
DIR28S2\1076

Community-led conservation and fisheries development in North coast, Kenya

Kenya's northern coast supports extensive coral reefs and seagrass meadows, critical marine species habitat, important carbon sinks, and community wellbeing, yet is increasingly threatened by unsustainable practices including over exploitation, destructive fishing, and by-catch. The project will secure ecosystem health and function in existing and new Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) to safeguard community wellbeing, carbon sinks, and endangered marine species. Activities include building capacity in sustainable, local marine resource management and decision-making, and influencing policy approaches at a regional scale.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Miss
Name	Gurveena
Surname	Ghataure
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Miss
Name	Gurveena
Surname	Ghataure
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Community-led conservation and fisheries development in North coast, Kenya

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR28S1\1107

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Marine shelves (seagrass, reefs, subtidal)

Biome 2

Shoreline or Supralittoral coastal systems

Biome 3

Subterranean (freshwater or marine)

Conservation Action 1

Land/water protection (area/resource/habitat)

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Threat 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 2

Transportation & service corridors

Threat 3

Climate change & severe weather

Q5. Summary

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 the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Kenya's northern coast supports extensive coral reefs and seagrass meadows, critical marine species habitat, important carbon sinks, and community wellbeing, yet is increasingly threatened by unsustainable practices including over exploitation, destructive fishing, and by-catch. The project will secure ecosystem health and function in existing and new Locally-Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) to safeguard community wellbeing, carbon sinks, and endangered marine species. Activities include building capacity in sustainable, local marine resource management and decision-making, and influencing policy approaches at a regional scale.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary**Q6. 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 Kenya
1

Country *No Response*
2

Country *No Response*
3

Country *No Response*
4

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:

01 June 2022

End date:

31 March 2025

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

2 years, 10 months

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
Amount:	£207,184.00	£219,250.00	£140,891.00	£ 567,325.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The project has secured matched funding from the Lisbet Rausing Trust to support activities related to reef surveys and locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs) and beach management unit (BMU) governance work in Year 1. All listed match is secured.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. 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 methodology page).

This project will work to address the ongoing, unsustainable use of fishery and marine resources, and related capacity and governance gaps, in the Kiunga-Pate seascape along Kenya's North Coast (Ref.1). The project targets six existing and three pending locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs; covering c.1,000ha) that are within and/or adjacent to the 25,661 ha

Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR), which accounts for a quarter of Kenya's Marine Protected Area network. The LMMAs create an important buffer for Kiunga and support rich biodiversity, including green marine turtle (EN), Indian Ocean humpback dolphin (EN), vulnerable and near-threatened shark and ray species, and extensive coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests (Ref.2). These habitats provide fish breeding, spawning, and nursery grounds; valuable ecosystem services including protection against erosion, storm surge, and flooding; and support the livelihoods of the majority of the area's coastal residents (Ref.1).

The seascape's biodiversity is threatened by: destructive fishing practices in near-shore waters, including the use of illegal beach seines and monofilaments; overexploitation by artisanal and commercial fishers, especially of locally important reef fish (e.g., emperors, snappers) and octopus (Ref.2); incidental and deliberate poaching, including of marine turtles; mangrove deforestation (22.6% decline since 1995); and coastal development, all resulting in degradation and reduced productivity. Coral reefs have experienced significant declines (Ref.3) due to bleaching events and disease, and seagrass cover declined at a rate of 1.2% between 1986-2016 (Ref.4).

Drivers of key threats include: high poverty rates; unclear land tenure, which limits the pursuit of economic alternatives; population growth and associated increases in demand for food/fuel/resources; the frequent exclusion of local people in policy and decision-making processes, which in turn reduces their access to opportunities and their understanding of, and compliance with, regulations; insufficient material and human resources to enforce regulations; climate change; and insecurity and Covid-19, which have negatively impacted the tourism sector. The North coast has also received less conservation attention and investment than other parts of Kenya's coast, despite its comparably high biodiversity (Ref.5).

