



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	20-011
Project Title	Community-based conservation and livelihoods development within Kenya's Boni-Dodori forest ecosystem
Host Country/ies	Kenya
Contract Holder Institution	WWF - Kenya
Partner institutions	KFS, KWS, ZSL
Darwin Grant Value	£297,500
Start/end dates of project	April 2013 /March 2016
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2013 – Mar 2014 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Kiunga Kareko
Project website	https://www.wwf.basecampHQ.com
Report author(s) and date	John Bett, April 2014

1. Project Rationale

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 undermined their culture, including traditional resource use.

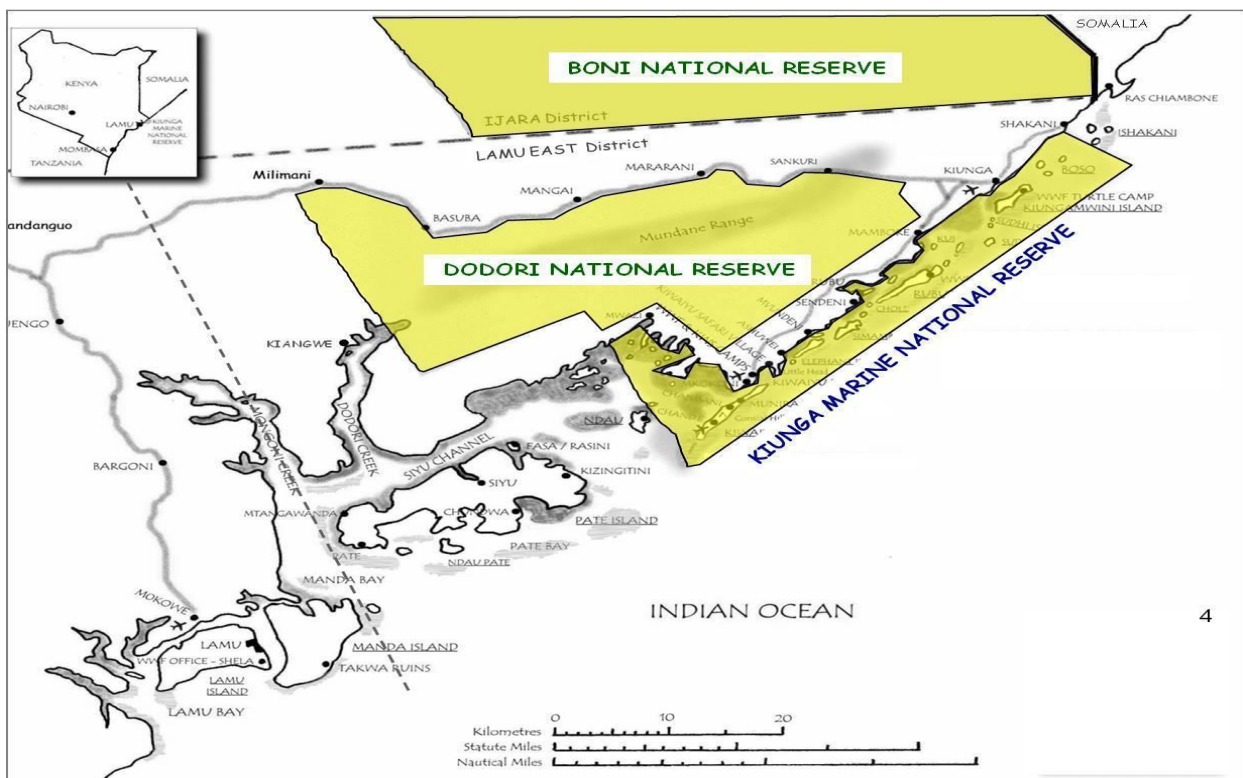
Although designated as conservation areas, the forests have been, and are being, impacted by illegal logging, unplanned development and agricultural expansion. The Aweer have been forced into shifting cultivation which they practice along the corridor where they were resettled, and predictably human-wildlife 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.

The Boni National Reserve and the Dodori National Reserve (01° 43'S, 41° 10'E) are close to the northernmost limit of the East African Coastal Forest, which Conservation International has classified as a biodiversity hotspot - one of the Earth's 25 biologically richest places. The area is thought to contain the highest endemism found in the East African coastal forest ecosystem. The Boni-Dodori area is a mosaic containing forest patches, savanna woodlands, thickets and farmland. The highest biodiversity is found in closed canopy forest: dry forest, scrub forest, *Brachystegia (miombo)* forest, riverine forest, groundwater forest, swamp forest and coastal forest. The Boni-Dodori Corridor is close to the northern limit of the East African Coastal Forest, on the northeastern coastal strip of Kenya. The Corridor lies between the Boni-Lungi Forest (not yet gazetted), the Boni National Reserve and the Dodori National Reserve (01° 43'S, 41° 10'E).

The 877 km² Dodori National Reserve, spanning Dodori Creek and its delta, has some of the densest, most varied assemblage of mangrove forest species in Kenya. Lions, Lesser Kudu, Coastal Topi and Hippopotamus are common. Boni National Reserve covers 1,339 km² and was created as a sanctuary for Elephants from Garissa and Lamu. Buffalo, Giraffe, Topi, Gerenuk, Harvey's and Ader's duikers are found here, along with the critically endangered Hirola.

The two reserves are inhabited by the Boni, who gather food, medicine, building materials and fuel from the forest. The reserves were gazetted in 1976. Although the Boni now engage in subsistence farming and animal husbandry, they still harvest wild plants and honey and worship at shrines in the forests both inside and outside the boundaries of the Boni and Dodori Reserves. The Boni are best known for finding honey by following birds that feed on wax and bee larvae.



2. Project Partnerships

The Partnership between WWF as the lead institution and KFS and KWS has developed within the year as shown from the fact that the three institutions share activities and plans in the area. One of the best examples can be shown from the fact that KFS has been leading the process of gazetted the forest area with WWF and KWS providing the needed technical and logistic support. WWF also through its infrastructure advantage especially the cordial relationship with Aweer Community Conservancy group has been able to mobilize community rangers to monitor any threats to the indigenous forest including illegal logging.

