



Submit by 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018

Darwin Initiative Application for Grant for Round 24: Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 17 and 18 of this form and the [Guidance](#). 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:	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Address:	80-86 Gray's Inn Road
City and Postcode:	London WC1X 8NH
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 4402	Title (max 10 words): Livelihoods Insurance from Elephants (LIFE) in Kenya and Sri Lanka
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3. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](#). Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(max 80 words)

This project will facilitate private markets to insure small scale women and men farmers for damage caused by Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), primarily from elephants. This will provide support for insurance in two countries – Kenya and Sri Lanka - where HWC is a serious threat to livelihoods and to biodiversity and there is interest from private insurers to address this gap in the market.

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: Sri Lanka
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5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date:	End date:			Duration:
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2018/19 £117,829	2019/20 £72,385	2020/21 £147,452	Total £337,666
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				20%

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	Steele	Chabbaga	Nyangena
Forename (s)	Paul	Barbara	John
Post held	Chief Economist	Insurance & Actuarial Specialist	Policy Analyst
Organisation (if different to above)	IIED	Kenya	Kenya
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3		
Surname	Athula		
Forename (s)	Senaratne		
Post held	Research Fellow		
Organisation (if different to above)	Sri Lanka		
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_032	Dilys Roe	Local economic development through 'pro-poor' gorilla tourism in Uganda
18-012	Maryanne Grieg-Gran	Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
20-015	Essam Yassin Mohammed	Economic incentives to conserve Hilsha fish (Tenulosa ilisha) in Bangladesh
20_010	Phil Franks	Social Assessment of Protected Areas
3739	Essam Yassin Mohammed	Carrots and sticks: incentives to conserve Hilsa fish in Myanmar

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.

8c. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.

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>International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) https://www.iied.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>IIED will provide overall technical oversight, coordinate the project, manage partner contracts and provide donor reporting to DEFRA.</p> <p>While KIPRA, AB Consultants and IPS will provide more detailed support to national implementation led by government and private insurance companies in Kenya and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>On technical oversight IIED will lead on the global review of existing insurance schemes at the start of the project and lesson learned from the two countries at the end of the project - linking national level institutions in Kenya and Sri Lanka with global experts and practitioners.</p> <p>IIED is a policy and action research organisation. We promote sustainable development to improve livelihoods and protect the environments on which these livelihoods are built. We specialise in linking local priorities to global challenges. IIED is based in London and works in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific, with some of the world's most vulnerable people. We work with them to strengthen their voice in the decision-making arenas that affect them — from village councils to international conventions.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis http://kippra.or.ke/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The <i>Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)</i> will lead the fieldwork and analysis in Kenya.</p> <p>The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) is an autonomous public institute established under a 2007 Act of Parliament. Its vision is to be an international centre of excellence in public policy research and analysis and its mission is to provide quality public policy advice to the Government of Kenya by conducting objective research and analysis and through capacity building in order to contribute to the achievement of national development goals.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Partner Name and website where available: AB Consultants Kenya http://abconsultants.co.ke/	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) AB Consultants will lead on the design of the insurance scheme in Kenya. AB Consultants is an independent market driver that seeks to increase penetration of insurance into Kenya and other parts of the sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on micro-insurance and inclusive insurance.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

Partner Name and website where available: Aon Insurance, Kenya http://www.aon.com/kenya/about-aon/about-aon.jsp	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) Aon is a leading insurance company in Kenya that has been in discussion with the Government of Kenya to provide insurance for HWC. Aon is a global insurance company with strong presence in Kenya.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	No – in process

Partner Name and website where available: Kenya Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources http://www.environment.go.ke/	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) <i>Kenya Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MoNR)</i> will be the main government partner in Kenya. The concept has been thoroughly discussed with Dr. Erustus Kanga, Deputy Director, Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources in Kenya who is responsible for leading a taskforce on HWC in Kenya. The current proposal has benefitted from inputs from Dr Kanga, based on discussions in the Kenyan government on private insurance.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	No- in process