Ongoing degradation and loss of marine biodiversity directly impacts the area's c.18,000 coastal residents. 27.7% of people live below the poverty line in Lamu County, making it one of the most vulnerable counties nationally (Ref.6). Fisheries are a vital protein source and economic activity, with the sector generating 70% of household income on average (Ref.5), and all households in the target zone are dependent on the regulating environmental services provided by mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrasses.

The project has identified these problems based on over a decade of first-hand experience, historical data, and consultation with local communities and authorities. Communities support expanding local management measures and perceive Beach Management Units (BMUs), which are legally mandated community-based governance structures to co-manage fisheries in fishing grounds, and two Community Conservancies (Pate and Kiunga) as viable institutions to increase their representation in conservation management. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has agreed to review Kiunga's management plan to incorporate co-managed LMMAs, and has requested support to do this as it is unprecedented work.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. 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)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

The project will support the Kenyan government and people in adhering to and advancing multiple national policy frameworks, including the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and the Fisheries Act, by supporting sustainable natural resource management; raising awareness of biodiversity values, laws, regulations, and sustainable practices within communities, conservancies and BMUs; and supporting sustainable livelihoods that are compatible with conservation goals. The project will also work in support of the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of

the Coastal and Marine Environment of the Western Indian Ocean framework, and support Kenya's ongoing national agenda and Blue Economy vision by improving market access for local fishers and supporting them to engage effectively with the private sector.

In doing so, the project will also support Kenya to fulfil its obligations under the CBD related to Strategic Goals: B: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use by implementing a gear exchange programme to remove illegal gear and creating market-based opportunities and incentives for fishermen to use sustainable fishing practices; C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems and species; D: Enhance benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning and capacity building, and improving governance structures within community conservancies and BMUs.

The project will also work to ensure community members are aware of the value of biodiversity and how they can support conservation (Aichi Target 1); develop and apply positive, locally appropriate incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Aichi Target 3); apply ecosystem-based approaches to manage and sustainably, legally harvest fish stocks and aquatic plants (Aichi Target 6); promote sustainable use (Aichi Target 7); minimise human-induced pressures on coral reefs and seagrass beds to maintain their integrity and functioning (Aichi Target 10); support the effective, equitable management of biologically-important marine areas (Aichi Target 11); improve the conservation status of marine turtle species currently in decline (Aichi Target 12); safeguard and build the resilience of ecosystems to maintain the provision of essential ecosystem goods (Aichi Target 14); and integrate traditional knowledge, innovations and practices to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of local marine environments and fisheries (Aichi Target 18).

The project will also contribute to SDGs:

1: No Poverty, by improving the livelihoods of local fishers, women, youth and their households, building their resilience (1.5).

5: Gender Equality, by emphasising the importance of gender equality and facilitating women's access to governance structures, decision-making, capacity building opportunities, and natural and economic resources (5.A).

14: Life Below Water, by sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems (14.2); ending overfishing and destructive fishing practices and implementing science-based management interventions (14.4); and increasing the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through the sustainable management of fisheries (14.7).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your 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 work to mitigate overfishing and destructive fishing practices, which are exacerbated by poverty and high dependence on natural resources (Ref.1). FFI and partners, Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), have worked to improve marine management along Kenya's northern coast since 2012, focussing on stronger, better coordinated community-led governance (via BMUs and conservancies) and LMMAs development to better address seascape-level threats. LMMAs, supported by Kenyan national policy, are recognised as an effective management approach for shallow coastal areas with high local dependency on fisheries, such as within the project area (Ref.7,8). BMUs are the mandated community institutions responsible for managing fishery resources, aquatic environments and fish-landing sites (Ref.9). While progress has been made in raising local awareness and introducing governance concepts, community engagement remains low with limited management capacity at BMU level.

FFI will leverage the learning from past work in southern Kenya (Ref.10) and Pemba (Ref.11), which indicate the efficacy of LMMA management measures in enabling species recovery (e.g., octopus recovery following site closures).

FFI will implement the proposed project in partnership with NRT and TNC as follows:

O1: >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by nine LMMAs.

