



## Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	26-006
Project title	Conserving Tsavo’s wildlife by building community resilience and fostering coexistence
Country/ies	Kenya
Lead organisation	Zoological Society of London
Partner institution(s)	Kenya Wildlife Service Tsavo Trust Five Talents Kenya Wildlife Works
Darwin grant value	£328,843
Start/end dates of project	01/06/2019 – 31/05/2022
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2019 – Mar 2020 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Previously Zeke Davidson but he has now left ZSL. Temporary project leader: Rebecca Sennett Day
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/kenya-conservation-work">https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/kenya-conservation-work</a> Twitter: @ZSLAfrica
Report author(s) and date	Rebecca Sennett Day; Hannah Klair; Moses Wekesa; Stephen Musau; Clarine Kigoli

### 1. Project summary

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC), bushmeat hunting and IWT threaten biodiversity in Kenya’s largest protected area complex, the Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA). The TCA is home to Kenya’s largest elephant and black rhino populations as well as important populations of lion, hyaena, African wild dog, and cheetah. Two communities (Mangaleta and Kamungi) located either side of the Mombasa-Nairobi highway, form a buffer on the northern edge of Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks (NP) and eastern edge of Chyulu Hills (see map: Annex 4); they are subsistence arable farmers, with some livestock. They are poverty-stricken and highly vulnerable due to reliance on limited natural resources and poor climatic conditions.

Only c.10% of their population receive an income, mostly through casual employment, with no access to savings. People often resort to wildlife crime, including bushmeat hunting and poaching (in 2017, 92kg of ivory seized; 13 wildlife crime arrests in Mangaleta). Human-elephant conflict (HEC; 245 incidences in Kamungi in 2018) and carnivore-conflict (HCC - lion, hyaena, wild dog, leopard; 89 incidences in Kamungi in 2018) compound farmers’ vulnerability in Kamungi in particular.

A 2015 survey found >85% of TCA communities held negative attitudes towards NPs. There have been no NGO engagement efforts in Mangalet, however Tsavo Trust (TT) have worked in Kamungi since 2014. Recently, a two-strand electric fence, erected along the border of Mangalet with Tsavo West by KWS has reduced HEC by a reported 85%. This will require long term maintenance and is not a comprehensive solution as other wildlife still enter the community, and it does not deter wildlife crime.

These problems were identified through speaking to the Chiefs of both communities, local NGOs (particularly TT, who employ 44 Kamungi community members as casual labourers as well as implementing a number of community projects), KWS Community Wildlife Service and from relevant species management strategies.

## **2. Project partnerships**

For the most part, ZSL has found the last year to be successful in terms of strengthening existing relationships in a new field of work in Tsavo, and also building relationships with new partners, Five Talents and Wildlife Works. Both KWS and Tsavo Trust, who work on the ground in the target communities, expressed a need for further support for these vulnerable households living on the border of Tsavo. Although ZSL had numerous community projects in its portfolio across Africa, it had not worked with communities in Kenya, having previously focussed on protected area and species management inside Tsavo West National Park. In response to this need and with ZSL hoping to expand to a more holistic conservation model in Tsavo, ZSL approached local NGO experts in livelihood development (Wildlife Works) and Village, Savings & Loans Associations (VSLAs) development (Five Talents Kenya) to ask if they would partner on the project. The project was then designed with thorough consultation with the four formal partners: Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Tsavo Trust (TT), Wildlife Works and Five Talents, and this has helped with the progress of the project over year 1.

Sub-grant agreements (Annex 5.1) have been developed with each partner NGO to clarify individual roles, budgets and other partnership terms to ensure that work stays on track on budget, and according to the requirements of the Darwin Initiative. These are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure an adaptive management approach, particularly as activities evolve and the project develops further (as a result Letter Agreements to Vary the original agreement have been signed with Wildlife Works and Five Talents; Annex 5.1). ZSL also has an MoU with KWS (Annex 5.2) with community development as one of the objectives.

New partner, Five Talents Kenya, trained ZSL's new community team in VSLAs (with the support of the ZSL community team in London who have trained teams globally in VSLA establishment), as well as sensitising the idea with KWS' Community Wildlife Service, Community Chiefs, and community members (Annex 6.1, 6.2, 6.4). The training went well and the team felt comfortable in going ahead with helping community members to set up four VSLAs over the course of the year. Five Talents later organised an exchange trip to one their other sites in Western Kenya for the ZSL community team, which help to deepen their understanding and build confidence in our staff (Annex 6.3). They have been on hand for any questions that the team have had throughout the process and we have found them to be a very effective partner in the project so far with regards to training and advice.

Tsavo Trust have been partnered with ZSL for six years now, however, this project was the first time that we have worked together on community conservation. Tsavo Trust's knowledge and relationships with Kamungi community have been invaluable to starting this project and with the support of their community team, we have been able to raise awareness of the project and implement activities with no difficulty. TT have been very involved in the project planning and monitoring and evaluation, with their staff carrying out socio-economic surveys under the project and facilitating all community meetings in Kamungi. They have also been a major part in the decision-making for engagement with Kamungi due to their in-depth understanding of this community and its needs.

ZSL has known Wildlife Works well for many years but this is the first formal partnership and project together. Unfortunately, the first activities with Wildlife Works (livelihood identification workshops) were scheduled for March 2020 and had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the Kenyan Government introducing strict guidelines on no gatherings or group meetings at the start of March. Therefore, we have only experienced a planning phase and this has gone relatively well, with our Tsavo field team visiting the Wildlife Works HQ a number of times in person to discuss the initial findings from VSLA groups and the socio-economic surveys – helping to inform WW's livelihood workshops. I think we have learnt to ensure sufficient lead times in planning project activities, recognising local NGOs have limited capacity. This partner will be much more involved in M&E and decision-making in year 2 of the project.

Other important but not formal partners in this project are the two target communities on the border of Tsavo West and much effort has been spent on establishing and building positive relationships with them. Our community team are based in Mito Andei, the main town situated between the two communities. They are therefore visible and accessible for the communities and spend most days out within the communities raising awareness of the project, meeting regularly with the Chiefs, facilitating meetings and planning workshops, conducting the socio-economic survey, collecting community population/household data, and supporting the establishment of VSLA groups.

Over the last year, four formal community meetings have been facilitated between the KWS and Mangaleta and Kamungi community leadership to lay the foundations for open and honest discussion and relationship-building between the communities and KWS. Meetings have been productive and are well documented (Annex 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5). The initial meeting included a declaration known as the “Komboyo Declaration”, that agreed between KWS and the community to entrench their joint commitment to establishing social peace. Prior to this, KWS had not been able to enter Mangaleta community due to fears from angry community members following a security incident in the national park, and therefore this project has been able to act as a mediator, facilitating meetings that allowed grievances to be aired and reconciliation to take place, contributing to the re-establishment of a working relationship between the two parties.

### Lessons

Relationship building and trust has been a critical component of project development, and frequent community visits and an easily accessed team have been important to facilitate this. We have learnt how important it is to engage with representatives from across each community, not just self-appointed community representatives, to ensure the engagement of the whole community and their ownership of the project.

The establishment of baseline socioeconomic data has also been crucial to helping refine project interventions. While developing the project proposal, it was clear that the overall population was little known, and the household census carried out during year 1 provided a much-needed baseline understanding of the population and their economic activities, as well as surprising us with the fact that the majority of community members interviewed felt positive towards wildlife conservation. Further socioeconomic baseline studies will be carried out in year 2 and will strengthen the understanding of our target population.

There has been slow communication with some partners and this is a challenge that needs to be overcome moving into year 2 with the suggestion of fixed regular catch up calls with each partner, ensuring everyone is on the same page and to help with project timetabling, otherwise it can easily lead to delays.

## **3. Project progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

#### **Output 1. VSLAs established in Mangaleta and Kamungi communities, providing gender-equitable access to savings and an incentive to support conservation/human-wildlife coexistence and disengage from wildlife crime.**

*1.1 KWS Community Outreach Officers hold quarterly community meetings with the Chief and key community influencers, facilitated by ZSL, extending the attendee list as word spreads to other community members by the influencers.*

To date, four formal community meetings have been facilitated between the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and Mangaleta and Kamungi community leadership, to lay the foundations for open and honest discussion and relationship-building between the communities and KWS. Meetings have been productive and are well documented and minuted. The initial meeting included a declaration known as the “Komboyo Declaration”, which was an agreement between KWS and the community to entrench their joint commitment to establishing social peace, working together to reduce human-wildlife conflict and develop collaborative and collective positive relationships into the future (Annex 7.1). Several adjacent community leaders also attended to learn about the project and to foster a good working relationship with the wildlife authority.

The second meeting was led by ZSL as a focused ‘project kick off’ meeting (Annex 7.2) with representatives from both communities (Kamungi and Mangaleta), as well as all project partners – Tsavo Trust, Wildlife Works and KWS’ Community Wildlife Service. The main objective was to sensitise the

project and its objectives, which were well received by both communities' Chiefs and ensured all representatives were well known to each other.

The third meeting focussed on human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in the county and was led by county leaders (Annex 7.3). ZSL presented the project during this meeting, raising awareness of its objectives (in particular, Objective 2 to implement HWC mitigation strategies) and encouraging community members to join future project meetings.

A fourth meeting was held around the Mangaleta market in Q3 and is known as the "*Mangaleta declaration*" (Annex 7.4). The focus of the meeting was to cement agreements made earlier in the "*Komboyo declaration*". This is likened to signing of a peace accord; forming the basis of honest and meaningful engagements between KWS and the community. KWS was able to resume Problem Animal Control services in the area the same evening of the declaration, and a stalled upgrade of a section of the north-eastern Park boundary fence resumed in less than a month afterwards (Annex 7.6). With revived conservation-focussed activity in the area after the Mangaleta declaration, HWC was mitigated significantly. Additionally, KWS' Tsavo West National Park (TWNP) Management team took the opportunity to revive and constitute the defunct multi-stakeholder project implementation team for Mangaleta. ZSL was asked to join the team, subsequently participating in one fence upgrade-related meeting and helping KWS twice in delivery of environmental conservation education video shows to different religious groups as requested.

A subsequent KWS/community meeting was scheduled for March this year and had to be postponed due to COVID-19. This will go ahead as soon as it is safe to do so.

### *1.2 ZSL Community Officer and Community Liaison trained by partner, 5T on VSLA establishment including an exchange visit for ZSL staff*

ZSL recruited the two positions of Community Officer and Community Liaison, Stephen Musau and Peter Kinyanjui respectively. The Community Officer was originally from the Mangaleta Community and is of Kamba ethnicity, ensuring acceptance in the community and a strong understanding of the culture and context within which this project will sit. ZSL's data analyst provided initial training on the use of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) to enable community data collection in the project.

Five Talents Kenya (5T) provided VSLA Training to the ZSL and TT community team as scheduled in November 2019 (Annex 6.1). The training was over five days and took place in the target communities, led by Peterson Karanja. The training was based on the VSLA manual (Annex 6.4) and went through 1) VSLA Group Formation including the role of ZSL staff as VSLA facilitators and understanding the principles of VSLAs being community-owned and managed; VSLA member self-selection criteria and building group trust and cohesiveness; understanding the qualities that define a good VSLA member such as similar social economic status, proximity to each other and meetings attendance; 5) Constitution drafting; 6) Leadership skills and elections; 7) Savings/shares contribution and 8) Loaning. Following this, there was an orientation day for community leaders and local authorities including KWS' Community Wildlife Service, to sensitise the idea of VSLAs and the benefits they can bring as well as a presentation open to all community members (of which, 170 attended as representatives from different social groupings in the community; two thirds were women) to talk about the project and introduce the concept of VSLAs using the 'financial pot' model (see Five Talents training report; Annex 6.2). The remaining days of the training included working with some social groups who had shown a keen interest in setting up VSLAs during the sensitisation meeting to increase their understanding of the steps they need to take and how ZSL will support VSLA formation. These groups have ended up being the first VSLA groups under the project (a total of four have formed in year 1).

To increase our community team's understanding of VSLAs and see some in action at various stages, Five Talents organised an exchange trip to Kakamega County in January 2020 where they have set up 38 VSLA groups over the past 1.5 years (Annex 6.3). Both our staff found the visit valuable in building their confidence and understanding the types of challenges that might occur in the future, as well as learning from the 'personal finance management' training that was given to some groups during their visit. They also noted that the VSLA data was collected using mobile phone apps and could see how efficient this made the process. This has led to the ZSL team using the SurveyCTO App to collect VSLA data and socio-economic survey data (trained by the ZSL London team on a project M&E visit).

### *1.3 ZSL community team then establishes 10 VSLA groups (150 households) in Mangaleta and 3 VSLA groups in Kamungi (45 households) over the project period.*

Following the training from Five Talents, the ZSL community team has successfully established four VSLA groups in Year 1 (this is one more than was planned in the logframe). There are 2 groups in each community (total of 4), with a total of 66 members (80.3% of which are women). In Mangaleta, the two

VSLAs are completely made up of women, and in Kamungi one VSLA has a female membership of 60% and the other has a female membership of 70.5% (Annex 8 – please keep confidential as this contains VSLA members' names). The majority of VSLA members are Kamba (97%) and 88% of VSLA members are married. The average age of VSLA members falls into the 35-50 bracket, with this category representing 48% of members, 21% are 50-65 years and 20% are 20-35 years. The average household has 5.2 members, and ranges from 1 to 10 members, 36% of households have children under the age of 5 and 82% have children aged between 5 and 18 years old. 26% of VSLA households have members over the age of 60 and 15% of VSLA members have a disabled person in their household.

*1.4 ZSL and TT community teams conduct surveys in Mangaleta and Kamungi (with all VSLAs members at start of group establishment; total ~195 members) that include questions on socio-economics, wellbeing indicators, and perceived level of HWC incidences, mitigation techniques and perceived effectiveness. These surveys will be repeated at project end.*

ZSL developed a socio-economic survey for the project that was based on templates from project partner, Wildlife Works and other ZSL community projects in Africa. The surveys include questions on socioeconomic, wellbeing indicators, human-wildlife conflict and perceptions of wildlife and conservation (Annex 9). The survey was created using SurveyCTO and staff from ZSL London HQ trained the ZSL and Tsavo Trust community team on how to use the software and the App for data collection. The survey was piloted in both communities and refined until the final version could be deployed in Q4. ZSL community team hired and trained four local enumerators to help collect the data during the survey period.

