Applicant: **Swiderska, Krystyna**
Organisation: **International Institute for Environment & Development**
Funding Sought: **£347,626.41**

DIR27S2\1021

Establishing a Biocultural Heritage Territory to protect Kenya's Kaya forests

Degradation of Kenya's sacred "Kaya" forests threatens biodiversity and livelihoods: endemic trees for fuelwood/medicine/fruit; golden-rumped elephant-shrew; endemic butterflies; nutritious indigenous vegetables. Biodiversity in Kayas and landscapes will be protected and restored by:
• Establishing a Biocultural Heritage Territory that empowers Kaya elders to enforce conservation rules;
• Building capacity to generate alternative income;
• Restoring endangered trees and elephant-shrew habitat;
• Halving fuelwood consumption;
• Restoring multi-purpose trees on-farm, reducing pressure on Kayas;
• Restoring agrobiodiversity, butterflies and ecological connectivity.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Ms
Name	Krystyna
Surname	Swiderska
Tel (Work)	███████████
Email (Work)	████████████████
Address	████████████
	████
	████
	██████

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	International Institute for Environment & Development
Phone (Work)	██████
Email (Work)	█████████
Website (Work)	██████
Address	███████
	████
	████
	█████
	██████

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Establishing a Biocultural Heritage Territory to protect Kenya's Kaya forests

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR27S1\100123

DIR27S1\1055

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Kenya	Country 2	*No Response*

Country 3	*No Response*	Country 4	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

◉ No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 July 2021	30 June 2024	3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£75,157.78	£117,389.84	£106,431.50	£48,647.29	**£** 347,626.41

Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

◉ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

IIED confirmed matched funding: £▮▮▮▮▮
-Project Manager time: £▮▮▮▮ in-kind (2021/22); £▮▮▮▮ in-cash (2022/23-2024/25)
-Project Leader time: £▮▮▮▮ in-cash (2022/23-2024/25); £▮▮▮▮ in-kind (2024/25)
-Open access fees: £▮▮▮▮ (2024/25)

Unconfirmed (Arts & Humanities Research Council): £▮▮▮▮▮
-IIED travel £▮▮▮▮ annual biocultural festivals £▮▮▮▮
If AHRC proposal unsuccessful, we will apply for IIED central funding to support these costs.

KEFRI confirmed in-kind contributions: KES ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮
-Office space (rent, utilities) (Overheads; £▮▮▮▮)
-Vehicle for fieldwork (Travel, £▮▮▮▮)
-Project staff salaries (communications officer, technician, driver for fieldwork) (Staff costs, £▮▮▮▮▮)
-Senior advisor's time (Dr. Mbuvi) (Staff costs, £▮▮▮▮)

Total: £▮▮▮▮

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total ▮▮▮▮
project cost (total cost is the Darwin request <u>plus</u> other funding required to run
the project).

Section 3 - Project Summary

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK**.**

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Degradation of Kenya's sacred "Kaya" forests threatens biodiversity and livelihoods: endemic trees for fuelwood/medicine/fruit; golden-rumped elephant-shrew; endemic butterflies; nutritious indigenous vegetables. Biodiversity in Kayas and landscapes will be protected and restored by:
• Establishing a Biocultural Heritage Territory that empowers Kaya elders to enforce conservation rules;
• Building capacity to generate alternative income;
• Restoring endangered trees and elephant-shrew habitat;
• Halving fuelwood consumption;
• Restoring multi-purpose trees on-farm, reducing pressure on Kayas;
• Restoring agrobiodiversity, butterflies and ecological connectivity.

Section 4 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q8. Objectives for the Darwin Initiative

Please indicate which of the fund objectives (listed on p.8 of the guidance) you will be addressing.

☑ To understand and support action to address linkages between biodiversity and human health
☑ To understand and tackle impacts of agriculture practices on biodiversity, livelihoods and climate
☑ To promote the responsible stewardship of natural assets
☑ To promote the sharing of the benefits arising from the use of biodiversity
☑ Contributing towards reversing the increase in threats of extinction to the world's flora and fauna

Q9. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q9a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

☑ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
☑ Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
☑ International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
☑ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
☑ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q9b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the aims of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

The project will contribute to CBD and ITPGRFA objectives by establishing a Biocultural Heritage Territory (BCHT) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources in Kaya forests and surrounding farmland. BCHTs are community-conserved landscapes and in-situ genetic reserves guided by Indigenous holistic wellbeing concepts/objectives that integrate conservation and development (Swiderska et al, 2020). Specifically:

CBD:
•Aichi Target 11/Post-2020 Target 2: Conservation through "other effective area-based conservation measures" - by establishing a BCHT (14,580 hectares).
•Work Programme on Forest Biodiversity: Goal 1.2 "protect, recover and restore" forest biodiversity - by strengthening conservation rules and restoring threatened species; Goal 1.4 "promote sustainable use" - by strengthening community-management systems.
•Aichi Target 5 on halving the rate of natural habitat loss, including forests- by significantly reducing or halting Kaya degradation.
•Aichi Target 12 on preventing extinction and improving conservation status of threatened species, and Post-2020 Target 1 on restoring terrestrial ecosystems- by protecting and restoring threatened Kaya forests.
•Article 8j "respect, preserve and maintain" traditional knowledge (TK), innovations and practices, 10c "protect and encourage customary sustainable use", and Post-2020 Target 7 on enhancing sustainable use of wild species - by revitalising TK and customary laws for conservation and sustainable use and empowering Kaya elders.
•Aichi Target 7/Post-2020 Target 8 on sustainable management of areas under agriculture- by restoring agrobiodiversity and agroecological practices.
•Work Programme on Agricultural Biodiversity, Element 3 "strengthen capacity of farmers, indigenous and local communities"- through Farmer Field Schools.
•Post-2020 Target 6: Contribute to adaptation and mitigation through Nature-based Solutions – through forest restoration, resilient traditional crops and agroforestry.
•CBD-UNESCO Programme on Linking Biological and Cultural Diversity, and related Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration- by establishing a BCHT that protects interlinked biodiversity and culture.

ITPGRFA:
•Conserving Annex 1 crops: The project will restore and conserve genetic diversity of resilient cowpeas, millets, sorghum, cassava, maize, through: Farmer Field Schools, biocultural festivals, strengthened cultural values and TK, enhanced markets for traditional crops, and community seed banks.
•Conserving resilient wild relatives: Indigenous vegetables, cowpeas, coffee and fruit trees in Kaya forests; and domestication on-farm.
•Strengthening Farmers' Rights by expanding community seed banks and community seed/TK registers.

Nagoya Protocol: By establishing a collective BCHT institution for Prior Informed Consent, and expanding community seed banks and TK registers.

UNFCCC: By supporting adaptation through restoration of Kaya forests and water resources, agrobiodiversity and resilient varieties; and mitigation through reforestation, agroforestry and halved fuelwood consumption.
Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022), Priority Actions:
• 2: increase Food and Nutrition Security through resilient low carbon approaches – by promoting resilient crops, agroforestry and agroecology;
• 4: increase forest cover to 10% - by restoring degraded Kaya forests.

