



Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: 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 email to the Project Leader)

Name of organisation: Dr Jim Groombridge (Project Leader) Reader in Biodiversity Conservation Prof Richard Griffiths (Co-Leader) Professor of Biological Conservation	Address: Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), School of Anthropology and Conservation University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NR, UK. Email: J.Groombridge@kent.ac.uk Tel: 01227 824097
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2. Stage 1 reference and Project titleApplication Reference: 2327

Reconnecting poverty-alleviation to biodiversity conservation in Kenya's Eastern Arc Mountains

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 st April 2014		End date: 31 st March 2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2014/15 £145,155	2015/16 £110,063	2016/17 £97,694	Total £352,913
Proposed matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 31%				
<u>University of Kent:</u> Staff time by Dr Groombridge and Prof Griffiths, research support on DICE MSc scholarships, in-country evaluation/support via NERC CASE studentship: £94,056				
<u>Zoological Society of London:</u> Staff time from ZSL/EDGE for <i>in situ</i> support, training, capacity-building, and livelihood development activities: £12,272				
<u>Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum:</u> Contribution of logistical and transport infrastructure, staff supervision and in-situ activities supporting livelihoods and poverty-alleviation, plus £8,500 funding from Community Development Trust Fund and £6,246 from National Museum of Kenya awarded to TTWF: £39,746				
<u>International Institute for Environment and Development:</u> Technical advice and review of livelihoods interventions including targeting for poverty impact: £5,000				
TOTAL MATCHING FUNDS = £151,074				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID Yes		Defra No

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.**(max 30 words)**

Diversified livelihoods linked to sustainable natural resource management, achieved by marrying poverty-alleviation and biodiversity conservation. Enhanced ecosystem services that provides a model for use beyond the project area.

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

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)	No

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

The project will assist Kenya to fulfil obligations under CBD Article-6, and meet targets set out in Kenya's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2000). This will achieve two out of three of NBSAPs long-term goals ('attain sustainable utilisation of biodiversity', and 'improve living standards of people') and deliver the poverty alleviation strategy (NBSAP 2000, section-4.1.4/p.14), *in situ* conservation (section-4.3.1, 4.3.2/p.15-16) and ecosystem/natural habitat protection (section-4.3.3/p.16). The project will also fulfill the IUCN resolution on sustainable livelihood initiatives (4.039: Cross Commission Collaboration on Sustainable Use of Biological Resources, 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress).

Furthermore, the project will help fulfil four of six updated Objectives (1,2,4,5) stated in Kenya's 4th National Report (2009) in which Taita Hills biodiversity is mentioned (p.17). The project will improve the status of rare and endemic species, including three Critically-Endangered and three Threatened species.

The project will progress Kenya's CBD targets in the revised *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and help fulfill national/regional targets in the framework of the *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, as adopted at 10th COP (Japan 2010, decision-X/2). The project is timely because the 10th COP decided (decision-X/10) to focus on implementing the 2011-2020 *Strategic Plan* and progress achieved towards *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?

Yes The CBD focal point is Mr. Parkinson Ndonge (pndonye@environment.go.ke) in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. Mr. Ndonge has been contacted regarding the proposed project and he has provided a letter that describes the Ministry's support of this project. As the CBD focal point for this project, Mr. Ndonge will be invited to be part of the Project Steering Group, and he will be included on all key aspects of communications regarding project planning and implementation.

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	Co-leader
Surname	GROOMBRIDGE	GRIFFITHS
Forename (s)	Jim	Richard
Post held	Reader in Biodiversity Conservation	Professor of Biological Conservation
Institution	Durrell Institute of Conservation & Ecology (DICE)	Durrell Institute of Conservation & Ecology (DICE)
Department	School of Anthropology & Conservation	School of Anthropology & Conservation
Telephone		
Email	_____	_____

Details	Project Partner 1 – Main	Project Partner 2
Surname	MWANG'OMBE	NDELA TALU
Forename (s)	James	Carolyne
Post held	Senior Assistant Director of Biodiversity Conservation, Kenya Forest Service (KFS)& Founder & Technical Coordinator, Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum (TTWF)	Executive Coordinator – Voi/Sagalla branch (In partnership with Dawson Mwanyumba Mbela, Assistant Executive Coordinator of Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum – Wundanyi branch).
Institution	Government of Kenya	Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum (TTWF)
Department	Kenya Forest Service	Voi and Wundanyi
Telephone		
Email	_____	_____ _____ _____

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4
Surname	GICHUKI	WATERMAN
Forename (s)	Joan	Carly
Post held	Local community Empowerment Programme Manager	EDGE Programme Manager
Institution	Nature Kenya	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Department	Conservation	Conservation Programmes
Telephone		
Email	_____	_____

Details	Project Partner 5
Surname	ROE
Forename (s)	Dilys
Post held	Team Leader (Biodiversity)
Institution	International Institute for Environment and Development:
Department	Natural Resources Group
Telephone	
Email	_____

8. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? **If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
20016	Prof Douglas MacMillan	Reviving socio-economical landscapes for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation
19014	Prof Richard Griffiths	Implementing CITES in Madagascar
19002	Dr Jim Groombridge	A cutting- <i>EDGE</i> approach to saving Seychelles' evolutionarily distinct biodiversity
17010	Prof Richard Griffiths	Chameleon trade and conservation in Madagascar
17009	Prof Stuart Harrop	Integrating religion with conservation: Islamic beliefs and Sumatra forest management
15009	Dr Jim Groombridge	Investing in Island Biodiversity: Restoring the Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher

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.