We used a random stratified sampling approach to sample 10% of the total target population (906 households), representing the population living in 15 villages which fall within 5km of Tsavo West National Park boundary in Kamungi and Mangaleta communities. We stratified by sampling 10% of each village, which is in theory representative of the total population based on the assumption that sampling each village will capture different economic and demographic factors. Village household lists obtained from the local area leaders were entered into a spreadsheet with assigned numbers, the Randbetween function in Microsoft Excel was used to select households for interviews. In addition to sampling 10% of the target population, we also interviewed each VSLA member household. The total number of respondents was 160, of which 62 were new VSLA members under the project (data from the short pilot phase of the questionnaire was not included in analysis). Since conducting the socio-economic survey, four people have joined one of the existing VSLA groups in Kamungi, and so this is why there is now 66 VSLA members mentioned under Activity 1.3.

*1.5 Monthly meetings between ZSL community team and VSLA groups enables regular monitoring of economic metrics associated to VSLA participation. Meetings will also be used for conservation messaging and discussion on HWC issues, helping to identify priority needs for mitigation. Standardised ZSL organisational forms are completed four times annually to monitor group financials (at meetings held after the 1st, 12th, 24th and 52nd week (share-out) of savings).*

The ZSL community team has met with the four VSLA groups set up through the project on a weekly basis since 11<sup>th</sup> of November 2019. At these meetings, the team have discussed the benefits of saving and given advice on personal financial management, as well as ensuring a consistent conservation message is part of every discussion. The benefits of protecting wildlife and ecosystem services and more sustainable livelihoods are regularly part of the dialogue (Annex 10).

The first standardised ZSL organisational forms have been completed (Annex 11.1, 11.2) and have been set up on SurveyCTO to make data collection easier moving forward. All four groups started to purchase shares from January 2020 and the share price ranges from 50 KES to 250 KES. During the intensive phase, where VSLAs are monitored by our Community Officer, we have also collected data on the value of each members savings so far. The average monthly saving for VSLA members in Kamungi is 375 KES, and 191 KES for VSLA members in Mangaleta. Average total savings per person to date for Kamungi VSLAs is 978 KES and 573 for Mangaleta VSLA members.

## **Output 2. HWC mitigation strategies implemented in priority sites in Mangaleta and Kamungi community areas**

*2.1 ZSL and TT community teams conduct socio-economic/wellbeing/HWC surveys in Mangaleta and Kamungi (as mentioned in Activity 1.4).*

Please see comments on Activity 1.4

*2.2 ZSL and TT hold 4x workshops in Kamungi (1) and Mungalet (3) for households experiencing significant levels of HWC to map HWC hotspots and agree priority mitigation strategies for each community taking factors such as perceived effectiveness, availability of materials, time and costs to set-up and maintain into account. The target participants will be VSLA members initially, however the workshop will not exclude non-VSLA members and will be focused on those that experience significant levels of HWC as identified through KWS CWS meetings and HWC reports, VSLA meetings, surveys etc.*

On the 13th March, the Kenyan Government released a statement banning all public gatherings due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have since released guidance on non-essential travel and social distancing. With a very active international highway running through our Project Area from Nairobi through Makueni, Kwale, Kilifi and Mombasa counties (all of which are currently in lockdown), going ahead with the scheduled human-wildlife conflict workshops under the project, which were scheduled during the last three weeks of March, would have contravened government advice to minimise movement, avoid gatherings and observe social distancing guidelines, and would have also greatly exposed the project communities and project personnel to risk of contracting the virus. Under these exceptional circumstances, postponing these key project activities was unfortunately necessary. A change request has been approved to move this activity into Y2 when it is safe to carry these out. The format of these workshops that we planned to conduct is detailed in Annex 12.

*Activities 2.3 and 2.4 are from Y2 onwards.*

### **Output 3. Gender-equitable, sustainable livelihood strategies/efficient agricultural practices established in Mungalet and Kamungi communities, increasing monthly income and reducing the need to engage in bushmeat hunting and other forms of wildlife crime**

*3.1 VSLA meetings and two three-day workshops run by partner WW will be used to identify livelihood opportunities and / or improved efficiencies to current livelihoods, with the aim to create a business plan for selected opportunities in each VSLA group. WW will advise on product demand and market accessibility to ensure the most feasible opportunity is selected.*

On the 13th March, the Kenyan Government released a statement banning all public gatherings due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have since released guidance on non-essential travel and social distancing. With a very active international highway running through our Project Area from Nairobi through Makueni, Kwale, Kilifi and Mombasa counties (all of which are currently in lockdown), going ahead with the scheduled livelihood identification workshops under the project, which were scheduled during the last three weeks of March, would have contravened government advice to minimise movement, avoid gatherings and observe social distancing guidelines, and would have also greatly exposed the project communities and project personnel to risk of contracting the virus. Under these exceptional circumstances, postponing these key project activities was unfortunately necessary. A change request has been approved to move this activity into Y2 when it is safe for Wildlife Works to carry these out. The ZSL community team did carry out 'wealth and livelihood ranking' focus groups in Q4 that will inform these workshops and more detail on these can be found in section 3.2 under Output 3.

*Activities 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 are from Y2 onwards.*

### **Output 4. Enhanced patrolling and enforcement in place along the NP borders with Kamungi**

*4.1 ZSL delivers training course for all eight TT community scouts in data collection and analysis using SMART by end of Y1 and supports on the production of quarterly patrol maps in QGIS.*

A CyberTracker data collection training was conducted at Tsavo Trust HQ for Kamungi Conservancy Scouts in March 2020 (Annex 13.1, 13.2, 13.3,13.4, 13.5). Cybertracker is designed to improve the efficiency of collection of data in the field and eliminate the need for manual data entry as data can be directly transferred from a mobile collection device into the SMART software. You can use CyberTracker on a smart phone or mobile device to record any type of observation using a configured data model of your local SMART data model.

A customized data collection sequence used by Tsavo Trust was adapted for the training including information on specific wildlife species, carcass information, human activities, and human wildlife conflict incidences. As part of the instruction, the Cybertracker software was installed on mobile devices for the scouts to practice patrol exercises and make observations of dummy crime scenes.

Eight scouts were trained on CyberTracker. Some of the scouts had basic knowledge on Cybertracker while others did not have prior knowledge of the tool. Overall, the training was well received and by the end of the third day, six of the eight scouts were confident in using the tool. Two scouts experienced challenges because of low literacy levels.

The training was conducted by Clarine Kigoli, ZSL's capacity trainer with assistance from Joseph Kyalo, head of monitoring Tsavo Trust.

Following this training, Clarine will now support TT to produce quarterly reports using SMART and QGIS in Y2.

*4.2 Daily SMART patrols will be conducted (foot and vehicle) by TT community scouts and KWS to record and remove snares, record signs of illegal activities and intercept and arrest suspected poachers/hunters along the park boundary with Kamungi.*

TT and KWS jointly undertakes daily patrols for the collection of this data. Reporting is made via handwritten data sheets and uploaded to a SMART database. ZSL has recently trained these same teams in the use of Cybertracker (Activity 4.1) to automate their data collection and so streamline data reporting into SMART from patrols and enable more rapid, strategic decision making. The required smart phones have also been purchased and Cybertracker installed. These currently await shipment to Tsavo as soon as the situation of Covid-19 improves and will be issued to the scouts for use in data collection and transmission described in 4.1. Since the beginning of the project in June 2019, joint patrols by TT community scouts and KWS in Kamungi have covered a total of 29,687km by vehicle, 2,150km by foot and the team have spent a total of 290 field days on patrol. These patrols have resulted in 32 arrests for illegal wildlife activities (this is an updated figure since final report in the annex), collection of 339 snares (308 snares for small game, 30 for medium game and 1 large game), recovery of 102 bushmeat items and 7 pieces of ivory. One elephant has been poached during the project period in the northern sector of Tsavo West National Park (Annex 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4). *NB. Please treat data on illegal activity as confidential.*

*4.3 TT will conduct weekly patrols across the northern sector of the TCA monitoring signs of illegal activity, including poacher camps and animal carcasses, producing monthly reports that detail aerial patrol coverage and data on illegal activity.*

TT maintain regular patrols over the northern sector of the TCA which are reported separately via an immediate post flight activity report from the aircraft crew. These data are then integrated into SMART by ZSL and reported monthly to partners and project stakeholders. TT averaged a coverage of 3778.4km each month over the northern sector of the TCA (Annex 14.3; see maps on TT monthly reports here): <https://tsavotrust.org/reports/>.

A total of 10 hours of low-level aerial surveillance was conducted specifically over the Mangelete area and approximately 33 hours over the Kamungi Conservancy. Information collected on illegal activity informs ground patrol follow up, the results of which are detailed above under Activity 4.2.

*4.4 TT will produce quarterly reports including patrol maps to enable monitoring of patrol coverage by TT community scouts and KWS along community borders and inform patrol strategy by end of Y1*

TT produce a monthly report including patrol maps for aerial patrols (see link above). Data are being integrated for a quarterly report detailing ground-based patrols as well. This will come into effect soon now that the Cybertracker and SMART training has been completed and scouts begin to use CyberTracker to provide data.

## **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

### **Output 1. VSLAs established in Mangaletete and Kamungi communities, providing gender-equitable access to savings and an incentive to support conservation/human-wildlife coexistence and disengage from wildlife crime.**

Progress towards this output is going according to plan, with 4 VSLAs established by the ZSL and TT community team since the start of the project with a total membership of 66 individuals (baseline: 0), having planned to establish at least 3 by end of Y1 (see VSLA Constitutions Annex 15). As part of our indicators, we stated that we would aim for a minimum of 50% female membership. In the 4 groups, there is 80.3% female membership, which will help towards providing women with access to savings during the project and beyond (this has been measured through VSLA constitution documents Annex

15). Through the socio-economic survey, we have established what items are most important to women to spend their money on by asking them to rank the top 5 items most important to them and how much on average they spend on these items (one of our indicators is to show an increase in spend over the project period). In Kamungi, 'food' was by far the most important item (with 95% of female respondents ranking this as number 1; average monthly spend=6,321 KES). 48% of women ranked 'education' as number 2 (average monthly spend=3,563 KES). In Mangaletete, it was more divided, with 50% ranking food as number 1 (average monthly spend=4,419KES), and 36% ranking education (average monthly spend=1,648KES). Interestingly, in Mangaletete, spending money on social activities and household items were ranked as number 3 by 21% for both; whereas only 9% listed social activities and no one listed household items in Kamungi as number 3 (see table for more detail Annex 16). In contrast to the women, only 50% of men in Kamungi cited food as their top priority for spending, with 35% reporting education as a first priority. 32% responded with healthcare as a second priority on spending. Conversely, men in Mangaletete seemed to follow spending patterns of the women in Mangaletete, although 33% of male respondents cited clothing as their third spending priority. It is important to note that this data is only for VSLA members and there were only 12 male respondents from Kamungi and six from Mangaletete and so this data cannot necessarily be reliably extrapolated to represent the wider male populations of these two communities.

From the socio-economic survey, we have been able to establish a baseline for VSLA household average annual savings. The 29 households engaged in VSLAs in Kamungi surveyed saved on average 4,128 KES last year (~£32); whereas in Mangaletete, the 32 VSLA households surveyed saved on average 6,313 KES (~£50). For the total sample population, the average annual savings were 3,118 KES in Mangaletete and 4,061 KES in Kamungi. Although the average annual savings for each community are fairly similar, a more interesting indicator of the differences between these communities is the proportion of respondents who reported having annual savings of 0 KES. In Kamungi, 77% of people reported savings of 0 KES, whereas in Mangaletete, 53% of people reported average annual savings of 0 KES.

The VSLAs were meant to be starting to loan now, however, we have currently advised the groups to pause on this as by this stage, the groups should have had the first livelihood workshops with Wildlife Works, which have been postponed. We are concerned that by starting the loaning without having discussed different sustainable livelihood options that loans could be used for environmentally damaging activities and actually have a negative impact on conservation. We will monitor this situation closely to ensure we don't risk the VSLAs breaking down from not having the option to loan.

Since the inception of the VSLAs and during the regular VSLA meetings, the ZSL, and TT community team, together with KWS have continued to raise awareness about the importance of the local environment, conservation and wildlife through group discussions and also conservation video shows for members and their children (Annex 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4). The message that VSLAs are intended to provide an opportunity for people to save for when times are hard and to take loans to support more sustainable livelihood enterprises is regularly part of the dialogue. One of our indicators is to measure the change in proportion of members reporting positive attitudes towards conservation. From the socio-economic surveys, we have been able to establish a baseline for VSLA members, with 36.4% reporting strongly positive and 48% positive in Kamungi and 11.76% strongly positive and 73.53% positive in Mangaletete. There is also a 90% confidence that VSLA members have a more positive conservation attitudes compared to non-VSLA members. ZSL was pleasantly surprised at this data and we hope this will encourage VSLA members to really engage in the project activities and help achieve our outcome.

## **Output 2. HWC mitigation strategies implemented in priority sites in Mangaletete and Kamungi community areas**

Progress towards this output has been delayed due to the postponement of the workshops following the outbreak of COVID-19. However, we have worked on indicator 2.1 to identify HWC types and scale in both communities through the socio-economic survey (Annex 9, 18) as well as data collected by partners, KWS and Tsavo Trust. Exact locations of hotspots of conflict will need to be identified from the workshops.

From HWC data collected by our partners, we were able to see clear differences in the scale of HEC and HWC incidences in the two communities between June 2019 and March 2020. In Kamungi community, TT recorded 134 incidences of HEC (Annex 14.1). Conversely, villages in Mangaletete reported a total of 16 HEC incidents according to data from KWS. The same pattern occurs for HCC. In Mangaletete, there were only two HCC incidents recorded during this period, whereas Kamungi suffered much higher levels of HCC, with 90 incidences recorded by TT.



From the socio-economic survey, 88% of respondents in Mangaleta reported experiencing HWC, 86% of people cited having experienced conflict with elephants, 54% with leopards, 46% with baboons and 21% with hyaena. Furthermore, 93% of agriculturalists said they experienced trampling of their crops, all of which cited elephants as responsible for this. 64% of agriculturalists reported experiencing livestock predation, 72% of which cited leopards as responsible. The average annual loss of yield suffered was 20% for livestock and 46% for crops.

