



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2

Please read the [Guidance](#) 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. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Fauna & Flora International
Address:	David Attenborough Building, Pembroke Street
City and Postcode:	Cambridge, CB2 3QZ
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref:	Title (max 10 words): Cattle, water and wildlife: enhancing socio-ecological resilience in Laikipia
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)**(max 50 words)**

An inclusive approach to strengthening rangeland and water resource management will contribute to reduced natural resource conflict, safeguard pastoralist cattle-based livelihoods, support innovative livelihood diversification by smallholders, and extend dispersal areas for endangered wildlife including predators and black rhino, in the greater Ol Pejeta Conservancy landscape.

4. Country(ies)

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

Country 1: KENYA	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1/7/2017	End date: 31/3/2021			Duration: 3 years 9 months	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £86,203	2018/19 £125,033	2019/20 £88,918	2020/2021 £99,229	Total £399,383
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					40%

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Small	Vigne	Mwangi
Forename (s)	Rob David Stuart	Richard	James Kariithi
Post held	Technical Specialist	CEO	Water Programme Officer
Organisation (if different to above)	Fauna and Flora International	OI Pejeta Conservancy	Laikipia Wildlife Forum
Department	Africa Region	Community Development Programme	Water Programme
Telephone			
Email			

7. 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
23-028	Rob Bensted - Smith	Connecting coastal communities for integrated seascape management in Atlantida, Honduras
23-003	Jenny Daltry	Eradicating invasive species from the highest priority Caribbean island
23-027	Jackson Frechette	Cultural and economic incentives for endangered species conservation in Cambodia
2792	Alison Mollon (interim Lead)	Supporting community conserved areas in Uganda for biodiversity and livelihoods
19-019	Arthur Mugisha	Integrating Batwa cultural values into national parks management in Uganda
2324	Sophie Benbow	Enhancement of wellbeing and conservation in Cape Verde's biodiversity hotspots

8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

8b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.

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

9. 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>Fauna & Flora International</p> <p>www.fauna-flora.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>FFI has been working since 1903 to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide seeking sustainable solutions based on sound science that contribute to human wellbeing. FFI has a commitment to a rights-based approach to conservation.</p> <p>FFI opened an office in Kenya in 2005 and has been a board member of OI Pejeta Conservancy (OPC) since its foundation, also 2005. FFI works closely with OPC supporting technical delivery and development of species and community development projects.</p> <p>FFI's Africa and Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance teams have the technical capacity and experience to support this project, including GIS, aerial survey analysis, rhino conservation, wellbeing, equitable governance, gender equity, participatory approaches and Open Data Kit (ODK).</p> <p>FFI is developing increasing capacity on gender and conservation, especially relating to pastoralism, having led a project with the Northern Rangelands Trust focusing on 3 community conservancies. FFI is applying learning from this experience to other projects, including with OPC.</p> <p>FFI Kenya will co-ordinate the daily implementation of activities with a staff member located at OPC, supported by Nairobi based financial and administrative staff. UK based staff will lead on design and implementation of participatory approaches, social and ecological monitoring frameworks, data analysis, species protection and monitoring activities.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>OI Pejeta Conservancy (OPC)</p> <p>www.olpejetaconservancy.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>OPC is a not-for-profit entity and land unit of 37,000 ha founded in 2005 on what was previously ranch-land. It has a small settled population of conservancy staff.</p> <p>OPC works to conserve wildlife and to generate income through wildlife tourism and complementary enterprise for reinvestment in conservation and communities. Its vision is to become an innovative and sustainable development model that conserves biodiversity and contributes to economic growth and the improvement of the livelihoods of rural communities.</p> <p>OPC operates an integrated cattle and wildlife system, including rain-fed wheat grown under conservation agriculture principles, has cattle abattoir facilities and safari tourism. To minimise human-wildlife conflict and to protect endangered species OPC is fenced (bar three wildlife corridor fence-gaps to the Mutara Conservation area).</p> <p>Since 2005 it has run a community development programme (CDP) focusing on education, health, conservation agriculture and livestock services with 18 neighbouring community areas that form the broader OPC landscape (see map in Annex 1). The CDP, working through community elected representatives, has been a significant element in building trust between OPC and local community members.</p> <p>OI Pejeta Conservancy has co-designed this project and will lead on field-based implementation of project outcomes supported by FFI technical staff.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF)</p> <p>www.laikipia.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The NGO LWF was founded in 1992 in response to landowners' interest in wildlife conservation, land rights and security across the County. LWF has taken an increasingly holistic approach with an emphasis on cross-cutting environmental issues that affect large sections of the human and wildlife populations in Laikipia County.</p> <p>Currently it has 6000 members with many belonging to community groups such as Community Forest Associations, Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs), Wildlife Clubs, and Conservancies of group ranches.</p> <p>It was the lead institution in the development and support of WRUAs in Laikipia and now holds the secretariat for the Mount Kenya Ewaso Water Partnership (MKEWP), a key platform for sharing information and leveraging on-going public-private support for water management in the greater OPC landscape. MKEWP has 15 member organisations, including OPC.</p> <p>Delivery of field based operations for water management activities will be led by OPC but co-ordinated through LWF/MKEWP to ensure integration with forthcoming landscape activities. With its experience and growing links to County government and public-private partnerships LWF it will have a critical role in assuring quality of delivery of water management components, communicating the impact of the project to a broader audience in Laikipia and identifying on-going funding opportunities.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/No

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>African Wildlife Foundation</p> <p>www.awf.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) has supported OPC's management of Mutara Conservation Area (MCA) through the provision of patrol scout housing, surveillance equipment, uniforms and training. AWF will not be a lead partner in the project but is an important stakeholder in enabling improved connectivity in the broader landscape, in particular through its support to Eland Downs (an ex-ranch to bounding to the north of the MCA) and its transfer to Kenya Wildlife Service management, and in providing funding support for rhino conservation. AWF will attend annual project co-ordination meetings for species connectivity.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/No

Partner Name and website where available: The Monarch Group Ltd., Nairobi	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) The Monarch Group Ltd., is the lessee of the 8000ha (20,000 acre) Mutara Conservation Area which is the south eastern sector of the Kenya Government owned ADC Mutara ranch (see Annex 1: Map of Project). There is an MoU in place between the Monarch Group Ltd. and OPC for OPC to have the management oversight of the MCA. The support that the Monarch Group Ltd. has given for this project is critical but it will not have an active role in delivery. The MCA has no settled human populations but is used for day grazing by neighbouring pastoralist communities.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/No

Partner Name and website where available: Kenya Wildlife Service www.kws.go.ke	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is the government authority responsible for the conservation and management of wildlife and protected areas in Kenya. KWS maintains ongoing engagement with OPC on the requirements for expanding the range of predators and black rhino. All rhino conservation and management of rhinos in Kenya, including those held on a custodianship basis in privately managed conservancies (e.g. OPC or MCA) is guided by a National Rhino Conservation Strategy, updated and revised at 5-year intervals. KWS will not be a lead partner in the project but is a key stakeholder and will be engaged throughout the course of implementation, in particular through annual co-ordination meetings and presentation of ecological and wildlife monitoring results.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes/No

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Rob Small	Project Leader	FFI	12%	Yes
TBC	Project co-ordination & Monitoring	FFI	100%	ToR
Helen Anthem	Gender Advisor	FFI	2%	Yes
Richard Vigne	CEO	OPC	10%	Yes
Moses Muthoki	Community Development Manager	OPC	10%	Yes
Carol Ng'Weno	Head of Ecological Monitoring	OPC	40%	Yes

TBC	Water & Agriculture Officer	OPC	100%	Yes
James Mwangi	Ewaso Partnership Co-ordinator	LWF	10%	Yes
Joan Wandengi	Communications specialist	LWF	20%	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

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

(Max 300 words)

Across Laikipia County, Kenyan conservation organisations have successfully managed transitioning from colonial-era cattle ranches to mixed-use cattle/game systems, encouraging burgeoning wildlife populations outside formal protected areas. Pre-eminent amongst these is OPC, holding a Key 1 population of black rhinoceros, and species in general decline including African lion and wild dog. However, on OPC, these populations are nearing ecological carrying capacity (e.g. no survivors, due to predation, among Thomson's gazelle new-borns in 2015-16), creating an urgent need for range expansion and connectivity to wider dispersal areas.