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Sanasa Insurance Company, Sri Lanka http://sanasainsurance.com/</p>	<p>Sanasa is a private insurance company in Sri Lanka that has expressed strong interest to be involved in piloting insurance for HWC.</p> <p>Sanasa Insurance Company Limited (SICL) is affiliated to the Sanasa cooperative movement of rural farmers. Thus, its focus is on micro-insurance for rural households.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Janashakthi Insurance Company, Sri Lanka http://www.janashakthi.com/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Janashakthi is a major commercial insurance company that has expressed interest to be a partner in piloting insurance for human elephant conflict in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Started in 1994, Janashakthi is now the third largest Non-Life Insurer in Sri Lanka with 522,000 policies in non life insurance. The company has over £30 million paid in claims and stated capital of Rs. 24 million. To address the Insurance needs of its customer base, Janashakthi has an island wide branch network of 113 branches, a 24-hour call centre and an around the clock assessor service and ensures that customer relationships are reinforced through the company's active Customer Relationship Management unit.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Department of Wildlife Conservation, Sri Lanka http://www.dwc.gov.lk/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) will be the main government partner in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>The mission statement of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) is, "To conserve wildlife and nature by the sustainable utilization of men, material and land through participatory management, research, education and law enforcement and ensure the maintenance of biodiversity and forest cover as exist today".</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>No – in process</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka http://www.ips.lk/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Established by an Act of Parliament in December 1988 and formally set up as a legal entity in April 1990, the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) undertakes policy-oriented economic research and analysis in Sri Lanka. The IPS has established itself as the foremost policy research institute in the country and has gained recognition in the South Asian region for its independence and excellence in policy research.</p> <p>Environment and natural resource management and climate change are key research priorities. Some of IPS's relevant research include Sri Lanka – Country Environmental Analysis: Sustainable Ecotourism for Conservation-based Development funded by the World Bank, An Economic and Policy Analysis of Community Forestry in Sri Lanka funded by AusAid, Ecotourism for Sustainable Forest Management in Sri Lanka funded by the IPS and the country study of Global Forest Governance Project, on “Strengthening Voices for Better Choices” study, conducted with IUCN, funded by EU.</p> <p>The IPS undertook a study to assess climate insurance for dry zone farmers in Sri Lanka with funding assistance from the Global Development Network (GDN) and this included a number of observations of the need for insurance on Human Wildlife Conflict.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached*?
Paul Steele	Project Leader	IIED	15%	Yes
Barbara Chabbaga	Leader on Kenya insurance component	AB Consultants	10%	Yes
John Nyangena	Lead on Kenya Policy component	Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPR)	10%	Yes
Athula Senaratne	Lead on Sri Lanka component	Institute of Policy Studies	10%	Yes
*If you cannot provide a CV, please explain why not.				

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?

(Max 300 words)

Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) imposes major economic and human costs on poor women and men farmers in many parts of the world, particularly around protected areas. In many cases this leads to killing of wildlife by local people, either directly in defence or from revenge, or through their support for illegal killing by external poachers.

Elephants are a major source of HWC in both Africa and Asia. They trample or eat crops, damage property, and sometime cause human injury or even death. In Kenya, about 35 people are killed by elephants each year and wildlife authorities shoot between 50 and 120 problem elephants every year. In Sri Lanka, each year up to 80 people are killed by elephants and over 230 elephants are killed by farmers. The Sri Lankan elephant is listed as endangered and there are only between 2,500-4,000 remaining in the wild, a drop of 50% in the past 60-75 years.

Globally, many different interventions have been tried to reduce HWC - including physical and financial measures – but have had limited success. Personal insurance has been used as an alternative strategy in a limited number of cases – notably the Namibia “HACISIS” scheme – but to date there have been no efforts to involve commercial insurance companies. Both Kenya and Sri Lanka, have, however, started to explore the potential of such a scheme. This project is intended to help the governments of those countries to pilot new insurance schemes, learn from each other, and develop an effective national approach. The research will focus on four key challenges:

- *Cost effective verification*
- *Timely and fair payments*
- *Avoiding perverse incentives for conflict and linking payments to good husbandry.*
- *Financial sustainability*

The research will generate lessons from these two focus countries that can be used to inform the development of similar schemes elsewhere.

12a. 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
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. 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's outcome of Improving the conservation of *Loxodonta Africana* and *Elephas Maximus* and reducing poverty among affected households through reduced human wildlife conflict (HWC) in Kenya and Sri Lanka and its methodologies to achieving this are very relevant to the CBD and, in particular, to the following articles: 8. In-situ Conservation (8e sustainable development adjacent to protected areas; 8j equitable sharing of benefits; 11. Incentive Measures (economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for conservation); 12. Research and Training (12b encourage research which contributes to conservation); 17. Exchange of Information (facilitate the exchange of information relevant to conservation).