Through the above activities, the project will also contribute to Kenya's NBSAP (2019-2030), Strategic

Targets:
•18: prevent extinction of threatened species.
•19: maintain genetic diversity of cultivated plants, wild relatives and socio-economically and culturally valuable species.
•21: restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential services including health, livelihoods and wellbeing.
•26: respect TK, innovation and practices of Indigenous people and local communities.

Q9c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / UNFCCC focal point in the host country?

⊙ Yes

If yes, please give details.

KEFRI will keep the CBD and ITPGRFA focal points in Kenya informed about the project, invite them to project workshops and share key outputs with them. KEFRI is part of the government delegation for CBD COP meetings and a member of Kenya's CBD reporting committee, providing reports on biodiversity monitoring and indicators within the CBD framework. KEFRI is part of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry whose Principal Secretary, Dr. Chris Kiptoo is the primary focal point for the CBD and a member of KEFRI's Board of Directors.

Q9d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

This project will contribute to a number of SDGs, including:

SDG13 'Climate Action': By supporting adaptation through forest conservation and restoration (enhancing water resources), crop diversification, resilient traditional crops and agroecological practices; and mitigation through reforestation, halving fuelwood consumption and agroforestry.

SDG1 'No Poverty': By targeting Rabai community where 71% of the population lives below the poverty line (Republic of Kenya, 2013), particularly women and youth, for capacity building activities which are expected to triple incomes. And by enhancing ownership and control over land: establishing a collectively managed biocultural heritage territory and collective BCHT institution (community association) which is legally registered will enhance the capacity of Rabai community to protect its land rights.

SDG 2 'Zero Hunger': SDG2.4 'ensure sustainable production and implement resilient agricultural practices' by promoting agroecology and resilient crops; SDG2.5 'maintain genetic diversity' by conserving threatened/lost crops on-farm and in community seed banks, and wild relatives in Kaya forests; and SDG 2.2 by domesticating indigenous vegetables to enhance nutrition.

SDG15 'Life on Land': by protecting and restoring biodiversity in Kaya forests and farmland and promoting sustainable use.

SDG10 'Reduced Inequalities': by using a community-led Participatory Action Research approach that empowers marginalised Mijikenda Indigenous peoples, and strengthens Indigenous institutions.

SDG5 'Gender Equality': by empowering Indigenous women in decision making and economically.

SDG7 'Affordable and Clean Energy': by promoting clean energy technologies - bio-briquettes and

fuel-efficient stoves.

SDG16 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions': by enhancing social cohesion through participatory processes, and strengthened collective institutions, cultural heritage and identity.

Section 5 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q10. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

⦿ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT060	Dilys Roe	LeAP: Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against IWT
IWT036	Dilys Roe	Implementing park action plans for community engagement to tackle IWT
25015	Francesca Booker	Why eat wild meat? Developing effective alternatives to bushmeat consumption
25006	Phil Franks	Enhancing equity and effectiveness of Protected Area Conservation
25004	Paul Steele	Livelihoods Insurance from Elephants (LIFE) in Kenya and Sri Lanka
24014	Essam Yassin Mohammed	Carrots and sticks: incentives to conserve hilsa fish

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

⦿ Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

Section 6 - Project Partners

Q11. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide Letters of Support for the Lead Organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name:	International Institute for Environment & Development (IIED)
Website address:	www.iied.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	IIED will be responsible for overall project management (technical and financial), reporting and M&E, working closely with local partners. IIED will provide technical guidance on: •Participatory Action-Research (PAR) methods and tools for establishing Biocultural Heritage Territories (BCHT) and revitalising culture and traditional knowledge. •Equitable governance of BCHTs as collectively managed landscapes and in-situ genetic reserves. •Poverty reduction, marketing and branding biocultural products. •Agrobiodiversity, agroecology, Farmer Field Schools. •Gender analysis/empowerment and M&E. IIED will monitor progress through annual field visits (Covid-19 permitting) and monthly virtual meetings with partners; produce high-quality outputs analysing lessons learned (briefing paper, case study, blogs, journal article); and disseminate the results globally through IIED's website, and side-events at CBD and FAO meetings. IIED has conducted PAR on: Mijikenda customary laws; traditional farming systems in Rabai which established Rabai Cultural Village and community seed bank; and Rabai cultural values and wellbeing concepts for conservation and equity, which will inform the establishment of a BCHT in Rabai. IIED supported the emergence of the successful Potato Park Biocultural Heritage Territory for wildlife and agrobiodiversity conservation in Peru, and its scaling-out in Peru, China, India and Tajikistan; and has helped shape emerging biocultural heritage and BCHT concepts, practice and networks.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Website address:	www.kefri.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	KEFRI will co-lead the project and coordinate day-to-day implementation in Rabai, working closely with Rabai Cultural Village and community researchers to co-design and facilitate project activities.
	KEFRI will be the technical lead for Kaya forest conservation, restoration and monitoring; tree nurseries; sustainable product development and marketing; legally registering the Biocultural Heritage Territory (BCHT) institution; engaging with government agencies including National Museums of Kenya (NMK); and disseminating the results in Kenya for scaling-out.
	KEFRI is Kenya's lead agency for research on coastal forests, through its Coastal Region office covering Kilifi and Kwale Counties. It has conducted action-research on Kaya forests, traditional knowledge, traditional crops and sustainable products in Mijikenda communities since 2005, including in Rabai since 2012. KEFRI supported the establishment of Rabai Cultural Village (RCV) enterprises, which have significantly reduced Kaya forest degradation.
	KEFRI was actively involved in developing this project, leading in identification of activities and sustainable products with strong local markets, in consultation with RCV and NMK.
	NMK, Kenya's lead agency for protecting Kaya forests as National Monuments, with an office in Rabai, will be a key project advisor. Given its policy-institutional role, NMK will not be involved in day-to-day implementation and is not included as 'project partner'.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

2. Partner Name:	Rabai Cultural Village (RCV)
Website address:	www.rabaiculturalvillage.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	Rabai Cultural Village (RCV) will coordinate and facilitate project activities at community level (organising village meetings, surveys etc), ensuring Kaya elders, women, youth and village leaders are actively engaged in implementing and steering activities.

Rabai Cultural Village (RCV) will coordinate and facilitate project activities at community level (organising village meetings, surveys etc), ensuring Kaya elders, women, youth and village leaders are actively engaged in implementing and steering activities.

RCV is a Community-Based Organisation registered in 2013, comprising 26 micro-enterprise groups and a cluster of traditional houses adjacent to Kaya Mudzi-Muvya. It includes Kaya elders as advisors and members, showcases cultural practices, songs and dances, and hosts traditional ceremonies and a community seed bank. Its main objective is to conserve Kaya Mudzi-Muvya and Rabai's cultural heritage. Two elected RCV coordinators have facilitated establishment of sustainable micro-enterprises, reducing pressure on the Kaya forest.

The RCV coordinators will guide 3 other Community Researchers (from different villages in Rabai) to support the establishment of similar Cultural Villages adjacent to three other Kayas. They will help organise training for product development and marketing; and provide guidance on managing Cultural Villages and ensuring they contribute to Kaya forest conservation.