OPC's sustainability depends on safeguarding the wellbeing and livelihoods of neighbouring smallholder farmers and pastoralists. The greater OPC landscape, a boundary point between settled agriculture and mobile pastoralism with unclear user rights for grazing and water, is increasingly impacted by overgrazing, soil erosion, periods of drought and climate change which negatively affect the wellbeing of the poorest farmers and marginalised pastoralists. As resources become depleted or unavailable, conflicts occur between pastoralists and private cattle ranchers, as well as between people and wildlife.

Recently a government cattle ranch, ADC Mutara, set aside 8000ha of its land bordering OPC for conservation, livestock and wildlife management – the Mutara Conservation Area (MCA). Balancing equitable access to the resources of MCA whilst expanding habitat for continentally important wildlife populations is a critical opportunity to address the challenges above. However, without transparent, inclusive and accountable processes, exclusionary practices and policies will act against the poorest livestock owners, threatening any conservation and livelihood gains across the landscape.

This project draws on FFI's long-term engagement with these local partners, plus research including the Darwin-funded SAPA, to engage with six key populations dependant on MCA natural resources. The partners have identified a comprehensive programme of work with local stakeholders across multiple landholdings, to build peace and sustainability by balancing grazing, water and wildlife use.

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes/No
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	Yes/No

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	Yes/No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Yes/No
Global Goals for Sustainable Development	Yes/No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

The project supports the core **CBD** objective of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by safeguarding key populations of endangered species (including a Key 1 population of black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis michaeli*)), expanding their habitat by creating corridors for increased mobility and dispersal of threatened species, and improving land management for people and wildlife.

The project contributes to CBD strategic Goal C through rangeland restoration and species protection across the wider OPC landscape; by promoting the effective and equitable management of a system of land-based conservation measures (Aichi Target 11); and improving the conservation status of threatened species, helping to prevent extinction (Aichi Target 12). It also supports CBD Strategic Goal D by safeguarding the OPC landscape - a critical ecosystem that provides essential services for local livelihoods - in consideration of the needs of women, local communities and the poor and vulnerable (Aichi Target 14).

The project supports the **Global Goals for Sustainable Development**. By developing community cattle (assuring purchase prices for well managed cattle and developing hay-fodder markets), it will contribute towards SDG 2, increasing agricultural productivity and the incomes of small scale farmers, especially women, and pastoralists.

The project contributes to the CBD commitment to mainstream gender considerations and to SDG 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). Recognising their different roles, responsibilities, needs and aspirations, the project will identify and address the specific barriers women face to equitable participation and access to benefits. We will develop our understanding of gender relations in the project area by ensuring that all data collection and analysis is 'gendered' and will take steps to ensure that women are consulted, represented and enabled to benefit from project activities. For example, women will be included in all committees/decision-making fora and, additionally, women outside of such fora will be consulted to ensure that their views and priorities are taken into account. Activities will be facilitated and project information distributed in such a way as to ensure women are able to engage, through targeting, scheduling, separate discussions, and so on - women will be consulted as to what works best for them. Women's role and influence in the livestock sector is often underestimated and we will ensure that our interventions do not undermine the control that women do have, for example sale of milk and hides, and we will explore opportunities for increasing this, for example through including cattle belonging to women's groups in the grazing and purchasing schemes.

Through improving water availability for domestic and livestock use, the project contributes to SDG 6, reducing the number of people suffering from water scarcity and strengthening participation of local communities, and particularly women, in water management.

The project will contribute to SDG 15 through the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the wider OPC landscape, reducing rangeland degradation and addressing biodiversity loss, and working to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including through increasing capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?

Yes No if yes, please give details:

13. Methodology

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

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

The project area is the MCA, immediately north-west of OPC and a key dispersal area for OPC's wildlife. It forms the south-eastern sector of the state owned ADC Mutara ranch and does not have a settled human population (see map annex 1).

Activities implemented under five outputs will be adapted in response to ecological and social monitoring data gathered at the start and during the course of implementation. These will enable a gender-responsive approach, including mechanisms supporting women's engagement in decision making for resource governance and diversified livelihood opportunities.

O-1: Healthy rangeland able to support grazing needs of community livestock and wildlife

To improve the condition of MCAs rangeland, degraded areas will be identified for restoration activities through surveys. Following enabling steps under O-3, mobile cattle corrals will be placed to create ecosystem 'hotspots' that significantly increase populations of herbivores. O-1 will also develop and implement an ecological monitoring system linked to existing monitoring programmes across OPC.

O-2: Improved water availability for domestic use, livestock and wildlife

O-2 will support two WRUAs directly upstream of MCA (Sugoroi and Mutara) to manage water resources more effectively, benefitting downstream users including MCA. Actions to improve water availability have been identified by the recent [Laikipia Water Conservation Strategy](#). O-2 will link to the MKEWP supported by LWF.

O-3: Community cattle to market system, supporting pastoralist livelihoods and reducing stocking densities

O-3 will develop existing dialogue between OPC and representatives of four semi-settled pastoralist community areas that use MCA for daytime grazing to develop and pilot a cattle purchasing scheme, providing fair returns to owners whilst creating a workable sales and de-stocking mechanism.

Initially cattle purchases will be made by OPC at market rates with fattening of livestock on OPC land. As proof of concept is realised, community cattle will be fattened within MCA-based mobile corrals, with OPC guaranteeing purchase of healthy weight cattle.

O-4: Community-based fodder production system supporting the diversification of small-scale farmer livelihoods

Informed by smallholder surveys conducted by FFI/OPC in 2014, O-4 will engage households in two community areas upstream of MCA, run in parallel with O-2. Farmers will be supported through training, extension services and market access for climate-smart conservation agriculture, emphasising the importance of diverse planting schemes with inclusion of fodder crops as a safeguard against drought.

O-5 Vulnerable and endangered species under effective protection

O-5 will support communication between land owners and users to develop strategic planning for wildlife movement through the greater OPC landscape, including OPC, community representatives, Eland Downs, AWF and KWS. It will also support the expansion of regular conservation ranger patrols on MCA through training and staffing by OPC.

FFI will co-ordinate the implementation of activities, lead on design and implementation of participatory approaches, and social and ecological monitoring frameworks. OPC's community development, ecological monitoring, wildlife and livestock units will lead on delivery of outcomes 1-5. LWF will assure quality of delivery of water management components, communicate the impact of the project to a broader audience in Laikipia and identify on-going funding opportunities.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words)

Short-term

Improved MCA land management resulting in enhanced rangeland condition, productivity and heterogeneity. This, and effective protection measures will result in stable or increasing populations of key species, including elephant, wild dog and lion on the MCA by end of year 4 and the number of browsing and mixed-feeding antelope will have doubled at short-grass plains and grazing areas enhanced by mobile corrals.

Across four community areas (c.800 households), 50% of pastoralist households will benefit from a mutually agreed cattle grazing-purchase scheme that reduces grazing impact and increases value per head of scheme cattle by 20%. In two farming communities upstream of MCA (c.400 households), 50% of households will have improved livelihood opportunities through scalable sustainable farming practices and access to fodder and other agricultural markets. Men and women from participating households will have a voice in the management of key livelihood resources.