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

Yes No if yes, please give details:

We plan to brief the CBD focal points in both Kenya and Sri Lanka as elephants are an important part of national biodiversity

12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

The project will support SDG 1, "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" and SDG 15 "Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss" by reducing income loss due to HWC from elephants and reducing elephant fatalities.

SDG 1 will be supported by increasing rural incomes of women and men farmers in Kenya and Sri Lanka. Often the farmers affected by HWC are some of the country's poorest farmers living in remote rural locations with limited access to services.

SDG 15 on halting biodiversity loss will be addressed by reducing fatalities of elephants due to farmers killing these animals for protection against HWC.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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 first output will be to provide technical support to a **national scheme to insure HWC in Kenya** based on the 2013 Wildlife and Conservation and Management Act. In Kenya, issues include what kind of animals will be insured against and what kind of loss and damage to be

insured. The government of Kenya has started discussions with insurance companies, including Aon Insurance and has budgeted for government to pay the cost of compensation. The main activities in Kenya would include:

- **Situation analysis** of HWC and role for private insurance by KIPPRA supported by AB Consultants with guidance from MoENR
- **Technical support to the national dialogue** on HWC hosted by the government to agree a framework of what the insurance scheme would cover.
- **Insurance product design** with insurance and re-insurance companies will take place facilitated by AB Consultants under the oversight of the MoENR.
- **Technical support for insurance implementation** provided when the insurance product is rolled out by Aon Insurance with inputs from AB Consultants.
- **Monitoring and reviewing the insurance scheme** undertaken by KIPPRA after one year of implementation
- **Documenting lessons learned** in the final year will be undertaken by KIPPRA with AB Consultants and shared at a workshop hosted by the MoENR.

The second output will be to provide technical support to **pilot insurance schemes in Sri Lanka**. So far Janashakthi Insurance Company and Sanasa Insurance company have expressed interest – please see attached letters of support. In Sri Lanka the government is interested in selected pilots to guide a national insurance scheme. Activities to be completed include:

- **Situation analysis** of HWC and role for private insurance by the IPS with guidance from the DWC.
- **A national workshop** of stakeholders interested in HWC in partnership with DWC.
- **Insurance product design** in partnership with Janshakthi and Sanasa Insurance Companies will take place under the oversight of the DWC.
- **Technical support for insurance implementation** will be provided when the insurance product is rolled out in partnership with Janshakthi and Sanasa Insurance Company
- **Monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the insurance scheme** will be undertaken by IPS after one year of implementation.
- **Documenting lessons learned** in the final year will be undertaken by IPS and shared at a workshop hosted by the DWC.

The third output will be to agree **global best practice** on the role of private insurance in addressing HWC:

- The first activity will be a **global review of existing insurance schemes for HWC** and other farmer focused insurance schemes including climate change.
- A **communication strategy** will be developed to engage key experts and practitioners working in conservation and insurance.
- In the second and third year of the project **international experts** from conservation organisations and the insurance industry will join the national workshops.
- At the end of the project an **international workshop** will be organised bringing together stakeholders from Kenya and Sri Lanka and international experts to link to other processes such as the IUCN HWC Taskforce and other channels.
- A final **report and video** will disseminate lessons learned.

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 (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. 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 500 words)

The project is expected to reduce human-elephant conflict which has been a direct outcome of expansion of human activities into wildlife habitats through encroachments into habitat space and migration routes.

In Kenya, more than 70 per cent of wildlife live outside of national parks and can encroach on villages any day. An estimated 35 people are killed by elephants each year in Kenya. More than 100 African elephants are killed every day; in 2011 alone, almost 12 per cent of the population was destroyed. This is primarily by ivory poachers, but local people may be involved or turn a blind eye as they resent wild elephants. Kenya's elephant population has plummeted from about 167,000 to 35,000 within 40 years. Meanwhile Kenya's human population of 40 million is predicted to reach nearly 100 million by 2050 putting further pressure on natural ecosystems and wildlife.

In Kenya the project intends to design and implement a national insurance scheme which will enrol up to 1000 households of the most vulnerable households within the first year of implementation. The project will aim to target at least 10% female headed households or 100 households by the end of the first year of implementation.