RCV coordinators and Kaya elders were actively involved in identifying key threats that the project will address and activities to be implemented, including the need to establish a Biocultural Heritage Territory (BCHT), and identification of sustainable products with high market demand.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? ⊙ Yes

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3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?
○ Yes
○ No

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4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

⬓ Darwin_27_KS_cover_letter_Stage_2	⬓ Combined Letters of Support
🗓 09/02/2021	🗓 09/02/2021
🕒 16:00:34	🕒 12:49:29
🗎 pdf 170.58 KB	🗎 pdf 1.84 MB

Section 7 - Project Staff

Q12. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Krystyna Swiderska	**Project Leader**	30	Checked
Chemuku Wekesa	Project Co-Leader & Landscape Ecologist (KEFRI)	30	Checked
Leila Ndalilo	Assistant Coordinator & Social Scientist (KEFRI)	20	Checked
Musingo Mbuvi	Senior Advisor (KEFRI)	8	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⦿ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Mohamed Kadilo	Rabai Community Coordinator (RCV)	20	Checked
Lennox Ringa	Assistant Community Coordinator (RCV)	20	Checked
Beth Downe	Project & Finance Manager (IIED)	8	Checked
Alasdair Brown	Assistant Coordinator (IIED)	8	Checked
Tarisirai Zengeni	M&E and Gender Advisor (IIED)	4	Checked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

⇣ All CVs Combined
📅 09/02/2021
🕐 12:47:46
📄 pdf 289.45 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

◉ Yes

Section 8 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

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

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).

Biodiversity is declining rapidly in Kenya's sacred Kaya forests, ancestral Mijikenda homesteads protected for rituals, prayers and burial grounds by traditional beliefs, taboos and rules (Ongugo et al., 2012). Kaya forests form part of Coastal Forests which are a global biodiversity hotspot with very high plant endemicity per unit area and severe threat (CI and ICIPE, 2003). These remnants of tropical dry coastal forests contain over 25% of Kenya's rare species; 70% of the region's endemic plants; high diversity of endemic millipedes, molluscs, and butterflies; numerous mammals (wild pigs, baboons, monkeys, bats, small rodents, endemic elephant-shrew); and endangered birds (Mbugua, 2018).

The Rabai community (a Mijikenda sub-tribe) still maintains a relatively strong traditional governance system. Its four gazetted Kaya forests are protected through a Kaya Council of Elders' system of traditional conservation rules and taboos, supported by National Museums of Kenya (co-management), and are recognised as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. But due to poverty and weakening of traditional institutions and culture, these forests are experiencing significant degradation and illegal encroachment - particularly for firewood and charcoal production for income by poor women and youth (who increasingly side-line Kaya elders), but also for domestic use (Swiderska, 2019). Consequently, a number of endemic tree species threatened with extinction have been over-exploited, including:
•Bauhinia mombassae (fuelwood/medicinal): 'Endangered';
•Combretum tenuipetiolatum (fuelwood/charcoal): 'Critically Endangered';
•Synsepalum subverticillatum (fruit/construction poles): 'Endangered';
•Coffea pseudozanguebariae (fuelwood/construction; coffee wild relative): 'Nearly Threatened' (IUCN Red List).

Over-exploitation of Rabai's Kaya forests, compounded by relatively high population density, also threatens other IUCN Red-Listed fuelwood, fruit and medicinal trees, nutritious indigenous vegetables, and cowpea and coffee wild relatives that provide genetic resources for climate adaptation; and is leading to drying up of streams, with climate change (Swiderska, 2019).

Kaya forest degradation also threatens wildlife habitats: golden-rumped elephant shrew (Rhynchocyon chrysopygus), which is endemic and 'Endangered' and only found in Rabai's Kayas (and Arabuko-Sokoke forest) (FitzGibbon and Rathbun, 2015); endemic butterflies which have become rare (Acraea aubyni, Euxanthe tiberius and Hypolimnas usambara); and endangered coastal forest birds (not yet documented in Rabai).

Proximity to Mombasa (19 km) has led to establishment of a sand mine for infrastructure development, and to a case of illegal sale of buffer land (Kaya Fimboni), leading to increased pressure on Kayas and unsustainable development (Swiderska, 2019).

Biodiversity (including trees) has also declined significantly on farmland, reducing ecological connectivity between Kayas. Indigenous crops (sorghum, millets, cowpeas) and landraces (maize) that are open-pollinated, climate-resilient, low-input and nutritious, have significantly declined or been lost due to promotion of monocultures and weakening of Kaya elders' institutions which previously governed the whole landscape (Ongugo et al. 2012; Wekesa et al. 2017). Low population of butterflies has been recorded on farmland around Kayas due to monoculture hybrids (Chiawo, 2011).

These problems were identified through meetings with National Museums of Kenya, Kaya elders, farmers, youth and women in Rabai in 2019 (Swiderska, 2019), and subsequent consultations; knowledge of elders and Rabai Cultural Village on IUCN-Listed species; IIED-KEFRI research, KEFRI's Kaya forest conservation work, and other studies.

Section 9 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

The project will significantly reduce degradation of Rabai's Kaya forests by strengthening Kaya elders' institutions and establishing alternative livelihood and fuel sources - these strategies have been identified as critical by different organisations and stakeholders (Swiderska, 2019; CI and ICIPE 2003; Mbugua 2018; KEFRI 2019). The importance of Kaya elders and community ownership for Kaya forest conservation is well documented (CI and ICIPE 2003; Ongugo et al., 2012; Wekesa and Ndalilo, 2018). Experience has highlighted the need for integrated landscape approaches - focusing on forests alone has not worked as farmers are driving forest degradation (Swiderska, 2019).

Project design has been informed by IIED-KEFRI action-research in Rabai and other Mijikenda communities since 2005 (Ongugo et al., 2012; Wekesa et al., 2017). Establishing Rabai Cultural Village (26 micro-enterprise groups, 80% women) has reduced illegal encroachment in Kaya Mudzi-Muvya by almost 75%

compared to other Kayas (KEFRI, 2019). It also builds on the successful Potato Park in Peru (Swiderska et al., 2020) which inspired Kaya elders during a visit in 2015. Recent discussions with Rabai stakeholders confirmed demand and feasibility for establishing a BCHT (Swiderska et al., 2019; Wekesa and Ndalilo, forthcoming).

Establishing a BCHT will strengthen Rabai's commitment to conserving Kaya forests as cultural heritage and promote a biocultural economy. A highly participatory approach will create strong community ownership and capacity for self-sustainability, and revitalise traditional knowledge. IIED and KEFRI will guide and support 5 community researchers (including RCV Coordinators) to facilitate participatory action-research to:

1.Establish a collective BCHT governance institution that brings together 10 village authorities and Kaya elders, empowering elders to enforce conservation rules in Kayas and farmland; and promotes sustainable land use across Rabai. Village and inter-village meetings will design the BCHT institution and agree culturally-rooted objectives and rules for conservation and equity. Results will be presented to local/county government officials regularly to build support. The BCHT institution will be legally registered as a community association.