The partnership was based on the need for a coalition approach being that the various partners are working in the same area with the same target group. All the partners were involved in project planning including proposal development and even signed letters of commitment to the joint implementation of the project.

There have been a number of achievements including increased consultative meetings between the partners and the community, sharing of resources both physical and human, sharing of activities etc. The strength of the partnership is that there is less duplication and more efficiency at reduced costs.

Some of the challenges faced include the fact that the partners initially had a different mode of operation and culture of doing things different from WWF. There was also suspicion from communities on the motives of the two as they were more into policing as opposed to consultation. This has changed with time though much needs to be done to make the partnership more effective and sustainable.

Some of the lessons learnt is that it takes time and trust to build a working partnership. Partners must always also remember that their target group is one community and rather than competing, they should be complementing each other. The other lesson is that agencies and actors of development should always moderate the expectations from the community depending on each group's mandate and capability.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The activities planned to be carried out were implemented in the manner and time planned.

Project Inception Workshop: To launch the project, harmonise expectations and understanding, a Darwin Initiative Project Inception Workshop was delivered successfully. The two local communities (Aweer and Ijara) were represented and contributed significantly, clearly outlining the role they will play during project implementation. The Project Steering Committee was reconstituted adding additional project stakeholders, i.e. Fisheries Department, North Coast Conservation Ltd. (NCC) and Kibodo Trust. The two communities are also represented in the committee.

Output 1: Activity 1.1: *Conduct resource mapping &/or collate & analyse available information on local indigenous knowledge of forest resources.* Progress: Meetings were held to review and validate an existing forest resource map produced by Kibodo Trust in conjunction with Kenya Secure Project and WWF. The lack of inclusion of local indigenous knowledge of forest resources was identified as a big gap which will be addressed through activities 1.3 and 4.1 and the resource map.

Activity 1.2: *Establish a standardised biodiversity database.* Progress: WWF & ZSL held planning meetings with Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and National Museums of Kenya (NMK) scientists. KWS agreed to host the database and the initial agreement was reached on how data and information will be stored and accessed.

Activity 1.3 *Conduct biodiversity assessments – human plant use.* Progress: This activity was carried out together with Activity 4.1 (therefore please see Output 4: Activity 4.1 below).

Output 2: Activity 2.1: *Carry out a Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) assessment.* Progress: An assessment of HWC in 6 Ijara villages and with 60 participants (24 women: 36 men) examined (i) the types of HWC human wildlife conflicts that occur in the area and the species involved; (ii) how well existing compensation schemes are working; (iii) HWC hotspots; (iv) roles and responsibilities of communities and KWS in identifying, addressing and mitigating HWC. Additional assessment was done hand in hand with activity 2.5 on sources of income, assets, sizes of families, and current yields per crop, previous acreage of farms, and acreage of plots where game moats are piloted, type of shelters of the 30 farmers selected for piloting of game moats. This will be used as a benchmark to monitor impact of activity (2.5 and 4.2) Additionally, five consultative sessions with community members and KWS to develop a protocol for recording and reporting HWC cases

Activity 2.2: *Develop a HWC strategy* progress: HWC mitigation strategy was developed in consultation with project partners and community. Identified strategies which will be piloted during April – June 2014 include construction of moats; use of chili plants; and use of ropes soaked in diesel. Currently wildlife, particularly buffalo, are destroying significant amounts of crops and it is expected that HWC mitigation measures will result in increased agricultural yields and thus food security at a household level.

Activity 2.2: Establish a system for recording HWC. Progress: Stakeholder meetings examined current HWC reporting and recording systems used by KWS, Kibodo Trust and NCC, and proposed a workable system useable by all. A protocol was agreed for use in the Boni-Dodori area with consensus and commitment gained from all stakeholders, especially local community representatives, to record & report HWC cases to relevant authorities for action and/or compensation.

The communities have started to keep reports and records of HWC in their localities mainly from Aweer community scouts and Jiwota CBO from Ijara community. While undertaking activity 2.5 it was noted that the community is not familiar with the new Wildlife Act (passed in December 2013), plans are being made to educate the community on the same in the next quarter. The community will be sensitized on procedures to follow in order to get compensation and also on penalties if one is found poaching.

Activity 2.4: Conduct an exposure/cross visit (on HWC). Progress: Deferred to Q3 (Oct – Dec 2013) to allow finalisation of Activities 2.1 & 2.2 & a clearer understanding of HWC to emerge and therefore better inform identification of appropriate sites for any exposure visit.

Activity 2.5: Piloting of mitigation measures of HWC. Progress: From lessons learned during the study visit to PFM and HWC community projects (see activity 3.3) The game moats – one of the HWC mitigation measures to keep away mainly buffaloes and elephants was piloted in two Aweer villages where conflicts were found to be intense by thirty farmers (ten from Basuba and twenty from Milimani). Significant progress achieved as a result of this activity is the farming together as opposed to earlier practice where farmers cleared and opened up farms individually in separate forest areas. Demonstrations on game moats digging and provision of the necessary tools and food was done to facilitate effective implementation of this activity. However, Ijara community did not benefit from this pilot process and the project is expected to reach out to them in year 2.

As part of improving agricultural yields, ministry of agriculture and a conservation agriculture expert was enlisted to conduct training and demonstration on conservation agriculture and modern farming methods in one Aweer village (Basuba village). 20 (14 men, 6 women) farmers from Aweer community were trained and facilitated to set up a demo farm where the other farmers will learn from with the hope of being replicated. WWF is working with the Ministry of Agriculture to monitor and provide necessary technical support (guiding on best farming practices) throughout the farming process. The project also provided certified seeds and tools for the farm and will be following up the farmer throughout the season.

Output 3: Activity 3.1: Natural Resource Management awareness raising Progress: During the reporting period, WWF facilitated awareness creation meetings on the draft forest bill 2012 where the two communities together with partners attended. Additionally, 6 community members (2 women, 4 men) visited community managed natural resource projects in other WWF project areas for purposes of learning and replicating the same in their areas.