In Sri Lanka, during the five-year period of 2011-2015, there were 414 human deaths due to elephant attacks (over 80 deaths per year), and 6320 incidents of property damages (DWC 2015). The data is not collected on a gender disaggregated basis but generally both women and men are affected. On the other hand, 1147 elephants died due to this problem over the same period - an average of 230 a year or over 4 elephants killed per week.

In Sri Lanka, HWC is very prevalent in the North-western Province where the insurance pilots are planned. During the project period it is intended to pilot insurance schemes in two districts with two different companies – Janashakthi Ltd and Sanasa Insurance Company Limited. So in the short term by year two, the project is intended to put in place an insurance pilot in these two districts. During the course of year two it is intended that at least 250 households are enrolled in the pilot insurance scheme in each District making a total of 500 households benefitted. The project will aim to target at least 10% female headed households or 50 households within a year in the pilot areas. By the end of the project by year three the Government of Sri Lanka and private insurance companies are expected to be committed to a national level private insurance scheme.

It is expected that the project will reduce losses and damage due to human elephant conflict in both countries for insured male and female farmers covered by insurance by at least 20% by the end of the project from an established baseline. It is estimated that by project end, the introduction of private insurance will reduce elephant fatalities by human elephant conflict by 10% in Kenya and 10% in Sri Lanka as demonstrated by government data.

15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

HWC imposes significant costs to female farmers. Female farmers may be involved in guarding their crops at night and may face significant costs from loss and damage (death, injury, property damage and crop damage). These are likely to be particularly severe for female headed farming households.

By ensuring that female farmers are also targeted by the project, the project will entail that female farmers also face reduced loss and damage from HWC.

Financial inclusion and access to financial services such as banking and insurance is a major challenge for women in both Kenya and Sri Lanka. In both countries women face considerable discrimination and cultural and institutional blockages to these services.

The project will work with the insurance companies identified to ensure that women are not discriminated against and indeed are actively encouraged to take out private insurance to mitigate the risks of HWC.

The project will measure its contribution to gender equity by collecting gender disaggregated data on the number of female and male farmers impacted by HWC.

It will also measure the number of female and male insurance policy holders, claimants and pay-out recipients. The project has set targets that at least 10% of the insurance policy holders must be women.

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)

The project will be working with Kenyan and Sri Lankan national level decision makers in the public and private sector from the very start of the project to ensure that the experience and lessons learned are continued beyond the life of the project.

In Kenya the project will be focusing on a national insurance scheme from the very beginning and the government has committed funds for the insurance premiums. In Sri Lanka, the project will be focusing on selected pilot sites, but will ensure that by the end of the project the government and private insurers are committed to a national level scheme. In Sri Lanka, there are some government funds available for HWC compensation and an ongoing World Bank project is interested to provide co-financing (see financing section) and to continue the implementation beyond the life of the project.

The project will also be aiming to build global best practice to replicate and develop the use of private insurance for HWC in other countries. This will be achieved through an active communication and engagement strategy throughout the life of the project with global experts and practitioners from the conservation community and insurance industry.

17a. Harmonisation

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

(Max 200 words)

In both Kenya and Sri Lanka, the project will be building on and supporting ongoing work of the government and other stakeholders, while adding clear added value through a targeted injection of technical support.

In Kenya the Government has recently given greater emphasis to the challenge of HWC. This is illustrated in the recent 2013 Wildlife Conservation and Management Act which includes provision for increased levels of compensation for HWC. The Kenya government is planning a dialogue with private insurers to develop a national insurance scheme but welcomes technical support from Darwin Project to guide and direct this dialogue and ensure an effective national scheme is developed with the active engagement and participation of the private insurance industry.

The Sri Lanka Government has focused on HWC for some time. Its renewed attention is illustrated by the recent agreement of a \$45m World Bank Ecosystem loan project which includes activities to address HWC among rural households. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/09/05/government-of-sri-lanka-and-world-bank-sign-agreement-to-protect-sri-lankas-ecosystems> This project has recently started and is providing support for electronic and vegetative fencing to prevent damage by elephants. Preliminary discussions have been had with the WB on the possibility of collaboration and possible co-financing of this Darwin project has been agreed in principle.

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

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

18. Ethics

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

(Max 300 words)

The project will be working directly with the Governments of Kenya and Sri Lanka which will ensure that the project meets the national legal requirements.

The project will work with the leading economic think tanks of Kenya and Sri Lanka who are familiar with undertaking field work to solicit the perspectives, interests and well-being of those directly affected by programmes – in this case HWC and its mitigation through private insurance schemes.