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Durrell Institute of Conservation & Ecology (DICE),</p> <p>School of Anthropology and Conservation (SAC).</p> <p>Website: http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/ http://www.kent.ac.uk/sac/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><u>Mission:</u> DICE breaks down barriers between natural and social sciences in its interdisciplinary approach to biodiversity conservation.</p> <p><u>Project development:</u> JG (Project Leader) and RG (Co-Leader) were approached by the main in-country partners, KFS/TTWF, to take their 13-year initiative developing (i) community sustainable-livelihood activities, (ii) habitat restoration and (iii) species conservation strategies for declining endemics, to the next crucial stage.</p> <p><u>Capacity for engagement:</u> JG and RG have led large, successful Darwin projects (species conservation; capacity building), subsequently forming a close partnership with TTWF/KFS. JG/RG have close research/training links with ZSL (UK-based partner). Within SAC, DICE is ideally-placed to source social science expertise to assist research linking biodiversity conservation and human welfare/poverty reduction.</p> <p><u>Team coordination:</u> DICE, as lead institution, has assembled a strong set of team-players from five partner institutions with the diverse range of complementary key skills required to deliver this project.</p> <p><u>Roles/responsibilities:</u> DICE will play a central role in the research/training and capacity-building, by: (i) hosting a Kenyan on DICE's interdisciplinary Conservation Science and Management MSc; (ii) taking lead advisory role on species-level conservation activities and capacity building/wider network management. Two site visits by DICE will assist initiation, implementation and project monitoring.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum (TTWF)</p> <p>Website: www.ttwforum.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><u>Mission:</u> 'Biodiversity conservation for sustainable livelihoods'. TTWF empowers local communities in sustainable natural resource management, conserving biodiversity whilst improving livelihoods. TTWF has laid the groundwork for this project for 13-years, earning support and confidence of local communities (~30,000 members).</p> <p><u>Roles/responsibilities:</u> TTWF will be the lead organisation 'on-the-ground', coordinating habitat/replanting activities, overseeing and implementing sustainable livelihood diversification and environmental management activities, and the species-level conservation work. The TTWF Executive and Technical Coordinators will manage the activities with the Project staff.</p> <p><u>Capacity for engagement:</u> The working relationship between the local partners is especially strong because the Founder and former Director of TTWF (Mr. Mwang'ombe) is now the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) Senior Assistant Director of Biodiversity Conservation and nominated Government contact for this project. This guarantees cohesive in-country coordination.</p> <p><u>Project development:</u> TTWF is extremely well-placed to deliver their outcomes. They have developed community livelihood activities and formulated species conservation strategies for declining endemic wildlife populations, planted over 150,000 trees to restore native forest/farmland, established 140 community-group members (representing ~30,000 people), and ground-tested six strong sustainable community-livelihood projects linking biodiversity conservation to sustainable resource use. TTWF is ideally placed to scale-up these activities to meet the project's objectives.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Government of Kenya</p> <p>Website: www.kenyaforestservice.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p><u>Project development:</u> The close relationship between KFS and TTWF (as forged by TTWF Founder Mr Mwang'ombe over 13 years) will ensure strong local coordination and timely delivery on objectives/outputs.</p> <p><u>Capacity for engagement:</u> KFS will act as the main organisation and direct point of contact representing the Government of Kenya. However, due to extensive groundwork and links established for this project by TTWF, and the wide Government support for this project, additional Government organisations will have additional input. These include Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) and the Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries Development (MLFD) (see Letters of Support).</p> <p><u>Roles/responsibilities:</u> KFS will take a lead advisory role in the replanting activities, and development of sustainable farming and catchment management activities, in close association with TTWF. Specifically, the KFS will provide technical support in the planting of 450,000 seedlings and implementing Participatory Forest Plans and associated agreements. KFS will be optimally positioned to engage with the project, since they will be able to facilitate discussions with Community Forest Associations to generate Forest Management Agreements, and work with other Governmental organisations (KWS, WRMA and MLFD) to facilitate the respective community plans/agreements.</p>
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes
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Partner Name and website where available: Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Website: www.zsl.org	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): <u>Project Development:</u> ZSL has undertaken capacity-building of Kenyan scientists since 1993 and has supported TTWF's community-led conservation activities for 6 years (subsequently, TTWF approached ZSL/DICE to collaboratively develop their work). <u>Capacity for engagement:</u> ZSL has considerable expertise in species recovery, aquaculture and capacity-building, coupled with extensive government/NGO networks across Kenya, and internationally. ZSL will award a 2-year EDGE Fellowship to a TTWF employee to champion <i>Sagalla caecilian</i> (key EDGE species; www.edgeofexistence.org) conservation, develop his/her skills as a conservation leader, and oversee project outputs in Sagalla, including conservation research, habitat restoration and livelihood activities. The EDGE Fellow and 2+ other TTWF employees will attend ZSL's annual 4-week Conservation Tools training course in Kenya. The Fellow will further receive 24-months' tailored technical support/mentorship and a place on ZSL's UK-based Conservation Leadership course. ZSL will also facilitate relationship-building between TTWF/KFS and KWS (through an existing MoU). This will link conservation planning inside and outside of national parks, and emphasise the Taita Hills watershed's importance to the management of lowland Protected Areas. <u>Roles/responsibilities:</u> ZSL will deliver sustainable environmental management, capacity-building, and biodiversity conservation through the provision of expertise on aquaculture and species recovery, and training of Kenyan conservation practitioners.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available: Nature Kenya (NK) Website: www.naturekenya.org	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): <u>Mission:</u> Established in 1909, Nature Kenya's mission is " <i>Connecting Nature and People to take action for biodiversity conservation</i> ". <u>Project Development:</u> Nature Kenya (NK) is Birdlife International's Kenya partner and works to empower local communities at Important Bird Areas (IBAs) to take conservation action, including advocacy, conservation education and biodiversity monitoring. NK also supports sustainable livelihood options among local communities. Currently, NK is actively involved in 19 IBAs, including the Taita Hills. NK works very closely with other national and international conservation NGOs and with central government to ensure enabling environmental policies exist to enhance biodiversity conservation in Kenya. <u>Roles/responsibilities:</u> NK will lead on training in business development and marketing of sustainable livelihood initiatives, in addition to supporting threatened species conservation objectives. <u>Capacity for engagement:</u> NK has extensive experience in implementing donor funded projects and has the necessary capacity in the field of biodiversity conservation, advocacy/communication and local community empowerment. The Local Community Empowerment Manager based in Nairobi will provide technical support to this project. In addition, NK has a full-time officer operating within Taita Hills who works closely with TTWF and the local community, who will lead NK's effort on the ground.
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes
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Partner Name and website where available: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Website: www.iied.org	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): <u>Mission:</u> IIED is one of the world's most influential international development and environment policy research organisations, carrying out research, advice and advocacy work. They produce robust evidence and technical expertise that is informed by a practical perspective acquired through hands-on research with grassroots partners. IIED advise government, business and development agencies, and work for changes in public policy. <u>Project Development:</u> Following feedback on the Stage 1 proposal, IIED were consulted and subsequently invited to join the project as a partner in order to bring additional expertise to the project's support of the targeted small business enterprises that will be developed as part of this project. IIED have had subsequent input into the project's mechanisms to achieve these goals. <u>Roles/Responsibilities:</u> IIED will provide technical and advisory inputs to the project, specifically on the design and targeting of the alternative livelihoods interventions. IIED will also engage with the project to draw out key lessons of wider applicability to other alternative livelihood interventions as part of a broader initiative exploring the effectiveness of such approaches.
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
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12. Problem the project is trying to address

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

PROBLEM: In poverty-stricken areas, enhancing local livelihoods whilst conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services is a major challenge. Most poverty-alleviation projects fail due to poor outcomes in *local* conservation initiatives. This results in no long-term livelihood benefits.

REGION ASSESSMENT: The Taita Hills (Biodiversity Hotspot, Birdlife IBA) contain many endemic, threatened species, but suffer high unemployment (>66% below the poverty-line). Loss of indigenous forest has degraded environments for both farming and biodiversity and compromised ecosystem services. This threatens the role of the region as a crucial water-catchment for lowland areas (including Tsavo National Parks).

POVERTY ANALYSIS¹: Poor harvests make subsistence-farming alone unfeasible. Rectifying this situation requires a raft of livelihood initiatives to increase volume, stability and accessibility of alternative incomes².

SOLUTION: Tying livelihood gains to biodiversity gains by building capacity and strengthening TTWF's focus on livelihood diversification and sustainable environmental management. This will improve food and water security. *Six sustainable livelihood initiatives* (thoroughly ground-tested by TTWF) will increase income and income stability for both men and women, and for a range of ages and physical abilities.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS: Habitat re-connectivity and soil restoration will benefit three Critically-Endangered Taita endemics (Taita thrush/apalis/Sagalla caecilian), and at least three other threatened forest-specialists.



References

1. Note on Kenya poverty line: the <\$1.25 per day poverty line equates to ~3,314 Kenya Shillings (Ksh)/household /month)
2. Arid Lands Resource Management Project Report (2008), Taita Taveta District, for Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya, Office of the Prime Minister.

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.).

(repeated from Stage 1 with changes highlighted in grey)

Fig. 1 shows how the partnership will deliver the four inter-linked project outcomes. We have already carried out a market-chain analysis (MCA^{1,2,3,4,5}) and Training Needs Assessment (TNA) during a pilot visit by ZSL/DICE (May 2013), involving meetings with primary producers/sellers and assessment of local/regional routes-to-market^{2,3,4}. How these relate to the methods for delivering the *six sustainable livelihood initiatives* are shown in Table 1.