Activity 3.2: Establishment of multi-partner/community stewardship teams & capacity building of existing/establishment of new community structures. Progress: Capacity building is a continuous and ongoing activity, during the reporting period the Ijara CFA and AWER Group were provided with training on participatory forest management and effective advocacy.

Activity 3.3: Capacity building in Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). Progress This activity was done conjointly with Activity 2.5 Conduct an exposure/ cross visit (on HWC) which saw 6 Aweer community members and selected local staff visit various PFM and HWC projects sites in Arabuko Sokoke and Kwale region.

Activity 3.4: Natural Resource Management advocacy. Progress: (i) Two four-day trainings on PFM were jointly delivered by WWF and KFS during the reporting period for 27 (8 women and 19 men) Aweer and Ijara county forest community representatives and 4 agency staff. The training included sessions on understanding roles and responsibilities in forest management, understanding related PFM legislation and policy, principles of PFM by all, relationship between PFM and livelihoods and understanding, resource conflict and conflict resolution and rationale of multiple stakeholders in participatory forest management..

Activity 3.5: Participatory or community patrolling and enforcement activities. Progress: The use of APP (Miradi monitoring tool) to monitor the Boni Dodori project is on trial, with training provided to one local staff. The feedback has been provided to help in developing and updating this APP. Additionally, during the reporting period, community scouts were facilitated to continue their routine patrols in monitoring and reporting biodiversity loss.

Output 4: Activity 4.1 (1.1 & 1.3): Carry out capacity building in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques (and human plant use survey). Progress: Documenting and developing an inventory of local forest biodiversity has been initiated with the training of 15 community, government agency and NGO representatives in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques. This “team” then undertook participatory appraisal of indigenous knowledge on biodiversity with the results being validated with six community elders. An inventory of biodiversity (species of plants/ trees, animals and birds) and their economic importance was generated.

Activity 4.3: Initiate enhanced and/diversified livelihoods. Update: This activity was not implemented and was therefore moved to year 2

Output 5: Activity 5.1: Initiate a process for CBNRM policy leveraging within county development plans
Update: This activity was not implemented and was therefore moved to year 2

Activity 5.2: Boni-Dodori ecosystem management plan: Progress: WWF staff, community representatives and other stakeholders participated in the development and launch of the KWS-led Kiunga and Boni-Dodori Conservation Area Management Plan.

Activity 5.4: Draft, publish and disseminate discussion paper / case study on development of CBNRM in Boni-Dodori. Progress: Whereas there project activities with regard to CBNRM were not published, several documents and reports were posted in the project website: <https://www.wwf.basecampHQ.com>. Most of the publishing will be done in year 2

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Overall progress made on project outputs is outlined below for each output:

Output 1: Indicator 1: progress: Participatory appraisal of local indigenous knowledge, amongst indigenous Aweer hunter gatherers and Ijara pastoral communities, regarding local biodiversity (locally important species / taxa) was successfully completed and captured in a report and resource use maps. This increased the level of understanding of local indigenous knowledge. Indicator 4: progress: Training of Trainers was conducted where 15 (10 men, 5 women) against the targeted 10 from the community and local stakeholders underwent training in survey techniques and species identification. The community representatives are now working in collecting high quality data to monitor changes in the biodiversity status and harvested species of the forests. Indicator 5: progress: A Boni-Dodori ecosystem co-management plan was produced. However, sustainable harvesting plans/quotas for key resources are expected to be discussed or agreed in year 2&3.

Output 2: Indicator 1: Update: Progress were made on this indicator with regards to establishing level and types of HWC in high impact areas, event book recording system introduced training of 40 local farmers trained in logging HWC. Indicator 3: One HWC mitigation measure was investigated and is currently being piloted in two villages. Indicator 4: Lessons learnt from similar HWC projects was produced and shared. HWC resolution strategy was developed through stakeholder workshop where 22 people participated

Output 3: Indicator 3: Progress: Community led monitoring and evaluation plan was established and currently being implemented (Yr 1-3).

Output 4: Indicator 1: Progress: 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.

Output 5: progress: No output indicator are expected to be achieved in year 1

There have been no changes in assumptions developed initially during project design.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

For this project, the purpose level assumptions still hold true. The indicators are adequate for measuring outcomes. From the progress reported, the project is likely to achieve the Purpose/Outcome by the end of the funding.

3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

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.

The project is contributing to this goal by supporting the protection/gazettement of the Boni Lungi forest by Kenya Forest Service in Lamu County. The project is also involved in the preparatory work towards the Aweer forming a Community Forestry Association (CFA) once the gazettement is done. This will go a long way in promoting the CBNRM regime in the region. In the Ijara side, the project is building the capacity of Boni CFA to engage with KFS and County Government of Garissa in coming up with CBNRM regime.

The project is also involved in engaging with Lamu Port steering team to make sure that development, social and environmental concerns of the two communities are addressed. Additionally, knowledge generated from the project is expected to be used by agencies and communities to inform development of sustainable livelihoods.

In addition, the project is addressing poverty situation through project activities addressing challenges like Human wildlife conflict. Already HWC mitigation measures have been initiated and are expected to significantly reduce crop raids and improve agricultural yields. This will in turn increase food security and household incomes through sale of surplus agricultural produce. The project also supports community rangers who are involved in monitoring biodiversity threats and offering security to the locals.

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

Kenya is a signatory to CBD and CITES and has a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with six objectives, The objectives being contributed by the project are promoting sustainable utilization of biodiversity (under output 2) and promoting awareness in biodiversity conservations(same output 2). During the reporting period, human wildlife conflict levels were established in high impact areas and piloting of mitigation strategies in two Aweer villages geared towards increased agricultural yields and food security was initiated. This is expected to reduce unsustainable harvesting of forest products when communities are forced to fall back to the forest in search of food and income which may involve illegal activities like poaching of game meat and illegal logging. Community members have been mobilized and capacity build to monitor any threats to the indigenous forest including illegal logging and HWC occurrences as wildlife sightings. The reports from them will help in monitoring the above and take necessary action and report to the necessary actors.