The project will also be working with respected and recognised insurance companies in both Kenya and Sri Lanka who are aware of the rights and responsibilities of customers.

Any data will be collected based on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) principles with partner communities.

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)

The project will be seeking to communicate, share knowledge and disseminate information on the worth of biodiversity to a wide variety of audiences at different levels and in different locations.

At the community level in selected regions where HWC is severe, the project will be seeking to communicate awareness of private insurance as an effective solution to mitigate loss and damage caused by HWC – which undermines the potential worth of biodiversity. This will be largely done by designing an effective and attractive insurance product and also by utilising well recognised insurance companies with a strong rural presence to advertise and raise awareness of the insurance scheme.

The second audience will be the insurance industry itself which will be engage in shaping the insurance product so that they realise the potential new market available from providing HWC insurance and so generate worth from safeguarding the value of biodiversity.

The final and more traditional audience will be government policy makers, in particular the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in Kenya and the Department of Wildlife Conservation in Sri Lanka. The project will seek to demonstrate to them the value of engaging with private insurance companies to reduce HWC and so increase the worth of biodiversity.

Internationally the project will be engaging with experts and practitioners from the conservation community and the insurance industry to replicate lessons to other countries and develop global best practice.

To engage with these different audiences the project will prepare a communication strategy at the start and then have regular face to face dialogue throughout the project. At the project end there will be an international workshop, a synthesis report of lessons learned, and a short video produced to provide effective communications and knowledge sharing on how insurance can contribute to the worth of biodiversity.

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)

The project will be supporting institutional and individual capacity building at different levels and among different stakeholders, with a strong focus on informal “learning- by-doing”, as well as more formal lesson learning tools to build capacity through dialogue and analysis throughout the project’s life.

At the community level in locations with serious HWC, households disaggregated into women and men farmers will have their capacity built to use and claim private insurance for HWC. This capacity will be built by the provision of information on insurance and learning-by-doing by households to make claims and receive payments. These households will continue to face the threat of HWC so their capacity will continue beyond the life of the project.

At the insurance company level, the project will develop capacity among insurance staff to design and implement insurance for HWC. This will be supported by technical assistance but will also take the form of learning by doing. These are major insurance companies with a long-term presence in Kenya and Sri Lanka, so their strengthened capacity will continue beyond the life of the project.

Government policy makers will have their capacity built by being fully involved in the project and in learning through regular dialogue and reports about what works and what does not. Government agencies will provide oversight to the project so will learn first-hand of the ground realities of providing insurance for HWC. While the individual staff of the government may change, this project will focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of government to work in partnership with the private insurance industry.

The project is working with leading national economic think tanks in both Kenya and Sri Lanka, which will provide excellent inputs into the project and strengthen their own capacity to analyse the role of the insurance industry in HWC.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project’s open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

The project will have a dedicated website curated by IIED where all the project outputs will be made publicly available. These will be summarised on a project flyer produced by IIED. This will be funded as part of the project communication’s budget. This website will include both written outputs as well as a planned video at the end of the project.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Measuring Impact

22. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome 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
Impact: (Max 30 words) Sustainable private insurance schemes reduce impacts of human wildlife conflict on livelihoods of poor women and men and elephants' deaths thus improving achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and Convention on Biological Diversity			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Improved conservation of <i>Loxodonta Africana</i> and <i>Elephas Maximus</i> and reduced negative impacts on wellbeing of poor farmers through reduced human wildlife conflict (HWC) in Kenya and Sri Lanka	0.1 Elephant fatalities from HWC reduced by 10% by project end from an established baseline 0.2 Loss and damage incurred by female headed farming households from HWC covered by insurance reduced by 20% by project end from an established baseline 0.3 Loss and damage incurred by male headed farming households from HWC covered by insurance reduced by 20% by project end from an established baseline 0.4 Increased financial inclusion (ie access to financial services) for poor women and men through access to insurance (against a baseline of zero at start of project)	0.1 Human elephant fatality data already collected by government in both Kenya and Sri Lanka (MIKE and PIKE data) 0.2 HWC loss data already collected by governments in both Kenya and Sri Lanka supplemented by project surveys for gender disaggregated data 0.3 HWC loss data already collected by governments in both Kenya and Sri Lanka supplemented by project surveys for gender disaggregated data 0.4 Number (disaggregated by gender and relative wealth) of policy holders in the new schemes	Elephants fatalities and losses due to HWC does not change significantly due to other factors such as change in rainfall and climate, changes in farming practices and change in use of other techniques to prevent HWC such as electric fencing Government holds or can access data on elephant fatalities via MIKE/PIKE data Government holds or can access data on pre-project levels of loss and damage (via existing, uninsured claims) Land holding provides a useful proxy for relative wealth and data on this can be collected as part of the insurance enrolment process
Outputs: 1. In Kenya , national scheme for HWC insurance designed and implemented by project end for female and male farmers by private insurance companies	1.1 By January 2019 situation analysis has been completed to clarify nature and extent (number of incidences, extent of losses) of HWC problem nationally	1.1 Insurance coverage and claim data collected by private insurance involved in national scheme for HWC – with gender disaggregated data supported by project support	Insurance companies are willing to partner on the project Households in pilot site are interested in taking out insurance against HWC and