2.Establish alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on Kayas: RCV will be strengthened and scaled-out to three other Kayas. Forest-dependent women and youth will be capacitated (training, equipment, business skills) to sustainably produce and market value-added natural/biocultural products with demonstrated high demand (Mbuvi and Ayiemba 2005; Kenya Coconut Development Authority, 2013):
•packaged/branded honey fetches USD10/litre in Rabai and Mombasa and demand outstrips supply – 100 beehives (25/Kaya) will be installed, bulk buyers contracted, and Kenya Bureau of Standards quality mark obtained;
•some RCV members are making ▮▮▮▮/month from palm brooms, ▮▮▮▮/month from baskets (following plastic bag ban) and ▮▮▮▮/month from natural coconut oil (medicinal), sold to bulk buyers supplying cities (Mombasa, Nairobi) (KEFRI, 2019) – a further 1600 households (400/Kaya) will be trained and linked to bulk buyers.

A participatory process will develop a 'Rabai BCHT' logo for branding. These products were identified with RCV and NMK, building on 10 beehives donated by KEFRI (and successful Arabuko-Sokoke forest honey). Rabai Museum shop will also market these products – communities sell honey and coconut oil to visitors. In 2019, RCV households earning $▮/day from the 4 products sold to domestic tourists doubled from 50 to 100 (KEFRI, 2019). 3-4 traditional houses will be constructed in three new Cultural Villages with basic facilities to support community enterprises, promote cultural revitalisation and enable Rabai's significant tourism potential to be tapped post-Covid. COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted, and the tourism sector is expected to reach 80% recovery by end of 2021.

3.Install fuel-efficient stoves, produced by communities using clay-soil, in households, reducing fuelwood consumption by 20-38% (Gitau et al, 2019); and briquette-presses which use twigs/crop residues in 4 Cultural Villages, reducing pressure on endangered trees. A charcoal ban has enhanced demand for briquettes (Gari, 2019).

4.Restore biodiversity: KEFRI will work with elders and youth to plant endangered endemic trees, associated native species and elephant-shrew food/habitat (short native palms) in degraded Kayas; and with farmers to plant IUCN-Red-Listed multi-purpose native fuelwood-fruit-medicinal trees on-farm, reducing pressure on Kayas. Through Farmer Field Schools, traditional open-pollinated crops and agroecological practices will be revived and nutritious indigenous vegetables domesticated on-farm, reducing pressure on Kayas. Demand for traditional crops will be enhanced through awareness raising on nutrition/health/resilience benefits and biocultural festivals. These activities will restore butterflies and ecological connectivity between Kayas.

Rabai's BCHT will serve as a pilot for scaling-out, show-cased through annual biocultural festivals. KEFRI and

RCV will coordinate day-to-day activities and oversee community researchers; IIED will provide oversight and technical guidance. We will hold monthly coordination meetings; and six-monthly meetings with a project advisory group comprising NMK and local/county government agencies.

Q15. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result.

For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

The project will raise awareness of biodiversity amongst different stakeholders:

1.Rabai community: It will raise awareness of 10 villages (village leaders, women, youth) about the importance of:
•Conserving Kaya forests for food security, climate adaptation, medicine, water, ecotourism, cultural identity and spiritual wellbeing;
•Kaya elders' council and women as guardians of ancestral wisdom for conservation, health, food security and wellbeing;
•Indigenous crops and vegetables for resilience, nutrition and health.

This will be done through village meetings to establish a Biocultural Heritage Territory (BCHT); training workshops; 10 large village meetings on the value of indigenous crops and vegetables; and annual biocultural festivals which attracted c.10,000 people in 2019, c.80% youth (KEFRI, 2019). Domesticating indigenous vegetables and trees on-farm will enhance understanding of the importance of Kaya forests for food and income.

2.Local policy-makers: The project will raise awareness of Area-Chief, Sub-County and County representatives for environment, forests, culture and agriculture - of the above issues and the importance of establishing a BCHT, to gain support and help address policy constraints. They will be engaged through 6-monthly advisory group meetings, annual project workshops, and annual biocultural festivals which engage officials and communities from across Kilifi and Kwale counties to promote scaling-out. A case study in English and Swahili will provide guidance for wider scaling-out. KEFRI will record short videos on the project for KTN and Citizen TV stations to enhance visibility.

3.International community: A web-page will be created in 2021 to promote the project. The results and lessons, including on BCHT governance and biodiversity-culture-livelihood links, will be disseminated to policy makers, researchers and practitioners through: a blog (year 2); a briefing paper and news-story in advance of a CBD-COP or FAO Commission on Genetic resources meeting, and side-events at these meetings (year 3); a journal article targeting the scientific community; and Twitter.

Q16. Capacity building

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

The project will build capacity of KEFRI and 5 community researchers to facilitate empowering community-led Participatory Action-Research to establish a Biocultural Heritage Territory, build strong local

ownership and promote inter-generational traditional knowledge transmission. Establishing a BCHT will enhance Rabai's collective capacity to address threats to biodiversity, control sale of land and ensure sustainable land use.

New Cultural Village enterprises will be established in Kayas Bomu, Fimboni and Mudzi Mwiru, and traditional houses constructed with basic facilities to support them. 3200 poor forest-dependent women and youth (1600 households) will be trained in sustainable broom-making, basketry, natural coconut oil production, and value addition (branding), business development and marketing, by KEFRI, RCV members, Jua Kali artisans, Ministry of Agriculture, Imarisha Vijana Association; and linked to bulk buyers.

100 beehives will be installed and women and youth from 200 forest-dependent households trained (by KEFRI and Kipepeo) in beekeeping and honey value addition (packaging, labelling, branding) and linked to bulk buyers; and Kenya Bureau of Standards quality mark obtained.

Women and youth in 4 Cultural Villages will be trained by KEFRI and Natural Char Energy to produce fuel-efficient stoves for project purchase, avoiding market distortion and enhancing incomes. Fuel-efficient stoves will be installed in 800 forest-dependent households, and briquette-presses in 4 Cultural Villages, and households trained in use and maintenance. Fuel-efficient stoves and briquettes can be sold in local markets, generating additional income.

KEFRI and Kaya elders will train community researchers and youth to restore endangered trees, associated species and small palms (elephant-shrew food/habitat) in degraded Kayas.

400 farmers will be trained to restore multi-purpose trees and traditional crops and domesticate indigenous vegetables on-farm using agroecological practices, by KEFRI, traditional farmers and scientists through Farmer Field Schools.

Kipepeo project personnel (http://kipepeo.org/) will train community researchers, youth and farmers to monitor butterflies on-farm and in Kayas.

Q17. Gender equality

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

KEFRI &IIED have a good understanding of gender issues in Rabai, through participatory action-research since 2012. Women play key roles in traditional farming, medicine, seed systems, household food security and traditional knowledge transmission, but men have greater decision-making power at household and village level (particularly in Muslim households - dual religion). With KEFRI support, the traditionally all-male Kaya Elders' Council now includes women, and RCV has been established comprising c.80% women. The government requires all projects to include and benefit at least 30% women. KEFRI has secured 50% women engagement in projects in Rabai.

The project will 'do no harm', and empower 50 Indigenous women to take on leadership roles, by:
•Exploring gender dynamics in decision-making, biodiversity management and value chains at the project start to understand potential barriers to women's participation and benefits from the project - including areas where women may face additional exclusion based on age, religion, sexuality, disability status - and identify priorities for empowerment.
•Designing gender-inclusive activities, including women-only focus groups for M&E, and ensuring at least 50% of participants in all activities are women.