Kenya's CITES commitments relate to the rhino and elephant. Output 2 is addressing human-wildlife conflict in the Boni-Dodori region, with respect to the elephant population in the area.

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 particularly elephants.

This project has not liaised with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the country due to its magnitude and limited coverage; however, it has contributed to the realization of Kenya's National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP)

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

There is evidence that the project is working to alleviate poverty. This is being done through supporting Human wildlife conflict mitigation to reduce crop loss and supporting diversification of livelihoods beyond hunting and gathering. Additionally the project, while working with partners and county government is helping highlight other needs that is beyond the mandate of the project such as infrastructure among others things geared toward poverty alleviation.

Key beneficiaries of the project are members of the Aweer and Ijara communities.

In addition, both direct and indirect impacts are expected from this project and includes but not limited to increased food security and household incomes. This is mainly going to be achieved through Human Wildlife conflict mitigation currently being piloted to address crop raids. Alternative livelihoods support will also lead to increased household incomes. Advocacy is expected to play a crucial role in influencing county government other stakeholders to address poverty situations in the area.

Some of the noticeable achievements this year in the project area include: reduction in shifting cultivation, increased participation of community in project implementation and in particular monitoring of biodiversity and increased voices of communities in county plans and inputs to the draft natural resources bills and policies. Additionally, as a result of advocacy work, the county government and other stakeholders are focusing more on the Aweer community in addressing other needs that are outside the mandate of the project.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

In the past one year, the project developed an integrated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning framework and has scheduled periodic monitoring activities as well as working with partners in collecting data.

From the design of the project, a set of activities was proposed. These activities when successful implemented will lead to achievement of project results (outputs). The set of results will lead to the intended impact or the anticipated benefits. The following are indicators of achievement and how the project will measure them:

Outcome 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

Indicator: 2.1 *"Decreased HWC (level and types) in high impact areas leads to an increase in area available for food production.*

Measures done:

- Type of HWC (species)
- No. of incidents
- Type & extent of damage
- Area under food production
- Yields

How measurement was done

Review of existing project and KWS data for HWC in the focal high impact areas will be undertaken to determine which data sources the project can realistically rely on as Means of verification for this indicator so that a systematic and regular process of data collection and analysis can be ensured. Additionally, a participatory assessment of community perceptions of HWC impacts (e.g. using trend analysis) could be used to explore whether yields change in areas where mitigation measures are piloted.

Outcome 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

Indicator: 3.1 *"At least 16 representatives equitably selected from each of 8 village taking into account gender (male/ female) and age (youth/ elders) and 10 KWS/ KFS staff have knowledge of and practice PFM/ CBNRM for sustainable resource use in (or by) Year 3".*

What to measure

- Details of people trained (names/ gender/ age/ community/ agency/ cadre)
- Training type & content/ topics
- Measure of knowledge
- Measure of practice

How to measure

- The project team will identify an appropriate MoV to address the gap concerning knowledge and practice of PFM/ CBNRM. A repeat of the CSO/ CBO assessment at the end of project implementation might go some way to addressing this. A systematic process of testimonies/ interviews from a sample of the people trained to explore their views/ perceptions will be collected to provide a useful complementary MoV. A tool or set of guidelines will need to be developed to ensure consistency of interviewing and documentation of these testimonies so that the resultant qualitative data is credible

Indicator: 3.2 *"Participatory data collection systems (established and) used to inform joint decision-making between community representative groups and government agencies."*

What to measure

- No./types of data collection systems established
- What was learnt from info
- No. of meetings/ consultations
- Stakeholders involved in those meetings
- No. and types of decisions made

How to measure

- Identification of gaps in existing data due to the fact that resource management regimes based on CBNRM principles are in the very early stages of development in the project working area. The project will coordinate and collaborate with project's KFS, KWS and NCC partners.
- An MoV based on Stories of Change or testimonies will be collected by project staff at regular intervals

Outcome 4: Diversified conservation-based livelihoods: Improved livelihood strategies identified and developed by stewardship facilitation teams, and piloted by target groups in the forest communities.

Indicator: 4.1 *"At least 2 diversified livelihood options benefit 4 target communities by end Year 3."*

Information required

- Types of livelihood options
- No. beneficiaries by gender/ village
- Financial & non-financial benefits (by gender/ age)
- Changes in production levels (honey etc.)

Comments/ Recommendations: A standardised and systematic approach for data collection concerning participants of the livelihood options being piloted, e.g. a simple tool for socio-economic profiling of VICOBA and honey producer group members to be used on start-up will be put in place

Outcome 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.

Indicator: 5.1 *"Examples of increased inclusion or responsiveness to community needs/ priorities for CBNRM in county level development planning processes."*

Information required

- No. stakeholder meetings/ joint county-community planning forums
- Nature of decisions taken at those management/ forums
- No. of management plans developed in a participatory manner: who participates & to what extent.

How to measure: Could be addressed by process documentation/ the case study report of the B-D experience in promoting resource management regimes based on CBNRM principles. So, ensuring detail and quality of project progress reports will be key here. Stories of Change and/or testimonies will also be used here.

Indicator: 5.2 "Enhanced CBO and CFA capacity for advocacy and engagement on CBNRM issues with county government within Yr 2-3."

Information required

- No. of community members or CBO/ CFAs engaged in advocacy
- Frequency of engagement between government and community
- Membership of CBO/ CFA by gender/ age
- Type of capacity-building
- No. and type of advocacy messages

How to measure

A repeat of the CSO/ CBO capacity assessment at the end of the project's current implementation phase would be relevant here

Within the reporting period, the project held a workshop with 23 participants (5 women: 18 men) from WWF and local stakeholders to develop an overall and integrated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework for the project. A draft MEL framework is in place and the project team are working to finalise this. The workshop sessions helped participants discuss and reflect on the original project logframes, progress to date, new and emerging challenges and therefore redraft and progress where necessary project outcomes / outputs / indicators and MoV. In general the wording of outcomes / outputs / indicators was simplified and clarified and the overall ambition of the project – which was felt to be unrealistic in many cases – downscaled. The workshop also held session which provided opportunities for mutual learning on (i) Community Priorities (ii) Mutual Accountability and (iii) Partnership and Collaborative Working.