In Kamungi, the data collected during the survey seems to reflect the data collected by TT. 100% of respondents reported that they experienced conflict, and all respondents cited elephants, 93% leopards, 62% baboons and 38% lions as the species they experience conflict with. 97% of livestock owners reported experiencing HCC, 86% claiming leopards as responsible, 24% lions and 21% hyaena. All of the agriculturalists were recorded to have experienced crop trampling, with all citing elephants as responsible. Similar to Mangaleta, reported annual loss of livestock in Kamungi was 27% and 54% for average annual crop loss.

The differences in number of incidences recorded by our partners between the two communities is interesting, and there are a few things that should be considered when comparing to the data we have collected from our socio-economic survey. First of all, we know that KWS struggled to collect data in Mangaleta at the start of the project year due to grievances with the community mentioned earlier in the report, and therefore, it is highly likely that the numbers for Mangaleta received from KWS are lower than what is actually occurring; this will have affected our baseline reported in the logframe. It is also important to remember that in the survey, we are recording perceptions and not verifiable statements of truth and therefore the threat of HWC may be inflated. And finally, as mentioned in the Project Summary, Mangaleta does have an electric fence along the park boundary and therefore we would expect lower levels of HEC in this community.

However, this data does demonstrate the significant perceived and real level of HWC that these communities are facing and will be essential for informing the HWC mitigation workshops in Y2.

### **Output 3. Gender-equitable, sustainable livelihood strategies/efficient agricultural practices established in Mangaleta and Kamungi communities, increasing monthly income and reducing the need to engage in bushmeat hunting and other forms of wildlife crime**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all activities under this output were postponed to Year 2 (approved in our most recent change request) and therefore little progress could be made. However, from the socio-economic survey and the wealth and livelihood ranking focus group (which helped to identify our wellbeing metrics) (Annex 19.1), we have collected some useful livelihood data on both communities that will feed into the workshops by Wildlife Works.

Our Community Officers delivered a wealth and livelihood ranking focus group in Q4, one in each community with 13 participants each. Together with the Chiefs of the community, as well as the chairperson from each VSLA, six random people were selected to participate, and the remaining 7 participants were Nyumba Kumi heads (Swahili for ten households – it is a government initiative working to increase rapport between citizens and law enforcement). These groups followed a two part exercise (Annex 19.2, 19.3, 19.4), which asked participants to score their communities based on a four scale category of wealth (the category names chosen by the participants): ‘very rich’, ‘rich’, ‘poor’ and ‘very poor’ (where 1 is very rich and 4 is very poor). The groups also discussed indicators of wealth status and how households can move between these categories of wealth. The second discussion was around livelihoods preference and participants ranked the different livelihoods their communities were involved in based on physical ease, income and perceived prestige.

In terms of livelihood preference, livestock production ranked top for both communities. In Kamungi, employment as a scout ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>, small business ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>, crop production 4<sup>th</sup> and finally casual labour ranked 5<sup>th</sup>. In Mangaleta, conversely, crop production ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>, small business 3<sup>rd</sup>, casual labour 4<sup>th</sup> and charcoal burning ranked as least desirable. From data collected during the socio-economic survey about source of income, average income from each source was low – respondents were involved in various types of income-generating activities. In Kamungi, an average of 25% of income was generated through livestock production, 19% through casual labour, 15% through crop production and 15% in an ‘other’ category. In Mangaleta, the average income coming from crop production was 41% and an average of 22% came from livestock production. The remaining averages were below 10%, except for enterprise income averaged at 14%.

From discussions in the focus groups, the average wealth ranking from participants in Kamungi was 3.58 and in Mangaleta it was 3.52 (again where 3 is ‘poor’ and 4 is ‘very poor’). Interestingly, when this

question was asked of the socio-economic survey respondents, the averages were calculated to be 2.97 for Kamungi and 2.38 Mangaleta. It is unknown at this point why these average wealth ranking scores were higher based on results from the socio-economic survey. It is possible that it is a case of perception: how the society as a whole is perceived by those living there, and how individuals perceive themselves. Moreover, it was found that there is a >90% confidence that men have a higher mean subjective wellbeing compared to women.

This information, especially regarding perceived financial satisfaction and the differences in subjective wellbeing between men and women is important in informing our livelihood workshops. By supporting communities, particularly women, to create novel, and improve efficacy of existing income-generating opportunities, the project will work towards improving financial resilience and livelihood security for members and in time, improve wellbeing.

#### **Output 4. Enhanced patrolling and enforcement in place along the NP borders with Kamungi**

Progress towards this output is on schedule and ZSL's data analyst, Clarine Kigoli delivered Cybertracker data collection training in Q4 to 8 TT community scouts in Kamungi to enable the use of the SMART approach for patrolling in Y2 (Annex 13.1, 13.2). The objectives of the training were for the scouts to understand the importance of data collection for adaptive patrol management, the importance of the CyberTracker application and the methodology they will apply in the field to collect concise, accurate data on SMART using mobile phones, to enable the scouts to report quantitatively about patrol activities and send data to SMART connect after patrols. Feedback from the scouts included comments such as "the training was very important to me since I did not know how to use CyberTracker"; "the training was useful and will improve the quality of our data"; "the training enhanced my data collection skills using CyberTracker" (Annex 13.3,13.4). All the scouts strongly agreed that the SMART approach to law enforcement monitoring is relevant and potentially useful for conservation areas and will help with information and reporting in the TCA.

Clarine also supported TT to establish a SMART database and following the training, will now support the TT scouts to produce quarterly patrol maps to inform patrol strategy. The baseline for monthly patrol coverage will be set in Q1 Y2 and will enable ZSL to measure improvements in patrolling over the project.

TT maintained aerial patrol coverage over the northern sector of Tsavo West National Park and bordering communities, with a monthly average of 3778.4km (Annex 14.1, 14.3).

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

#### **Outcome: Threats to wildlife in TCA's northern sector significantly reduced through HWC mitigation, law enforcement, and increased resilience and wellbeing of Mangaleta and Kamungi buffer-zone communities, who disengage from wildlife crime.**

As this is the first year of the project, the main focus has been on building trust and relationships with the project's stakeholders, in particular the two target communities, Mangaleta and Kamungi. The groundwork for implementing HWC mitigation and increasing the wellbeing of these two communities has started, however, there has been disruption to some key activities that were meant to take place at the end of Q4 due to COVID-19. These were the first phase of HWC mitigation workshops and the livelihood workshops. We will do these as soon as it is safe to do so but this may impact on achieving outputs and ultimately, the outcome in the project timeframe. However, we have been able to collect baseline data to support our outcome indicators. This has been through our socio-economic surveys, community focus groups, Tsavo Trust monthly reports and KWS data.

The baseline for known annual incidences of illegal killing of wildlife in the northern sector of the TCA has been established, disaggregated by motive and is as follows: retaliatory (0), bushmeat (102), IWT (1 - elephant), as well as two live pangolins confiscated (Annex 14.4, 20.1). *NB: Data on wildlife crime is confidential.* This was encouraging with regards to zero known retaliatory killings of wildlife in response to HWC. However, this is only what is officially recorded. In the socio-economic surveys we asked respondents whether they knew of anyone from the village killing or poisoning wildlife in that last year (they were asked about a list of species, most of which were threatened species). In Kamungi, one respondent knew of an incident of someone entering the national park and of someone setting a snare in the park. 100% of respondents said they did not know of any incidents of any species listed which were

either hunted by their village or consumed within their village. In comparison to Kamungi, 25% of respondents in Mangaleta knew of people in their community entering the national park. Three respondents knew of someone laying snares in the park and 25% knew of people consuming dik-dik in their village, 3% knew of buffalo and 3% knew of impala consumption. Finally, 3% knew about someone in their community hunting elephants, rhino, buffalo and antelope. It is clear that we are asking about illegal activity and therefore do not expect that respondents will necessarily tell the truth. However, it is interesting to note the contrast between the two communities, which may be related to the fact that Kamungi is a registered Conservancy and has had significant support from TT for the last six years that is linked to conservation. Our target villages in Mangaleta have had no engagement from conservation NGOs previously and therefore this project can have a significant impact on raising awareness of the importance of conservation and supporting households to generate income from legal, more sustainable livelihoods.

Since the beginning of the project in June, the total incidences of HEC in Kamungi was 134 and 16 in Mangaleta (the proposal baseline was for Kamungi only: 245 in 2018; 66 in 2017; 105 in 2016); and the total incidences of HCC in Kamungi was 90, and 2 in Mangaleta (the proposal baseline was for Kamungi only: 89 in 2018; 127 in 2017; 88 in 2016) (Annex 14.1, 20.2). The low numbers reported in Mangaleta are likely due to reasons explained under section 3.2, Output 2. HEC has been reduced in Kamungi since 2018 (although please note this was data for a full year and we are reporting on 10 months with a project start in June) and that may be due to TT implementing beehive fences on a small group of farms in hotspot locations. We are therefore hopeful that once we have begun training in community-selected mitigation and hotspot households are supported with seed funding to implement these pilot techniques, that we will see a further reduction in HWC incidences by the end of the project.

In order to measure the wellbeing of the project's target communities over time, the ZSL community team ran focus groups to define specific wellbeing metrics with community members (Annex 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.4) which looked at wealth and livelihood ranking (please see Output 3 in Section 3.2 for further details). And as mentioned earlier, in the socio-economic survey, we also asked subjective questions on overall life satisfaction, financial satisfaction, overall happiness and perceived livelihood security. An overwhelming number of respondents felt that their livelihood was not at all secure. In Kamungi, 86% of respondents said they felt their livelihood was insecure, with an average score of 1.14 (where 1 is 'not secure', 2 is 'secure' and 3 is 'very secure') and the average livelihood security score in Mangaleta was 1.34, with 66% of respondents who felt their livelihood was insecure.

We generated a subjective wellbeing index for respondents in our socio-economic survey, incorporating overall happiness, life satisfaction and financial satisfaction. These were Likert scale questions with 5 responses: 1 is 'not at all satisfied', 2 is 'somewhat satisfied', 3 is 'neutral', 4 is 'satisfied' and 5 is 'very satisfied'. Both communities ranked themselves similarly in terms of overall happiness – with the average for Kamungi calculated to be 2.41 and 2.63 in Mangaleta. Average financial satisfaction was higher in Mangaleta, the average was shown to be 2, whereas the average for Kamungi was 1.55 and similarly average life satisfaction was 2.81 in Mangaleta but markedly lower at 2.03 in Kamungi. Overall, the wellbeing index for each was 2.48 in Mangaleta and 2 in Kamungi.

Once we have been able to carry out the livelihood workshops and VSLAs start to provide loans to support new enterprises, we are optimistic that VSLA members in particular will see an improvement in both objective and subjective wellbeing by the end of the project. Currently, there is very minimal evidence for any difference in subjective wellbeing between VSLA members and non-VSLA members, which is what is to be expected at the stage of VSLA establishment,

The training of TT community scouts in the use of Cybertracker and the SMART approach in Q4 has laid the foundations for improving law enforcement effectiveness in Y2 through improved data collection and analysis, enabling adaptive patrols. With this as a deterrent, and in conjunction with improved livelihood opportunities and reduced HWC, we are optimistic that this will start to reduce the threats to wildlife along the border of these two communities by the end of the project. The baseline in Y1, on joint patrols with KWS, TT community scouts recorded a total of 339 bushmeat snares in and around Kamungi and recovered 7 pieces of ivory. Total arrests of community members for wildlife crime over the project period was 8 for Mangaleta and 32 for Kamungi (2017 baseline: Mangaleta:13; Kamungi: 25), as well as two arrests in Mtitto town (which is located between the two communities) for possession of live pangolins (Annex 14.1 and 20.1).

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

*Assumption 1: A reduction in arrests of community members and number of snares encountered and removed indicates disengagement from wildlife crime.*

This still holds true to an extent, however, we are concerned about the significant impact of COVID-19 on these two vulnerable communities. This county is currently in lockdown and we don't know how long this will last. With income disrupted (people are not able to travel very far to get casual labour), reduced access to markets and basic supply chains blocked and potentially catastrophic health impacts to households, we are expecting increases in wildlife crime as people become even more vulnerable, with even less options and projects such as ours facing delays to activities that could help them. Therefore, we may actually see an increase in engagement in wildlife crime in the project and an increase in arrests. At the moment, it is too early to provide evidence to support this change in assumption and the project team is thinking through all the options to provide as much support as we can to these communities in a safe manner.

*Assumption 2: The number of arrests of Mangaleta and Kamungi community members may increase initially due to enhanced enforcement but will fall towards the end of the project as community engagement is strengthened and levels of poaching decrease.*

This still holds true but as mentioned above, there may be more of a lag between the initial increase in arrests, followed by a fall due to potential increased need for reliance on wildlife and natural resources for income and food during the COVID-19 crisis.

*Assumption 3: Improved income and wellbeing of local communities, resulting from declining HWC and enhanced livelihoods, reflects reduced costs of living with wildlife and – coupled with regular outreach that reinforces that these benefits are dependent on supporting wildlife conservation - incentivises disengagement from wildlife crime (including poaching for bushmeat, retaliatory killings, and participating in/enabling/facilitating IWT).*

This still holds true but as mentioned above, there may be an increase in wildlife crime due to the COVID-19 crisis. Even if we are able to implement planned livelihood activities and HWC mitigation, these communities may be worse off than at the start of the project due to loss of income from not being able to travel for work or go to markets or losing key working family members to the virus. It is still a very uncertain time and difficult to predict.

*Assumption 4: VSLA establishment rate and uptake is similar to situation experienced from ZSL VSLA projects in Cameroon and Mozambique.*

This assumption has proven to be an underestimate with a number of pre-formed 'social groups' very keen and willing to establish VSLAs and the team having to restrict how many we set up at the start to ensure it is manageable for the staff whilst they increase their experience and knowledge following their training last year. We set up four this year (one more than planned) (Annex 15) and are likely to set up more VSLAs over the project period than initially planned, ensuring that we can manage the support needed to those groups and that they are running effectively. The community members already have strong cohesion and trust in their social groups which is a key prerequisite for successful VSLAs.