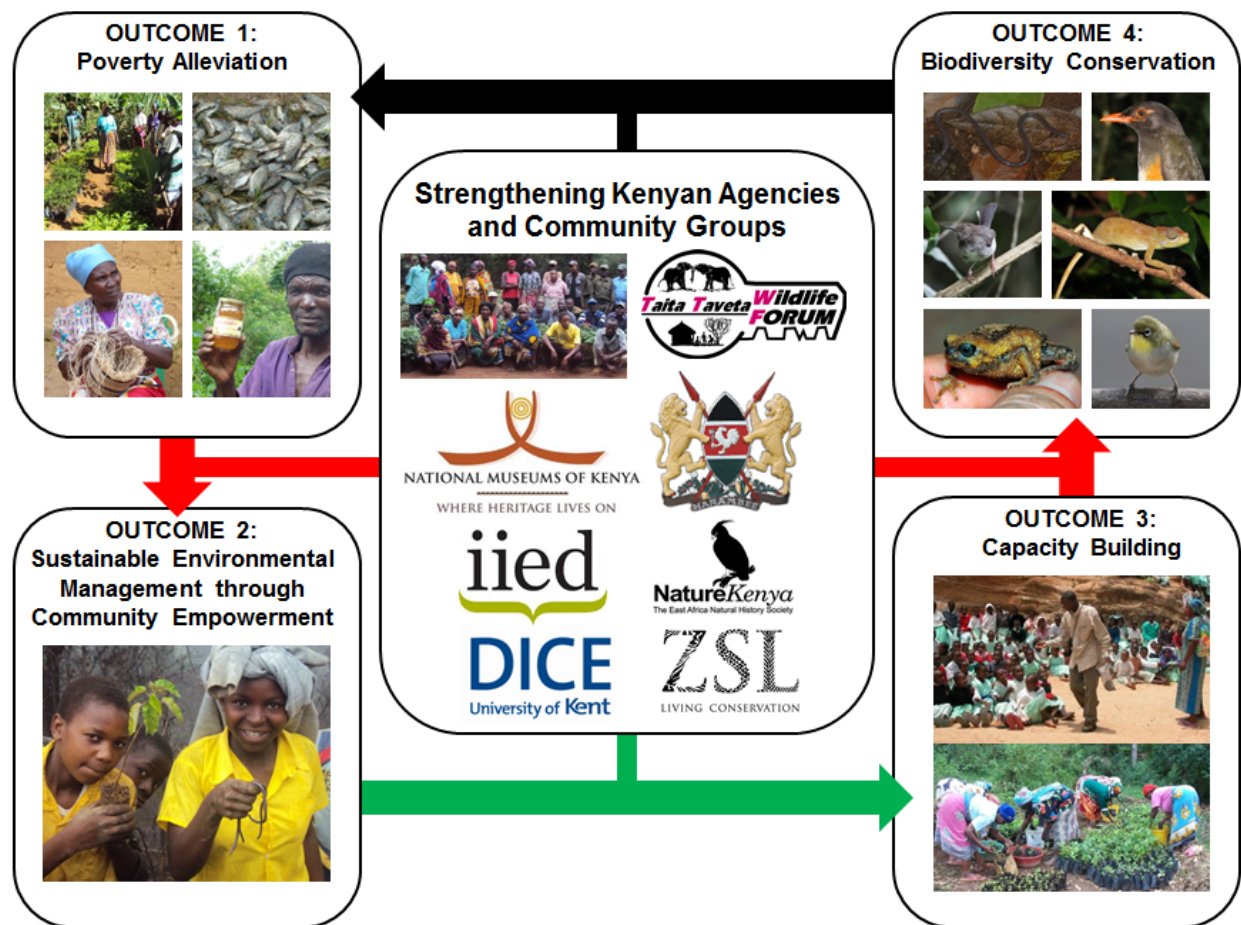


Table 1. Relationship between livelihoods, MCA, TNA and proposed methods

Livelihood	Market chain analysis	Targeted training and methods
Fish-farming	2x>15kg fish harvests/year/pond, selling locally (300Ksh/kg); profits provide community hardship-fund.	'How-to' workshops for stimulating fish growth and yield/profit. Methods fully-piloted. (lead partners: ZSL, TTWF, DICE)
Handi-crafts	Woven/leather handicrafts; high demand. Locally prepared/sourced; sold at local/tourist markets, (e.g. 1,500Ksh per bag).	Skill-based workshops on weaving/leather-work. (lead partners: TTWF, NK, IIED)
Tree planting	Farmers paid to cultivate seedlings for reforestation. TTWF pays 10-12.5Ksh/seedling. Project will purchase >500,000 seedlings to galvanise long-term, large-scale cultivation.	Cascade-training by current KFS/TTWF members. (lead partners: KFS, TTWF, IIED)
Carbon credits	The International Small Group Tree-Planting Program has currently signed-up 300 TTWF-farmers, paying 1.8Ksh/year/indigenous-seedling for 7 years (carbon may subsequently be traded).	Project workshops/advocacy to train/advise farmers of benefits of TIST scheme. (lead partners: KFS, TTWF, IIED)
Bee-keeping	Certified honey yields 700Ksh/kg. 30 hives/bee-keeper group. Produce 20kg honey/year (>28,000Ksh/year). High local demand/scope for expansion.	Cascade-training apiary management, and local awareness-raising. (lead partners: TTWF, NK, DICE)
Butterfly-farming	New Mombasa Butterfly Exhibition Centre requires 500 pupae/week. Farmers can harvest 10-20 pupae/week (50-60Ksh/pupa). Feasible route-to-market. Successfully-piloted regionally.	Local training in pupae/butterfly-rearing (available). (lead partners: TTWF, ZSL, DICE)

1. POVERTY REDUCTION

Methods used in the six successfully piloted livelihood initiatives will be expanded through community stakeholder-groups, with project-assistance in business development/marketing of livelihood-products. This will be underpinned by national legislation promoting community participation in natural resource management (Forest Act 2005; Water Act 2002).

2. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT VIA COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

- (a) Training of community-led institutions to reconnect the needs of people and biodiversity, assisting communities in the production of KFS-endorsed Participatory Forest Plans and Forest/Water Resource User Associations.
- (b) A Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) programme will ensure that local communities understand how sustainable management activities link to biodiversity conservation and greater water/food security.

3. CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR CONSERVATION

- (a) MSc studentship for TTWF-employee.
- (b) 2-year support for ZSL/EDGE Fellow, comprising Conservation Tools/ Leadership training.
- (c) 2xKenyan trainee-places on ZSL's Kenya conservation course.
- (d) TTWF-administered student research fund, with expert supervision from project partners. A sustainable management legacy will be achieved by building TTWF's capacity to lead 'cascade-training' and consolidate government relations.

4. BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Forest Restoration (replanting): Since 2005, TTWF-led pilot work has masterminded community-led replanting operations.

- (a) *Dawida Massif:* TTWF-developed tree-nursery initiatives will be moved to the crucial next phase, enabling fragment-connectivity for forest-specialists, guided by TTWF-developed “*Least-cost-forest-connectivity-model*”⁶.
- (b) *Sagalla Hill:* Primed over four-years (40,000 native trees planted), catchment restoration will continue, replacing non-native species. Farmers will be trained in sustainable farming, water/soil management.

Species Action Plans: Revised/updated for Critically-Endangered/Threatened endemic taxa.

References

1. Hellin & Meijer (2006) Guidelines for value chain analysis. Unpublished report.
2. Lundy, M. et al. (2007) Participatory market chain analysis for smallholder producers. Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Columbia.
3. Seville et al. (2011) Under what conditions are value chains effective tools for pro-poor development? Report by Sustainable Food Laboratory.
4. Quezada-Chavez & Osorio-Cortes (2008) Lessons on facilitating participatory market-mapping workshops. Report by Practical Action.

14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.

Poverty Reduction: *Six successfully-piloted sustainable livelihoods* will be implemented and linked to community-based environmental management schemes, reducing poverty whilst engendering long-term food/water security. The project will work with 750 households (~3,750 people) in Sagalla and 1,000 households (~4,200 people) in Dawida. Women’s groups will form a focus for many of the livelihood initiatives, such as handicrafts, developed to open up income-streams among marginalised or unemployed community members. The experiences from this project will be documented in widely-circulated protocols to stimulate similar activities across Kenya.

Sustainable Environmental Management through Community Empowerment: Working directly with community associations as key natural resource management decision-makers, this project will empower local communities to maintain their environment for their future and for biodiversity, reconnecting the needs of people and biodiversity, as promoted through appropriate CEPA activities.

Capacity Building: Training initiatives among both communities and TTWF employees will develop effective in-country leadership in sustainable environmental management and biodiversity conservation, and will promote Kenyan-led conservation science research initiatives.

Biodiversity Conservation: Three endemic and Critically-Endangered flagship species (forest birds – Taita thrush, Taita apalis; amphibian – Sagalla caecilian) will directly benefit from implementation of species action plans and widespread replanting schemes to reconnect disparate forest fragments. Reduced soil erosion will directly benefit endemic amphibians, reptiles and other taxa. By restoring watershed catchments outside of protected areas, TTWF will work with KWS to maximise benefits to lowland species, including those in the Tsavo National Parks (Kenya’s largest protected area).

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

Groundwork: This is a new project for DICE/ZSL/IIED, but builds on 13 years of groundwork carried out by TTWF and the KFS. Successful pilot work on reconnecting poverty alleviation to biodiversity will be scaled up in this bold second phase to deliver longer-lasting and broader-scale benefits.

New expertise: DICE/ZSL welcomed the invitation to assist with taking this project to the next phase, as there was a strong poverty alleviation evidence base on which to build. Equally, the proposal has been strengthened following an earlier application to Round-19 that was ranked as top of the Reserve List for R19 DFID funding. Two new partners, IIED and Nature Kenya, will bring substantial business and development expertise to ensure local uptake of business opportunities and buy-in to biodiversity-friendly livelihoods.

Linking livelihood-gain to biodiversity-gain: *The mechanism for delivering these dual goals* makes this project distinctive. Whilst most poverty-alleviation projects fail from a 'disconnect' between biodiversity and socio-economic needs, this project champions local leadership to develop solutions, thereby strengthening local agencies, community resource groups and government partners. Regional adoption of this strategy within Kenya will provide a template for marrying poverty-alleviation and biodiversity conservation elsewhere.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

No

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?

This project represents exceptional value for money because:

1. The £352,913 from the Darwin Initiative will lever an additional £151,074 from other sources that will all be invested in Kenya..
2. Almost 90% of the Darwin funds will be invested in Kenyan project partners, thereby maximising the financial impact of this project in the host country.
3. The project will provide an MSc scholarship and an EDGE Fellowship for Kenyans, and enable 2 additional Kenyans to attend ZSL's Kenya-based Conservation Tools course, thereby providing extended impact via 'cascade-training'.
4. The project will enhance the conservation status of three endemic Critically-Endangered species, alongside extensive habitat restoration work.
5. Building on 13 years of groundwork, the project is low-risk-high-reward, and will ensure long-term benefits for biodiversity conservation.