During the year, the following can be listed as lessons learned. We will use these lessons to build into future plans (adaptive management)?

- Strong partnership goes a long way in delivering results
- Good relationship with communities has enhanced project delivery

Going forward, the project will ensure that partnership and relationship with communities will be maintained and strengthened

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

The project did not submit an annual report for last year as this is our first year of reporting.

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The only aspect not covered elsewhere is the issue of an exit strategy. The project has an exit strategy. Most project outputs rolled out are projected to be self-sustaining: the knowledge base; in the year strategies to mitigate human-wildlife conflict and conservation agriculture as a livelihood diversification were piloted. The direct benefits realized from this e.g. increased crop yields, food security and income will motivate the target crops to own the projects. Training inputs by WWF and ZSL has been designed to cascade into the community, and effectively implemented through collaborative working between partners and community organisations, ensuring support and continuity when the project ends

The 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.

The project is currently reviewing as to whether or not to continue to include as a key partner for support the Ijara (Boni) Community Forestry Association (CFA). Concerns have been raised that the CSO is not representative of local community needs and concerns and does not have a wide enough nor representative membership and / or executive committee but in fact is serving a narrow range of interests and agendas. If the project were to exit from directly supporting the Ijara (Boni) CFA a new strategy would need to be developed on how to best engage the Ijara community living in / around the forests of concern in Ijara villages (Garissa County).

During the reporting period, we encountered some difficulties in the areas cited below and responded as described under each aspect:

- **Inadequate staff:** The project implementation team did not have one key staff member for most of this year – and only one person was doing most of the implementation work. The post was filled in March 2014. This significantly impacted the pace at which project activities could be implemented, information collected, reports drafted, etc. Overall, therefore, implementation has been much lower than planned for the period between July 2013 and March 2014.
- **Security:** There were issues of insecurity in the forests especially those within Ijara villages (Fafi division, near Ijara town) where members of a terrorist group (suspected to be Al Shabaab) invaded a local police post and killed several police officers. An intelligence report was issued by the Provincial Administration and KWS which indicated that the terrorists subsequently escaped into the forest and advised the project staff to stay away from the area and project activities were suspended for approximately one month.
- There were two other security incidents to note - one was the attack of vehicles ferrying khat along the main road through the project area and the other, the invasion of Milimani village (one of the 5 villages under the project) by unknown armed people. Though in these cases thank fully no one was injured or killed, it posed challenges to the project and disrupted implementation activities.
- **Human Wildlife Conflict:** HWC is a significant and widespread issue across the project area significantly impacting agricultural yields, a leading cause of food insecurity. Lack of records in keeping and tracking cases of HWC was discovered as a key challenge during the assessment of the impact of HWC. Not only are cases not recorded but also not reported hence they do not get sufficient attention from the relevant government departments. Additionally therefore local community members impacted by HWC do not benefit from the compensation payments they have a right too. In the past, there was no provision for crop loss compensation by KWS and this had great negative impact on farmers whose crops had been destroyed. This has changed though with the new Wildlife Management and Conservation Act enacted in 2013 which has the provision. Traditional HWC mitigation measures have limited effect but where technological solutions exist they are costly and / or unsustainable.[See evidence (1)& (2)]
- **Bee Keeping Pilot project:** Uncertainty and variability in the local climate has been a major challenge to the bee-keeping livelihood project. The flowering season was delayed due to delayed rains and this therefore delayed the colonization of most of the bee hives. Additionally although appropriate training has been provided not all hives were initially placed appropriately or were being managed effectively by bee keeping group members and colonisation rates have been low. The project is now trying to manage this
- **Village Community Banks (VICOBA) or Savings & Loan Associations.** The major challenge as regards VICOBA is slow process of contribution as most of the members are either relying on limited profits from selling of farm produce or from small businesses which are also normally erratic. However it should be noted that as the VICOBA model works on a members saving their funds (and then loaning the group funds) themselves (i.e. no seed funding is provided for loans) the process is inherently slow. Issues of security, including keeping VICOBA savings safe are a

concern and the VICOBA treasurer has to spend money to travel to the nearby shopping centre where there is an official money transfer and saving service.

- **Community participation and consultation with regard to National and County bills, policies and processes:** The major challenge is low literacy levels within the community. Most of the bills are drafted in technical language which the community cannot understand and therefore needs interpretation, and in most cases needs translation. Secondly, in most cases, the community are invited or provided with very short notice to participate in processes which does not allow enough time for the community to understand the draft bill / policy, consult amongst themselves and with WWF in order to be effectively prepared and thus effectively engage and provide inputs.

The project does not face any particular risk.

9. Sustainability

To ensure sustainability, the project has a robust exit strategy. Most project outputs rolled out are projected to be self-sustaining. The appreciation of the Aweer and Ijara local indigenous knowledge in regard to the local biodiversity and its importance to their livelihoods; The community was trained on survey techniques and species identification. The knowledge gained is being used to monitor changes in the biodiversity status. The community is getting a good picture of how biodiversity loss is a threat to their livelihoods and are gradually steering away from unsustainable forest use and are now embracing the sustainable forest use being introduced by the project. In the year strategies to mitigate human-wildlife conflict and conservation agriculture as a livelihood diversification were piloted. The direct benefits realized from this e.g. increased crop yields, food security and income will motivate the target community to continue with the mitigation measures on their own. Training and inputs by WWF and ZSL has been designed for benefits to cascade out, and effectively implemented through collaborative working between partners and community organisations, ensuring support and continuity when the project ends.

Realization of the project's longer term impact is premised on a progressive approach envisaging lessons learnt in mainstreaming local communities 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 with communities and partner agencies will evolve effective and self-sustaining systems for natural resource stewardship.