*Assumption 5: Community members understand that VSLAs and enterprise activities are directly linked to their engagement in conservation, human-wildlife coexistence and voluntary reporting of illegal activity, as they have under previous implementations in Cameroon. This includes community members who are not direct beneficiaries, through word of mouth from the Mangaleta and Kamungi Chief and fellow community neighbours.*

The ZSL and TT community team are ensuring that during all engagement with VSLA groups, the link between support for sustainable livelihoods and protecting natural resources and wildlife is clear and understood. From our socio-economic survey, an overwhelming majority of respondents reported positive attitudes towards conservation (in fact, 35% in Kamungi reported 'strongly positive') (Annex 18) and thus we are optimistic that this assumption will hold true.

*Assumption 6: Aimed-for levels of female participation are achieved based on pre-project understanding of community socio-economics and demographics and results from previous/ongoing VSLA implementation in Cameroon and Mozambique. Percentage thresholds will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary following socio-economic surveys to be conducted during Yr1.*

This assumption most definitely holds true and we have already seen in the four VSLAs established in Year 1 that the majority of members are women (80.3%) (Annex 15). Therefore, the aimed-for

percentage thresholds will remain the same in the logframe for the time being (min. 60% female membership by project end).

*Assumption 7: Increased spend on household items and increase in number of VSLA loans being withdrawn by women indicates enhanced role in financial decision making at household-level and increase in gender-equity*

We believe this assumption to still hold true but it is early on in the project and the current VSLA groups are not yet loaning. We will be able to comment more on this by end of Year 2.

*Assumption 8: HWC will be discussed during VSLA meetings and although these households will be the initial target for mitigation interventions, the mitigation workshop (2.2) will also be open to non-VSLA members who are experiencing high levels of HWC in both communities.*

HWC is a major issue, particularly in Kamungi community (224 incidents of HEC and HEC in year 1 of the project, Annex 14.1) and therefore it is regularly discussed with community members during VSLA meetings. The mitigation workshops, which have been delayed to year 2, will target VSLA members but also be open to others. This assumption holds true.

*Assumption 9: Levels of commitment towards proposed mitigation strategies are maintained throughout the project, based on current commitment of five farms with pilot beehive fences in Kamungi.*

This still holds and it has become very clear from the socio-economic survey and TT reports, that HWC is a significant issue for these communities and we expect that they will be very willing to commit to pilot mitigation interventions if it will help to reduce the impact of conflict.

*Assumption 10: Access to enhanced and diversified livelihoods (in conjunction with VSLAs and HWC mitigation interventions if appropriate) will reduce the need to engage in illegal, environmentally-damaging activities for income supplementation.*

This holds true for now although may be affected as mentioned above by the impact of COVID-19 causing households to be potentially worse off than when the project started and may lead to an increase in wildlife crime for income supplementation. The initial livelihood workshops were delayed due to the virus outbreak and at the moment, we cannot say when it will be safe to run these. We hope that through continued positive engagement with communities (over the phone at the moment) and support for diversified livelihoods later in year 2, we are able to ensure that there is a reduction in engagement in illegal activity and this assumption continues to hold true.

*Assumption 11: By increasing capacity of community scouts through training in SMART and reporting/mapping, they are more effective at disrupting illegal activities on the border of the park and thus act as a strong deterrent to community members engaging in wildlife crime.*

The community scouts were recently trained in the use of Cybertracker and the SMART approach (Annex 13.1) and will continue to receive support from our data analyst, Clarine to produce SMART reports and GIS maps of patrol effort. As the team become more comfortable with this software, adaptive patrol management will be implemented leading to increased disruption of illegal activities. Therefore, this assumption still holds true.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

**Impact:** TCA communities benefit from reduced poverty and improved human-wildlife coexistence, whilst human pressures are reduced in a secured protected area complex and with population growth of threatened species maintained.

**Impact on biodiversity conservation:** At the end of year 1, this project has gained an increased understanding of the type and level of HWC experienced in Kamungi and Manganote informing the project's workshops planned for year 2 to develop mitigation strategies that will improve human-wildlife coexistence. KWS-CWS is actively engaging with the communities through regular meetings and attending project trainings to encourage support for conservation efforts. The ZSL and TT community teams are using VSLA meetings as a platform for dialogue on the importance of biodiversity conservation and the vital ecosystem services that Tsavo provides these communities (Annex 10). Benefits of protecting species such as the African elephant and large carnivores for the vital role they play in ensuring healthy ecosystems and their inherent value as part of Kenya's cultural and natural heritage is also discussed.

Community scouts have enhanced capacity to improve law enforcement and patrol coverage along the border of the national park moving into year 2, following training by ZSL in the use of Cybertracker and

SMART in Q4. This will help to further disrupt and deter wildlife crime, reducing the threat to species in the TCA.

**Impact on human development and wellbeing:** The Kamba tribal residents of Mangaletete and Kamungi have very few, low-paying and temporary work opportunities and no access to savings. These communities rely heavily on natural resources and are vulnerable to the effects of HWC and climatic conditions on crops and livestock. At the end of year 1, this project has gained a clearer understanding of the socio-economic status of these two buffer-zone communities, as well as the level of HWC experienced. In Kamungi, 77% of respondents of our socio-economic survey reported having average annual savings of 0 KES, and of those who were able to save, the average annual savings were 4,061 KES. In Mangaletete, a comparably lower 53% of people reported average annual savings of 0 KES, and of those who were able to save, the average was 3,118 KES.

To date, the project has established four VSLAs (two in each community), providing households, and in particular, women with access to savings (80.3% female membership, who thus far have saved an average of 792 KES per person) providing a buffer against loss of crops or livestock. This will be underpinned by appropriate training and support for development of sustainable enterprises in Y2 (the initial workshops have been postponed due to COVID-19), which will impact on human development and wellbeing in our target area. As mentioned earlier, it was found that VSLA members reported having very low financial satisfaction – contributing to lowered overall wellbeing – with scores of 1.55 in Kamungi and 2 in Mangaletete (where 1 is not at all satisfied and 2 is somewhat satisfied). As this project progresses, and VSLAs develop, it is our aim to improve members' financial satisfaction and therefore contribute to overall wellbeing.

#### **4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

**SDGs 1&2: No Poverty & Zero Hunger** – To reduce poverty, the project planned to create micro-finance mechanisms (VSLAs) and support the establishment of sustainable livelihood opportunities to increase financial resilience of two target communities. In the project's first year, two VSLAs have been established in each community; with a total of 62 members. The members have thus far managed average savings of 978 KES and 573 KES per person in Kamungi and Mangaletete respectively.

**SDG 5: Gender Equality** – The two target communities are typically patriarchal and women, although playing important socio-economic roles, often have little opportunity for income generation. This project plans to address this potential for improvement through establishing open access VSLAs and encouraging female membership, enabling women to access their own savings and increase their involvement in decision-making in spending for their family. This will be coupled with training and support to establish sustainable enterprises to increase opportunities for women to generate income. Since the start of the project in June, we have established four VSLAs, with a majority female membership. Women have saved an average of 792 KES per person to date. From the socio-economic survey, we have also identified the items that women feel are most important to spend money on in the household (see section 3.2 under Output 1), and we will be tracking the spend on these items through the project.

**SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities** – This project is aiming to protect the TCA through community engagement, implementing HWC mitigation as well as strengthening capacity for law enforcement. During Y1, the KWS-CWS have held 4 formal community meetings and attended project trainings, helping to build their relationship with the target communities (see section 3.1, output 1). Additionally, we have used VSLAs as a platform for discussions around the importance of conservation and sustainable natural resource use. These VSLAs will help to build financial resilience of members over time and combined with conservation outreach and livelihood development, encourage the disengagement from wildlife crime. HWC data has been collected in Y1 which will help inform the HWC workshops in Y2 and provide a greater understanding of HWC in the landscape. Training of eight TT community scouts has increased data collection and management capacity and will help to improve adaptive patrol strategy and law enforcement as the project progresses.

**SDG 15: Life on Land** – As mentioned in SDG11, through the training we have delivered to community scouts in Kamungi and continued support in producing patrol reports, this project will increase efficacy of law enforcement and as a result, increase the protection of key species in the TCA. Y1 of the project has laid the groundwork for HWC mitigation workshops in Y2.

#### **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

**CBD 7, Aichi A1, Aichi A2, Aichi C11, CMS** - During Y1 we have engaged with two communities living on the northern border of Tsavo West and East National Parks through community meetings, VSLA

meetings and focus groups, which have provided a platform to discuss wildlife conservation. This is key groundwork for building trust and relationships with these communities as we move into Y2 of the project and start implementing HWC mitigation and livelihood strategies. These communities are the gateway to the park, and it is vital that they are able to coexist with wildlife and protect the vital ecosystem services that the TCA provides.

**Aichi C11, Aichi C12** – Wildlife in the TCA are threatened by HWC, bushmeat hunting and IWT as well as overexploitation of natural resources. In order to address these threats, we are working to develop HWC mitigation techniques to support vulnerable communities living on the park borders. In Y1, we have established a baseline to understand the scale and type of HWC experienced by our target communities, as well as data on wildlife crime. We are also enhancing the capacity of law enforcement to help protect species within the park and deter poachers through training for community scouts in effective data collection and management and ongoing support for adaptive patrol management.

**CBD 8, Aichi D14** – This project will address threats and promote protection of TCA wildlife through HWC mitigation and reduced wildlife crime. In Y1, we have established a baseline for HWC scale and type, as well as wildlife crime for the two target communities. These data will inform development of community-led HWC mitigation techniques in Y2, which over time, will lead to a reduction in HWC for selected households in hotspot locations. Establishment of VSLA and sustainable enterprises with targeted activities encouraging involvement of women, will improve wellbeing and reduce poverty. So far, we have established 4 VSLAs, with a majority female membership and these groups are already beginning to save. In Y2, we will run workshops to develop sustainable enterprises for VSLA members, helping to build financial resilience and encourage disengagement from wildlife crime.

**CBD 10, CBD 11** – The establishment of VSLAs will help to build financial resilience as the project progresses, with members already beginning to save since their establishment in November 2019, with average savings of 978 KES per person in Kamungi and 573 KES per person in Mangaletete so far. As VSLAs progress to the loan stage, members will be able to use these savings to invest in livelihoods that will be explored and developed during workshops with our partner Wildlife Works in Y2. This coupled with HWC mitigation, will help to reduce the cost of living alongside wildlife and incentivise disengagement from wildlife crime.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

The expected beneficiaries of this project are the Kamba tribal residents of Mangaletete and Kamungi; two communities located either side of the Mombasa- Nairobi highway, that form a buffer on the northern edge of Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks (NP). The project is targeting 15 villages located within 5km of the park borders, with a total population of 4,004 people distributed in 906 households. These communities have very few, low-paying and temporary work opportunities and no access to savings. They rely heavily on natural resources for their lives and livelihoods and are vulnerable to the effects of HWC and climatic conditions on crops and livestock.

Following the end of year 1, this project has gained a clearer understanding of the socio-economic status of these two buffer-zone communities following socio-economic and wellbeing surveys and focus groups (see section 3.1, output 1&2). Using this information as a baseline, the project aims build financial resilience and improve wellbeing of c.195 households (21.5% of target household population; 150 households in Mangaletete; 45 households in Kamungi) in these two marginalised communities. This project will do this by establishing at least 13 VSLAs, providing households, and in particular, women with access to savings and loans and therefore providing a buffer against loss of crops or livestock from HWC and reducing the need to engage in wildlife crime for supplementary income. So far, we have established 4 VSLAs across the 2 communities and they have been saving for 3 months, with a total of 53,050KES (~£400) saved to date. The majority of members are women and we are optimistic that this will help support women's capacity for self-determination when it comes to household spending. The socio-economic survey has identified those items which are most important to women to spend money on in the household and we will track spend on these items annually through the project as the VSLAs develop, as well as the number of loans taken out by female members.

The VSLAs will be further underpinned by appropriate training and support for development of sustainable enterprises for c.40% of the 195 households, including access to market, where applicable, through the Wildlife Works partnership. We are aiming for c.40 households in Mangaletete and 12 in Kamungi to establish enterprises by project end and it is hoped that beyond the project, these households will see an increase in household income.

HWC mitigation strategies will also be developed for priority households to further build financial resilience and help reduce the cost of living alongside wildlife. The HWC workshops have been delayed from March due to COVID-19 and therefore we have not yet started this phase of the project.

We have also directly supported community members through employment on the project including our Community Officer and four enumerators for the socio-economic survey, as well as contributing to staff costs of TT community scouts as part of the project.

With regards to indirect poverty impacts, our community team are delivering conservation outreach at VSLA meetings to increase the understanding of the importance of conservation and sustainable resource use. The project is measuring the proportion of members reporting positive attitudes towards conservation and our socio-economic survey has revealed a positive baseline with 36.4% reporting strongly positive and 48% positive in Kamungi and 12.5% strongly positive and 71.9% positive in Mangaleta.

In this first year of the project, we have focussed on building a baseline of the target communities in order for us to measure the impact of the project on poverty alleviation, as well as training our team and establishing the initial phase of VSLA group formation, with 66 people already saving an average of 326 KES in Kamungi per month, and an average of 191 KES per month in Mangaleta (Annex 8).

## **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

Kenyan societies are typically patriarchal; however, women are important socio-economic actors. Mangaleta and Kamungi are Kamba tribe predominantly and women and men participate in livelihood activities (mainly agriculture). Sources of income are limited to part-time work, offering poor financial security. Of 10% employed, 70% are men, with jobs often manual labour. The female Chief of Mangaleta has stated women in Mangaleta are involved in decision-making but do not currently have many income-generating opportunities and this could be improved.

Globally, women form 78% of VSLA membership; within ZSL groups, women form >88%. The VSLAs established as part of this project are open access, with all community members eligible. We have formed four groups so far and just over 80% of the membership is female (Annex 15). Representation from all genders (women in particular) and vulnerable groups (as identified by the community leaders) in the community is encouraged. There are currently limited savings or loan facilities available and therefore the VSLAs will enable women to access their own savings and increase their involvement in decision-making on spending for their family, increasing their capacity for self-determination.