Water management and availability enhanced in Mutara and Sugoroi sub-catchments through effective management by WRUA committees (constituted by local residents), links to the MKEWP and local participation. Through livelihood diversification and implementation of no-regrets measures, all 600 households will increase resilience to climate change and other shocks.

Long-term

Stable management and agreed grazing practices will have prepared MCA for wildlife-based tourism as well as secure habitat for black rhino range expansion. Meanwhile, successful piloting of the community cattle purchase scheme will see an increase in community cattle grazed on MCA, using a mobile corral system.

Through increased dialogue and tested approaches to water, land and livestock management challenges in the Laikipia context, the project will demonstrate opportunities for reducing natural resource conflict to stakeholders across the county. The case will be made for inclusive as opposed to exclusive approaches to rangeland management in Laikipia, in particular to the County Government who hold responsibility for natural resource management.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

The project will target households in community areas that reported the most negative impacts of conservation activities on their wellbeing during the 2014 SAPA pilot project (Darwin ref 20010). Focal community areas, whether they be predominantly pastoralist or smallholders, currently have limited market access and profit. Water availability and land condition are key determinants of prices received.

The project's components on cattle, fodder production and water management will improve market access (including prices), as well as food and water security for 600 rural poor households in 6 focal community areas:

- Through improved access to cattle markets and increased value through fattening on either MCA or OPC we expect that 400 participating cattle-owning pastoralist households will see a 20% increase in value per head of cattle against project baselines.
- In the two focal smallholder farming communities to the south of MCA, 200 households will have improved livelihood opportunities through sustainable farming practices, water management and access to fodder markets. We expect a 15% increase in the value of crop sales for participating households and a net income of 1,200 KShs per acre of hay.
- Both agriculture and livestock initiatives will have the potential to be scaled up. Within ten years up to 2000 cattle per annum passing through the community livestock system could provide returns of KShs 80m (USD 800k) to community groups (c. 1000 households) per annum.

Engagement of communities in grazing and water management will address multiple dimensions of poverty beyond material wellbeing. These include increased social cohesion and personal security as a result of decreased conflict over resource access and increased self-esteem and confidence in the future through an active and recognised role in natural resource management. The targeted inclusion of traditionally marginalised groups, particularly women, in project interventions will ensure their effective and equitable participation.

16. Exit strategy

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

(Max 200 words)

Working through partners situated in Laikipia with long-term commitments to supporting conservation activities in the landscape and with them holding a significant proportion of budget and responsibility for delivery of project outputs, it is anticipated that this structure will institutionalise the project's approach ensuring its benefits continue beyond the 4-year implementing term.

Market-based elements have been designed to be self-sustaining by the end of the project:

- Community-cattle schemes will incentivise cattle owners to produce lower numbers of healthy weight cattle, mitigating the boom and bust cycles of cattle production, which directly impacts rangeland health.
- Agriculture production and conservation agriculture elements will be stable and self-sustaining by the end of the project with participating households supported by market actors identified during the course of the project.

Coordination of water components through MKEWP and associated public-private partnerships anticipated to develop during the course of project implementation will ensure on-going support and sustainability of WRUAs.

Ecological and wildlife monitoring, ranger patrols and social assessments are already conducted at OPC; extension activities in this project will continue by OPC with funding secured through its core operating budget and supported by income from tourism operations on MCA,

enabled through the wildlife expansion.

17a. Harmonisation

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

The holistic project approach is a new initiative for MCA and associated focal community areas but the following elements draw upon lessons learnt and outcomes of past projects in Laikipia.

1. Mobile cattle corrals – have been developed and used successfully by OPC with its own cattle since 2004, funded through start-up costs of the conservancy by the Arcus Foundation. This will be the first use of this grazing system with pastoralist owned cattle;
2. WRUAs – following enactment in 2010 Constitution, the development of sub-catchment management plans and initial capacity building was conducted throughout Laikipia by LWF with funding from USAID;
3. Community-cattle purchasing component is taking lessons learnt from the Northern Rangelands Trust 'linking livestock to market' project funded by USAID and TNC and supported by FFI. This project will be the first purchasing system established by a conservancy for community cattle located in Laikipia;
4. Conservation agriculture components are taking skills and practices developed through a series of projects supported by FFI and OPC with funding from BodyShop, British Airways, British American Tobacco and the Taurus Foundation;
5. Social Assessment – project design has been informed by the results of the Social Assessment of Protected Areas project (Darwin ref 20-010)

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes/No

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

Larger scale projects supporting irrigated agricultural development for smallholder farmers (through SNV/Smart Development Works) and WRUA capacity building and water project financing (Nordic Climate Facility) are in their inception phases. At this stage field locations and activities are yet to be confirmed. These initiatives are being co-ordinated through LWF/MKEWP. This project's partnership with LWF will allow effective co-ordination of activities ensuring there will not be duplication of work during the course of the project and maximising potential for shared lessons and mutual benefit.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

FFI's policy is to endeavour to ensure its conservation activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised natural resource dependent women and men and wherever possible to conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and equity. FFI is a founding member of the [Conservation Initiative on Human Rights \(www.thecihr.org\)](http://www.thecihr.org) which promotes integration of human rights in conservation. FFI's Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team work to support this approach across the organisation. FFI's position statement on conservation, livelihoods and governance, is available [here](#).

FFI believes conservation solutions lie in local hands and has a policy of promoting participation of, and developing leadership amongst, local stakeholders. FFI takes a sustainable livelihoods approach to understanding the complexity of people's livelihoods and to work with local stakeholders in empowering ways with an emphasis on local leadership, and equitable participation and benefit-sharing. Respect for the right of Free, Prior and Informed Consent guides project development and ensures that activities are informed, understood, and

agreed by relevant stakeholders. When addressing illegal activities, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly and in ways that are compatible with human rights/

To ensure that, in accordance with its commitment to working in a manner that is ethical, legal and consistent with its values and mission, and in line with the Bribery Act 2010, FFI practices an organisational culture in which bribery is never acceptable and implements Anti-Bribery Procedures.

It is the policy of FFI to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all employees working for the organisation and any other persons who may be affected by its undertakings.

Guidance and training on these issues will be delivered by FFI staff with relevant project partners at project inception with adherence to these measures monitored during the course of project delivery.

19. 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 will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

Audience	Mode of Engagement	Products/Materials	Achievement/Result
Households in all focal Communities	Biodiversity Conservation awareness trips to OPC (A5.3)	Biodiversity conservation awareness module (A5.2)	Audience understand conservancy conservation management practice
Smallholder households in focal communities	Conservation agriculture training sessions and extension services (A-4.9; A-4.12)	Conservation agriculture and on-farm water management training manual (A-4.8)	Audience understand conservation agriculture methods with reference material available.
Pastoralist households in focal communities	Integrated livestock-wildlife awareness sessions (A-3.7); Animal husbandry training and extension services (A-3.17)	Training manual for livestock husbandry (A-3.16)	Audience understand integrated livestock-wildlife management and animal husbandry with reference material available.
Mutara & Sugoroi WRUA members; MKEWP members	Stakeholder meetings (A-2.5); MKEWP sub-committee meetings	Revised sub-catchment management plans – Mutara & Sugoroi rivers (A-2.10)	Audience aware of WRUA management plan and associated activities
Ecology and Bio monitoring field staff	Training workshop (A-1.7)	Ecological & bio monitoring training manual (A-1.6)	Audience trained in appropriate methods with reference material available.
Water, Agriculture & Livestock project staff; FFI staff; enumerators from focal communities	Training workshops (A-2.3; A-3.3; A-4.3)	Socio-economic monitoring guidance (A-2.2; A-3.2; A-4.2)	Audience trained in appropriate methods with reference material available.
Focal community members;	Annual meeting sharing project results	Annual MCA ecological report	Stakeholder awareness raised of

Laikipia land managers; KWS	(A5.1); Project website; Partner website (LWF)	(A-1.9); Mutara Conservation Plan (A-1.11; A-1.12)	conservation impact during the course of implementation
Laikipia land managers; community natural resource management groups; Country Government	LWF/MKEWP membership networks in Laikipia; Up-stream/down-stream water user meetings (A2.14); field visits; presentations including County Assembly (A-2.17; A-3.20; A-4.15)	Quarterly Web & print media updates on water management (A-2.14); Lessons Learned & Guidance documents (A-1.14; A-2.16; A-3.19; A-4.12)	Awareness and understanding of project's water management, agriculture, livestock and restoration components; ability of stakeholders in Laikipia to adopt project approach and co-ordinate with other initiatives.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

Capacity building activities with partners will be conducted at institutional levels ensuring that capacity and skills aren't captured by individuals, mitigating the risk of staff or participant turnover.