Scale of beneficiaries & impact: The degree of poverty alleviation intended will far exceed Darwin's investment. Through raised income and income stability, the project will increase access to basic services such as food/water security and associated health benefits. As a model for land-cover change, recent studies have shown the Taita Hills to be 'a miniature Kenya'¹; so that project outcomes will resonate across the country.

Justification of methods: The proposed methods have been carefully designed for long-term sustainability. For example, enhancing forest connectivity of the Dawida Massif will be achieved through community-led replanting schemes which have already been shown to be highly effective (see Q.13 Methodology). Such project schemes will be integrated into 'cascade-training' led by TTWF.

¹ Pellikka et al. 2013. Agricultural Expansion and Its Consequences in the Taita Hills, Kenya. Chapter 13 In *Kenya: A natural Outlook: geo-environmental resources and hazards*. Developments in Earth Surface Processes (2013) Vol 16, 165-180.

17. Ethics

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

Our project has been carefully developed with Darwin's seven key principles of good and ethical practice in mind.

1. The project meets the relevant legal and ethical obligations of both the UK and Kenya.
2. The project will '*enhance the interests and well-being of the communities directly affected by the project*' (Darwin ethical principle#2) because much of the middle-leadership and participation is community-led, providing a strong entry velocity into welfare improvement.
3. Appropriate integration of high-quality science (through scientific mentoring provided by ZSL, IIED and DICE) alongside existing traditions (identified by TTWF, Nature Kenya and KFS) will ensure development of sustainable farming practices in Kenya that are long-lasting. The School of Anthropology and Conservation, of which DICE is a part, can draw upon a strong track-record of expertise in recognising the importance and value of traditional knowledge.
4. Free and Prior Informed Consent of participating communities has been a core value of the project's development over the past 13 years. Kent's School of Anthropology and Conservation (SAC) has a rigorous internal protocol that reviews research ethics on a project-by-project basis; Stage 1 already reviewed and approved). All advocacy regarding membership of community stakeholder groups will respect the rights, privacy and safety of all people involved and impacted.
5. DICE will enforce the University of Kent's Health and Safety policy on all project staff, regardless of nationality. Strict risk assessments will be conducted to conform to Kent's H&S and insurance policies. The DICE-led Project Steering Group will ensure all procedures are closely followed.

SAC has a strong research ethic together with an extensive amount of experience in conducting high-quality anthropological studies where intellectual detachment is vital. All publications (see Output 4) will be multi-authored (comprising Kenyan/UK co-authors). All Kenyan student researchers will be closely mentored and encouraged to publish their research.

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 DFID funded projects). 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?

Poverty alleviation

1. Local communities will increase income (by ~30% or \$20/month) from diversified livelihoods, and be empowered to market sustainable livelihood products, directly reducing poverty-level for ~8,000 people.
2. 300 farmers trained in appropriate farming techniques and 'cascade training' will diversify and improve the sustainability of agri/aquaculture across the region, whilst deriving improved water catchment, soil management and food/water security.

Forest restoration/biodiversity conservation

3. Reconnection of forest fragments (via planting of 450,000 seedlings) will improve habitat for two Critically-Endangered bird species.
4. Improved soil stability and reduced erosion will improve habitat and conservation status of the Critically-Endangered *Sagalla caecilian*.
5. Extinction risk for at least three other threatened 'forest-specialist' species will be reduced.

Sustainability

6. Formation of community-led institutions (i.e. PFMPs, SCMPs, CFAs and WRUAs) will provide a sustainable framework (including 'training-of-trainers') for future local leadership.
7. TTWF's relationships with government agencies and communities will be strengthened, expanded and their 'community model' primed for delivery in neighbouring regions.
8. At least four key local community members/TTWF employees will have been trained through established DICE/ZSL programmes, ensuring future community-led conservation

and poverty alleviation activities remain effective.

9. Conservation via forest restoration will lead to improved food and water security.

This legacy will help fulfil Kenya's 2005 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper on forest management (p.47), community land-management (p.49), women empowerment (p.54), agricultural practice (p.55-6), fisheries (p.57), sustainable economic growth (p.58), and meet key recommendations in the *KPRSP 2012 Progress Report* (Goal 1,7) where technical-training, women-support and livelihood development (including fishponds, tree-planting and farmer-support) are key goals.

Global & regional resonance: IIED will include our project as a case study in a broader initiative that is investigating the effectiveness of poverty alleviation approaches, thereby ensuring far-reaching impact on the future development of sustainable alternative livelihood interventions.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 20 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

ODA compliance: This project directly enhances the welfare and economic development of poor people in Kenya (DAC-listed low-income country), fulfilling a key definition of ODA (OECD Factsheet, 2008) and DFID International Development Act (2002). Activities will be entirely ODA-appropriate, fulfilling the criteria of a *Direct Benefit Project* (as per *Darwin Initiative/ODA Briefing Note*). Income of 1750 households (7950 people) is expected to increase from \$40/month (Kenya Development Plan 2002) to \$60-100/month by Year 3 from improved/sustainable livelihoods, with lasting indirect benefits from strengthened community-led resource management institutions, improved environmental management and TTWF operational capacity. The project will help fulfil Goals 1 (eradicate poverty), 3 (promote gender-equality/empower women), 7 (environmental sustainability) and 8 (global partnership) of the Millennium Development Goals.

Fulfilling UK and global poverty-alleviation policy: This project will help DFID fulfil its 2011-2015 *Operational Plan for Kenya*, especially the Plan's vision (p.3) regarding wealth creation/stimulating growth. More widely, our project will help fulfil the International Monetary Fund's *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* (2012), assisting achievement of Goals 3 and 7 of the Poverty 'Pillar' (*Kenya Vision 2030* strategy).

Analysis of current livelihoods & positive impact: World Agroforestry Centre Working-Paper-#8 (2005) describes development need of rural livelihoods in Taita-Taveta. TTWF initiatives have already demonstrated positive changes, which this project will amplify through *six sustainable livelihood initiatives*, each returning higher household [hh] incomes (*source: J.Mwang'ombe, KFS/TTWF*) than current baselines. The *six sustainable livelihood initiatives* proposed in this project (i.e. fish-farming, handicrafts, tree-planting, carbon credits, bee-keeping and butterfly farming) therefore flow from the Market Chain Analysis and Training Needs Assessment (Table 1).

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?

This project will leave in place:

1. A human-environmental system in which practical poverty-alleviation measures have been reconnected to biodiversity conservation.
2. An empowered, locally-led community-based environmental management system based on high-quality science, sustainability, and supported/recognised by a locally-embedded legislative structure.
3. A TTWF with even greater impact in its community-based activities due to improved

local capacity and technical support from UK partners, and longer-term institutional support from ZSL's Kenya programme.

4. Stakeholding communities who draw tangible benefits (i.e. higher income) from a more diverse set of livelihood activities closely tied to sustainable environmental management.
5. A more diverse, locally-led farming community practicing sustainable farming methods, trained in conservation/environmental management. 'Cascade-training' by project-trained local leaders will ensure retention of skills/advanced-training.
6. Improved conservation status of three key Critically-Endangered species as a consequence of community-led activities directly linked to poverty-alleviation.
7. Template documents that can facilitate expansion of project approaches to other regions through general dissemination and an IIED-featured case study report.

Robustness of community associations: Locally-embedded legislation (e.g. CFA/ PFMPs; see Q.13, 'Management Tools') will provide a framework for sustainable impact and will be robust and long-lasting because their formation has been supported by multiple Government partners (KFS/KWS/WRMA/MLFD).

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?

Awareness-raising of biodiversity value: A comprehensive CEPA strategy will be developed, including community campaigns and schools, to seed similar initiatives in neighbouring regions/nationally. The strategy will be overseen by the Project Steering Group (PSG) and coordinated/implemented by project staff, involving existing/expanded TTWF community networks.

Intended audience:

1. *Regional Taita communities and households*, involved in project-related activities such as tree-seedling production and planting, nursery development, aquaculture development.
2. *Community stakeholder groups*, involved in handicraft manufacture, livelihood marketing schemes,
3. *Farmers and their communities*, in the immediate areas of Dawida Massif/Sagalla and across neighbouring regions/water catchments.
4. *School children*, embedded in local and regional communities.
5. *Policy-makers and leaders*, both local and regional, responsible for management of water, soil and forest resources.