Enterprise development will be decided by community members in Y2 and facilitated by ZSL and WW (who have significant experience in developing enterprises that benefit women such as soap and clothes manufacturing and basket weaving), ensuring all genders are represented during the decision process, with opportunities developed for both women and men (if different). Pilot enterprises will be monitored by ZSL ensuring there are no negative consequences preventing participation from members of any sex, age or grouping.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

The project team has been overseeing progress of the project using the logframe and implementation timetable, which is reviewed weekly through calls, emails and meetings between the Kenya team and UK team, and regularly with project partners. Within the first half of the project, sub-grant agreements were drawn up with project NGO partners which included schedules of work and timeframes to ensure activities are implemented in a timely manner (Annex 5.1). We have also created an 'indicator tracker' workbook using Microsoft Teams which has enabled us to keep a live tracker of data relevant to our logframe indicators and this has helped us to identify gaps in data collection and work with partners to try to obtain data. Representatives from the Africa Programme at ZSL HQ visited the project in February 2020 to check in on progress against the timetable and support the team with training on the socio-economic and wellbeing survey – a key tool in measuring our progress towards the project Outcome.

ZSL carries out most of the M&E work, but TT also contributes significantly through monitoring wildlife crime in the target area (snares collected, arrests, illegal killing of wildlife) as well as HWC in Kamungi (the community which TT has worked with since 2014). This information is shared through monthly reports, but also through using our 'indicator tracker'. TT is also sharing raw data to upload to our SMART database on HWC. KWS has struggled to collect data from Mangaleta over the past year due to a dispute between the two stakeholders alluded to earlier in the report. The relationship has improved over recent months but it has made data collection on illegal killing of wildlife and HWC difficult to obtain for Mangaleta. We hope this will improve over year 2. The data we do have from year 1 on illegal activity is sensitive; the reports and data from TT and KWS reports should not be treated as confidential.



ZSL and TT's community team monitor and evaluate the progress of VSLA groups through standardised VSLA forms (organisational: four times annually and socio-economic surveys) using SurveyCTO, as well as collating data at each VSLA meeting using SMART (such as number and value of shares, loans, and trainings) and writing meeting notes to capture qualitative data that can support quantitative data being collected. Socio-economic surveys monitor wellbeing, income-generating activities, material style of life, food security, loan usage, HWC and attitudes towards wildlife and conservation. As the project moves into year 2 and we can hold the livelihood workshops, monthly meetings with VSLA groups will also allow the ZSL and TT community team to record progress and uptake of livelihood opportunities.

Implementation of HWC mitigation strategies in Y2 will be monitored and evaluated by TT and ZSL community teams, with monthly reporting on progress of implementation and effectiveness of interventions.

ZSL carried out the Cybertracker and SMART training for TT scouts and can be demonstrated by training materials, photos, training report and evaluation report. Application of skills will be evidenced by improvement in patrol coverage and production of detailed monthly reports including GIS maps in year 2. TT provide monthly reports on foot, vehicle and aerial patrol coverage and enforcement effort (including snare collection, detection of illegal activities/human presence, carcass sightings etc) in Kamungi.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

A number of lessons have been learnt over the past year as the first community project that ZSL has implemented in Tsavo, Kenya. Firstly, the length of time to recruit the most appropriate community team, who had the relevant experience but who also had local understanding and ideally were from the local area to ensure acceptance by the communities, took longer than anticipated. We would therefore recommend to others that they factor in a few months to ensure this process is done properly and the right team is hired. Secondly, communication between partners can be very slow and small, local NGO partners are busy and often not sat at computers checking email all the time. Therefore, going to meet face to face with partners as regularly as possible is key to ensuring no delays to implementation and we learnt that after a few months' of slow email response.

Thirdly, it was clear that the time that our community team took to regularly meet with the Chiefs of the two communities was time well spent in terms of ensuring that there was community buy-in to the project and that there were no issues when organising focus groups and meetings – which were often facilitated by the Chiefs themselves.

## **10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A

## **11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

Unfortunately, this project, as is likely the case with the majority of projects under Darwin, is already seeing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. We are working with particularly vulnerable communities, who lack access to secure income-generating opportunities and savings schemes, and therefore have no financial buffer for when times are particularly hard. Kenya is currently in lockdown and the county in which the communities are located is not allowing movement in or out. Therefore, nobody is able to travel far for work and basic supply chains are disrupted. This is mild when considering what the impact will be if the virus spreads within the target communities. Public gatherings are banned in Kenya and social distancing rules in place. Therefore, the main project activities that were meant to start last month (HWC workshops and livelihood workshops) have been postponed for the time being. It is an uncertain time and it is difficult to say how long these delays will be. As mentioned earlier in the report, the virus could mean that the communities we are trying to support become worse off than they were at project start due to health impacts on the family and lack of labour opportunities. This is a significant risk to the project achieving its intended outcome in the project period and we will continue to monitor the situation and keep Darwin informed of the evolving situation.

We had a gap in staffing during the last quarter of the project's implementation. There was a round of recruitment undertaken for Zeke Davidson's (Project Leader) direct replacement in December, and although a suitable candidate was found, they pulled out at the last minute. ZSL has used this opportunity to review the staff structure and will look to recruit a Kenya Country Operations Manager as soon as it is feasible to do so during the current COVID-19 restrictions. In the meantime, Rebecca Sennett Day (Deputy Programme Manager, Africa) has been overseeing project implementation.

## 12. Sustainability and legacy

The profile of the project has been raised within the two target communities through multiple community meetings facilitated by the Chiefs of those communities (as mentioned in section 3.1, Output 1) as well as the VSLA sensitisation meeting run by Five Talents that had 170 social group representatives in attendance. There is significant interest from these social groups in the project and the community team get regular requests for support to establish VSLAs. As the project develops in Year 2, we look forward to supporting more and more groups to set these up and look to train 'village agents/trainers' that can then go on to train other groups, creating a self-replicating effect.

The community team have also put on conservation video screenings that have initially targeted VSLA members and their children as part of the project's conservation outreach (Annex 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4). This has been very popular, particularly for members of their families that are not literate and is helping to raise the profile of our project's intended outcome.

Other local NGOs who are not formal partners on the project are also now aware of the Darwin project in Tsavo and we are aware of one NGO looking to raise funds to complement our activities in Mangelete, increasing the impact we can have on this marginalised community.

Sharing of project progress has also been disseminated via social media (Facebook, Twitter), where appropriate as part of the project's open access plan. We have tweeted 3 times specifically about this project and hope to increase this as project interventions increase in year 2. The most recent of these tweets had 3,578 impressions (number of times people saw this tweet on Twitter) with 49 total engagements.

Our planned exit strategy is still valid and by the end of this project, we hope to have engaged at least 195 households in VSLAs, increasing the capacity of people to secure finances for household needs and food when agricultural yield is affected by climate or wildlife. So far, we have supported 66 households to join VSLAs, who have already begun to save since January this year. Appropriate training and support for development of new sustainable enterprises will be delivered to c.40% of these households over the next year, building capacity and developing skills in new farming techniques and income-generating activities. Priority households affected by HWC will receive training in appropriate mitigation techniques over the next year using locally available materials to ensure this capacity is secured for the future.

Tsavo Trust community scouts have received specialist training from ZSL in the use of Cybertracker and the SMART approach including patrol mapping, benefitting eight community scouts, and TT and KWS institutionally through providing information to enhance patrol strategy and improve law enforcement along the border of the NP. TT is a local NGO and the community scouts are employed from the local area, therefore this project is helping to build capacity of and provide employment for local people who have few educational and employment opportunities.

Regular engagement between KWS-CWS, Mangelete and Kamungi is being established through support for transport and field allowances. Recognising the importance of this for de-risking Tsavo, ZSL will continue fundraising to support KWS-CWS beyond this project.

Typically, VSLAs need one year of support; 89% of VSLAs continue operating five years after initiation, typically doubling their capitalisation and average loan sizes. The VSLA model is self-replicating and will be established in conjunction with development of appropriate sustainable livelihoods. WW will ensure livelihood materials are locally available and affordable for community members and efforts are made to improve market access to help ensure sustainability. ZSL will continue to fundraise from other sources to expand the community work beyond this project, building community support for conservation and working towards sustainable natural resource.

## 13. Darwin identity

ZSL has 8 social media channels covering the major social platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) with 17 accounts in total, including a dedicated 'ZSL Africa' Twitter account. Via their online presence, ZSL has a total reach of 64.9 million (Facebook) with 4 million unique users to the ZSL website per annum. @ZSLConservation has over 24,000 followers on Twitter, which regularly features Africa-specific posts on ZSL's overseas conservation work, complemented by @ZSLAfrica, which posts about ZSL's Africa conservation work around 10 times per month and has 1,384 followers. We use this extensive social media reach to publicise our donors' support (including Darwin). All social media posts reporting on project activities credit the donors responsible (whereby DEFRA/Darwin Initiative and the UK Government are recognised and logos added to images where possible) or via the use of a hashtag (following guidelines presented at LTS' grantee workshop in 2019). In addition to

crediting donors in social media, each ZSL Africa country programme has a page on the ZSL Conservation website where all donors are listed next to the project they support. ZSL's external communications to its Fellows, Members and supporters list DEFRA Darwin Initiative as a key supporter of our Conservation and Policy work.

As Darwin are currently the sole donor for the community work in this landscape, they are recognised as the sole supporter of the project currently. Where further funds are secured, DEFRA will continue to be recognised as a key contributor to the activities for which they are responsible. All reports and training material produced from the project so far has featured the Darwin Initiative logo or credited Darwin Initiative in the narrative. ZSL keeps the British High Commission in Kenya informed on project progress (both formally and informally) and the BHC in-country social media account is also tagged to raise the profile of the fund's work to those at a national level.

However, ZSL also exercises caution on communications around sensitive activities (like arrests and illegal wildlife crime etc.) and publication of information or pictures that could put some people in danger, which limits ZSL's capacity to publish publicly on law enforcement issues.

## 14. Safeguarding

ZSL has invested heavily in its safeguarding policies and procedures both in the UK and globally. The Council of Trustees and Executive Management Committee have formally recognised safeguarding as a key area of responsibility and are fully committed to strengthening and rolling out ZSL safeguarding approach. Where necessary these efforts are applicable to staff, partners and other stakeholders ZSL works with. Relevant policies have been updated and new policies and procedures implemented and policies to align to this commitment including: Global safeguarding policy; Safeguarding policy for UK staff; Global whistleblowing policy and procedures; Global code of conduct; DBS and criminal record check policy; Employing younger worker policy; Disciplinary Policy and procedures; Reference request policy; Violence and aggressive behaviour policy; The 4 R's safeguarding policy; Staff handbook.

ZSL has also implemented measures to ensure the effective delivery of these policies by:

- designating a named 'Safeguarding Trustee' who meets regularly with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (HR Director, Fiona Evans).
- a number of Designated Safeguarding Officers.
- a strategic group which meets every few months to consider how the rollout of our safeguarding is going and to provide direction (our Safeguarding Trustee, Designated Safeguarding Lead, and Head of Legal) along with a wider working group to help lead implementation.
- received updated global safeguarding training from independent experts including s of 'train the trainer' sessions to allow safeguarding leads to provide this training in-house in ZSL; and
- raised awareness of the updated Whistleblowing Policy by creating posters in different languages to be distributed amongst ZSL staff.

These policies are easily accessible and have been translated into a number of key languages in the countries we are operating in. In addition to these safeguarding efforts, ZSL is looking to develop and transition its environment and social management system to align to the IUCN ESMS standards – as a minimum standard of operating. The IUCN standards include undertaking a project level Social and Environment Impact Assessment, which will include the recently developed Security and Human Rights Screening. A Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC<sup>1</sup>) process may be triggered at this point to safeguard indigenous people's rights to give or withhold consent to a project that may impact them and/or their way of living or their land. In accordance with legal guidelines they will have the right to withdraw consent at any given stage of a project. The ZSL process will align to FAO guidelines to meet FPIC requirements through the whole project cycle - including monitoring and evaluation. The results of the review and recommendation of the assessment will be captured and managed through an Environmental and Social management plan (ESMP) with a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Mechanism adapted to be appropriate for the context of each project. All will be developed in an inclusive and participatory manner in collaboration with partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

In the Kenya programme, the relevant policies have been shared and explained to each staff member and consultants to ensure that all the persons who are representing ZSL for a short or long period are aware and respecting those policies. Downstream partners have also agreed to follow ZSL safeguarding policies by signing sub-grant agreements and as part of our due diligence process, ZSL has reviewed partner policies in place, and if not all in place, provided templates and information to support the NGOs

to establish the policies as soon as possible. Prior to any activities with the two target communities, ZSL has ensured that FPIC has been given by participants. In our socio-economic questionnaire, we have an introduction explaining the project and how the data from the questionnaire will be used before asking the respondent whether they give consent to continue. All community meetings and focus groups have been participatory, ensuring the outputs of the project are appropriate and relevant to the direct and indirect beneficiaries and that no legal rights of indigenous peoples are compromised. VSLAs are open access and therefore will ensure that no specific group or gender is excluded from the project, aligning our work to Gender Equity and Social Inclusion principles. All ZSL's activities are intended to empower community members and support human rights by providing opportunities for individuals to have greater representation within their community and speak up against discrimination. Access to financial services and income-generating alternatives aim to aid this by improving social security.

<sup>1</sup> FPIC is legally recognised under the following international regulations which many ZSL implementing countries will have recognised or ratified: The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), The International Labour Organization Convention 169 (ILO 169), The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and relevant national laws.