Under Outcome 1 the project will build the capacity of ecological and bio monitoring field staff to conduct surveys on MCA. The training will comprise a 3-day training workshop and field based components. It will be led by OPC Heads of Ecological and Wildlife Monitoring and FFI Project co-ordinator.

Under Outcome 2, 3 and 4 the project will build the capacity of OPC Water, Agriculture & Livestock project staff; FFI project co-ordinator and enumerators from focal communities in conducting socio-economic assessments and associated analysis using the Open Data Kit platform. The training will comprise a 3-day workshop and include gender awareness training, support and participatory planning for project staff to identify and address barriers to women's participation in project activities. It will be led by the Team Leader and FFI Gender Advisor with on-going support available throughout the project.

Project capacity building activities with focal communities will be conducted with pre-existing WRUAs (Outcome 2), farmer groups (Outcome 4), or through grazing committees established under the project (Outcome 3). All elements will be led by OPC staff supported by FFI. Training packages for WRUAs will be developed following a capacity needs assessment and will be workshop based. Training to farmers will initially be workshop based with follow on farm-based extension service support. Training to pastoralist livestock owners will include visits to OPC for awareness raising on the mobile cattle corral system, workshop based training on animal husbandry and follow-on extension service support. Training manuals in accessible image driven format will be produced to support all focal community capacity building activities.

All project training documentation will be freely available in hard-copy at partner offices.

21. 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.

(Max 250 words)

A dedicated page of the FFI website will be created to demonstrate project activities, outcomes and achievements. This will also be used as a platform to share project outputs, including raw data and subsequent reports resulting from biomonitoring, ecological and socio-economic surveys throughout the lifespan of the project. Hard copies of all project reports will also be made available to those unable to access information online.

Updates on project implementation will be given through a dedicated WhatsApp group and

SMS bulk text messaging service already in use by OPC's community development programme. Updates will be also be made on a quarterly basis through LWF's website and membership list-serve.

Data collected through biomonitoring and ecological surveys, and reports generated as a result will be shared with land owners and users, including OPC, community representatives, AWF, Eland Downs and KWS, in order to facilitate open communication and strategic planning for the movement of wildlife through the greater OPC landscape. All community members taking part in socio-economic surveys will have access to annual reports developed using data collected.

Outcomes, achievements and lessons learnt from the project will be shared throughout the project in an open manner, to encourage scaling up of project activities within the Laikipia region, and implementation of similar work elsewhere.

Any media produced as a result of the project, in relation to capacity building and raising awareness, will be made available in relevant formats to all attending, and to wider relevant audiences and any interested stakeholders, to facilitate knowledge sharing.

22. Match funding (co-finance)

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.

Australia Zoo are funding an FFI project on "Black Rhino Conservation in OI Pejeta". £XXX is available from this funding as co-financing for FFI staff time, fieldwork travel & subsistence and international travel in the first year of the project.

OI Pejeta Conservancy have committed to provide £XXX of co-financing to the Project's budget drawn from its core operational budget. This includes staff time, fieldwork travel & subsistence, operating costs and capital item expenditure. The co-finance will be across all four years of the project.

The Laikipia Wildlife Forum, through the Mount Kenya Ewaso Partnership, have committed to provide £XXX to co-finance the first year of LWF's partnership costs to the project.

FFI have committed to co-finance £XXX in years 2 to 4 of the project as a contribution to FFI staff costs.

22b) 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
Application to be made in 2019	Vulcan Inc.	£XXX	Vulcan Inc. funded a pilot HD camera aerial survey for OPC and MCA in Q4 2015. This will be follow-on funding for a comparative dataset in 2021.

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

N/A

23) Risk

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

All projects are required to have transparent processes in place to identify and address fraud and error risk.

FFI has a stringent project approval process that ensures projects are reviewed for quality, feasibility, strategic relevance and risk before being approved. Risk factors reviewed include team experience, in-country relationships, vulnerability to conflict and the socio-economic operating environment. Risk ratings are recorded in FFI's global management system, and monitored through internal reporting and adaptive management.

FFI seeks to work in a transparent way and to ensure that its governance and financial control systems are robust and that the risk of corruption is minimized. FFI works ethically, legally, and in line with the Bribery Act 2010. FFI practices a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and has a specific Anti-Bribery Policy (available on request).

For this project, FFI has budgeted for regular internal audits and compliance checks to take place by a member of the finance team, in addition to the organisational audits and checks required by Darwin. This oversight will minimise the risk of financial irregularity while maximising the opportunity for irregular practices to be identified and corrected as appropriate.

We are now considering the latest guidance from the Charity Commission on counter-fraud measures and reviewing policies and procedures accordingly to further protect our resources from fraud and financial crime.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MEASURING IMPACT

24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Natural resources across the Laikipia Plateau are conserved and used sustainably, maintaining environmental integrity for its people and wildlife, and providing a model for other areas. (Max 30 words)</p>	Laikipia Plateau are conserved and used sustainably, maintaining environmental integrity for its people and wildlife,		
<p>Outcome: 8,000ha of dispersal area secured for rhino, elephant and predators; grazing and water resources managed for local community and pastoralist wellbeing; and resource conflict reduced across the wider OPC landscape. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021 populations of elephant, wild dog and lion are increasing or stable against Y1 baselines on MCA</p> <p>0.2 By 2021 rangeland vegetation productivity increased on MCA by 50% from Y1 baseline</p> <p>0.3 By 2021 KWS authorisation given for expansion of rhino range to MCA.</p> <p>0.4 By 2021 both male and female (minimum 33%) respondents representing 600 households</p>	<p>0.1 Biomonitoring patrol data collected each year, analysis to generate baselines (Y1) and comparison against baselines (Y2-4), detailed in annual bio-monitoring reports; Aerial survey data (from October 2016) analysed and compared against Y4 aerial survey data</p> <p>0.2 Ecological survey data collected each year, analysis to generate baselines (Y1) and comparison against baselines (Y2-4), detailed in annual ecological survey reports</p> <p>0.3 Letter of authorisation for rhino range expansion on MCA from KWS</p> <p>0.4 Socio-economic survey data on well-being collected each year, analysis to generate baselines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued support from local government • Continued support and cooperation from neighbouring communities • Political situation around 2017 elections does not unduly affect project implementation • MOU between Monarch Group Ltd and OPC for management of MCA remains in place • Human in-migration into MCA that puts pressure on natural resources beyond the scope of this project and number of beneficiaries, does not happen • Increasing predator numbers do not impact viability of herbivore populations • Sustained drought conditions do not occur during the