•Engaging at least 60% women as Community Researchers (who are trained to facilitate project activities), and as trainers for capacity building.
•Targeting female-headed households and youth (c.80% women) for economic activities and supporting women's micro-enterprises (basketry, coconut oil), and income from briquettes and stoves, for economic empowerment.
•Conducting gender-disaggregated household surveys (2021, 2023, 2024), involving interviews with women, to ensure no negative impacts.
•Ensuring the new BCHT institution requires inclusion of 30-50% women representatives; strengthening the role of women in Kaya Elders' Council; and strengthening existing women's organisations (including RCV enterprises).
•Recognising women's knowledge of traditional crops and agroecology and key roles in sustaining seeds and cultural heritage through Farmer Field Schools and Biocultural Festivals.
•Reducing time/drudgery of collecting fuelwood/medicine/fruit/vegetables.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

In the short-term, we expect the following changes:

Biodiversity, including endangered trees, elephant-shrew, butterflies and indigenous vegetables, are protected and restored in Rabai's Kaya forests (580 ha) and surrounding farmland (c.14,000 ha). Degradation is significantly reduced or halted in four Kayas through:
i) Strengthening RCV enterprises and establishing three new Cultural Villages, engaging women and youth in alternative livelihoods.
ii) Empowering Kaya elders to enforce conservation rules in Kayas and farmland.
iii) Installing fuel-efficient stoves in 800 forest-dependent households and briquette-presses in 4 Cultural Villages, halving fuelwood consumption.

Incomes of 3200 forest-dependent women and youth (c.2500 women) increase from $████/month to $██/month by 2023 and $███/month by 2024 ($██/day), lifting them out of poverty, through capacity built to produce/market value-added high-demand sustainable products.

Four endangered/threatened fuelwood/medicine species and 2 palms, with c.15 associated tree/plant species (in heavily degraded areas), are restored in 4 degraded Kayas (50ha):

-Bauhinia mombassae: Endemic, Endangered, Fuelwood, medicinal
-Combretum tenuipetiolatum: Endemic, Critically Endangered. Fuelwood, charcoal, construction
-Synsepalum subverticillatum: Endemic, Endangered. Fuelwood, fruit, construction
-Coffea pseudozanguebariae: Endemic, Nearly Threatened. Fuelwood, construction, coffee wild relative.
-Phoenix reclinata: Native, Least Concern. Brooms, baskets, roofing, erosion control, palm wine, fruit for many wild animals.
-Hyphaene compressa: Native, Least Concern. Thatching, baskets, mats, hats

Elephant shrew food/habitat (small native palms) restored in 4 Kaya forests.

IUCN-Red Listed (Least Concern) multi-purpose, butterfly-friendly, culturally-valuable native trees are restored on 400 farms (80ha), reducing pressure on Kayas, and enhancing livelihoods and ecological connectivity:

-Ziziphus mucronata: Fuelwood, fodder, fruit, ornamental, butterfly/bee forage, high medicinal value.
-Ancylobotrys tayloris: Fruits are sweet and very popular, sold in markets.
-Annona senegalensis: Fruits are popular, sold in markets.
-Vitex payos: Fuelwood, fruits
-Tamarindus indica: Juice, seasoning, timber, firewood
-Acalypha fruticosa: Medicinal, basketry
-Maytenus buchananii: Medicinal, butterfly/bee forage
-Terminalia brownii: Fuelwood, construction, tools
-Melia volkensii: Fuelwood, construction, timber
-Brachystegia spiciformis: Fuelwood, timber, construction

Awareness of nutritional/health and resilience benefits of indigenous foods/crops is enhanced, increasing demand. Threatened/lost resilient, nutritious indigenous crops (cowpeas, millet, sorghum) and landraces (maize, cassava), agroecological practices and butterflies are restored on 800 forest-adjacent farms. 4-5 highly nutritious/medicinal culturally-valuable indigenous vegetables are domesticated on-farm for consumption and market, reducing pressure on Kayas: Launaea cornuta; Solanum americanum; Vigna unguiculata; Asystacia gangetica.

The collective BCHT association ensures development in Rabai is sustainable and equitable, strengthens the voice of marginalised Mijikenda elders and women in decision-making, and is legally registered, enhancing capacity to act collectively to protect biodiversity and land rights.

Restoration of Kayas benefits over 5000 households dependant on Kayas for cultural practices (rituals, ceremonies).

LONG TERM:
•Degradation/illegal activities in Kayas reduced or halted as alternative fuelwood/fruit/medicinal trees mature, Cultural-Village enterprises grow, and Rabai's significant ecotourism potential is tapped, further reducing poverty.
•Degraded Kayas are fully restored as trees planted mature, conserving endemic flora and fauna, and enhancing access to fuelwood, food, medicine and water resources
•Biodiversity-rich farming systems and ecological connectivity are restored across Rabai.
•Successful BCHT is scaled-out to eight Mijikenda communities conserving 40 Kayas in Kilifi and Kwale Counties (c.1,975 ha) and surrounding landscapes (102,580 ha).

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

To encourage substitution of degrading income with sustainable income, we will support income-generating activities which together triple returns, while empowering elders to enforce conservation rules, and raising awareness of the importance of Kaya-forests as Mijikenda heritage to be preserved for future generations,

climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

Pressure on endangered fuelwood/medicine/fruit and overharvested species in Kayas will be reduced by:
•installing fuel-efficient stoves and briquette-presses, which together halve fuelwood consumption;
•establishing alternative sources of fuelwood/fruit/medicine and nutritious vegetables on-farm.

Kaya biodiversity will be restored by planting endangered endemic fuelwood/medicine/fruit trees, native palms, associated species, and short-palms that provide elephant-shrew food/habitat, and protecting them through conservation plans, restoring ecosystems, wildlife and millipedes (elephant-shrew food).

Ecological connectivity between Kayas and butterflies on-farm will be enhanced by restoring diverse native-trees and open-pollinated crops and reducing agrochemicals – many farmers want to restore drought-tolerant traditional crops and awareness raising on nutrition/health benefits will increase market-demand.

The community-led, empowering, culture-centred approach will promote strong local ownership for social self-sustainability. Capacity to produce/market sustainable products with strong demand and tourism potential will foster financial self-sustainability, while reducing poverty and pressure on Kayas. Biocultural festivals and international recognition will strengthen government and donor support, promoting wider scaling-out.

Q20. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual".

Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

The highly participatory approach, where community researchers facilitate activities and are accountable to village authorities, will build strong community capacity, ownership and cultural pride in Kaya forests for self-sustainability. Capacity to produce and market high-demand, mainstream products will ensure sustainability of micro-enterprises and 10% of the profits will be used to support conservation activities. But it may take about 10 years of empowering participatory processes, and further investment to tap Rabai's ecotourism potential and expand sustainable livelihoods activities, before a stable and sustainable end point is reached. IIED and KEFRI are committed to providing long-term support to continue and expand the work until a stable end point is reached. Pending market recovery, NMK will offer joint tours with Fort Jesus (old fort with 20,000 visitors/month pre-COVID); and homestay facilities will be constructed in RCV (already requested by tour operators).

Activities initiated by the project will be mainstreamed in Kilifi county integrated development plans, policies and budgets. Conservation and restoration of Kayas will be prioritised in KEFRI annual plans. International recognition of the BCHT through communications activities/outputs will secure support from donors and government.