## 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)**

<b>Project spend (indicative) since last annual report</b>	<b>2019/20 Grant (£)</b>	<b>2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)</b>	<b>Variance %</b>	<b>Comments (please explain significant variances)</b>
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>TCA communities benefit from reduced poverty and improved human-wildlife coexistence, whilst human pressures are reduced in a secured protected area complex ad with population growth of threatened species maintained.</p>		<p>This project has gained an increased understanding of the type and level of HWC experienced in Kamungi and Mangalete informing the project's workshops planned for Y2 to develop mitigation strategies that will improve human-wildlife coexistence. ZSL and TT community teams are using VSLA meetings as a platform for dialogue on the importance of biodiversity conservation and the vital ecosystem services that Tsavo provides. Community scouts have enhanced capacity to improve law enforcement and patrol coverage following training in Cybertracker and SMART in Q4. Four VSLAs have been established, providing households, and in particular, women with access to savings (80.3% female membership, who thus far have saved an average of 792 KES per person). This is the initial stage of reducing poverty for these communities.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Threats to wildlife in TCA's northern sector significantly reduced through HWC mitigation, law enforcement, and increased resilience and wellbeing of Mangalete and Kamungi buffer-zone communities, who disengage from wildlife crime.</p>	<p>0.1 Annual incidences of illegal killing (poisoning, spearing/shooting, snaring – disaggregated by motive, where possible - retaliatory, bushmeat, IWT, etc.) of key species in TCA northern sector (elephant, lion, cheetah, wild dog, leopard, hyaena, rhino) decreases by a minimum of 20% by end of Y3 (from baseline established in Y1)</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline for Y1: Annual incidences of illegal killing in retaliation was 0 for key species.</p> <p>Annual incidences of illegal killing for bushmeat in TCA was 0 for key listed species. There were 102 incidences for other species (100 dik-dik and 2 lesser kudu).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidences of illegal killing will continue to be monitored by our partners, TT and KWS to enable us to compare to the Y1 baseline now established.</li> <li>• HWC mitigation workshops will be conducted by ZSL and TT and community-selected households from identified hotspot locations will</li> </ul>

	<p>0.2 Annual incidences of HWC decrease by a minimum of 25% by end of Y3 in Kamungi (baseline HEC: 245 so far in 2018; 66 in 2017; 105 in 2016); baseline HCC: 89 so far in 2018; 127 in 2017; 88 in 2016)</p> <p>0.3 Annual incidences of HWC in Mangaleta decrease by a minimum of 25% by end of Y3 (baseline to be established in Y1)</p> <p>0.4 VSLA members see a minimum of 20% improvement in locally co-defined wellbeing metrics by end of Y3 (e.g. material style of life, income, food security and subjective wellbeing), from baseline established in Y1 surveys.</p> <p>0.5 Total arrests of Mangaleta and Kamungi community members for wildlife crime decreases by minimum 40% by end of Y3 (2017 baseline: Mangaleta:13; Kamungi: 25)</p> <p>0.6 Total no. of bushmeat snares encountered and collected by community scouts and KWS rangers in Kamungi over full year decreases by minimum 20% by end of Y3 (baseline: 1,008 in 2017)</p>	<p>Illegal incidences of killing for IWT was 1 for key species (elephant). 2 live pangolin were also confiscated by KWS.</p> <p>0.2 134 HEC incidences in Kamungi from June 2019-Mar 2020.</p> <p>90 HCC incidences in Kamungi from June 2019-Mar 2020.</p> <p>0.3 16 HEC incidences in Mangaleta from June 2019-Mar 2020.</p> <p>2 HCC incidences in Mangaleta from June 2019-Mar 2020. <i>*Please see note in section 3.2 about reasons for underreporting in Y1 which will skew the baseline for Mangaleta.</i></p> <p>0.4 Baseline for Y1: VSLA members in Kamungi had a wellbeing index of 2.00. VSLA members in Mangaleta had a wellbeing index of 2.48. (Likert scale of satisfaction, with least satisfied at 1 and most satisfied at 5).</p> <p>Average wealth ranking of VSLA members in Kamungi: 2.97; in Mangaleta: 2.38 (scale where 1 is 'very poor', 2 is 'poor', 3 is 'rich' and 4 is 'very rich').</p> <p>Average livelihood security of VSLA members in Kamungi: 1.14; in Mangaleta: 1.34 (scale where 1 is 'not secure', 2 is 'secure' and 3 is 'very secure').</p> <p>0.5 Total arrests in Kamungi:32;in Mangaleta: 8.</p> <p>0.6 Total number of bushmeat snares collected in Kamungi from June 2019-March 2020 was 339 (308 snares for</p>	<p>be trained and supported to implement the most appropriate mitigation techniques. Incidences of HWC will continue to be monitored by our partners, TT and KWS as well as through the socio-economic survey in Y2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 5 more VSLAs will be established across the two communities, underpinned by livelihood development and training workshops conducted by WW. Support and seed funds will be provided for households to start piloting selected livelihoods towards the end of Y2. Wellbeing metrics will be measured again during the socio-economic survey towards the end of Y2, as well as qualitative data recorded during VSLA meetings.</li> <li>Kamungi community scouts will implement SMART patrols and quarterly reporting to enable monitoring of patrol coverage. TT and KWS will continue to record arrests, incidences of wildlife crime and snare collection.</li> </ul>
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		small game, 30 for medium game and 1 large game).	
<p><b>Output 1.</b> VSLAs established in Mangaleta and Kamungi communities, providing gender-equitable access to savings and an incentive to support conservation/human-wildlife coexistence and disengage from wildlife crime.</p>	<p>1.1 KWS-CWS Community Outreach Officers establish quarterly community meetings in Kamungi and Mangaleta by Q2 Y1 to provide a platform to build trust, discuss wildlife conflict mitigation and other wildlife issues.</p> <p>1.2 At least 2 VSLA groups established in Mangaleta and 1 in Kamungi by end of Y1 by ZSL/TT community staff, with 15-20 members in each (minimum of 50% women), increasing to a total of 6 VSLAs in Mangaleta and 2 in Kamungi by end of Y2, and 10 in Mangaleta and 3 in Kamungi by end of Y3 with at least 150 households in Mangaleta and 45 in Kamungi participating (with minimum of 60% female membership. Total 13 VSLAs by end of project).</p> <p>1.3 Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least 4,500 KES (£33) on average per year by end of Y3 from Y1 baseline of an average of 0 KES in savings.</p> <p>1.4 Female VSLA participants (across both communities) demonstrate increased access to funds to spend on items important to them (items identified, and baseline set following socio-economic surveys completed in Y1), with a minimum of 25% increase in average monthly spend by end of Y3; and with annual number of VSLA loans taken by female members (at</p>	<p>1.1 4 formal community meetings have been facilitated between KWS and the community to lay the foundations for open and honest discussion and relationship-building between the stakeholders. These have mostly focussed on Mangaleta in Y1 due to some conflict with this community prior to project start. The situation is much improved in recent months and will continue to do so in Y2. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4.</i></p> <p>1.2. In Y1 of this project, 4 VSLAs were established, 2 in Kamungi and 2 in Mangaleta. Groups in Kamungi have 17 and 20 members respectively, with an average female membership of 67.5%. The two groups in Mangaleta have 14 and 15 members respectively and both have 100% female membership. VSLAs are currently reaching 37 households in Kamungi and 29 in Mangaleta, 66 households in total. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 15.</i></p> <p>1.3. During the socio-economic survey, the current VSLA households in Kamungi were found to have average annual savings of 4,128 KES and 6,313 KES in Mangaleta. As we only have 4 VSLA groups so far, it should also be noted that in Kamungi, 77% of respondents of our socio-economic survey reported having average annual savings of 0 KES, and in Mangaleta, a comparably lower 53% of people reported average annual savings of 0 KES. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2.</i></p> <p>1.4. In Kamungi, 95% of women said their first priority for spending was food, with an average monthly spend of 6,321 KES. 48% reported education as their second priority, with an average monthly spend of 3,563 KES. The third spending priority was clothing for 29% of women (average monthly spend of 601 KES) and agricultural items for 24% (average monthly spend of 690 KES).</p> <p>In Mangaleta, 50% of women said food was their top priority for spending, with an average monthly spend of 4,419 KES and 36% of women chose education as their first priority (average monthly spend of 1,648 KES). The second priority for spending was education (36% of women, average monthly spend=1,665 KES), as well as food (32% of women, average monthly spend =5,409 KES). Finally, the third priority for women was social activities for 21% (average monthly spend=1,729 KES) and household items by a further 21% (average monthly spend= 3,633 KES). <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 16. No VSLAs have begun loaning as yet.</i></p>	

	<p>minimum) 50% of all loans by end of Y3 (from project baseline of 0)</p> <p>1.5 Conservation outreach during monthly VSLA meetings between ZSL/TT community officers and VSLA members (implemented from Q4 Y1 as VSLAs are established) leads to increased understanding of the importance of conservation and human-wildlife coexistence, with proportion of members reporting positive attitudes towards conservation increasing by a minimum of 30% by end of Y3 from baseline established in Y1.</p>	<p>Reviewing the results of the survey on female spending, the indicator target may not be appropriate as some of the items that were selected may be capped at a certain monthly spend e.g. education. Therefore, we may suggest the target of 25% increase be reduced to a more realistic figure of 10%.</p> <p>1.5. Our socio-economic survey showed attitudes towards conservation to be largely positive in both communities. In Kamungi, 34.5% of respondents said they felt 'strongly positive' about wildlife conservation, and 48.3% of people were positive. In Mangaletete, 12.5% of people felt strongly positive towards wildlife and 71.9% felt positive towards wildlife. Conservation outreach has begun in VSLA meetings and through conservation video screenings. ZSL's community team has reported anecdotally from spending significant time in both communities that Mangaletete community members are generally less positive than Kamungi towards conservation and the National Park and this corresponds to the survey data. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 18.</i></p>	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>KWS Community Outreach Officers hold quarterly community meetings with the Chief and key community influencers, facilitated by ZSL, extending the attendee list as word spreads to other community members by the influencers.</p>		<p>4 meetings were held between KWS and the target communities, although focussed on Mangaletete for Y1.</p>	<p>Quarterly meetings will continue, ensuring they are held in Kamungi and Mangaletete each quarter.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>ZSL Community Officer and Community Liaison trained by partner, 5T on VSLA establishment including an exchange visit for ZSL staff.</p>		<p>ZSL Community Officers received training from our partners, 5T in Q3 of Y1 and completed an exchange visit to western Kenya to further their training in Q4 of Y1.</p>	<p>5T will continue to provide ad-hoc support and guidance to our community team as well as a refresher training in Q1 Y2 (although this is likely to be delayed due to COVID-19).</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 ZSL community team then establishes 10 VSLA groups (150 households) in Mangaletete and 3 VSLA groups in Kamungi (45 households) over the project period.</p>		<p>ZSL Community team has established 2 VSLAs in Kamungi (37 households) and 2 VSLAs in Mangaletete (29 households); exceeding Y1 target of 3.</p>	<p>During Y2, at least 4 VSLAs will be established in Mangaletete and at least 1 further VSLA in Kamungi. Training for already established VSLAs to enter the loan phase will occur as soon as it is safe to do so (pending COVID-19 restrictions).</p>
<p>Activity 1.4</p> <p>ZSL and TT community teams conduct surveys in Mangaletete and Kamungi (with all VSLAs members at start of group establishment; total ~195 members) that include questions on socio-economics, wellbeing indicators, and perceived level</p>		<p>ZSL &amp; TT Community teams conducted a socio-economic survey (including questions on wellbeing, livelihoods &amp; HWC) using SurveyCTO, with a total of 160 respondents (10% of households)</p>	<p>This survey is to be repeated this year, including all new VSLA members.</p>



<p>of HWC incidences, mitigation techniques and perceived effectiveness. These surveys will be repeated annually.</p>	<p>in target villages, plus all VSLA members).</p>	
<p><b>Activity 1.5</b></p> <p>Monthly meetings between ZSL community team and VSLA groups enables regular monitoring of economic metrics associated to VSLA participation. Meetings will also be used for conservation messaging and discussion on HWC issues, helping to identify priority needs for mitigation. Standardised ZSL organisational forms are completed four times annually to monitor group financials (at meetings held after the 1st, 12th, 24th and 52nd week (share-out) of savings).</p>	<p>Community officers have collected savings and loans data to monitor economic metrics at monthly meetings, as well as completing the standardised organisational monitoring forms. Conservation messaging has been central to the dialogue and reasoning behind supporting communities to establish VSLAs, and is discussed at every meeting that the team attend.</p>	<p>Community officers will complete the relevant organisational monitoring forms during Y2 for the 4 VSLAs already established and new VSLAs as they form, and continue to monitor the progress of VSLAs on a monthly basis (during the current COVID-19 crisis, our community team continue to speak to VSLA groups on the phone). They will also deliver training to VSLAs on taking out loans to enable groups to progress to this next stage, when it is safe to do so.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>HWC mitigation strategies implemented in priority sites in Mangaleta and Kamungi community areas.</p>	<p>2.1 HWC types, hotspot locations and scale understood in both communities with priorities for mitigation determined by Y1</p> <p>2.2 Appropriate, priority HWC mitigation strategies for each community are identified and agreed by end of Y1 (e.g. beehive fences for HEC or predator-proof bomas in hotspot locations for HCC)</p> <p>2.3 At least 40 priority households in HWC hotspots across both communities trained and equipped in mitigation strategies by Q3 Y2 and a minimum of 25% of these have capacity and resources to begin implementation of pilot interventions by Q4 Y2. Another 25% begin implementation by end of project.</p> <p>2.4 Monthly monitoring of effectiveness of implemented HWC mitigation strategies in place by Q4 Y2 through site-visits, data collection and reporting</p>	<p>2.1. HWC types and scale have been identified through the socio-economic survey and HWC data collected by our partners TT and KWS. The partner data suggests that Kamungi experiences a higher level of HWC than Mangaleta (TT recorded 134 incidences of HEC and 90 incidences of HCC in Kamungi; KWS recorded 16 HEC incidents and 2 HCC incidents in Mangaleta). The survey showed that 100% of respondents experienced HWC in Kamungi and 88% in Mangaleta. Hotspot locations within the project area are yet to be identified as the COVID-19 outbreak resulted in HWC workshops being postponed. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 14.1, 18 and 20.2.</i></p> <p>2.2 Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the HWC workshops which were scheduled for March 2020 have been postponed (as agreed with DEFRA) and these would have identified the mitigation strategies to be implemented. These workshops will take place as soon as it is safe to do so.</p> <p><i>2.3 and 2.4 are not relevant for this period.</i></p>

