWF-Kenya
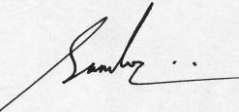
I apply for a grant of £297,500 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at *(delete as appropriate)***:**

Name (block capitals)	Sammy Weru
Position in the organisation	Conservation Manager – WWF-Kenya

Signed   _(signature)_   **Date:** 3rd December 2012

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided **actual start and end dates** for your project?	X
Have you provided your **budget based on UK government financial years** i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your **budget is complete**, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been **signed by a suitably authorised individual**? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	X
Have you included a **1 page CV for all the Principals** identified at Question 7?	X
Have you included a **letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations** identified at Question 10?	X
Have you **checked with the FCO** in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	X
Have you included a **copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts** for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you **read the Guidance Notes**?	X
Have you **checked the Darwin website** immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 3 December 2012 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.