10. Darwin Identity

Efforts have been made to publicise Darwin initiative in relevant meetings held by the project especially during the project inception workshop. Other meetings include quarterly steering committee meetings, community meetings and partners/stakeholders meetings

It was recognized as a distinct project. Its worth noting though that the project falls under a large programme of sustainable forest management of Boni-Dodori and there are times its treated that way

Darwin Initiative is largely understood by the project partners and the target group in Kenya

11. Project Expenditure

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

Project spend since last annual report	2013/14 Grant (£)	2013/14 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			-6,78	Late recruitment of staff

				led to significant variance. Change discussed with LTS
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs			-17	
Travel and subsistence			+1,96	
Operating Costs			-85	
Capital items (see below)			-56	
Others (see below)			-111	
TOTAL				

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

The cultivation of partnership with other organizations working within the ecosystem during the year is vital as it will greatly contribute to self-sustainability of the project when it finally exits. The population of the targeted indigenous communities (Aweer and the Ijara) is about 1800. The communities get overwhelmed when the different organizations work with them all at the same because they cannot totally commit to one hence less impact is realized and resources are wasted. Involvement of partners in the project in the past year has facilitated a rapport between these organizations and target group, sharing of resources, enhanced expertise through joint implementation of the project activities. This has reduced duplication and costs and will contribute to increase of impact in future. This has also facilitated wide dissemination of the project progress findings in different forums organized by the various organizations thus adoption of best practices not only within the project area but even beyond in the long term.

Though still in the initial stages, a HWC strategy of game moats digging around farms was piloted in two Aweer villages by 60 farmers. The farmers agreed to have their farms clustered together in blocks unlike before where they used to have their farms scattered all over the forest. This contributed to clearing of great chunks of forest land as the community here practice shifting cultivation and would shift after every two to three years leaving behind a belt of bare land devoid of forest cover and ground cover compromising the integrity of the forests and negatively impacting their livelihoods through reduced ecosystem services they accrue from the same forests. Conservation Agriculture was also piloted in one of the farms piloting game moats, this technology employs principles that ensures that no soil nutrients are lost and the ability of the soil to hold water is enhanced pest and disease are controlled through crop rotation hence increased crop yields within the same area and for many subsequent years. This when duplicated (game moats and conservation Agriculture) in the other farms in the project area will lead to food security and reduced poverty levels through increased crop yields and reduced HWC.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>A comprehensive understanding of forest biodiversity (i.e. locally important, endemic or nationally/globally threatened species), and bio-cultural use and practices of local people was developed. This represents a realistic starting point from which to explore food security and livelihood provision from biodiversity, responsible use of resources, and possibilities for conservation-based livelihoods.</p>		
<p>Purpose/Outcome</p> <p>By 2016 the biodiversity and ecosystem services associated with the Boni-Dodori forest complex are understood and the</p>	<p>Technical capacity and knowledge base increased by end of Yr. 3</p> <p>The most vulnerable households (based on previous WWF situational analyses) in</p>	<p>The process towards the protection of Boni Lungu forest has commenced. It's planned that with the gazettelement, the community will be able to form a CFA to engage the relevant agency in CBNRM regime. The report on decrease on HWC will be known in the 2nd year after harvesting from the farms under HWC mitigation piloting. The rest of indicators</p>	<p>Conduct biodiversity assessments</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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</p>	<p>will be measured from the implemented activities by Year 3</p>	
<p>Output 1. Knowledge base: Comprehensive understanding of</p>	<p>Participatory appraisal of local indigenous knowledge, amongst indigenous Aweer</p>	<p>(report general progress and appropriateness of indicator) Participatory appraisal of local</p>	<p>Mammals-camera trapping</p>

<p>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 trialing and development of the 'TESSA' toolkit) established</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maps generated of natural resource distribution, cultural sites, and development of sustainable levels of harvest underway for main forest resources (Yr. 1-2).</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>indigenous knowledge among the Aweer community done and level of understanding of local indigenous knowledge enhanced.</p> <p>Biodiversity inventory established that will be used in measuring changes during the project time frame.</p> <p>15 TOT from the community and partner agencies trained in survey techniques and species identification.</p>	<p>training</p> <p>Mammals-camera trapping</p> <p>Plant Human impact forest survey</p> <p>Bird survey</p> <p>Pilot TESSA toolkit and feedback recommendations for improvement</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Conduct Resource Mapping and undertake appraisal of local indigenous</p>	<p>The existing forest resource map produced by Kibodo trust in conjunction</p>	<p>Filling of identified gaps has already commenced</p>	<p>Filling of identified gaps to</p>

knowledge	with Kenya Secure and WWF was reviewed and validated. Lack of indigenous knowledge was identified and were addressed through activities 1.3 and 4.1		continue
Activity 1.2 Provide training to establish a standardized biodiversity database	Progress on this activity has been the initial discussions on what constitutes a database, design and hosting.	KWS agreed to host the database and the initial agreement was reached on how data and information will be stored and accessed.	
Activity 1.3 Conduct biodiversity assessments	No progress made on this front as biodiversity assessments is scheduled for year 2	Preliminary work has started with regards to putting together a team to conduct the assessments and purchased of equipment's (camera traps)	Biodiversity surveys- mammal camera trapping mammal camera trappings, plant human impact forest survey, indigenous knowledge on BD and ecosystem services survey, bird survey.
Activity 1.4 Pilot the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA)	No progress made on this activity as piloting of TESSA toolkit is scheduled for year 2	The piloting of TESSA toolkit set for Year 2	Piloting of TESSA tool kit.
Activity 1.5 Disseminate key project findings	Preliminary report findings disseminated	This is a continuous process where reports are disseminated at every given opportunity	survey reports and scientific manuscripts
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	Level and types of HWC in high impact areas established, and event book recording system introduced (Yr1). At least 80 local farmers trained in logging HWC and 5 project staff. Review of relevant HWC literature completed with key implications and recommendations for the project compiled	Level and types of HWC in high impacts areas were established in year 1. One HWC mitigation measure was investigated and piloted in two villages where HWC was found to be high in year one.	