	<p>1.2 By end of year 1 insurance scheme designed and agreed with insurance company</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 2 at least 1000 households have been enrolled in the insurance scheme</p> <p>1.4 By middle of year 3 at least 50% of claims made by enrolled households have been settled satisfactorily</p> <p>1.5 By end of project, insurance scheme has been evaluated and successfully demonstrated to reduce elephant fatalities and reduce farmers' losses from HWC</p>	<p>1.2 Insurance coverage and claim data collected by private insurance involved in national scheme for HWC – with gender disaggregated data supported by project support</p> <p>1.3 Insurance company data on number of policies issued</p> <p>1.4 Insurance company data on claims made and paid, triangulated with households' survey data on satisfaction with scheme</p> <p>1.5 Data on elephant fatalities collected from government and project surveys on household loss and damage from HWC</p>	<p>willing to participate in the project</p> <p>Government remains committed to private insurance as an option for mitigating HWC</p> <p>HWC remains a problem and claims are actually made</p>
<p>2. In Sri Lanka, pilot insurance schemes implemented for female and male farmers in selected locations by project end with private insurance companies</p>	<p>2.1 By January 2019 situation analysis has been completed to clarify nature and extent (number of incidences, extent of losses) of HWC problem nationally and within pilot site</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 1 insurance scheme designed and agreed with insurance company</p> <p>2.3 By end of year 2 at least 500 households in pilot area have been enrolled in the insurance scheme</p> <p>2.4 By middle of year 3 at least 50% of claims made by enrolled households have been settled satisfactorily</p> <p>2.5 By end of project government has committed to roll out scheme nationally and insurance company(ies) have been appointed</p>	<p>2.1 Project reports documenting situation analysis</p> <p>2.2 Project reports documenting design process and criteria, letter from insurance company indicating agreement to the proposed scheme</p> <p>2.3 Insurance company data on number of policies issued and numbers of claims made and paid</p> <p>2.4 Insurance company data on claims made and settled, triangulated with households' survey data on satisfaction with scheme</p> <p>2.5 Letter from government confirming satisfaction with pilot and commitment to national roll out; letter from insurance companies indicating willingness to</p>	<p>Insurance companies are willing to partner on the project</p> <p>Households in pilot site are interested in taking out insurance against HWC and willing to participate in the project</p> <p>Government remains committed to private insurance as an option for mitigating HWC</p> <p>HWC remains a problem and claims are actually made</p>

		cover the scheme	
<p>3. Global best practice agreed for the role of private insurance in reducing human wildlife conflict</p>	<p>3.1 Global review of extent of HWC and role of private insurance</p> <p>3.2 Communication strategy developed to identify and engage with global experts from conservation community and insurance industry from public and private sectors</p> <p>3.3 Sharing of lessons learned from Kenya and Sri Lanka through annual dialogues involving country participants and global experts</p> <p>3.4 Documenting of lessons learned in Kenya and Sri Lanka undertaken at end of project</p> <p>3.5 Visualisation of lessons learned in Kenya and Sri Lanka through a video at the end of the project</p>	<p>3.1 Global review report published on IIED and partner websites</p> <p>3.2 Communication strategy made available via IIED</p> <p>3.3 Minutes and attendance records at workshops, copies of presentations on IIED website</p> <p>3.4 Production of a final report and video with an international workshop by project end</p>	<p>Useful lessons emerge from the two country case studies that are of interest to the wider conservation community</p>
<p>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)</p> <p>Activities for Output 1: "In Kenya, national scheme for HWC insurance designed and implemented by project end for female and male farmers by private insurance companies":</p> <p>1.1 Inception meeting by MoENR, KIPPRA and AB Consultants including 1 X IIED staff member</p> <p>1.2 Conduct situation analysis to clarify nature and extent (number of incidences, extent of losses) of HWC problem (by KIPPRA with IIED to review)</p>			