Engagement activities/methods: The 13-years of network development and pilot work for this project by TTWF personnel will ensure a strong entry velocity for the engagement activities. Creation of community groups and regional networks, evolved around livelihood diversification, and training of farmers in sustainable farming/planting activities will provide ideal opportunities for advocacy of Taita's biodiversity value at dedicated community meetings.

Expected products/materials: Posters and leaflets (in local language) will be distributed at dedicated community meetings. DICE, ZSL and Nature Kenya, who have substantial experience in awareness-raising campaigns, will advise on their design/production. Meetings will also host talks from project-trained personnel, who will deliver key messages regarding (i) value of Taita ecosystems and (ii) community benefits of integrating sustainable livelihood activities to biodiversity conservation.

Expected achievements: We expect that these awareness-raising activities, directed at communities and local/regional community leaders, will (i) enhance local perceptions of biodiversity value, (ii) instil a sense of responsibility and empowerment regarding long-term guardianship, and (iii) realise the direct positive benefits that conserving Taita biodiversity

can have on immediate household welfare and long-term livelihood stability.

22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for further information)

The project partners will host information on their respective websites, including DICE, TTWF, ZSL (in addition to ZSL's EDGE of Existence website), NK and IIED, which will feature relevant downloadable reports. TTWF will produce summary reports in Kitaita that can be distributed around communities involved and/or affected by project activities. Each partner organisation will also devise a suitable social networking campaign (involving appropriate use of Twitter, Facebook and other useful social networking tools) to publicise project information. The University of Kent is committed to open access, and publications will be aimed at open access journals wherever possible. A project-approved media strategy will ensure maximum dissemination of project findings locally, nationally and internationally.

The CEPA campaign will be delivered in local dialects as appropriate (Kidawida/Kisagalla), and will ensure the distribution of all project materials to local communities (translated where required), including Species Conservation Action Plans, scientific findings, participatory land management agreements, and project updates. Information from local communities will be fed-back to the Project Steering Group via TTWF and NK. Also scientific research will be supervised and conducted to the highest standards in terms of methodology, analysis and storage of data. Species-related datasets will be presented in a structured and accessible electronic format that is appropriately stored and intelligible to all potential users. Kenyan students supported through the Research Fund will be required to share their data, and follow standard project procedures in terms of access to information. All project-related information will be carefully backed up to ensure security.

23. 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.

POVERTY & HUMAN PRESSURES: >66% of Taita-Taveta population (~250,000 people) live in poverty; 43% cannot meet basic food requirements even after spending their entire income on food (TTWF Annual Report 2009-10). The population is distributed across scattered hill-top forest fragments where past logging and unsustainable farming has led to ~98% forest loss in 200 years. The remnants remain crucial for water catchment and control of soil erosion, *essential for sustaining the human population and biodiversity.*

ENDEMIC BIODIVERSITY: The Taita Hills contain some of the highest levels of endemism in the World. They are part of Birdlife's *Tanzania-Malawi* Endemic Bird Area and *Eastern Arc Mountains*, form a key part of the *Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot*, and are a catchment for the expansive Tsavo ecosystem, and contain two endemic Critically-Endangered bird species, the Taita Apalis and the Taita Thrush (both forest specialists), as well as one Vulnerable and two Near-Threatened globally-threatened endemic taxa (Taita Falcon, Taita white-eye, Abbott's Starling and Southern snake-eagle). Other endemics include: Taita Purple-glossed Snake, Sagalla caecilian, *Callulina* toad, Taita two-horned chameleon, three endemic butterflies and >9 endemic plant species.

TAITA HILLS AS A MODEL FOR LINKING POVERTY-ALLEVIATION TO BIODIVERSITY

CONSERVATION: Whilst a number of programmes and academic studies have studied the various problems facing this '*people-forest-livelihood*' system, very few have focused on local-level sustainable implementation. TTWF's 13-years of groundwork paves the way for this Darwin project to not only implement a successfully-piloted, community-level solution, but to also show-case this 'grass-roots solution' across the African continent.

24. 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.

Confirmed:

University of Kent: Staff time by Dr. Groombridge and Prof. Griffiths, research support on DICE MSc scholarships, and in-country support via NERC CASE PhD studentship (**£94,056**)

Zoological Society of London: Staff time contributed by ZSL/EDGE staff for *in situ* support, training and capacity-building, as well as livelihood development activities (**£12,272**)

Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum: Contribution of logistical and transport infrastructure, staff supervision and in-situ activities supporting livelihoods and poverty-alleviation, plus £6,246 from USFWS for work in collaboration with National Museums of Kenya and £8,500 from the Community Development Trust Fund (**£39,746**).

IIED: Support for development/marketing activities through provision of staff time and input of key expertise (**£5,000**)

TOTAL MATCHING FUNDS = £151,074

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
Funding will be sought throughout the duration of this project from a range of appropriate organisations which have previously funded TTWF's work, including Rufford Small Grants, World Vision and CEPF, as well as other suitable sources such as the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund. RSPB is active in the Taita Hills, working in partnership with Nature Kenya on conservation initiatives for the Taita thrush and apalis. Our aim is to work closely with RSPB to ensure future funds can be raised to continue the activities of this project into the future.			

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

25. 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 C 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.

Diversified livelihoods linked to sustainable natural resource management, achieved by marrying poverty-alleviation and biodiversity conservation. Enhanced ecosystem services that provide a model for use beyond project area.

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.

Capacity-building and diversified livelihoods will result in a transition from unsustainable subsistence agriculture to sustainable livelihoods. This will yield empowered communities managing their natural resources effectively and improved biodiversity conservation.

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	Increased use and uptake of diversified sustainable livelihood options, monitored annually to assess progress in uptake and development. Training in livelihood options ongoing in Years 1, 2 and 3 of project).
Indicator 2	Management of forest and catchment area improved through preparation of appropriate strategic plans (finalised by Year 2 of project) and the formation and/or strengthening of community associations through capacity-building/training and CEPA strategy (ongoing throughout project).
Indicator 3	Generation of knowledge on the ecosystem and improved technical expertise on biodiversity conservation among local communities and TTWF (capacity building ongoing throughout project – MSc completed by Year 2; EDGE Fellowship completed by Year 3; all Kenyan Student Research Fund projects completed by Year 3; and training/involvement of communities in biodiversity conservation and management ongoing in Years 1, 2 and 3 through CEPA strategy).
Indicator 4	Development and implementation of conservation strategies for three Critically-Endangered endemics (Taita thrush; Taita apalis; Sagalla caecilian - finalised and initiated by Year 3 of project), and identification of new data and information for other key endemic species with their incorporation into existing Species Action Plans (finalised by Year 3 of project).
Indicator 5	Enhanced native tree cover and forest connectivity in Dawida Massif and Sagalla Hill (planting of trees to take place in Years 1, 2 and 3 of project; mapping of tree cover to take place at end of Years 2 and 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	TTWF meeting minutes and reports from Community-Based Associations, charting progress in sustainable livelihood training sessions and subsequent uptake and production (livelihoods evaluation and reporting conducted bi-annually).
Indicator 2	Reports from TTWF Community Group reports and meeting minutes. Community Association registration documents; minutes of meetings for strategic plan preparation and Community Association formation. Management plan documents endorsed by community. Community outreach minutes and CEPA evaluation reports (progress in CEPA strategy conducted annually)

Indicator 3	Quarterly MSc progress reports and final dissertation (Year 2); Training reports from the EDGE training courses (Years 1, 2 and 3); EDGE Fellows research reports (Years 2 and 3) and regular EDGE Fellow website blogs (Years 1, 2 and 3). Training reports from TTWF staff (annual); research reports/publications from Kenya students funded by the TTWF-administered Kenyan Student Research Fund (Years 2 and 3); CEPA strategy reports on training and involvement of local communities in biodiversity conservation.
Indicator 4	Publication of research findings (Years 2 and 3); species strategy reports (Years 1, 2 and 3). Production of Species Action Plan documents for the key endemic species and their endorsement by national authorities (by Year 3). Progress reports outlining steps of implementation of Species Action Plans (Years 1, 2 and 3).
Indicator 5	Tree planting reports – number of trees planted and maps of tree planting distribution (annual reporting), tree nursery records (annual reporting).