	<p>and integrated into the project design (Yr 1)</p> <p>At least two different mitigation measures investigated and piloted in at least two high HWC villages (Yr 2-3).</p> <p>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)</p>		
Activity 2.1. Carry out a Human Wildlife Conflict assessment		<p>HWC assessment in 6 Ijara villages with 60 participants (24 women: 36 men) examined and information ascertained was on (i) the types of HWC human wildlife conflicts that occur in the area and the species involved; (ii) how well existing compensation schemes are working; (iii) HWC hotspots; (iv) roles and responsibilities of communities and KWS in identifying, addressing and mitigating HWC.</p> <p>Data on sources of income, assets, sizes of families, and current yields per crop, previous acreage of farms, and acreage of plots where game moats are piloted, type of shelters of the 30 farmers selected for piloting of game moats. This will be a benchmark to monitor impact of activity (2.5 and 4.2) Additionally consultative sessions with community members and KWS to develop a protocol for recording and reporting HWC cases</p>	HWC assessment
Activity 2.2 Establish a system for recording HWC	Reporting and recording protocol agreed between KWS and local community representatives has already been established.	This , which will increase # of claims for compensation and total amount paid out as compensation to affected local community members	Training community on HWC data collection.
Activity 2.3 Develop a HWC strategy	Draft HWC mitigation strategy produced in conjunction with community and partners. mitigation strategies identified including game moat, use of chili paper, fencing, land use planning among others	Draft HWC mitigation strategy drafted, Initial piloting of HWC mitigation measures is underway (see progress on activity 2.5)	HWC workshop and strategy development

<p>Activity 2.4 Conduct an exposure / cross visit</p>	<p>Capacity building of local community (and government agency) representatives was undertaken through a study tour for 11 participants (4 women: 7 men). The tour provided the opportunity for participants to learn from other community members implementing and managing sustainable forest management and livelihoods projects in / around Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve, Kilifi County and in / around the coastal forests of Kwale County in southern Kenya.</p>	<p>Direct results from the tour include the initiation of a women's VICOBA group in two Aweer community villages and several of the HWC mitigation measures observed and felt to be appropriate are being piloted under the project.</p>	<p>Community exposure visit</p>
<p>Activity 2.5 Piloting of mitigation measures of HWC</p>	<p>Construction of game moats as a pilot by 30 selected farmers in Milimani and Basuba villages is underway.</p>	<p>This is expected to result in increased agricultural yields and thus food security at the household level</p>	<p>Piloting of HWC mitigation measures</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Community stewardship structures/agreements in development for eight villages (Yr. 2-3).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement of current community based and/or</p>	<p>Monthly HWC reports by Aweer and Ijara community rangers.</p>	<p>BoniDodori ecosystem management plan.</p>

	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)		
Activity 3.1 Natural Resource Management awareness raising	This activity is scheduled for year 2		Community awareness raising on NRM issues
Activity 3.2 Establishment of multi-partner/ community stewardship facilitation teams, capacity strengthening of community platforms and/or establishment of new community structures	Progress on this activity has been on strengthening the existing community stewardship groups such as the Aweer group and the Boni CFA.	More strengthening in terms of capacity building of these institutions will continue in year 2	Capacity strengthening of community platforms and/or establishment of new community structures.
Activity 3.3 Capacity building in Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)	Two four-day trainings on PFM were jointly delivered by WWF and KFS during the reporting period for 27 (women: 19 men) Aweer and Ijara county forest community representatives and 4 agency staff.	This has resulted in the trained community members disseminating information to the rest and more members expressing desire for the protection of the forests so that they can establish a CFA	Capacity building CBOs and stakeholders on PFM/CBNRM
Activity 3.4 Natural Resource Management advocacy	Advocacy training of 10 (7 men: 3 women) representatives from Aweer community and Ijara county were delivered.	As a result, the trainees have participated and represented community concerns during the revision of the community land, resettlement and eviction bill;	NRM advocacy training
Activity 3.5 Participatory or community patrolling and enforcement activities	This activity has been scheduled to year two	Preliminary work has begun by identifying community scouts to participate and areas for patrol and enforcement activities	Community patrolling activities.
Output 4: Understanding of, and engaged responsiveness to improving the livelihoods of vulnerable groups (amongst forest communities) developed by multi-	At least 10 staff from local stakeholders trained in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques (Yr. 1). Participatory appraisal of community livelihoods and use of	Documentation and development of an inventory of local forest biodiversity initiated, with the training of 15 community, government agency and NGO representatives in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques. An inventory of biodiversity (species of plants/ trees, animals and birds) and	

partner/community stewardship facilitation teams	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. Piloting of identified and agreed enhanced and/or diversified livelihood options, with identified market linkages established, with targeted community groups (Yr. 2-3)	their economic importance was generated. Piloting of conservation Agriculture in one farm at Basuba village by one selected farmer. This is expected to increase crop yields and control disease and pest infestations. Market linkages is scheduled to be done in Year 2	
Activity 4.1 Carry out capacity building in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques		Activity undertaken, Refer to updates on output 4 above	capacity building in participatory appraisal and Social survey techniques.
Activity 4.2 Conduct a participatory appraisal of livelihood options		This activity slated for Year 2	Conduct a participatory appraisal of livelihood options
Activity 4.3 Initiate enhanced and/or diversified livelihoods		This activity set for Year 2	Piloting of appropriate livelihood options
Activity 4.4 Advocacy initiatives for community rights		This is a continuous process embedded in every activity undertaken by the project. Will be up scaled in Year 2	Awareness creation on the Kenyan New wildlife act.
Activity 4.5 Mobilization of community service providers		This is a continuous process that commenced with the inception of the project.	Continued mobilization of community service providers
Output 5: Capacity building, advocacy and effective dissemination of	CBNRM policy leveraging within (i) Lamu and (ii) Garrisa County development	The activities for this output planned to be implemented mostly in Year 2 and 3	Advocacy and lobbying of CBNRM