	<p>report increased well-being against Y1 baselines through project interventions</p> <p>0.5 By 2021 reports of natural resource conflict decline by 50% against Y1 baselines in MCA, OPC and focal community areas</p>	<p>(Y1) and comparison against baselines (Y2-4), detailed in annual socio-economic survey report</p> <p>0.5 Socio-economic survey data on resource conflict collected each year, analysis to generate baselines (Y1) and comparison against baselines (Y2-4), detailed in annual socio-economic survey report; Security incident data from Kenya Police Reserve Laikipia wildlife unit</p>	<p>course of project implementation</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. 8000ha of restored rangeland under active sustainable management that meets the grazing needs of community livestock and wildlife</p>	<p>1.1 By 2017 MCA Management Plan developed with and validated by stakeholders (with at least 30% women, using inclusive gender inclusive practices)</p> <p>1.2 Each year the MCA Management Plan is adapted and implemented based on annual ecological monitoring and social surveys.</p>	<p>1.1 Stakeholder feedback on draft versions of management plan and validation of final version documented by written feedback and approvals and/or meeting minutes documenting decisions and attendance, gender disaggregated). Published MCA Management Plan acknowledging all contributors.</p> <p>1.2 Ecological and socio-economic survey data collected each year, analysis and yearly comparison detailed in annual ecological and socio-economic survey reports, Report detailing decisions, information sources used (survey reports) and reviewers involved in annual review of MCA management plan produced,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued support, as above. • Drought conditions do not result in additional pastoralists and their livestock using the area before conditions exist that can support increased use

	1.3 By 2021 50% of male and female respondents report increased satisfaction regarding access to grazing for their cattle compared with project baselines.	MCA management plan updated in line with management plan review feedback 1.3 Ecological and socio-economic data collected each year, analysis to generate baselines (Y1) and comparison against baselines (Y2-4), detailed in annual ecological, biomonitoring and socio-economic survey reports	
2. Improved water availability for domestic use, livestock and wildlife in MCA and 75% of households in 6 focal community areas that is managed by representative local institutions.	2.1 By 2019 Suguroi and Mutara River Water Resource Use Associations (WRUA) functional with quarterly meetings being held and planned activities being implemented. 2.2 By 2020 Suguroi and Mutara WRUAs represent a cross-sector of society (at least 33% women) with 75% of WRUA members aware of committee structure and responsibilities 2.3 By 2021 Suguroi and Mutara WRUA sub-catchment management plans (including livestock and agriculture need/use components) being implemented effectively 2.4 By 2021 75% of both men and women (at least 33%)	2.1 Review of published sub-catchment water management plans; quarterly meeting minutes and attendance reports, meeting photos; activity reports. 2.2 WRUA membership survey data collected, WRUA membership survey report produced 2.3 Annual review of WRUA sub-catchment management plans; field assessment of WRUA activities 2.4 Socio-economic data collected, analysed in relation to previous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upstream water use levels remain constant or if changes occur, there is consultation with downstream users.

	<p>representing an estimated 1200 households in 6 focal communities report improved water availability for domestic, livestock and agricultural use</p> <p>2.5 By 2021 water available on MCA that meets the demands of wildlife</p>	<p>years, detailed in annual socio-economic survey reports.</p> <p>2.5 Results of biomonitoring and ecological monitoring surveys detailed in annual MCA Management report showing health of indicator populations and health of vegetation / erosion.</p>	
<p>3. A community cattle to market system, that supports pastoralist livelihoods and reduces stocking densities in 4 focal community areas, is in place on MCA.</p>	<p>3.1 By 2017 eligibility criteria for community cattle project developed (including targets for inclusion of cattle owned by women's groups), using participatory approaches pastoralists, including women, in 4 focal community areas</p> <p>3.2 By mid-2018 grazing plan designed and implemented that takes into account the majority of stakeholder's needs and opinions, while enabling controlled increase of cattle numbers to a maximum of 2000.</p>	<p>3.1 Documentation of participatory approach taken to develop criteria (group meeting attendance, gender disaggregated, minutes, photos), socio-economic data collected and analysis demonstrates participation of representative community groups, results detailed in annual socio-economic reports. Published MCA community-cattle eligibility criteria report acknowledging all involved.</p> <p>3.2 Documentation of grazing design process including stakeholder participation (records of feedback, attendance). Stakeholder needs and opinions collected and documented. Published</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoralist households in focal community groups are willing to participate in cattle scheme after FPIC process • Domestic markets for beef in Kenya remain vibrant and expanding • Livestock owners engaged by the project have influence or control on movements and make decisions on sales

	<p>3.3 By 2021, livestock extension services & training provided to men and women (at least 20%) in 400 households in 4 focal community areas</p> <p>3.5 By 2021, people representing 400 households, including at least 20% women, have participated in the community cattle to market scheme.</p> <p>3.6 By 2021 average price paid for pastoralist livestock grazed on MCA is at least KShs 50,000</p>	<p>grazing plan</p> <p>3.3 Livestock extension officer annual reports; published training manual; Collection of socio-economic data, data analysis (gender disaggregated), detailed in annual socio-economic survey reports</p> <p>3.5 Annual community-cattle sales reports generated by OPC livestock department</p> <p>3.6 Annual community-cattle sales reports generated by OPC livestock department</p>	
<p>4. Women and men in 2 target communities adopt a community-based fodder production system that supports the diversification of small-scale farmer livelihoods in at least 200 households.</p>	<p>4.1 From 2018 to 2021, agricultural extension services and training, supporting fodder production, provided to 100 men and 100 women representing 200 households in 2 focal community areas</p>	<p>4.1 Agriculture extension officer annual reports detailing provision of services (location, number and gender of participants, photos); published training manual; Collection of socio-economic data to confirm recipients of extension services, data analysis (gender disaggregated), results detailed in annual socio-economic survey reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallholder farming households in focal community groups are willing to participate in hay scheme after FPIC process • Zero-grazing dairy industry continues to grow in Kenya

	<p>4.2 By 2021, local buyers are contractually linked to 100 men and 100 women representing 200 households producing fodder (primarily hay)</p> <p>4.3 By 2021 men and women (50%) representing 200 households report increased well-being through community fodder markets</p> <p>4.4 By 2021 net income of 1200 KShs per acre of hay achieved by participants in fodder production component</p> <p>4.5 By 2021 both male and female representatives of 200 households report an increase in agriculture related income of at least 15%</p>	<p>4.2 Collection of socio-economic data to monitor number and gender of participants linked to local buyers, data analysis (gender disaggregated), detailed in annual FFI socio-economic survey reports;</p> <p>4.3 Collection of socio-economic data to monitor change in wellbeing and cause, data analysis (gender disaggregated), detailed in annual socio-economic survey reports</p> <p>4.4 Collection of socio-economic data to monitor participants income sources, data analysis (gender disaggregated), detailed in annual socio-economic survey reports; Hay sales invoices & receipts from survey participants</p> <p>4.5 Collection of socio-economic data to monitor change in participants income levels, data analysis (gender disaggregated), detailed in annual socio-economic survey reports; agriculture related sales invoices & receipts from survey participants</p>	
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<p>5. Vulnerable and endangered species are under effective protection on MCA</p>	<p>5.1 By 2018 onwards wildlife rangers conduct daily patrols throughout MCA</p> <p>5.2 By 2021 50% increase in wildlife movement between OPC and MCA</p> <p>5.3 By 2021 75% decrease in wildlife poaching incidents on MCA against baseline established in Y1</p> <p>5.4 From 2018 onwards data from ecological monitoring used to actively manage herbivores and predators</p>	<p>5.1 Daily patrol records, data used to develop mmonthly wildlife ranger patrol reports</p> <p>5.2 Monthly ecological monitoring corridor camera trap report; Change in indices of wildlife species in MCA drawn from biomonitoring patrol data.</p> <p>5.3 Daily patrol records, data used to develop monthly wildlife ranger patrol reports</p> <p>5.4 Ecological survey data collected each year, analysis detailed in annual ecological survey reports, inclusion of results, and subsequent relevant adaptations to management in annual wildlife management report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing support from national government and the KWS, including facilitating ongoing protection and management operations for wildlife, including endangered species • Ongoing support from local government and security forces
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 1.1 Establish baseline population estimates of key indicator game species using 2015 HD aerial survey imagery
- 1.2 Assessment and identification of key locations for restoration activities through field surveys and GIS analysis
- 1.3 Implementation of ecological restoration measures - mobile cattle corrals that create ecosystem 'hotspots' to significantly increase populations of browsing wildlife
- 1.4 Implementation of ecological restoration measures - restoration of riverine habitat through tree nursery development and planting on Mutara and Sugoroi Rivers upstream of MCA
- 1.5 Development of an ecological & bio monitoring system linked to existing monitoring across the landscape (including indicator species plan)