- 1.3 Surveys/data analysis to generate baseline for elephant fatalities and for damage and loss to farmers (managed by KIPPRA with IIED support)
- 1.4 Year 1 national meeting
- 1.5 Design insurance scheme by AB Consultants with IIED review
- 1.6 Implementation of insurance scheme in Kenya (insurance company & AB Consultants)
- 1.7 Year 3 national meeting
- 1.8 Monitoring of uptake, implementation and effectiveness (in terms of reduced elephant mortalities and reduced damage and loss) through household surveys and interviews with insurance companies. (KIPPRA)
- 1.9 Write up experience lessons learned and recommendations for roll out by KIPPRA and AB Consultants

Activities for Output 2: "In **Sri Lanka**, pilot insurance schemes implemented for female and male farmers in selected locations by project end with private insurance companies":

- 2.1 Inception meeting by DWC and IPS including 1 X IIED staff member
- 2.2 Conduct situation analysis to clarify nature and extent (number of incidences, extent of losses) of HWC problem (by IPS with IIED to review)
- 2.3 Surveys/data analysis to generate baseline for elephant fatalities and for damage and loss to farmers (managed by IPS with IIED support)
- 2.4 Design insurance scheme by IPS with IIED review
- 2.5 Year 2 national dialogue
- 2.6 Implementation of insurance scheme in Sri Lanka (insurance company supervised by DWC)
- 2.7 Year 3 national dialogue

2.8 Monitoring of uptake, implementation and effectiveness (in terms of reduced elephant mortalities and reduced damage and loss) through household surveys and interviews with insurance companies. (IPS)

2.9 Write up experience lessons learned and recommendations for roll out by IPS

2.10 Letter of commitment by government to roll out scheme nationally and insurance company(ies) appointed by DWC with technical support from IPS and IIED

Activities for Output 3: “Global best practice agreed for the role of private insurance in reducing human wildlife conflict”:

3.1 Produce project flyer and project web page (IIED)

3.2 Literature review of existing experiences of HWC insurance and compensation schemes and other high-risk insurance schemes (IIED)

3.3 Development of a communications strategy for the project to engage with global public and private experts and practitioners in conservation community and insurance industry by IIED with inputs from KIPPRA in Kenya and IPS in Sri Lanka

3.4 Comparative analysis (synthesis) of lessons learned from the two countries based on the two national reports – IIED

3.5 Produce a video of lessons learned

3.6 Final international workshop bringing the two countries plus Namibia plus other conservation organisations together – needs some time for IIED to do logistics, time to develop agenda – possibly link to 2020 IUCN World Conservation Congress

3.7 Dissemination and outreach activities - presentations at conferences, engagement with IUCN HWC Taskforce

23. 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 (starting from Q2 - July 2018, ending in March 2021)

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.

Activity	No. of Months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 In Kenya, national scheme for HWC insurance designed and implemented by project end for female and male farmers by private insurance companies”:												
1.1 Inception meeting by MoENR, KIPPRA and AB Consultants												
1.2 Conduct situation analysis to clarify nature and extent (number of incidences, extent of losses) of HWC problem												
1.3 Surveys/data analysis to generate baseline for elephant fatalities and for damage and loss to farmers												
1.4 Year 1 national meeting												
1.5 Design insurance scheme by AB Consultants with IIED review												
1.6 Implementation of insurance scheme in Kenya												
1.7 Year 3 national meeting												
1.8 Monitoring of uptake, implementation and effectiveness (in terms of reduced elephant mortalities and reduced damage and loss) through household surveys and interviews with insurance companies												
1.9 Write up experience lessons learned and recommendations for roll out by partners												
Output 2 In Sri Lanka, pilot insurance schemes implemented for female and male farmers in selected locations by project end with private insurance companies												
2.1 Inception meeting by DWC and IPS												
2.2 Conduct situation analysis to clarify nature and extent (number of incidences, extent of losses) of HWC problem												
2.3 Surveys/data analysis to generate baseline for elephant fatalities and for damage and loss to farmers												
2.4 Design insurance scheme by IPS with IIED review												

24. 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 and evaluation is central to this project as the core activity is monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of private insurance for mitigating HWC to improve biodiversity (measured in reduced elephant fatalities and reduced poverty (measured in reduced loss and damage from HWC).