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	The new government remains committed to community empowerment and participation in natural resource management. This project already has strong support from multi-Government agencies.
Assumption 2	Target communities will continue to be open and positive in working with the project. TTWF has already built a 13-year-long relationship with the local communities.
Assumption 3	Minimal staff changes within the life of the project. TTWF is renowned in being distinctive in its strong and enduring leadership and positive recruitment from Taita area, leading to a highly committed local workforce. Also, the availability of suitably qualified local community members willing to undertake studies on biodiversity conservation. Over the past 13-years, TTWF has nurtured and invested in key local community members, providing a strong ready pool of local candidates. TTWF also accepts University student interns, building a strong working relationship with key local and national institutions.
Assumption 4	The accessibility of up-to-date data from existing/previous Species Action Plans between all partners. TTWFs long track-history of working with the local/regional issues for these species will ensure that up-to-date data are fully accessible.
Assumption 5	Weather conditions permit effective restoration of indigenous forest following tree planting. TTWF have 13 years of experience of tree-planting in the Taita Hills, and have developed strategies to maximise chances of successful tree planting in the context of uncertain rainfall levels. TTWF have even recorded 75% survival of seedlings during drought years, as many species planted are drought-resistant.

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	<p>Training programmes for local community members in alternative sustainable livelihoods development as follows, with targeted support and development of markets/necessary business enterprise methods as appropriate:</p> <p><u>Forest restoration</u>: Train 300 farmers in tree nursery development, seedling cultivation and replanting, and cascade training of these methods.</p> <p><u>Sustainable agricultural techniques</u>: Train 300 farmers in appropriate farming techniques that maximise soil and water conservation, with cascade training of these methods.</p> <p><u>Fish-farming</u>: Establish and maintain 25 ponds (15 Dawida, 10 Sagalla); ongoing training support provided.</p> <p><u>Handicrafts</u>: Train 5 women's/mixed-gender groups in the manufacture and marketing of products.</p> <p><u>Bee-keeping</u>: Establish and train 5 additional bee-keeping groups and provide essential equipment.</p> <p><u>Butterfly-farming</u>: Train 15 farmers in pupae-production/harvesting and establish suitable routes to distribution and market.</p> <p><u>Carbon credits</u>: Monitor seedling production and planting and provide technical support to 300 farmers in the TIST scheme, with ongoing recruitment as appropriate.</p> <p><u>TTWF</u>: Continue the training of least 4 TTWF employees in alternative sustainable livelihood initiatives, alongside community members, facilitating cascade training</p>
Output 2	<p>Robust community mechanisms for forest and sub-catchment management. This will include developing Participatory Forest Management Plans (2 in Dawida Massif and 1 in Sagalla Hill) and ensuring necessary approval and implementation. Forest Management Agreements will be signed by the KFS, with respective Community Forest Associations formed and registered. Sub-Catchment Management Plans (2 in Dawida Massif and 1 in Sagalla Hill) will be prepared and approved, and respective Water Resource Users Associations formed and registered.</p>
Output 3	<p>Improved local capacity and knowledge on the ecosystem as follows: 1 TTWF employee trained on the DICE MSc in Conservation; 3 TTWF employees trained on ZSL Conservation Tools course in Kenya; 1 TTWF employee trained on ZSL Conservation Leadership training course in London; 1 TTWF employee to receive 2-years of EDFE Fellowship support in biodiversity conservation through ZSL, at least 5 student-researchers complete biodiversity based research through the Kenyan Student Research Fund. Local community trained and engaged in biodiversity conservation activities through ongoing project CEPA strategy.</p>
Output 4	<p>Improved conservation status of three Critically-Endangered species through improved knowledge, and implementation of Species Action Plans for Critically-Endangered Taita thrush, Taita apalis and Sagalla caecilian, and contributions to Species Action Plans for other threatened Taita endemics.</p>
Output 5	<p>Restored indigenous forest habitat through the planting and maintenance of native plant seedlings and tree saplings. A total of 450,000 native tree seedlings will be planted and maintained (400,000 in Dawida Massif; 50,000 on Sagalla Hill).</p>

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	
Measure 1	<p>Number of farmers trained in and implementing appropriate farming techniques and cascade training of these methods. Number of ponds established/maintained (measured via periodic assessment), and quantity of fish produced and sold. Number of women's/mixed-gender groups trained, producing and selling handicrafts supported. Number of additional bee-keeping groups and number of hives/training sessions provided and amount of honey produced. Number of farmers trained in butterfly pupae-production/harvesting and successfully harvesting and selling pupae. Number of farmers recruited/supported in the TIST scheme and number of seedlings produced and sold. All aforementioned livelihood options will be linked to continued appropriate market analysis and market development to build success of sustainable livelihood options. Number of TTWF employees trained in sustainable livelihood initiatives and implementing activities on the ground.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that these numbers will increase as a consequence of project work and effective market chains will continue to develop as appropriate to each sustainable livelihood option.</i></p>
Measure 2	<p>Attendance by women at community groups aimed at training and support of handicraft manufacture and marketing. Number of new women's groups established (project target is five groups). Number of handicrafts produced and sold.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that the number of such groups and the number of women at these groups will steadily increase over the course of the project, as a consequence of project advocacy (including specific empowerment of women) and positive local effects of 'word-of-mouth'.</i></p>
Measure 3	<p>Attendance by farmers at local workshops on sustainable farming techniques, and numbers of farmers appropriately completing workshop training on sustainable farming methods. Change in knowledge/attitude as measured by socio-economic surveys and auditing change in farming practices to more sustainable methods as per the training. Number of trained trainers delivering cascade training will be regularly assessed and cascade training will be encouraged by Project Officers.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that numbers will increase as a consequence of project-driven awareness-raising, advocacy and cascade-training activities.</i></p>
Measure 4	<p>Number of existing and new community members becoming involved in tree planting activities (to be measured every six months) and number of seedlings planted and successfully grown.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that the number of newly recruited community members will increase during the three-year period as a consequence of the project's positive effect on community empowerment and advocacy of the value of Taita's biodiversity to sustainable natural resource management.</i></p>

Output 2	
Measure 1	<p>Three Participatory Forest Management Plans approved and under implementation.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that these will be approved by end of Year 2 and will</i></p>

	<i>galvanise development of further Plans by neighbouring communities.</i>
Measure 2	Registration and KFS approval/signature of Forest Management Agreements and respective Community Forest Associations. <i>Expectation is that these will be registered/approved by end of Year 2 and will galvanise development of further Agreements/Associations by neighbouring communities.</i>
Measure 3	Preparation, registration and approval by Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) of three Sub-Catchment Management Plans and formation of three respective Water Resource Users Associations. <i>Expectation is that these will be approved by end of Year 2 and will galvanise development of further Plans by neighbouring communities.</i>

Output 3

Measure 1	Record of attendance by 4+ TTWF employees on the ZSL Conservation Tools course in Kenya, and by 1+ TTWF employees on ZSL Conservation Leadership training course in London. EDGE Fellow reports and blogs. CEPA strategy reports documenting number of local community members trained and involved in biodiversity conservation and monitoring activities. <i>Expectation is that places on these courses will be filled relatively quickly due to strong ties between ZSL and TTWF, and that the trainees will subsequently have a greater professional capacity and knowledge base for continuing and developing their conservation work. Community members will become positively involved in biodiversity conservation and monitoring activities through CEPA strategy.</i>
Measure 2	Record of attendance and dissertation by 1 TTWF employee on the DICE MSc in Conservation Science and Management. <i>Expectation is that a suitable individual for these positions will be identified during the run up to the start of the project, will occur during Year 1 of the project, and will subsequently lead to a substantial increase in the professional standing, promotion/employability of those employees and their knowledge and appreciation for conservation science, which will benefit the development of TTWF.</i>
Measure 3	Applications received from Kenyan student-researchers for the 4+ research projects to be funded through the Kenyan Student Research Fund. Applications will be reviewed and assessed by the Project Manager and Project Officer, who will jointly make recommendations on ranking of applications to the Project Steering Group, who will confirm the allocation of awards. Student supervisors to be selected as appropriate, with support of National Museums of Kenya. <i>Expectation is that awarded projects will target specific technical/social issues central to the project that will add value to the project outcome through development and further understanding of long-term sustainable solutions.</i>

Output 4

Measure 1	Scientific research carried out increasing knowledge on local biodiversity and contributing to development of suitable conservation strategies and biodiversity management decision-making. Submission of three publications to peer-reviewed journals by end of the project. <i>Expectation is that each of the articles will be multi-authored papers, ideally led by local scientists/workers, and that they will enhance the</i>
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	<i>professional profile of those people involved.</i>
Measure 2	<p>Conservation strategies and biodiversity monitoring and evaluation protocols developed.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that an effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework (supported by project partners experienced in the delivery of M&E) can be developed in Year 1 of the project to guide M&E throughout the project and beyond.</i></p>
Measure 3	<p>Species Action Plans developed or updated for Taita thrush, Taita apalis and Sagalla caecilian.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that Species Conservation Action Plans for Critically Endangered Taita Hills endemic species (Taita thrush/apalis/Sagalla caecilian) can be completed by Year-2 of project and used to guide subsequent implementation of conservation interventions.</i></p>