- 1.6 Publication of ecological & bio monitoring training manual
 - 1.7 Training of field staff in ecological & bio monitoring methodology using training manual
 - 1.8 Implementation of an ecological & bio monitoring system linked to existing monitoring across the landscape
 - 1.9 Publication of annual MCA ecological report
 - 1.10 Development of Mutara Conservation Area Management Plan
 - 1.11 Publication of Mutara Conservation Area Management Plan
 - 1.12 Annual review and update of Mutara Conservation Area Management Plan
 - 1.13 Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on sustainable land management and ecological restoration
 - 1.14 Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on sustainable land management and ecological restoration
 - 1.15 Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on sustainable land management and ecological restoration
-
- 2.1 Development of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)
 - 2.2 Publication of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)
 - 2.3 Training on socio-economic survey methods with OPC staff and 12 enumerators (6 men, 6 women) drawn from focal communities
 - 2.4 Conduct baseline household surveys to establish current water accessibility and demand by WRUA members on Mutara and Suguroi rivers
 - 2.5 Stakeholder dialogue and consultation meetings with WRUA members (with both women and men including leaders to promote positive attitudes towards women's participation in project activities)
 - 2.6 Capacity needs assessment for Mutara and Suguroi Water Resource Use Associations (WRUA)
 - 2.7 Capacity development of Mutara and Suguroi Water Resource Use Associations (WRUA) informed by needs assessment
 - 2.8 Assessment of existing infrastructure within and upstream of MCA
 - 2.9 Review and update existing sub-catchment management plans for Mutara and Suguroi rivers
 - 2.10 Publish revised sub-catchment management plans for Mutara & Suguroi rivers
 - 2.11 Rehabilitate existing water infrastructure within and upstream of MCA
 - 2.12 Ensure appropriate water storage infrastructure and conservation technologies are operational within both MCA and neighbouring communities
 - 2.13 Quarterly web and media updates on water management activities to broader Laikipia audience through MKEWP
 - 2.14 Bi-annual upstream-downstream water user meeting for Mutara and Suguroi rivers
 - 2.15 Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management
 - 2.16 Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management
 - 2.17 Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management
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- 3.1 Development of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)
 - 3.2 Publication of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)





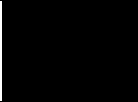

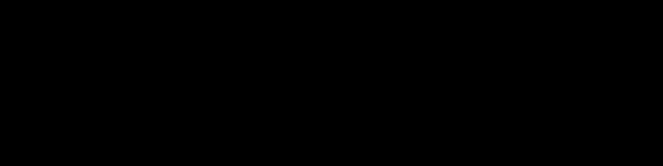
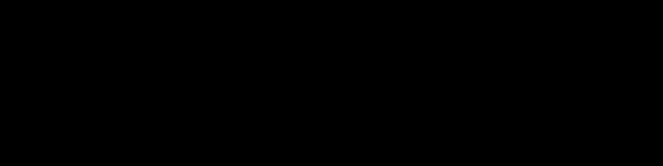
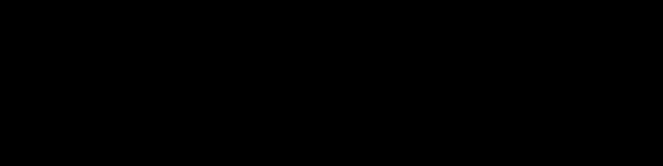
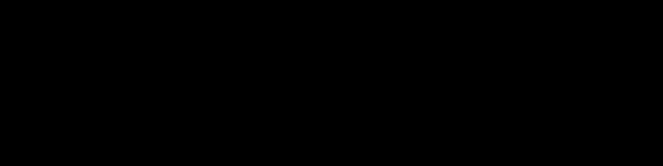
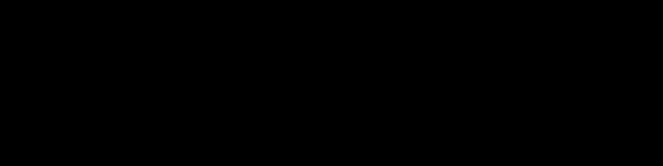
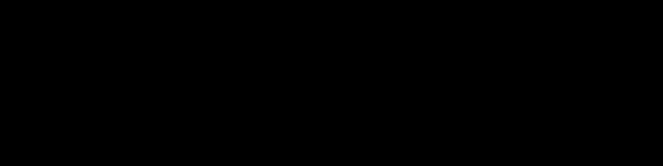
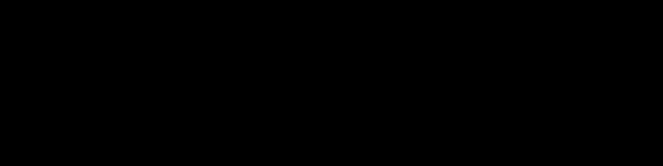
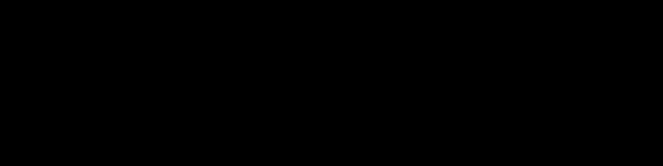
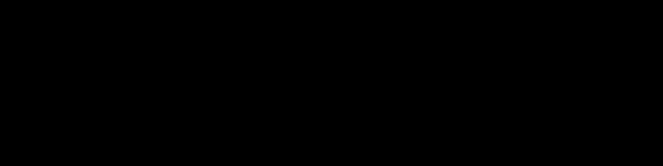
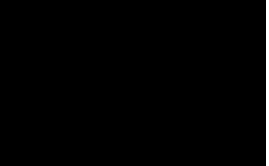
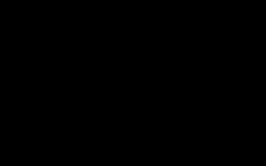
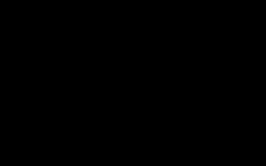
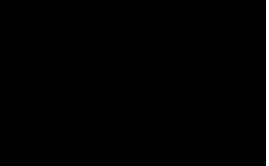
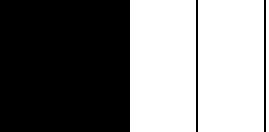
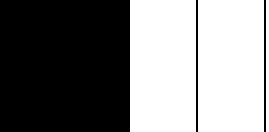
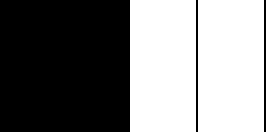
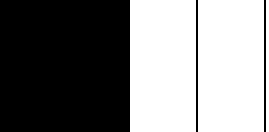