	by ZSL/TT community officers, informing and facilitating adaptation of strategies, if required.		
Activity 2.1. ZSL and TT community teams conduct socio-economic/wellbeing/HWC surveys in Mangaletete and Kamungi (as mentioned in Activity 1.4).		These surveys were completed in Q4 of Y1 with 160 respondents (see Activity 1.4).	This socio-economic survey will be repeated towards the end of Y2.
Activity 2.2. ZSL and TT hold 4x workshops in Kamungi (1) and Mangaletete (3) for households experiencing significant levels of HWC to map HWC hotspots and agree priority mitigation strategies for each community taking factors such as perceived effectiveness, availability of materials, time and costs to set-up and maintain into account. The target participants will be VSLA members initially, however the workshop will not exclude non-VSLA members and will be focused on those that experience significant levels of HWC as identified through KWS CWS meetings and HWC reports, VSLA meetings, surveys etc.		The outbreak of COVID-19 resulted in these workshops being postponed as agreed with DEFRA. They will take place as soon as it is safe to do so.	Workshops to take place in Y2 when it is safe to do so.
Activity 2.3 ZSL and TT run 3-day training course in selected mitigation strategies for at least 40 priority households in HWC hotspots across both communities in Y2 and support households to pilot chosen strategies.		During the socio-economic survey, data was collected on HWC type and frequency, existing mitigation techniques and people's perceptions towards HWC. These data will help to inform these workshops scheduled for Y2.	Once ZSL and TT have been able to run the delayed HWC workshops under Activity 2.2 to map hotspots and agree on mitigation strategies, training workshops run by ZSL, TT and an external facilitator will be conducted to train priority households to implement pilot interventions (currently scheduled for Q2/Q3).
Activity 2.4 ZSL and TT community team monitor effectiveness of implemented HWC mitigation strategies by Q4 Y2 through monthly site-visits, VSLA meetings and reports. Household surveys will be repeated at project end to enable evaluation of effectiveness of pilot mitigation interventions for participating households.		Not relevant for this period	Assuming the project will not continue to experience significant delays due to COVID-19, the community team will start to monitor households that pilot HWC strategies from Q4.
<b>Output 3.</b> Gender-equitable, sustainable livelihood strategies/efficient agricultural practices established in Mangaletete and Kamungi communities, increasing monthly income and reducing the need to engage in	3.1 Appropriate, gender-sensitive livelihood development/enterprise opportunities identified and scoped, and with business plans produced at participatory workshops with all VSLA groups in both communities (total of 13 VSLA groups by end of Y3).	3.1. The outbreak of COVID-19 resulted in these workshops being postponed as agreed with DEFRA. They will take place as soon as it is safe to do so. However, through focus groups and the socio-economic survey, we have gained useful baseline information to inform these workshops. In terms of livelihood preference, livestock production ranked top for both communities during our focus groups. In Kamungi, employment as a scout ranked 2nd, small business ranked 3rd, crop production 4th and finally casual labour ranked 5th. In Mangaletete, conversely,	

bushmeat hunting and other forms of wildlife crime.	<p>3.2 Four training workshops for all VSLA groups delivered on community-identified livelihood / enterprise opportunities in Kamungi and Mangaletete, attended by at least 40% of 150 VSLA households in Mangaletete and 40% of 45 households in Kamungi by project end.</p> <p>3.3 At least 40 households in Mangaletete and 12 households in Kamungi engaged in uptake of livelihood/enterprise activities through VSLAs and project funds (e.g. capital investment in a seed press or in farming materials) by end of Y3</p>	<p>crop production ranked 2nd, small business 3rd, casual labour 4th and charcoal burning ranked as least desirable. Data collected during the socio-economic survey showed average income from each source was low. In Kamungi, an average of 25% of income was generated through livestock production, 19% through casual labour, 15% through crop production and 15% in an 'other' category. In Mangaletete, the average income coming from crop production was 41% and an average of 22% came from livestock production. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 19.1.</i></p> <p>Women represent 80.3% of our VSLA membership to date, ensuring women will be well represented at the livelihood workshops when enterprise opportunities are identified and scoped. This is particularly important as the Chiefs of our target communities identified the lack of income-generating opportunities available to women as an issue (see Project Summary).</p> <p><i>3.2 and 3.3 not relevant for this period.</i></p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1</b></p> <p>VSLA meetings and two three-day workshops run by partner WW will be used to identify livelihood opportunities and / or improved efficiencies to current livelihoods, with the aim to create a business plan for selected opportunities in each VSLA group. WW will advise on product demand and market accessibility to ensure the most feasible opportunity is selected.</p>		<p>These livelihood opportunity workshops were scheduled for March, one in each community. However, these have been postponed due to COVID-19.</p>	<p>Livelihood workshops to be held as soon as it is safe to do so.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.2</b></p> <p>Four training workshops on selected livelihood opportunities, delivered to VSLA groups by technical partner WW and the ZSL community team. If capital investment necessary for selected livelihood, equipment/materials will be procured using loans from the VSLA groups and project funds at the relevant time. WW will run training follow-ups in Y2 and Y3.</p>		<p>Not relevant for this period</p>	<p>Once the delayed livelihood identification workshops under Activity 3.1 have taken place, these training workshops can go ahead as planned in Y2.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.3</b></p> <p>Following training, at least 40 VSLA households in Mangaletete and 12 households in Kamungi implement livelihood intervention with support from ZSL community team and WW, who will monitor pilot enterprises to ensure there are no negative consequences to any gender or vulnerable group.</p>		<p>Not relevant for this period</p>	<p>Assuming the project will not continue to experience significant delays due to COVID-19, the community team will start to support households to implement selected livelihoods from Q3/Q4.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.4</b> ZSL community team monitors and evaluates success of livelihood interventions through socio-economic surveys and regular communication,</p>		<p>Not relevant for this period</p>	<p>Assuming the project will not continue to experience significant delays due to COVID-19 and livelihood interventions</p>

<p>conducted around VSLA meetings, with at least 90% of target households, providing 6-monthly reports from Y2.</p>		<p>are implemented as scheduled, the team will monitor from Q4.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.</b> Enhanced patrolling and enforcement in place along the NP borders with Kamungi</p>	<p>4.1 All TT community scouts in Kamungi (8) trained and capable in the use of the SMART approach (including data collection using handheld digital devices and CyberTracker), basic SMART data analysis and production of patrol maps by Q4 Y1</p> <p>4.2 SMART database established, and quarterly patrol maps produced to enable monitoring of patrol coverage by TT community scouts and KWS along community borders and inform patrol strategy by Q4 Y1</p> <p>4.3 Monthly strategic patrol coverage (total distance) by community scouts improved by at least 30% by end of Y3 using SMART, with baseline set in Q1 Y2.</p> <p>4.4 A minimum of 3,500km/month of aerial patrol coverage maintained across the northern sector of the TCA and bordering communities from Q1 Y1 through to end Y3, from baseline 2017 average of 3,000km</p>	<p>4.1 In Q4, 8 TT Kamungi community scouts were successfully trained in using SMART and CyberTracker to enable effective data collection and analysis to inform patrol strategy. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 13.1.</i></p> <p>4.2 In Q4, ZSL's data analyst also supported TT to establish a SMART database. Following on from the training under 4.1, she will continue supporting the team to produce SMART reports and develop quarterly patrol maps.</p> <p>4.3. Baseline to be set in Y2 once SMART reports are being produced. However, patrol coverage by joint TT and KWS teams in Y1 prior to implementing SMART was 29,687km by vehicle, 2,150km by foot and a total of 290 field days on patrol.</p> <p>4.4. TT maintained aerial patrol coverage over the northern sector of Tsavo West National Park and bordering communities, with a monthly average of 3778.4km. <i>Evidence provided in Annex 14.3.</i></p>
<p><b>Activity 4.1</b> ZSL delivers training course for all eight TT community scouts in data collection and analysis using SMART by end of Y1 and supports on the production of quarterly patrol maps in QGIS.</p>		<p>ZSL's data analyst, Clarine Kigoli delivered Cybertracker data collection training to 8 TT community scouts in Kamungi to enable the use of the SMART approach for patrolling in Y2.</p> <p>ZSL will continue to support the TT scouts with their SMART database and production of quarterly patrol maps over Y2.</p>
<p><b>Activity 4.2</b> Daily SMART patrols will be conducted (foot and vehicle) by TT community scouts and KWS to record and remove snares, record signs of illegal activities and intercept and arrest suspected poachers/hunters along the park boundary with Kamungi.</p>		<p>ZSLs data analyst also supported TT to establish a SMART database and following the training, will now support the TT scouts to produce quarterly patrol maps to inform patrol strategy. During Y1, TT and KWS carried out</p> <p>The baseline for monthly patrol coverage using SMART will be set in Q1 Y2 as SMART is implemented following the training in Q4 Y1 and will</p>

	daily joint patrols covering a total of 29,687km by vehicle and 2,150km by foot, and recorded and removed snares, recovered bushmeat and made arrests for wildlife crime around Kamungi (total 339 snares; 102 bushmeat items; 7 pieces of ivory; 32 arrests).	enable ZSL to measure improvements in patrolling over the project.
<p><b>Activity 4.3</b></p> <p>TT will conduct weekly patrols across the northern sector of the TCA monitoring signs of illegal activity, including poacher camps and animal carcasses, producing monthly reports that detail aerial patrol coverage and data on illegal activity.</p>	A total of 10 hours of low-level aerial surveillance was conducted specifically over the Mangaleta area and approximately 33 hours over the Kamungi Conservancy. Patrols over the northern sector of Tsavo West National Park and bordering communities, covered a monthly average of 3778.4km, which is detailed in monthly TT reports. Information collected on illegal activity informs ground patrol follow up, the results of which are detailed above under Activity 4.2.	TT will continue to conduct weekly aerial patrols across the northern sector, reporting on a monthly basis that will feed into the SMART database.
<p><b>Activity 4.4</b></p> <p>TT will produce quarterly reports including patrol maps to enable monitoring of patrol coverage by TT community scouts and KWS along community borders and inform patrol strategy by end of Y1.</p>	ZSL trained TT community scouts in the use of Cybertracker and SMART as reported under Activity 4.1 and is currently supporting TT to produce SMART reports that will allow more analysis to inform strategic patrolling. TT has been producing reports on a monthly basis detailing patrol coverage during Y1.	TT will start to produce quarterly reports using SMART to inform patrol strategy.

## Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> TCA communities benefit from reduced poverty and improved human-wildlife coexistence, whilst human pressures are reduced in a secured protected area complex and with population growth of threatened species maintained.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Threats to wildlife in TCA’s northern sector significantly reduced through HWC mitigation, law enforcement, and increased resilience and wellbeing of Manguete and Kamungi buffer-zone communities, who disengage from wildlife crime.</p>	<p>0.1 Annual incidences of illegal killing (poisoning, spearing/shooting, snaring – disaggregated by motive, where possible - retaliatory, bushmeat, IWT, etc.) of key species in TCA northern sector (elephant, lion, cheetah, wild dog, leopard, hyaena, rhino) decreases by a minimum of 20% by end of Y3 (from baseline established in Y1)</p> <p>0.2 Annual incidences of HWC decrease by a minimum of 25% by end of Y3 in Kamungi (baseline HEC: 245 so far in 2018; 66 in 2017; 105 in 2016); baseline HCC: 89 so far in 2018; 127 in 2017; 88 in 2016)</p> <p>0.3 Annual incidences of HWC in Manguete decrease by a minimum of 25% by end of Y3 (baseline to be established in Y1)</p> <p>0.4 VSLA members see a minimum of 20% improvement in locally co-defined wellbeing metrics by end of Y3 (e.g. material style of life, income, food security and subjective wellbeing), from baseline established in Y1 surveys.</p> <p>0.5 Total arrests of Manguete and Kamungi community members for wildlife crime decreases by minimum</p>	<p>0.1 TT and KWS monthly reports</p> <p>0.2 TT and KWS monthly reports – data disaggregated by conflict type</p> <p>0.3 ZSL and KWS monthly reports – data disaggregated by conflict type</p> <p>0.4 ZSL’s VSLA Socio-economic and wellbeing surveys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reduction in arrests of community members and number of snares encountered and removed indicates disengagement from wildlife crime.</li> <li>• The number of arrests of Manguete and Kamungi community members may increase initially due to enhanced enforcement but will fall towards the end of the project as community engagement is strengthened and levels of poaching decrease.</li> <li>• Improved income and wellbeing of local communities, resulting from declining HWC and enhanced livelihoods, reflects reduced costs of living with wildlife and – coupled with regular outreach that reinforces that these benefits are dependent on supporting wildlife conservation - incentivises disengagement from wildlife crime (including poaching for bushmeat, retaliatory killings, and participating in/enabling/facilitating IWT).</li> </ul>

	<p>40% by end of Y3 (2017 baseline: Mangaleta:13; Kamungi: 25)</p> <p>0.6 Total no. of bushmeat snares encountered and collected by community scouts and KWS rangers in Kamungi over full year decreases by minimum 20% by end of Y3 (baseline: 1,008 in 2017)</p>	<p>0.5 KWS and TT arrest reports</p> <p>0.6 TT monthly reports</p>	
<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>1. VSLAs established in Mangaleta and Kamungi communities, providing gender-equitable access to savings and an incentive to support conservation/human-wildlife coexistence and disengage from wildlife crime.</p>	<p>1.1 KWS-CWS Community Outreach Officers establish quarterly community meetings in Kamungi and Mangaleta by Q2 Y1 to provide a platform to build trust, discuss wildlife conflict mitigation and other wildlife issues.</p> <p>1.2 At least 2 VSLA groups established in Mangaleta and 1 in Kamungi by end of Y1 by ZSL/TT community staff, with 15-20 members in each (minimum of 50% women), increasing to a total of 6 VSLAs in Mangaleta and 2 in Kamungi by end of Y2, and 10 in Mangaleta and 3 in Kamungi by end of Y3 with at least 150 households in Mangaleta and 45 in Kamungi participating (with minimum of 60% female membership. Total 13 VSLAs by end of project).</p> <p>1.3 Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least 4,500 KES (£33) on average per year by end of Y3 from Y1 baseline of an average of 0 KES in savings.</p> <p>1.4 Female VSLA participants (across both communities) demonstrate increased access to funds to spend on items important to them (items</p>	<p>1.1 KWS-CWS community meeting minutes</p> <p>1.2 ZSL's VSLA summary reports; VSLA membership rosters disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>1.3 Community VSLA record books and organisational surveys.</p> <p>1.4 ZSL's VSLA socio-economic and wellbeing surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VSLA establishment rate and uptake is similar to situation experienced from ZSL VSLA projects in Cameroon and Mozambique.</li> <li>• Community members understand that VSLAs and enterprise activities are directly linked to their engagement in conservation, human-wildlife coexistence and voluntary reporting of illegal activity, as they have under previous implementations in Cameroon. This includes community members who are not direct beneficiaries, through word of mouth from the Mangaleta and Kamungi Chief and fellow community neighbours.</li> <li>• Aimed-for levels of female participation are achieved based on pre-project understanding of community socio-economics and demographics and results from previous/ongoing VSLA implementation in Cameroon and Mozambique. Percentage thresholds will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary following socio-economic surveys to be conducted during Yr1.</li> <li>• Increased spend on household items and increase in number of VSLA</li> </ul>