Output 5	
Measure 1	<p>Number of native tree seedlings and tree saplings planted and maintained in each of the two areas of Dawida Massif and Sagalla Hill.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that the tree planting strategy in the Dawida Massif and Sagalla Hill will respectively successfully restore 400,000 and 50,000 indigenous trees in the Taita Hills.</i></p>
Measure 2	<p>Number of existing community members (and new community members) becoming involved in the planting activities (to be measured every six months).</p> <p><i>Expectation is that the number of newly recruited community members will increase during the three-year project period as a consequence of the project's positive effect on community empowerment and advocacy of the value of Taita's biodiversity conservation to sustainable natural resource management (including recruitment into the TIST scheme).</i></p>
Measure 3	<p>Measures of forest cover/connectivity.</p> <p><i>Expectation is that number of planted saplings will rise steadily throughout the project on a trajectory sufficient to meet the target totals by the end of the project.</i></p>

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

Verification 1	<p>Section in Annual Project Report showing collation of data on number of farmers trained in appropriate farming techniques. Section in Annual Report detailing numbers of women's/mixed gender groups, number of new bee-keeping groups/hives established, numbers of farmers trained in butterfly pupae-production, number recruited in the TIST scheme and number of TTWF employees trained in delivering sustainable livelihood training. TTWF Report (produced at the end of the project and submitted to KFS for approval) comparing diversity of livelihood options at the start of the project compared to at the end of the project. Socio-economic survey reports, supported by Nature Kenya (NK will provide technical advice on</p>
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	business development and marketing of sustainable livelihoods). IIED case study report into the use and impact of sustainable livelihoods in this projects, exploring the broader effectiveness of such approaches (IIED will provide technical advice on how to maximise benefits to communities in the context of long-term poverty alleviation).
Verification 2	Attendance sheets taken at women's community groups (individually named). Number of attendance sheets will reflect number of groups established. Reports on handicraft production/sales. NK's Local Empowerment Manager will provide technical advice on maximising benefits to women in this project).
Verification 3	Records of attendance by farmers at local workshops on sustainable farming techniques. Results from socio-economic surveys (included in Annual Reports) showing change in knowledge/attitude. Audit of sustainable farming techniques being adopted in project areas (conducted by TTWF and NK).
Verification 4	Inclusion in Annual Report of record of number of new community members involved in planting activities. Project notes taken by Project Manager and Project Officer (TTWF) on community involvement in planting activities. Mapping of tree planting in Years 2 and 3.

Output 2

Verification 1	Signed copies of the Plans included as Appendices in the Annual Project Reports.
Verification 2	Signed copies of the Agreements/Association documents (and approval by KFS) included as Appendices in the Annual Project Reports (also included as Appendices in Annual Project Report).
Verification 3	Formal letter from the Water Resources Management Authority confirming the approval of the three Sub-catchment Management Plans (also included as Appendices in Annual Project Report).

Output 3

Verification 1	Copies of the Course Certificates issued by ZSL to each of the TTWF employees upon passing Conservation Tools Training courses. Pre/post-course knowledge assessments. EDGE Fellowship Certificate. CEPA strategy report documents detailing progress in terms of involvement of communities in biodiversity conservation awareness-raising and on-the-ground actions (such as biodiversity monitoring groups and forest restoration actions).
Verification 2	Copies of the MSc degree certificate (or confirmation of marks from the Postgraduate Administrator) from DICE, University of Kent.
Verification 3	Copies of the review/recommendation notes from the Project Manager/Officer and Steering Group, and copies of the award letters to successful student candidates applying to Kenyan Student Research Fund. Copies of post-project reports by successful candidates upon completion of their project.

Output 4

Verification 1	Copies of the publication submission documents and email receipt confirming submission of three multi-authored manuscripts/articles.
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Verification 2	Submission with annual reports of drafts of conservation strategies and biodiversity monitoring protocols. Biodiversity and habitat survey reports on key target species and their ecosystems.
Verification 3	Submission with annual reports of copies of strategic planning conservation workshop reports and developed/updated Species Action Plans for the Taita thrush, Taita apalis and Sagalla caecilian.

Output 5

Verification 1	Darwin annual reports detailing number of native tree seedlings planted in the two areas (Dawida Massif and Sagalla Hill). Section in Annual Project Report showing collation of data on numbers of saplings planted, area covered, and monthly records of number of plant seedlings sown and tree saplings planted.
Verification 2	Darwin annual reports detailing number of new community members involved in planting activities (including both adult and school groups).
Verification 3	Project maps and documents showing new areas of land where seedlings have been planted and how they cover (and will have the potential to connect) areas of forest that have previously been isolated from one-another, as guided by the published "Least-cost forest connectivity model" for the Dawida Massif area, and existing reforestation plans for Sagalla Hill).

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).

<p>Output 1</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Risk management:</p>	<p>Local farmers are willing and available during the project to attend training sustainable farming techniques and to adopt these techniques on a long-term basis. Women community members are sufficiently motivated to sign up to and attend activities and training in sustainable livelihoods at women's groups and subsequently implement them (and are able to profit from them). Support and market links for development of livelihoods are available via local and international partner links.</p> <p>This assumption will be monitored using <i>Output 1 Measures 1-4</i> and is likely to hold true since TTWF has been operating in the project area for 13 years piloting sustainable livelihood options and has already assisted in setting up five women's groups, and demonstrated motivation, initial membership and feasibility of all the sustainable livelihoods featured in this project. Partners IIED and Nature Kenya will provide expertise and advice on in-country business development.</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Risk management:</p>	<p>Local community members and resource management agencies motivated to establish and sign up to Plans, Agreements and Associations. This assumption will be monitored using <i>Output 2 Measures 1-3</i> and <i>Verification 1-3</i>.</p> <p>The assumption is likely to hold true because TTWF has already (since 2005) assisted in the preparation of Participatory Forest Management Plans and formation of Community Forest Associations/Water Resource User Associations across the Taita-Taveta Region, demonstrating local</p>

	motivation to engage with TTWF in community participatory planning.
Output 3 Assumptions:	Sufficient number of TTWF employees can be identified and have an appropriate background to undergo training on the ZSL courses and on the DICE MSc programme. Local communities will be will to engage in activities associated with the project CEPA strategy. This assumption will be monitored using <i>Output 3 Measures 1-3</i> and <i>Verification 1-3</i> .
Risk management:	This assumption is likely to hold true because TTWF has for many years been actively developing its employees to a stage where they are primed for receiving external training, and has mentored many students and community members. TTWF has developed close links with ZSL and DICE and is therefore aware of the desired background of trainees. The DICE MSc programme is ideally-suited because it recruits largely international students who already have practical <i>in situ</i> conservation experience.
Output 4 Assumptions:	Timely submission and peer-review of manuscripts submitted to journals for publication. Availability of Species Action Plans to the project team.
Risk management:	The project team has extensive experience in publishing in scientific peer-reviewed journals and is well-placed to select appropriate journals. Species Action Plans are already available to the project team.
Output 5 Assumptions:	Provision of sufficient supply of seedlings (and sufficient survival of them) and that the supply at any one time keeps pace with the planting activities during the course of the project, to meet the target of 450,000 planted tree seedlings. Sufficient availability/willingness of community members to carry out the planting work.
Risk management:	This assumption will be monitored using <i>Output 5 Measures 1-3</i> and <i>Verification 1-3</i> , but it is likely to hold true throughout the project because TTWF has already planted over 150,000 trees across the project area, has carried out extensive planting activities in the two focal areas and has nurtured 140 community-group members as proof-of-concept. TTWF have developed tree planting strategies to mitigate against the damaging impact of potential droughts and have demonstrated a 75% survival rate of planted saplings even during previous drought periods.

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. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Training of farmers in sustainable farming techniques and forest restoration methods, and cascade training.
Activity 1.2	Establishment of support network and training in sustainable livelihood techniques (fish-farming; handicrafts; bee-keeping; butterfly-farming; TIST carbon-credit scheme). Small business development and establishment of marketing channels where appropriate. TTWF employees trained to deliver ongoing livelihoods training.
Activity 1.3	Training and support of women's groups in handicraft manufacture and

	marketing, and introduction of other livelihood options where appropriate.
Activity 1.4	Socio-economic survey of uptake of sustainable farming practices and livelihoods and of household income.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Development, approval and implementation of Participatory Forest Plans and Forest Management agreements.
Activity 2.2	Preparation and approval of Sub-Catchment Management Plans.
Activity 2.3	Formation and registration of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs).
Activity 2.4	Capacity building/training of CFAs and WRUAs in governance and natural resource management.
Activity 2.5	Implementation of CEPA strategy, including community campaigns and school-related activities.
Activity 2.6	CEPA campaign awareness-survey to gauge impact of CEPA strategy.