Thus, the project starts in its first year by setting up a baseline of published and survey data of the extent and scale of HWC in both biological and poverty terms and then following the intervention of introducing insurance in the second year, the third year sees a thorough monitoring and evaluation of this insurance scheme according to biological, poverty related and gender dis-aggregated criteria.

A related aspect of the project's monitoring and evaluation will be to assess the nature and seriousness of the insurance claims made and whether they are genuine or fraudulent. This is part of implementing a successful insurance scheme and so will again be integral to the project and will be the focus of the second year of the project.

Setting the initial project baseline will be the responsibility of the two respective economic think tanks in Kenya and Sri Lanka – KIPPRA and IPS. Both are familiar with qualitative and quantitative survey techniques and will be able to make selective random surveys where government data is lacking, for example on gender dis-aggregated data.

Once the project has started, responsibility of monitoring and evaluating insurance claims will be the responsible of the partner insurance companies – Aon Insurance in Kenya and Janashakthi and Sanasa in Sri Lanka.

In the third year of the project, the two economic think tanks – KIPPRA and IPS will again monitor against the original baseline to see if the project has met its stated target of reducing elephant fatalities by 10% in the selected locations and poverty among the households receiving insurance by 20% of their income

Number of days planned for M&E	200 days
Total project budget for M&E	£65,000
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	20%

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 and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#)' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

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

25. 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 provides value of money by focusing as much as possible on supporting national stakeholders in Kenya and Sri Lanka and by leveraging significant contributions in cash and in kind from the public and private sector.

The project works directly with national government agencies, national think tanks and nationally located insurance companies in Kenya and Sri Lanka. Thus KIPRA, AB Consultants and IPS will provide detailed support to national implementation led by government and private insurance companies in Kenya and Sri Lanka. All of these provide value for money compared to undertaking activities with UK institutions.

IIED's higher cost inputs have been limited to provide overall technical oversight, coordinate the project, manage partner contracts and provide donor reporting to DEFRA. This includes IIED leading on core Darwin priorities such as providing a framework for monitoring and reporting on biodiversity and poverty including with gender disaggregated data, communication and engagement strategy linking up with global best practice and a structured and careful programme of capacity building.

The second major demonstration of value for money is through leveraging significant contributions in cash and in kind from the public and private sector. This includes:

- Contributions from private insurance companies who are willing to contribute to develop a potentially profitable insurance product
- Contributions from government agencies such as MoENR and DWC for their time to engage in policy guidance and dialogue as they will not be receiving any funds directly from the project
- Contributions from households who are willing to spend the time completing insurance applications and making claims motivated by the expected financial gains this will provide
- Possible co-financing from the World Bank's \$45 million loan project for Ecosystems Management in Sri Lanka has been agreed in principle.

26. 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)

Not applicable

27. 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.

Confirmed:

The total project budget is £XXX,XXX of which £XXX,XXX is requested from the Darwin Initiative and £X,XXX represents confirmed matched funding from IIED.

Other than contributions in kind from government and insurance companies which are set out below in the unsecured section as the exact amounts and other details have not yet been agreed.

27b) 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
January 2018 discussions	Government contribution in time and for co-hosting some workshops	Approx. equivalent to £XX,XXX	
December 2017 discussions	Insurance companies contribution in time	Approx. equivalent to £XX,XXX	
December 2017 discussions	World Bank co-financing	Estimated at £XX,XXX	

27c) None

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

(max 100 words)

Not applicable

28) Financial Management Risks

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)

The project will be working directly with nationally recognised institutions and experts with a good standard of probity and audited accounts.

The risk of fraudulent insurance claims for HWC by households will be directly addressed in the project through the design of the insurance scheme and its implementation by well-respected insurance companies with experience in managing and minimising such risks.

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 the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

I apply for a grant of £337,666 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 last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	Deborah Harris
Position in the organisation	Chief Operating Officer

Signed**

Date:

29 January 2018

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 ?	✓
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 6 and Question 10?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from your <u>key</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	No
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018 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 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Darwin Initiative funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative websites listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk>;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative>;

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.