The community researchers will be employed by this and subsequent projects, and so are unlikely to leave.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

Section 10 - Budget and Funding

Q21. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.

- Budget form for projects under £100,000
- Budget form for projects over £100,000

Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

⤓ Budget over 100K_DIR27S2-1021 (IIED-KS) FINAL

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Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

◉ Development of existing work

Please provide details:

IIED, KEFRI and Rabai Cultural Village have implemented the following projects in Rabai:
1)"Smallholder Innovation for Resilience: strengthening innovation for food security in the face of climate change": Participatory Action-Research on traditional farming systems, crops and agroecological practices (2012-2017), which established RCV and community seed bank (EU).
2)"Indigenous biocultural heritage for sustainable development": PAR on cultural values and holistic wellbeing concepts that promote conservation and equity to inform the establishment of a BCHT November 2018- May 2021 (British Academy).
3)"Restoration of Sacred Kaya Forests in Kenyan Coast for Enhanced Provision of Ecosystem Services and Products for Improved Livelihoods" 2017-2018 (Satoyama Development Mechanism).

4)"Promoting ecotourism and agrobiodiversity for livelihoods improvement and food and nutrition security in Kaya Mudzi Muvya", which established an ecotourism enterprise, conducted business skills development, sensitisation on traditional crops, and planted 5,000 indigenous trees in degraded Kaya areas (August 2019 – August 2020, GEF-SGP).

The project will build on this work, adding distinct practical components to conserve endangered species; establish a Biocultural Heritage Territory and collective governance institution; develop products for local markets; restore trees and indigenous vegetables on-farm and enhance ecological connectivity; and scale-out successful biodiversity and livelihoods activities from Kaya Mudzi Muvya to 3 other Kayas.

Q22b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

⊙ No

Q23. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

⊙ Yes

Q23a. Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
IIED (from Sida and Irish Aid)	▮	GBP	Cash contribution from IIED: Includes time for the IIED Project Lead and Project Manager; and open access publication fees for the journal article in the final year (costs may fall after the project end date).
IIED	▮	GBP	In-kind contributions from IIED: 6 days in Year 1 for Project Manager during project inception; 5 days for Project Lead in final year for writing journal article.

KEFRI	███████	KES	In-kind contributions from KEFRI (GBP ██████ covering office space (rent, utilities), vehicle and driver for fieldwork, salaries for a communications officer and KEFRI technician for tree nursery management, and the time of Senior Advisor Dr. Mbuvi.
No Response	0	*No Response*	*No Response*

Q23b. Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency Code	Comments
30 March 2021	Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)	██████	GBP	For the Project Lead's travel to Kenya in years 2 and 3 (£██████ plus support for biocultural festivals (£█████ We secured a project development grant from AHRC (2019-21) and have a good chance of securing funds for the main project to cover these costs. However, if our proposal to AHRC is unsuccessful, IIED will cover these costs from our institutional funding.
No Response	*No Response*	0	*No Response*	*No Response*

No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

⊙ No

Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

Q24. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

All the project's outputs will be free to access. The following outputs will be free to download from the IIED and biocultural heritage websites (see www.bioculturalheritage.org):

Briefing paper; Case study reports (English & Swahili); blog and news story.

The findings will also be published in an academic journal that is open access, and that targets the conservation and heritage communities such as 'Conservation Science' or 'Heritage'. IIED's confirmed matched funding includes £███ to cover the open access fee, which is expected to be incurred during the final year of the project or after the project end date.

Q25. Financial Risk Management

This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

IIED applies risk-management and partner due-diligence processes across projects. Risk registers are developed at project inception and reviewed regularly.

IIED will oversee project financial management, and distil the expectations for financial management, reporting and compliance to partners during inception, ensuring the terms are well understood. Expenditure will be monitored via financial reports (minimum 6-monthly), which will be checked at IIED for accuracy, eligibility, and value. KEFRI also conduct their own internal and external audits.

KEFRI will manage the sub-grant to RCV. Due to the institutional capacity of RCV, KEFRI will retain management of payroll, travel, procurement (following KEFRI's procurement policies and ensuring fair distribution/avoidance of community conflicts). They will issue a small sub-grant to RCV for operating costs which RCV have capacity to manage.

IIED and KEFRI have zero-tolerance policies on bribery and corruption which are extended to downstream

partners, see Q29.

KES budgets are converted into GBP using a spot-rate from OANDA less 5%, providing a small buffer against fluctuations in KEFRI/RCV budgets. The risk will be monitored.

Start-up delays are unlikely as project staff have been recruited.

Covid risk will be monitored; if necessary KEFRI high-quality video-conferencing equipment can be used for workshops and livestreamed interactions with communities.

Q26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The project will purchase the following equipment costing £▓▓▓ or over:
•4 briquette presses at estimated cost £▓▓▓ each
•2 coconut oil pressers at £▓▓▓ each
•1 honey extractor £▓▓▓
•100 Langstroth beehives at £▓▓ each
•800 fuel-efficient cooking stoves at £▓▓ each

When the project ends, ownership of the 4 briquette presses will be transferred to the Rabai community, to Rabai Cultural Village and 3 other Cultural Villages that will be established. Ownership of the coconut pressers, honey extractor and beehives will also be transferred to Rabai Cultural Villages. Ownership of cookstoves will be transferred to households. Repairs/maintenance will become the responsibility of the Cultural Village enterprise groups – but KEFRI will provide support beyond the project if needed.

KEFRI will purchase 2 laptops for the project costing about £▓▓ each; these will remain the property of KEFRI and continue to be used to support conservation work in Rabai.

Q27. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

The project represents excellent value for money because 21% of costs will be covered by IIED and KEFRI, and because the project will:
1) Deliver multiple sustainable benefits for livelihoods of 3200 poor people and for biodiversity.
2) Minimise start-up costs:
•Strong partnerships are already in place with KEFRI, RCV and Rabai community; and local stakeholders have already been consulted to identify key activities.
•Partnerships are already in place with key government agencies – NMK, KARLO and local/county government departments, via KEFRI.
•Core project staff and community researchers with excellent knowledge of the community context have already been recruited.
3)Use existing facilities: Rabai Cultural Village traditional houses and community seed bank; KEFRI's tree nurseries in RCV and on-station (reducing costs of raising seedlings); Rabai Museum's shop and meeting room (which can be hired for a nominal fee for advisory group meetings and project workshops).
4) Build on previous action-research in Rabai, eg. a GEF project which marketed RCV ecotourism to

Mombasa hotels in 2019, enhancing potential markets for the products supported by the project.
5) Benefit from additional marketing by IIED's Communications Team to promote the project and its outputs through the IIED website and newsletter which reaches 4,885 people, the biocultural heritage website and quarterly newsletter, and social media.
6) Minimise travel costs: IIED will only travel to Kenya once a year (Zoom will be used for monthly meetings). Other core project staff are based in/near Rabai.

IIED uses the '4E' approach to VFM: Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness and Equity.

Section 12 - Ethics and Safeguarding

Q28. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting Darwin's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance note. Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

To ensure compliance with legal and ethical obligations in the UK and Kenya, the project will be screened through IIED's Research Ethics and Data Protection review procedure under its policy on 'Integrity and Ethics in Research, Partnership and Policy Engagement'. This seeks to protect the health and safety of project staff; the rights, privacy and safety of informants and beneficiaries; and the credibility of research findings. To comply with data protection legislation, data will be anonymised. COVID-19 risk assessments will be conducted prior to travel/fieldwork.