Output 3	
Activity 3.2	Training of 1 TTWF employee on DICE MSc programme.
Activity 3.3	Training of 4+ TTWF employees on ZSL Conservation Tools course (Kenya).
Activity 3.4	Training of 1+ TTWF employees on ZSL Conservation Leadership training course (London).
Activity 3.5	Administration of student research fund, facilitation of priority student research projects and research activities by them.
Activity 3.6	Training of 1 TTWF employee on a 2-year ZSL EDGE Fellowship
Activity 3.7	Training and involvement of community in biodiversity conservation through CEPA strategy

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Analysis of project-generated data and writing of publications.
Activity 4.2	Development and updating of Species Action Plans for the Taita thrush, Taita apalis and Sagalla caecilian, other Taita Hills endemic biodiversity.

Output 5	
Activity 5.1	Development of seedling nursery(ies) and raising of seedlings by locally-led community groups
Activity 5.2	Maintenance of seedlings and their preparation for planting
Activity 5.3	Biodiversity surveys to collect baseline data, identify planting sites that enhance forest connectivity and to monitor trends.
Activity 5.4	Planting of seedlings by community groups and members
Activity 5.5	Maintenance of planted trees and survival and growth monitoring.
Activity 5.6	GIS mapping of tree cover in tree planting areas

26. 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													
1.1 Training of farmers and cascade training	9												
1.2 Establishment of support network and training in sustainable livelihood techniques	18												
1.3 Training/support of women's groups in handicrafts and marketing, and introduction of other livelihood options	18												
1.4 Socio-economic survey of household income, uptake of sustainable farming practices and livelihoods	6												
Output 2													
2.1 Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs), Forest Management agreements, and Sub-Catchment Management Plans (SCMPs)	9												
2.2 Implementation of PFMPs and SCMPs	27												
2.3 Formation of Community Forest Associations and Water Resource Users Associations	9												
2.4 Capacity building/training of CFAs and WRUAs in governance and natural resource management	6												
2.5 Implementation of CEPA strategy	36												
2.6 CEPA campaign awareness-survey	12												
Output 3													
3.2 Training on DICE MSc programme	12												
3.3 Training on ZSL Conservation Tools course (Kenya)	2												
3.4 Training on ZSL Cons ⁿ Leadership course (London)	0.5												
3.5 Administration/activities of Kenya Student Research Fund	24												
3.6 Training of 1 TTWF employee on ZSL EDGE Fellowship	24												

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Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.7 Training and involvement of community in biodiversity conservation through CEPA strategy	30												
Output 4													
4.1 Analysis of project data and writing of publications	15												
4.2 Development and updating of Species Action Plans	18												
Output 5													
5.1 Development of seedling nursery(s) and seedlings raising	36												
5.2 Maintenance of seedlings for planting	36												
5.3 Identification of planting sites enhancing forest connectivity	5												
5.4 Planting of seedlings	15												
5.5 Maintenance of planted trees and survival and growth monitoring	5												
5.6 GIS mapping of tree cover in tree planting areas	6												

27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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 M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Project direction will be coordinated by a DICE-led Project Steering Group (PSG), including the Project Leader, Co-leader, KFS Senior Assistant Director (also TTWF Technical Coordinator), TTWF Executive Coordinator, Nature Kenya (NK) Executive Director and ZSL EDGE Programme Manager. The PSG will ensure a rigorous and efficient line-management system, and will oversee management of the full-time dedicated local Project Manager and Project Officer (TTWF) and two additional local staff, who will implement project activities. This system will ensure prompt and comprehensive monitoring and feedback to the Darwin Initiative at the required intervals, and allow the PSG to carefully monitor progress/output delivery. KFS (representing Government of Kenya) will be closely involved in project monitoring and evaluation through the PSG, and will approve progress/field reports produced by the project staff.

REPORTING: Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms were inbuilt during its development. In reference to the Logical Framework, M&E of activities will be provided by regular field reports to the PSG. The Project Officer (Wundanyi) and Project Manager (Voi/Sagalla) will communicate results to the PSG at three-monthly intervals. Training workshops and associated field activities will be evaluated by the PSG, to ensure Outputs are delivered and Outcomes achieved on time in line with the Project Implementation Timetable. Furthermore, a NERC-funded PhD student (via *DICE matched funding*) will provide bespoke in-country M&E support.

PARTNERSHIPS: The formal line of communication with main local partners, TTWF, NK and KFS, will be through PSG involvement. TTWF's Board of Trustees (TTWF's governing body in TTWF comprising 15 elected Trustees drawn from its five administrative zones) will be consulted on key project developments and receive all project reports for feedback. Close relationships with associated organisations (KWS, WRMA, MLFD, IIED) will be maintained directly by project staff, who will provide regular updates.

MEASURING & EVALUATING IMPACT: The project's approach for evaluating impact has been developed following consideration of the five core evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC 2002), alongside Perrin's (2012) '*Theory of change*' that links inputs/activities to intended impact. Consequently, M&E will capture impact of;

Output-1: increased use/uptake of diversified sustainable livelihood options has led to: increased and more seasonally-stable household income; increased adoption of sustainable farming practices; and more sustainable livelihoods.

Output-2: improved management of catchment areas through preparation of appropriate community plans/agreements, consultation with WRMA, CEPA/community surveys, and the formation/strengthening of community associations has led to increased community empowerment and food/water security.

Output-3: training of TTWF employees and Kenyan students via ZSL courses and the Kenyan Student Research Fund, generation of knowledge on the ecosystem (CEPA), and technical expertise on biodiversity conservation has improved among local communities and TTWF staff.

Output-4: following development and implementation of conservation strategies (Species Action Plans) and identification of new data and information via publication, three Critically-Endangered endemics (Taita thrush; Taita apalis; Sagalla caecilian) and other key endemic species will have a reduced risk of extinction and increased scientific profile.

Output-5: the number of seedlings planted has achieved target levels, and that forest cover/connectivity has increased.

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.

28. 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.

BUDGET DEVELOPMENT: Almost 90% of the Darwin funds will be invested in the Kenyan project partners, thereby maximising the project's financial impact in the host country. Wherever possible, staff time from UK-based partners has been provided as matched-funding. Skype meetings will be used routinely, leaving only essential face-to-face UK-Kenya visits to minimise travel costs. The long-standing relationship between DICE/TTWF/ZSL has ensured cost-saving efficiencies whilst guaranteeing a financially-feasible project.

COST-EFFICIENT: In developing TTWF as a local organisation to meet the substantial needs of biodiversity and local communities in this region, this project provides an efficient and cost-effective mechanism for addressing local challenges of environmental management and poverty-alleviation. TTWF will develop locally-appropriate actions tailored to the needs of the local population and can capitalise upon existing local experience to "hit the ground running". Rather than funding extensive fact-finding workshops/meetings, and/or an international organisation with high running costs and limited local knowledge, this project puts money straight into a grass-roots organisation that will be further developed through capacity-building and mentorship to act as a highly effective leading NGO in Taita-Taveta. Consequently, benefits will permeate throughout the region. The project's relevant recommendations can be delivered to all Kenyan NGOs/agencies for emulation in other regions, with expert assistance from IIED. The project's approach will provide an easily-copied 'blue-print' for replication.

LONG-LASTING: Local community groups are working directly with the TTWF membership organisation, which will enable a mutually strengthening relationship to be established. Strengthening TTWF will increase and improve long-term livelihood options for local people, in turn strengthening local support of TTWF.

GLOBAL IMPACT: Our project will have lasting impact on the future development of alternative livelihoods initiatives as an integrated approach to conservation and development as IIED will include this project as a case study in a wider initiative exploring the effectiveness of such approaches.

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 your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) 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**

Dr Raj Amin of ZSL briefed Virinder Sharma at the FCO about the proposed project and the British High Commission in Nairobi, who is very supportive. The FCO travel advice for Kenya states "*The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) advise against all but essential travel to areas within 60km of the Kenya-Somali border; to Kiwayu and coastal areas north of Pate Island; to Garissa District; to the Eastleigh area of Nairobi; and to low income areas of Nairobi, including all township or slum areas*". The Taita-Taveta region where this project will operate is not included within the areas of concern noted by the FCO.

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of THE UNIVERSITY OF KENT

I apply for a grant of £352,913 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 applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

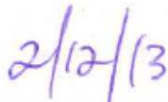
- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at: <http://www.kent.ac.uk/finance/about/accounts.html>

Name (block capitals)	Ruth Woodger
Position in the organisation	Research Contracts Manager

Signed



Date:





Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both	✓ DFID
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
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?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 7?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 10?	✓
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	✓
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.	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 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.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.