	<p>identified, and baseline set following socio-economic surveys completed in Y1), with a minimum of 25% increase in average monthly spend by end of Y3; and with annual number of VSLA loans taken by female members (at minimum) 50% of all loans by end of Y3 (from project baseline of 0)</p> <p>1.5 Conservation outreach during monthly VSLA meetings between ZSL/TT community officers and VSLA members (implemented from Q4 Y1 as VSLAs are established) leads to increased understanding of the importance of conservation and human-wildlife coexistence, with proportion of members reporting positive attitudes towards conservation increasing by a minimum of 30% by end of Y3 from baseline established in Y1.</p>	<p>1.5 VSLA meeting minutes; socio-economic and wellbeing surveys</p>	<p>loans being withdrawn by women indicates enhanced role in financial decision making at household-level and increase in gender-equity</p>
<p><b>Output 2</b> HWC mitigation strategies implemented in priority sites in Mangaleta and Kamungi community areas</p>	<p>2.1 HWC types, hotspot locations and scale understood in both communities with priorities for mitigation determined by Y1</p> <p>2.2 Appropriate, priority HWC mitigation strategies for each community are identified and agreed by end of Y1 (e.g. beehive fences for HEC or predator-proof bomas in hotspot locations for HCC)</p> <p>2.3 At least 40 priority households in HWC hotspots across both communities trained and equipped in mitigation strategies by Q3 Y2 and a minimum of</p>	<p>2.1 VSLA meeting minutes; Socio-economic and wellbeing surveys; TT and KWS CWS monthly reports on HWC</p> <p>2.2 Minutes from community-led workshops in Kamungi and Mangaleta, including attendance list; HWC mitigation strategy for each community including recommended interventions</p> <p>2.3 Training and implementation materials; Training workshop reports by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HWC will be discussed during VSLA meetings and although these households will be the initial target for mitigation interventions, the mitigation workshop (2.2) will also be open to non-VSLA members who are experiencing high levels of HWC in both communities.</li> <li>• Levels of commitment towards proposed mitigation strategies are maintained throughout the project, based on current commitment of five farms with pilot beehive fences in Kamungi.</li> </ul>



	<p>25% of these have capacity and resources to begin implementation of pilot interventions by Q4 Y2. Another 25% begin implementation by end of project.</p> <p>2.4 Monthly monitoring of effectiveness of implemented HWC mitigation strategies in place by Q4 Y2 through site-visits, data collection and reporting by ZSL/TT community officers, informing and facilitating adaptation of strategies, if required.</p>	<p>ZSL/TT; VSLA monthly meetings; project end socio-economic surveys.</p> <p>2.4 ZSL/TT HWC monthly reports</p>	
<p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p>Gender-equitable, sustainable livelihood strategies/efficient agricultural practices established in Mangalete and Kamungi communities, increasing monthly income and reducing the need to engage in bushmeat hunting and other forms of wildlife crime</p>	<p>3.1 Appropriate, gender-sensitive livelihood development/enterprise opportunities identified and scoped, and with business plans produced at participatory workshops with all VSLA groups in both communities (total of 13 VSLA groups by end of Y3).</p> <p>3.2 Four training workshops for all VSLA groups delivered on community-identified livelihood / enterprise opportunities in Kamungi and Mangalete, attended by at least 40% of 150 VSLA households in Mangalete and 40% of 45 households in Kamungi by project end.</p> <p>3.3 At least 40 households in Mangalete and 12 households in Kamungi engaged in uptake of livelihood/enterprise activities through VSLAs and project funds (e.g. capital investment in a seed press or in farming materials) by end of Y3</p>	<p>3.1 Workshop minutes including attendance list; Business plans.</p> <p>3.2 Training materials; Training workshop reports.</p> <p>3.3 Agreements with individuals for enterprise support; Monthly ZSL community team reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to enhanced and diversified livelihoods (in conjunction with VSLAs and HWC mitigation interventions if appropriate) will reduce the need to engage in illegal, environmentally-damaging activities for income supplementation.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Ouput 4</b> Enhanced patrolling and enforcement in place along the NP borders with Kamungi</p>	<p>4.1 All TT community scouts in Kamungi (8) trained and capable in the use of the SMART approach (including data collection using handheld digital devices and CyberTracker), basic SMART data analysis and production of patrol maps by Q4 Y1</p> <p>4.2 SMART database established, and quarterly patrol maps produced to enable monitoring of patrol coverage by TT community scouts and KWS along community borders and inform patrol strategy by Q4 Y1</p> <p>4.3 Monthly strategic patrol coverage (total distance) by community scouts improved by at least 30% by end of Y3 using SMART, with baseline set in Q1 Y2.</p> <p>4.4 A minimum of 3,500km/month of aerial patrol coverage maintained across the northern sector of the TCA and bordering communities from Q1 Y1 through to end Y3, from baseline 2017 average of 3,000km.</p>	<p>4.1 Training reports; participant lists; pre- and post-knowledge survey assessment; improved metrics for patrol effort and sightings data.</p> <p>4.2 SMART database; TT monthly patrol reports; quarterly patrol maps</p> <p>4.3 TT monthly patrol reports; quarterly patrol maps</p> <p>4.4 TT monthly reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By increasing capacity of community scouts through training in SMART and reporting/mapping, they are more effective at disrupting illegal activities on the border of the park and thus act as a strong deterrent to community members engaging in wildlife crime.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b> (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>1.1 KWS Community Outreach Officers hold quarterly community meetings with the Chief and key community influencers, facilitated by ZSL, extending the attendee list as word spreads to other community members by the influencers.</p> <p>1.2 ZSL Community Officer and Community Liaison trained by partner, 5T on VSLA establishment including an exchange visit for ZSL staff</p> <p>1.3 ZSL community team then establishes 10 VSLA groups (150 households) in Mangaletete and 3 VSLA groups in Kamungi (45 households) over the project period.</p> <p>1.4 ZSL and TT community teams conduct surveys in Mangaletete and Kamungi (with all VSLAs members at start of group establishment; total ~195 members) that include questions on socio-economics, wellbeing indicators, and perceived level of HWC incidences, mitigation techniques and perceived effectiveness. These surveys will be repeated at project end.</p> <p>1.5 Monthly meetings between ZSL community team and VSLA groups enables regular monitoring of economic metrics associated to VSLA participation. Meetings will also be used for conservation messaging and discussion on HWC issues, helping to identify priority needs for mitigation. Standardised ZSL organisational forms are completed four times annually to monitor group financials (at meetings held after the 1st, 12th, 24th and 52nd week (share-out) of savings).</p>			

- 2.1 ZSL and TT community teams conduct socio-economic/wellbeing/HWC surveys in Mangaletete and Kamungi (as mentioned in Activity 1.4).
- 2.2 ZSL and TT hold 4x workshops in Kamungi (1) and Mangaletete (3) for households experiencing significant levels of HWC to map HWC hotspots and agree priority mitigation strategies for each community taking factors such as perceived effectiveness, availability of materials, time and costs to set-up and maintain into account. The target participants will be VSLA members initially, however the workshop will not exclude non-VSLA members and will be focused on those that experience significant levels of HWC as identified through KWS CWS meetings and HWC reports, VSLA meetings, surveys etc.
- 2.3 ZSL and TT run 3-day training course in selected mitigation strategies for at least 40 priority households in HWC hotspots across both communities in Y2 and support households to pilot chosen strategies.
- 2.4 ZSL and TT community team monitor effectiveness of implemented HWC mitigation strategies by Q4 Y2 through monthly site-visits, VSLA meetings and reports. Household surveys will be repeated at project end to enable evaluation of effectiveness of pilot mitigation interventions for participating households.
- 3.1 VSLA meetings and two three-day workshops run by partner WW will be used to identify livelihood opportunities and / or improved efficiencies to current livelihoods, with the aim to create a business plan for selected opportunities in each VSLA group. WW will advise on product demand and market accessibility to ensure the most feasible opportunity is selected.
- 3.2 Four training workshops on selected livelihood opportunities, delivered to VSLA groups by technical partner WW and the ZSL community team. If capital investment necessary for selected livelihood, equipment/materials will be procured using loans from the VSLA groups and project funds at the relevant time. WW will run training follow-ups in Y2 and Y3.
- 3.3 Following training, at least 40 VSLA households in Mangaletete and 12 households in Kamungi implement livelihood intervention with support from ZSL community team and WW, who will monitor pilot enterprises to ensure there are no negative consequences to any gender or vulnerable group.
- 3.4 ZSL community team monitors and evaluates success of livelihood interventions through socio-economic surveys and regular communication, conducted around VSLA meetings, with at least 90% of target households, providing 6-monthly reports from Y2.
- 4.1 ZSL delivers training course for all eight TT community scouts in data collection and analysis using SMART by end of Y1 and supports on the production of quarterly patrol maps in QGIS.
- 4.2 Daily SMART patrols will be conducted (foot and vehicle) by TT community scouts and KWS to record and remove snares, record signs of illegal activities and intercept and arrest suspected poachers/hunters along the park boundary with Kamungi.
- 4.3 TT will conduct weekly patrols across the northern sector of the TCA monitoring signs of illegal activity, including poacher camps and animal carcasses, producing monthly reports that detail aerial patrol coverage and data on illegal activity.
- 4.4 TT will produce quarterly reports including patrol maps to enable monitoring of patrol coverage by TT community scouts and KWS along community borders and inform patrol strategy by end of Y1.

## Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6a	Training of community scouts in the use of Cybertracker and SMART approach	Male	Kenyan	8				8
	Training in livelihood development in two communities	Mixed	Kenyan	0				c.70
	Training in HWC mitigation in two communities	Mixed	Kenyan	0				c.40
6b	3-day training of community scouts			1				1
	Training in livelihood development in two communities			0				2
	Training in HWC mitigation in two communities			0				2
7	Training manual and presentation on use of SMART approach for community scouts			2				2
	Presentations for HWC and livelihood development trainings			0				2
20	2x laptops, 2 x motorbike							

23	UK Aid Match (2020-23) for Kenya & Nepal							
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In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (\*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

**Table 2      Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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

Annex 4 – TCA Map

Annex 5.1 – Sub-grant agreements with Five Talents, Tsavo Trust and Wildlife Works

Annex 5.2 – ZSL/KWS MoU

Annex 6.1 - 200415 Five Talents Year 1 Darwin report to ZSL April 2020

Annex 6.2 - 191210 Five Talents Kenya\_ZSL Conserving Tsavo -VSLA training report

Annex 6.3 - 200121 VSLA EXCHANGE TRIP - FIELD PLACEMENT REPORT AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY

Annex 6.4 - Five Talents VSLA Training Guide for ZSL Kenya Project *in Draft*

Annex 7.1 – Darwin 26-006 SD01\_Komboyo Meeting Minutes; Darwin 26-006 SD01\_Komboyo meeting Background

Annex 7.2 – Darwin 26-006 SD02\_Minutes of the Darwin Project Kick off meeting; Darwin 26-006 SD02\_Project kick off meeting.jpg

Annex 7.3 – Darwin 26-006 SD03\_ZSL\_DCC Meeting on HWC; 191016 Darwin 26-006 SD03\_HWC County Meeting Assembly.jpeg; Darwin 26-006 SD03\_HWC\_County Meeting Address

Annex 7.4 – 191028 The Mang'elele declaration- meeting notes; Follow up meeting to Mang'elele declaration minutes

Annex 7.5 – Darwin 26-006 SD04\_ZSL Moses Wekesa addresses Mangelete community

Annex 7.6 – Images of new boundary fence upgrade in Mangalet community

Annex 8 – Tsavo VSLA Groups Savings.xlsx

Annex 9 – Kenya Socio-Economic Survey.html

Annex 10 – 191214 Ebenezer Meeting Minutes

Annex 11.1 VSLA Organisational Monitoring Form.html

Annex 11.2 Completed Organisational Monitoring Forms for the four VSLAs

Annex 12 – 200302 HWC Workshop Format

Annex 13.1 – 1602020\_Kamungi Scouts data collection training

Annex 13.2 – SMART Mobile Data Collection Training Handbook

Annex 13.3 – CyberTracker Training Evaluation Form

Annex 13.4 – 202003 – Kamungi CyberTracker Training Evaluation

Annex 13.5 - 20200311-SMART-training-photo

Annex 14.1 – 20200420-CONFIDENTIAL\_Darwin report-Tsavo TrustFINAL

Annex 14.2 - 202004 -CONFIDENTIAL Tsavo Trust\_Snares recovered for Darwin report

Annex 14.3 - CONFIDENTIAL 20200423-TT Aerial Coverage, Arrests, Ivory for Darwin Yr1 Report

Annex 14.4 - CONFIDENTIAL 202004-Tsavo Trust illegal killing of wildlife data-northern TCA

Annex 15 - CONFIDENTIAL VSLA Constitution Documents for all 4 VSLAs

Annex 16 – Important Items Female Spend

Annex 17.1 – Chief Ruth addressing the audience during the conservation video show

Annex 17.2 – Conservation video shows (2)

Annex 17.3 – Wildlife Video Shows

Annex 17.4 – KWS and ZSL Community team setting up the overhead display

Annex 18 – HWC & Attitudes to Conservation\_Survey Datasheet

Annex 19.1 – Darwin VSLA Wealth and Livelihood Ranking Workshop Report

Annex 19.2 – Wealth & Livelihood Ranking Exercise

Annex 19.3 – Wealth Livelihood Focus Group – Photo Mangalet\_1

Annex 19.4 – Wealth Livelihood Focus Group -photo Mangalet\_2

Annex 20.1 – CONFIDENTIAL KWS wildlife crime data

Annex 20.2 – KWS HWC Incidents

## Checklist for submission

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