- 3.3 Delivery of training on socio-economic survey methods with OPC staff and 12 enumerators (6 men, 6 women) drawn from focal communities
 - 3.4 Baseline socio-economic survey conducted including wellbeing indicators (material, subjective and relational) and cattle price in 4 participating community areas
 - 3.5 Stakeholder dialogue and consultation meetings with focal pastoralist communities (with both women and men including leaders to promote positive attitudes towards women's participation in project activities)
 - 3.6 Develop awareness scheme for holistic management (wildlife-livestock integration and optimal stocking densities)
 - 3.7 Deliver awareness scheme for holistic management (wildlife-livestock integration and optimal stocking densities)
 - 3.8 Develop eligibility criteria for community cattle project using participatory approaches with pastoralists from focal community areas (including women's groups)
 - 3.9 Establish representative community grazing committees drawn from focal pastoralist communities
 - 3.10 Agree assured purchase prices of cattle between OPC and community grazing committees
 - 3.11 Purchase of focal community cattle by OPC - fattening of cattle on OPC land
 - 3.12 Participatory development and implementation of local grazing plans for MCA (including identification of critical areas and periods where conflict between pastoralist livestock and wildlife is likely)
 - 3.13 Integrate local grazing plans with ecological monitoring data and sub-catchment water management plans
 - 3.14 Purchase of focal community cattle by OPC - fattening of cattle on MCA with mobile corral system
 - 3.15 Develop extension and training services for livestock husbandry participating livestock keepers
 - 3.16 Publish training manual for livestock husbandry, in appropriate format(s) to ensure accessibility for all target users (men, women, elderly & youth)
 - 3.17 Implement extension and training services for participating livestock keepers
 - 3.18 Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management
 - 3.19 Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management
 - 3.20 Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management
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- 4.1 Development of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)
 - 4.2 Publication of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)
 - 4.3 Delivery of training on socio-economic survey methods with OPC staff and 12 enumerators (6 men, 6 women) drawn from focal communities
 - 4.4 Baseline socio-economic survey conducted included wellbeing (material, subjective and relational) and agricultural production in participating community areas (Ex-Erock and Withare)
 - 4.5 Stakeholder dialogue and consultation meetings with focal communities (with both women and men including leaders to promote positive attitudes towards women's participation in project activities)
 - 4.6 Engage with smallholder farmers in focal communities to promote innovative climate-smart fodder crops (primarily hay, as a safeguard against drought)
 - 4.7 Develop extension and training services for conservation agriculture (including on-farm water management) in appropriate format(s) to ensure

- accessibility for all target users (men, women, elderly & youth)
- 4.8 Publish training manual for conservation agriculture (including on-farm water management) in appropriate format(s) to ensure accessibility for all target users (men, women, elderly & youth)
 - 4.9 Conduct conservation agriculture (including on-farm water management) trainings with participating smallholder households, ensuring that 50% are female participants
 - 4.10 Facilitate market linkages between local fodder producers and local consumers (including MCA community cattle)
 - 4.11 Integrate fodder production with sub-catchment water management plans
 - 4.12 Target agricultural extension to farmer groups who have chosen to participate in increased and sustainable production of fodder
 - 4.13 Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on conservation agriculture and creation of market linkages
 - 4.14 Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on conservation agriculture and creation of market linkages
 - 4.15 Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on conservation agriculture and creation of market linkages
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- 5.1 Co-ordination meetings between OPC, AWF, Eland Downs and KWS to improve the quality and extent of wildlife corridors in the greater OPC landscape
 - 5.2 Biodiversity conservation awareness 1-day module developed
 - 5.3 Biodiversity conservation exposure visits by participating households to OPC
 - 5.4 Monthly camera trapping of wildlife corridors to monitor wildlife movement between OPC and MCA
 - 5.5 Data from ecological monitoring (Activity 1.9) used to actively manage populations of grazing and browsing herbivore and predator species
 - 5.6 Expansion of wildlife ranger patrol units (90% locally recruited)
 - 5.7 Conduct regular wildlife ranger patrols on Mutara Conservation Area

25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2017)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Original scheduling		Revised scheduling		Unchanged scheduling	
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#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Healthy rangeland able to support grazing needs of community cattle scheme livestock and wildlife																		
1.1	Establish baseline population estimates of key indicator game species using 2015 HD aerial survey imagery	3																
1.2	Assessment and identification of key locations for restoration activities through field surveys and GIS analysis	6																
1.3	Implementation of ecological restoration measures - mobile cattle corrals that create ecosystem 'hotspots' to significantly increase populations of browsing wildlife	30																
1.4	Implementation of ecological restoration measures - restoration of riverine habitat through tree nursery development and planting on Mutara and Sugoroi Rivers upstream of MCA	12																
1.5	Development of an ecological & bio monitoring system linked to existing monitoring across the landscape (including indicator species plan)	6																
1.6	Publication of ecological & bio monitoring training manual	3																

#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.7	Training of field staff in ecological & bio monitoring methodology using training manual	3																
1.8	Implementation of an ecological & bio monitoring system linked to existing monitoring across the landscape	39																
1.9	Publication of annual MCA ecological report	12																
1.10	Development of Mutara Conservation Area Management Plan	9																
1.11	Publication of Mutara Conservation Area Management Plan	3																
1.12	Annual review and update of Mutara Conservation Area Management Plan	9																
1.13	Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on sustainable land management and ecological restoration	3																
1.14	Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on sustainable land management and ecological restoration	3																
1.15	Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on sustainable land management and ecological restoration	6																
2. Improved water availability for domestic use, livestock and wildlife in MCA and 75% of households in 6 focal community areas that is managed by representative local institutions.																		
2.1	Development of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)	3																
2.2	Publication of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)	3																
2.3	Training on socio-economic survey methods with OPC staff and 12 enumerators (6 men, 6 women) drawn from focal communities	3																

#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.4	Conduct baseline household surveys to establish current water accessibility and demand by WRUA members on Mutara and Suguroi rivers	3																
2.5	Stakeholder dialogue and consultation meetings with WRUA members (with both women and men including leaders to promote positive attitudes towards women's participation in project activities)	24																
2.6	Capacity needs assessment for Mutara and Suguroi Water Resource Use Associations (WRUA)	3																
2.7	Capacity development of Mutara and Suguroi Water Resource Use Associations (WRUA) informed by needs assessment	6																
2.8	Assessment of existing infrastructure within and upstream of MCA	3																
2.9	Review and update existing sub-catchment management plans for Mutara and Suguroi rivers																	
2.10	Publish revised sub-catchment management plans for Mutara & Suguroi rivers	3																
2.11	Rehabilitate existing water infrastructure within and upstream of MCA	15																
2.12	Ensure appropriate water storage infrastructure and conservation technologies are operational within both MCA and neighbouring communities	18																
2.13	Quarterly web and media updates on water management activities to broader Laikipia audience through MKEWP	48																

#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.14	Bi-annual upstream-downstream water user meeting for Mutara and Sugori rivers	24																
2.15	Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management	3																
2.16	Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management	3																
2.17	Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on WRUA water management	6																
3. A community cattle to market system, that supports pastoralist livelihoods and reduces stocking densities in 4 focal community areas, is in place on MCA.																		
3.1	Development of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)	3																
3.2	Publication of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)	3																
3.3	Delivery of training on socio-economic survey methods with OPC staff and 12 enumerators (6 men, 6 women) drawn from focal communities	3																
3.4	Baseline socio-economic survey conducted including wellbeing indicators (material, subjective and relational) and cattle price in 4 participating community areas	3																
3.5	Stakeholder dialogue and consultation meetings with focal pastoralist communities (with both women and men including leaders to promote positive attitudes towards women's participation in project activities)	24																

#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.6	Develop awareness scheme for holistic management (wildlife-livestock integration and optimal stocking densities)	3	■	■														
3.7	Deliver awareness scheme for holistic management (wildlife-livestock integration and optimal stocking densities)	15		■	■		■		■			■			■			
3.8	Develop eligibility criteria for community cattle project using participatory approaches with pastoralists from focal community areas (including women's groups)	3				■												
3.9	Establish representative community grazing committees drawn from focal pastoralist communities	12					■	■	■	■								
3.10	Agree assured purchase prices of cattle between OPC and community grazing committees	3					■											
3.11	Purchase of focal community cattle by OPC - fattening of cattle on OPC land	3						■	■	■								
3.12	Participatory development and implementation of local grazing plans for MCA (including identification of critical areas and periods where conflict between pastoralist livestock and wildlife is likely)	12									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
3.13	Integrate local grazing plans with ecological monitoring data and sub-catchment water management plans	6									■	■						
3.14	Purchase of focal community cattle by OPC - fattening of cattle on MCA with mobile corral system	24									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
3.15	Develop extension and training services for livestock husbandry participating livestock keepers	6							■	■	■	■	■					