The project will not collect or commercially use genetic resources; document TK details that could be used commercially, or document sacred TK. A Free Prior and Informed Consent process will be conducted at the start to present project objectives and proposed activities to 10 village leaders and assemblies, and allow them to place conditions or say no.

The project will be co-led by IIED, KEFRI, RCV, Kaya elders, community researchers and village authorities in Rabai – ensuring strong developing country and community leadership. Annual workplans will be developed with active involvement of all these actors and National Museums of Kenya. A key objective is to revitalise TK by empowering Kaya elders, using both TK and science to implement activities, engaging traditional farmers (largely women) in providing demonstrations and training, and engaging youth to promote TK transmission. Establishing a BCHT will enhance the capacity of Indigenous Rabai-Mijikenda people to secure rights to land and self-determination, in accordance with the UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Q29. Corruption

This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.

IIED's Anti-Fraud and Bribery Policy commits to zero tolerance of fraud and bribery from staff and partners. A range of IIED policies and procedures detail specific steps for managing potential issues relating to corruption (available on request). IIED has a Gifts and Hospitality Register for gifts over a certain value and conditions under which offers of gifts should be rejected. IIED expects all partner organisations to have their own code of conduct, as specified in our subgrant agreements - checks are conducted during the due

diligence process.

KEFRI commits to zero tolerance on corruption and money laundering. It has a Corruption Risk Mitigation Plan that has put in place the following measures to prevent corruption:
•Automated, integrated procurement and financial accounting systems
•Periodic review of budget utilisation
•Quarterly internal audits of donor-funded projects; annual external audit by Kenya National Audit Office
•Periodic appraisal of suppliers
•Regular market surveys establishing the prices of items
•Floating of quotations to pre-qualified suppliers for competitive bidding
•All payment documents area stamped 'PAID'

Each KEFRI research centre has a corruption prevention committee that sits quarterly to investigate cases of corruption and reports to KEFRI Director and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of Kenya (EACC) for action.

Q30. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload below)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.

IIED has safeguarding processes in place to ensure that all downstream partners apply the same rigorous

standards as ourselves. IIED's safeguarding requirements will be applied in our agreement KEFRI and in KEFRI's agreement with RCV.

Our subgrant agreement specifies that the Grantee (partner) must ensure that robust procedures are adopted and maintained to eliminate the risk of poor human rights practices. It also states that the Grantee must prevent unethical and illegal employment practices and must:
a) Have appropriate policies and procedures in place, including a Code of Conduct and/or a Safeguarding Policy, which are followed by all staff and volunteers.
b) Check that people are suitable to act in their roles through robust recruitment processes and provision of appropriate training.
c) Have processes in place to identify and handle concerns in a full and open manner, including reporting any concerns immediately to IIED.
d) Conduct periodic reviews of relevant policies, procedures and processes, and improve practices.

IIED provides a draft safeguarding policy and code of conducts for organisations which do not already have one, and also provides online training (currently available in four languages) to help them explain safeguarding within their own organisations.

Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

⤓ IIED Safeguarding policy & Anti-Harrassment & Anti-Bullying Policy - Combined
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Section 13 - Logical Framework

Q31. Logical Framework

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

- Stage 2 Logframe Template

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

⤓ R27 Darwin St2 Logical Framework BCHT
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🕑 15:35:56
📄 pdf 138.11 KB

Impact:

Self-sustaining Biocultural Heritage Territory is established in Rabai, conserving biodiversity in 4 Kaya forests (580 ha) and farmland (14,000 ha) and reducing poverty, and scaled-out across Kilifi and Kwale

counties.

Outcome:

Biodiversity and endangered species are protected and restored in Rabai's Kaya forests and surrounding farming landscapes, poverty is reduced, culture and TK revitalised, and Indigenous peoples and women empowered.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Collective gender-balanced culturally-rooted Rabai Biocultural Heritage institution (or 'Association') established for Kaya forest conservation and sustainable development, legally registered, and internationally recognised.

Output 2:

Rabai Cultural Village is strengthened and scaled-out to 3 other Kayas and capacity of 3200 forest-dependent women and youth is built, tripling incomes from sustainable products with high demand.

Output 3:

800 fuel-efficient stoves and 4 briquette presses are installed, halving fuelwood consumption, reducing pressure on endangered fuelwood trees and enhancing income.

Output 4:

Endangered endemic fuelwood species, threatened native trees and elephant-shrew food/habitat are restored in degraded Kayas (50 ha), and on-farm (80 ha) providing alternative fuelwood, medicine and fruit and enhancing ecological connectivity.

Output 5:

Traditional crops and agroecological practices are restored and indigenous vegetables domesticated on 800 farms, enhancing resilience, nutrition, ecological connectivity and butterflies, and reducing pressure on Kayas.

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

⦿ No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

1.1 Project launch/inception workshop to discuss and plan the project with local stakeholders and establish the Project Advisory Group (involving NMK and local environment/forest, culture, agriculture and development officials).
1.2 Training and co-design workshop involving IIED, KEFRI, RCV, Kaya elders and community researchers on Participatory Action Research methods and tools for establishing collectively managed culturally-rooted BCHTs.
1.3 FPIC meetings are held in 10 villages in Rabai. Gender analysis conducted (and baseline surveys).

1.4 Village and inter-village meetings are held to discuss and agree BCHT objectives and rules; and the results are documented and presented to local government agencies through project advisory group.
1.5 Options for legal registration of BCHT (eg. as a community association or group ranch) are explored, and information and documents for registration are prepared and submitted.
1.6 IIED prepares blog, briefing paper, case study, news-story and journal article with input from KEFRI and RCV (co-authorship); case study is translated to Swahili; all outputs are published online, and 100 copies of briefing and case study are printed (50 in each language) and distributed locally and at international events.
1.7 Side events are organised at CBD COP and FAO Commission on Genetic Resources meetings to present the results; and journal article is submitted.

2.1 Meetings are held with at least 400 households around each Kaya to identify and design new Cultural Village enterprise groups (including identifying existing capacity and training needs, management and ways of working), elect CV coordinators, and agree on the location and design of the Cultural Village traditional houses.
2.2 Youth are employed to construct 3-4 traditional houses in each Kaya with guidance from elders.
2.3 Meetings are held with Kaya elders and adjacent households to identify the best location for each beehive and beehive custodians; training on beekeeping, managing the apiary, processing, packaging and marketing of honey products given by KEFRI, Tekida Nyuki Group and Kipepeo project personnel.
2.3 Honey bulk buyers/traders are identified and introduced to honey producer groups. KEFRI submits application to obtain Kenya Bureau of Standards quality mark for honey.
2.4 Training provided by RCV, KEFRI, Jua Kali artisans, Ministry of Agriculture and Imarisha Vijana Association to new Cultural Village enterprises to sustainably produce brooms, baskets, and natural coconut oil, add value through packaging and labelling, and develop business skills.
2.5 BCHT institution and Cultural Villages meeting to design Rabai BCHT logo and identify a local artist. Bulk buyers in Rabai and Mombasa are introduced to CV enterprise groups.