<p>project research findings will have positively influenced the implementation of CBNRM in the Boni-Dodori forests of Lamu and Garrisa County in Kenya as well as built understanding on CBNRM nationally and within the wider academic community</p>	<p>plans (Yr2-3)</p> <p>At least 2 project staff and 2 community representatives trained in effective NRM advocacy (Yr. 2-3).</p> <p>A Boni-Dodori ecosystem co-management plan has been drafted (Yr. 2, 3)</p> <p>Community based and/or participatory patrolling and enforcement activities in place within project area</p> <p>At least one discussion paper / case study on the development of CBNRM in the Boni-Dodori area produced.</p> <p>At least three papers published in international peer-reviewed journals by year 3</p> <p>Findings of the project presented at one or more scientific forums by year 3</p>		<p>and NRM issues; Communication and media work including website development, monthly management meetings and quarterly steering group meetings</p>
<p>Activity 5.1 Initiate a process for CBNRM policy leveraging within county development</p>	<p>CBNRM policy leveraging within (i) Lamu and (ii) Garrisa County development plans (Yr2-3)</p>	<p>The process of CBNRM leveraging in County development is on with the participation of the project and the community representatives in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)</p>	<p>Discussion paper on CBNRM in Lamu county</p>
<p>Activity 5.2 Support the development of a Boni-Dodori ecosystem management plan</p>	<p>A Boni-Dodori ecosystem co-management plan has been drafted (Yr. 2, 3)</p>	<p>The Boni-Dodori Ecosystem management plan was developed with the participation of the project and community representatives together with KWS and officially launched in Year 1</p>	<p>Continued improvement and dissemination of Boni-Dodori ecosystem management plan</p>
<p>Activity 5.3 Draft, publish and disseminate discussion paper / case study on development of CBNRM in Boni-Dodori</p>	<p>At least one discussion paper / case study on the development of CBNRM in the Boni-Dodori area produced.</p>	<p>This activity is slated for Year 2 and 3</p>	<p>Discussion paper / case study on development of CBNRM in Boni-Dodori</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal/Impact</p> <p>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</p>	<p>A comprehensive understanding of forest biodiversity (i.e. locally important, endemic or nationally/globally threatened species), and bio-cultural use and practices of local people was developed.</p>		
<p>Purpose/Outcome</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Technical capacity and knowledge base increased by end of Yr 3</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<p>Local security conditions remain stable to allow effective project implementation by project staff, and enable scientific and/or educational tourism.</p> <p>Commitment of national and local partners to community stewardship regimes sustained.</p> <p>Potential environmental impacts associated with proposed Lamu deepwater port developments are averted or mitigated.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>No major natural disasters e.g. extreme drought, fire, etc. impact the project area.</p> <p>Opportunities for strengthening</p>

	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		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.
<p>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</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Conduct Resource Mapping and undertake appraisal of local indigenous knowledge</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Provide training to establish a standardised biodiversity database</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Conduct biodiversity assessments</p> <p>Activity 1.5 Disseminate key project findings</p> <p>Activity 1.4 Pilot the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maps generated of natural resource distribution, cultural sites, and development of sustainable levels of harvest underway for main forest resources (Yr 1-2).</p> <p>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-</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Report on indigenous knowledge and collated resource maps 5. Populated database on biodiversity and inventory reports for Boni-Dodori forest ecosystem. 6. Copies of biodiversity and cultural survey reports; collated land cover maps; harvesting plans. 7. Technical project progress and training reports and materials. 8. # of scientific manuscripts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different status of the Boni and Dodori National Reserves (i.e. state owned) and the Boni and Lungu forests (i.e. open access) equitably accommodated by authorities in respective management plans (e.g. co-management and CBNRM respectively). 2. National, local partners and communities continue to be willing to engage. 3. 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,

	3).		
<p>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</p>	<p>Level and types of HWC in high impact areas established, and event book recording system introduced (Yr1). At least 80 local farmers trained in logging HWC and 5 project staff.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>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</p> <p>Activity 3.1 Natural Resource Management awareness raising</p> <p>Activity 3.2 Establishment of multi-partner/ community stewardship facilitation teams, capacity strengthening of community platforms and/or establishment of new community structures</p> <p>Activity 3.5 Participatory or community patrolling and enforcement activities</p> <p>Activity 3.4 Natural Resource Management advocacy</p> <p>Activity 3.3 Capacity building in Participatory Forest</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>Community stewardship structures/agreements in development for eight villages (Yr 2-3).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; Project progress reports 	

<p>Management (PFM) and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)</p>			
<p>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</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Carry out capacity building in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Conduct a participatory appraisal of livelihood options</p> <p>Activity 4.3 Initiate enhanced and/or diversified livelihoods</p> <p>Activity 4.4 Advocacy initiatives for community rights</p> <p>Activity 4.5 Mobilisation of community service providers</p>	<p>At least 10 staff from local stakeholders trained in participatory appraisal and social survey techniques (Yr 1). 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.</p> <p>Piloting of identified and agreed enhanced and/or diversified livelihood options, with identified market linkages established, with targeted community groups (Yr 2-3)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical project 2. progress 3. Training reports and materials. 4. Project and participatory planning reports. 5. Project reports 	
<p>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</p> <p>Activity 5.1 Initiate a process for CBNRM policy leveraging within county development</p> <p>Activity 5.2 Support</p>	<p>CBNRM policy leveraging within (i) Lamu and (ii) Garissa County development plans (Yr2-3)</p> <p>At least 2 project staff and 2 community representatives trained in effective NRM advocacy (Yr 2-3).</p> <p>A Boni-Dodori ecosystem co-management plan has been drafted (Yr 2, 3)</p> <p>Community based and/or participatory patrolling and enforcement activities in place within project area</p> <p>At least one discussion paper / case study on the development of CBNRM in the Boni-Dodori area produced.</p> <p>At least three papers published in international</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7. an international fora / conference 	

<p>the development of a Boni-Dodori ecosystem management plan</p> <p>Activity 5.3 Draft, publish and disseminate discussion paper / case study on development of CBNRM in Boni-Dodori</p>	<p>peer-reviewed journals by year 3</p> <p>Findings of the project presented at one or more scientific forums by year 3</p>		
---	---	--	--

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	2	2	2		2	2	6
14A	Number of conferences/seminars / workshops to be organized to present/disseminate findings	3	3	4		3	3	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars / workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	0						
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	GBP 29,850	GBP 36,730	GBP 34,498			GBP 29,850	GBP 101,078

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	Yes