#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.16	Publish training manual for livestock husbandry, in appropriate format(s) to ensure accessibility for all target users (men, women, elderly & youth)																	
3.17	Implement extension and training services for participating livestock keepers	24																
3.18	Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on community cattle scheme	3																
3.19	Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on community cattle scheme	3																
3.20	Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on community cattle scheme	6																
4. Women and men in 2 target communities adopt a community-based fodder production system that supports the diversification of small-scale farmer livelihoods in at least 200 households.																		
4.1	Development of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)	3																
4.2	Publication of socio-economic monitoring guidance (approach, ethics & methods)	3																
4.3	Delivery of training on socio-economic survey methods with OPC staff and 12 enumerators (6 men, 6 women) drawn from focal communities	3																
4.4	Baseline socio-economic survey conducted included wellbeing (material, subjective and relational) and agricultural production in participating community areas (Ex-Erock and Withare)	3																

#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.5	Stakeholder dialogue and consultation meetings with focal communities (with both women and men including leaders to promote positive attitudes towards women's participation in project activities)																	
4.6	Engage with smallholder farmers in focal communities to promote innovative climate-smart fodder crops (primarily hay, as a safeguard against drought)	6																
4.7	Develop extension and training services for conservation agriculture (including on-farm water management) in appropriate format(s) to ensure accessibility for all target users (men, women, elderly & youth)																	
4.8	Publish training manual for conservation agriculture (including on-farm water management) in appropriate format(s) to ensure accessibility for all target users (men, women, elderly & youth)																	
4.9	Conduct conservation agriculture (including on-farm water management) trainings with participating smallholder households, ensuring that 50% are female participants																	
4.10	Facilitate market linkages between local fodder producers and local consumers (including MCA community cattle)	12																
4.11	Integrate fodder production with sub-catchment water management plans	6																
4.12	Target agricultural extension to farmer groups who have chosen to participate in increased and sustainable production of fodder	12																

#	Activity	No. of Months	Apr '17-Mar'18				Apr '18-Mar'19				Apr '19-Mar'20				Apr '20-Mar'21			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.13	Drafting of lessons learned & guidance document on conservation agriculture and creation of market linkages																	
4.14	Publication of lessons learned & guidance document on conservation agriculture and creation of market linkages																	
4.15	Dissemination of lessons learned & guidance document on conservation agriculture and creation of market linkages																	
5. Vulnerable and endangered species are under effective protection on MCA																		
5.1	Co-ordination meetings between OPC, AWF, Eland Downs and KWS to improve the quality and extent of wildlife corridors in the greater OPC landscape	12																
5.2	Biodiversity conservation education 1-day module developed																	
5.3	Biodiversity conservation exposure visits by participating households to OPC	15																
5.4	Monthly camera trapping of wildlife corridors to monitor wildlife movement between OPC and MCA	48																
5.5	Data from ecological monitoring (Activity 1.9) used to actively manage populations of grazing and browsing herbivores and predators species	36																
5.6	Expansion of wildlife ranger patrol units (90% locally recruited)	9																
5.7	Conduct regular wildlife ranger patrols on Mutara Conservation Area	39																

26. 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 project's 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.

(Max 500 words)

Monitoring of biodiversity impact will be achieved through regular patrols carried out by OPC rangers operating within MCA on a daily basis. Ranger based monitoring (RBM) systems include collection of data from a biomonitoring perspective as well as for illegal activities. Data on wildlife species is either live-visual, a track or sign, or an animals call. With the regularity of patrols across the MCA area a baseline indices of species abundance will be established in MCA in Y1 and monitored against this in years 2-4. Through these indices, it will be possible to measure impact on species abundance. It will also be important to measure data against that of OPC species indices to ensure that any increases or decreases in MCA does not coincide with similar in OPC, signalling dispersal not necessarily changes. Showing stable or increasing indices along with law enforcement data, such as signs of illegal activity, will all be used to show impact of activities to KWS who will need this data to support the expansion of rhino range to MCA.

Ecological survey data will be carried out by dedicated OPC teams who have experience in monitoring vegetation recovery and the health of ecosystems. For vegetation assessments, the same sample plots will be repeatedly monitored to assess changes in composition and condition over time, allowing any necessary changes in management responses and assessment of the success of management actions. Given the experience of the teams in OPC, it is believed that a realistic increase in vegetation productivity by the end of Y4 is 50%.

The project will generate socio-economic data across 600 households that will both monitor impact and feed into project management decisions. All socio-economic data collection will be overseen by FFI and carried out by FFI staff in collaboration with partners using ODK smartphone based questionnaires that enable a much quicker turnaround time and accuracy than paper-based equivalents. Household surveys in focal communities will generate baseline and yearly data using the 3D-Wellbeing Framework to monitor material, relational and subjective elements of wellbeing that are gender disaggregated, and will ensure a minimum 33% representation of women. Monitoring of processes will also take place for development of the MCA management plans, sub-catchment water management plans, WRUA membership, grazing design processes and livestock extension services, to ensure that stakeholder participation and decision making is representative of all community members. Where this is not being realised, immediate action will be taken to address blocks for any marginalised groups, and the process updated until this is achieved.

The project will also carry out half-yearly meetings with representatives of the participating communities (including women, youth groups, farmers, pastoralists, community leaders and local government). FFI will be responsible for this process and the results of this internal review will be incorporated into on-going adaptive management processes.

Quarterly monitoring of financial processes and systems will be conducted. Project's fund flow analysis will be developed from the budget plan, which will be used annually to confirm best utilization of project funds and beneficiaries.

Number of days planned for M&E	100
Total project budget for M&E	£19,950
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	5%

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. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. Value for Money

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

(max 300 words)

The project budget has been developed as an activity budget based on the activities in the logframe before translating this into Darwin formats. Budget development was conducted by FFI and project partners who have extensive experience in budget development in the project context and have used past practice in development, e.g. amount of personnel time required, cost of travel to/around the project sites etc.

Whilst each partner will be responsible for managing their portion of the funds to ensure their activities are successfully delivered, overall financial monitoring will be the responsibility of FFI. Partners will be expected to produce biannual financial reports against the budget.

FFI manages its operations tightly and in 2015, 82% of its expenditure was directed at delivering and supporting its programme of work, with careful control exerted over support costs to be able to achieve this. Support costs include operational staff, office costs, audit fees and fundraising spend. FFI recently achieved a US government compliant indirect cost value of 18%, showing our good value for money and desire to maintain maximum spend for direct conservation purposes.

All project organisations have existing work in the project areas whose presence will minimise the need for initial project start-up costs as well as build on existing relationships and a history of joint action. This will deliver cost effective operations as well as help strengthen local implementation capacity. In particular:

- With a membership of 6000 throughout Laikipia County the project's partnership with LWF gives access to a network of broad range of stakeholders and through the MKEWP the project will have access to an developing public-private partnerships, county government and related state agencies.
- The partnership with OPC offers significant economies of scale as OPC management and infrastructure is deployed to implement a significant proportion of project activities.

28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

At project end all capital items listed in the project budget will be handed over to OPC to support the on-going delivery of the community-cattle purchasing project and ecological monitoring of MCA.

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) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

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

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the company* of Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of **£399,382** 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 key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	ROSALIND AVELING
Position in the organisation	Deputy Chief Executive

Signed** **Date:**

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	Y
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Y
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Y
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Y
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?	Y
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Y
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	Y
Have you included a letter of support from your key partner organisations identified at Question 9?	Y
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	N
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Y
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Y

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 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.

Annex 1: Project Map