3.1 Meetings are held with c.200 forest dependent households around each Kaya to explain the importance of fuel-efficient stoves. Training is provided by KEFRI and Natural Char Energy to each Cultural Village to produce fuel-efficient stoves; and materials for building stoves are sustainably sourced.
3.2 Household visits are arranged to install fuel-efficient stoves and demonstrate their use and maintenance (including guidance health and safety, sustainable fuel sources and energy efficient use).
3.3 Four briquette presses are purchased and installed in each Cultural Village, and training workshops are held in each Cultural Village to demonstrate their use and maintenance, health and safety, and sustainable fuel sources, and agree rules for their collective use and maintenance.

4.1 Seedlings of endangered and threatened trees and associated species (seeds from Kaya forests) are raised in tree nurseries in Rabai (or KEFRI field stations in Malindi or Taita Hills).
4.2 Seedlings are planted in Kayas by community researchers and youth (paid by the project), with guidance from Kaya elders, KEFRI technical experts and RCV coordinators; and on farmland by farmers with guidance from KEFRI and Farmer Field Schools (will include agroforestry component to integrate trees on-farm).
4.3 Meetings are held with Kaya elders, forest dependent households (including women and youth) and farmers to develop conservation and management plans for trees planted in Kaya forests and on farmland.
4.4 Surveys of planted seedlings conducted by KEFRI and community researchers to monitor establishment in years 2 and 3.
4.5 Kenya Wildlife Service establishes baseline and conducts annual monitoring of elephant-shrew (using camera traps) in 4 Kayas.

5.1 Large village meetings are organised in 10 Rabai villages to raise awareness of the importance traditional crops and indigenous vegetables for nutrition and health (in a context of rising obesity/diabetes /cancer), and for resilience and stable productivity (given increased drought), and importance of Kaya forests and Kaya elders.
5.2 8 Farmer Field Schools are held (2 per Kaya, each with c.50 participants) involving farm visits and

demonstrations on agroforestry; domesticating indigenous crops; restoring traditional crops; inter-cropping and soil fertility; natural pest management (led by traditional farmers, KEFRI and KARLO - Kenya Agricultural Livestock Research Organisation).

5.3 FFS participants are encouraged to share knowledge and seeds with at least 2 neighbouring farmers, and to participate in monthly farmer-scientist meetings to provide follow-up support.

5.4 Annual biocultural festivals are organised by RCV to raise awareness of the importance of traditional Mijikenda crops, foods, culture, Kaya forests and Kaya elders; and promote intergenerational transmission of culture and TK and sharing/exchange of traditional seeds.

5.5 Farmers are encouraged to share and exchange traditional seeds with RCV community seed bank, and 10-12 traditional varieties are botanically identified and added to Rabai community seed bank and TK register.

5.6 Youth from each project village are trained to conduct a simple survey of butterfly populations and diversity on 400 project farms and Kayas at the start and end of the project (by Kipepeo Project)

Section 14 - Implementation Timetable

Q32. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Implementation Timetable Template

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

⤓ Darwin St2 Implementation Timetable BCHT Kenya - Revised
🗓 09/02/2021
🕐 15:38:42
📄 xlsx 14.34 KB

Section 15 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q33. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

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

positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT**).**

The IIED and KEFRI project co-leads will have overall responsibility for M&E, with support from IIED's M&E and gender advisor. KEFRI will coordinate M&E activities on the ground and lead on monitoring forest degradation, restoration and fuelwood consumption (with Kaya elders). M&E will be as participatory as possible to build capacity of communities to monitor changes beyond the project. Household surveys will be conducted by KEFRI, community researchers and youth, and complemented with qualitative feedback from semi-structured interviews and FGDs. Annual project workshops in Rabai will actively engage key stakeholders (including women and youth) in reviewing progress, assessing impacts and planning activities for the following year.

Progress against Outcome and related Output indicators will be assessed as follows:

Forest degradation significantly reduced/halted (0.1): Baseline survey of Kaya forests on tree density and diversity, elephant-shrew populations, and butterfly populations and diversity, at the start of the project (2021), and repeat surveys at the middle (2023) and end of project (2024). Kaya elder interviews on forest degradation in 2021, 2023 and 2024. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) will provide a camera trap and a researcher to undertake elephant-shrew surveys. Community researchers, youth and farmers will be trained by Kipepeo to survey butterflies in Kayas and on-farm (5.4).

Forest Landscape Restoration (0.2, 4.1, 4.2): Location, number, species and area of trees planted in Kayas and on-farm will be documented in 2021-22, and surveys conducted in 2023 and 2024 to monitor tree survival rate, growth and area restored, alongside use of satellite imagery.

Alternative Income (0.3, 2.2, 2.3): Baseline survey of 1600 forest-dependent households (400 per Kaya), involving interviews with 3200 women and youth. Survey repeated in 2023 and 2024, to monitor changes in income and income sources, capacity built, constraints and support needed.

Agrobiodiversity restoration (0.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3): Baseline surveys of number of households growing traditional crops, number of traditional crops grown, and indigenous vegetables and food consumed in 800 households (200 surrounding each Kaya); repeated in 2023 and 2024.

Empowering elders and women and revitalising culture (0.5, 1.1): Changes in attitude towards Kaya elders, implementation of conservation decisions, attendance of traditional ceremonies and women's leadership roles, will be assessed through interviews with elders, women and youth (annual household surveys), gender analysis in 2021 (baseline), and participant observation.

Other Output indicators will be monitored as follows:
1.1 Progress with establishing a BCHT institution: through monthly project meetings with RCV and KEFRI; participation of community researchers in monthly village assemblies; and meetings to design the BCHT institution (2021).
1.2 Government support and registration of BCHT association: through monthly project meetings and 6-monthly advisory group meetings.
3.2 & 3.3. Halved fuelwood consumption: surveys of household fuelwood consumption in 2021, 2023, 2024.
2.2 & 2.3 Establishing new Cultural Village enterprise groups/capacity building: Cultural Village book-keeping records and annual household surveys (income)
5.1 Farmer Field Schools training/capacity building: participant feedback surveys and follow-up meetings.

IIED will participate in annual project workshops (launch, mid-term, end), advisory group meetings and biocultural festivals (in October – Rabai New Year).

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£▮▮▮▮▮
Number of days planned for M&E	138
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	▮

Section 16 - FCDO Notifications

Q34. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

> No

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes**) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.**

> ⊙ No

If no, why not?

> I have not contacted them directly to discuss security issues since the project has not started, but have signed up for FCDO security updates on Kenya. There is currently no FCDO travel advice against non-essential travel to the project area (apart from the UK's Covid-19 travel restrictions).

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

> *No Response*

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

> Company

of

> International Institute for Environment & Development (IIED)

I apply for a grant of

> £347,626.42

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Andrew Norton
Position in the organisation	Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	⬇ <u>Andy Norton signature for IIED</u> 📅 09/02/2021 🕐 13:04:17 📄 jpg 2.45 KB
Date	09 February 2021

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants**" and "**Finance Guidance**".**	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions **for this fund.**	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 12, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked

I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 11, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outling how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website **immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.**	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK**.**	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available here. This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).