The project will support communities to increase their management, monitoring and technical capacity, and implement management measures to reduce fishing pressures in six existing LMMAs. Trained community/BMU members will play a regular, active role in monitoring catches and habitat, underwater monitoring, and patrols in partnership with KWS/Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS). The project will work with six BMUs to facilitate the development of three new LMMAs, inclusive of by-laws, demarcation, and management/monitoring interventions. The project will engage a consultant to conduct an ecosystem services assessment of the seascape to confirm the values of KMNR and buffering LMMAs. The project will work with KWS to leverage the assessment results to revise KMNR's management plan, explicitly incorporating local management. Together, these interventions will reduce pressure on reefs in LMMAs, maintaining biodiversity and enabling eventual recovery.

O2. Market-based incentives create livelihood opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management.

This output will build on TNC's existing 'Fish to Market' pilot programme, which works to secure premium pricing and sourcing contracts for fishers who employ sustainable practices. The pilot will expand to 300 new/additional community members and six fish-landing sites, overlapping with LMMAs. The project will replicate NRT's microloan scheme for c.250 women and youth, deploying training and seed funding to support nature-friendly livelihood diversification. The project will facilitate a gear exchange programme focussed on beach seines in Pate, supporting ≥ 10 crews to swap for hook and line gear. FFI and TNC have applied this approach successfully in other geographies.

O3: Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened.

The project will support the leadership and members of Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA) conservancy and Pate Marine Community Conservancy—which encompass Pate and Kiunga BMUs—to agree governance and management processes (leveraging FFI/IIED's Site Assessment for Governance and Equity methodology), clarify roles/responsibilities at BMU and conservancy levels, and develop and enact standard operating procedures, including to harmonise by-laws enforcement, communication across villages, and monitoring outputs reporting to authorities. The project will link 150 people with specialised Leadership and Management (LAMP) training, to build the capacity of more women and youth to participate in conservancy and BMU governance.

O4: Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher communities and stakeholders.

The project will raise awareness among communities and county authorities on the seascape's multiple values and effective local management methods to build support for upholding LMMA by-laws. The project will regularly communicate monitoring results to communities and authorities; will document and share learning via a publication and with other coastal communities-focused projects; and will share learning with government and in regional forums (e.g., WIOMSA symposium (2024-25), Nairobi Convention's Science-to-Policy platforms; WIO Marine Region Forum (early 2023)) in an effort to expand interest and uptake of marine co-management.

FFI's Marine Manager, Kenya (Project Leader) will lead implementation in collaboration with NRT and TNC's local teams, supported by FFI's in-country livelihoods specialist and UK-based marine, governance, livelihoods, gender, and project management specialists. Key staff and partners will meet quarterly to review progress and adaptively manage the project, with support from FFI's Kenya Country Director, overseen by FFI's Senior Programme Manager – Eastern Africa. Project and financial management will be supported by FFI's online information management system, enabling real-time analysis and oversight of progress against project milestones and budget.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

Capacity building, at institutional and individual levels, is a central approach of this project, and includes building the capacity of:

- The executive committees and broader membership of six BMUs (approximately 5-10 people per BMU; 30-60 people total) and two community Conservancies to understand and execute good governance and management principles.
- 48 individuals across BMUs to undertake more technical aspects of marine management, including fish catch monitoring and in-water surveys.
- 300 members of fishing households (120 women, 180 men) on value addition, sustainable fishing and processing practices, and marketing to support their participation in the Fish-to-Market programme.
- 250 women and youth (aged ≤ 26) to engage in a microloan scheme and access training to support sustainable use and livelihoods diversification.
- 150 people (40 men, 40 women, 70 youth) to better engage in decision-making and governance structures at conservancy and BMUs levels, via LAMP training.

New knowledge, skills, and experience gained and applied during the project will persist post-project for individuals trained and the staffs of NRT (particularly regarding monitoring and evaluation), KWS and KeFS. KWS's gained experience in integrating co-management and LMMAs into a management plan—a first in Kenya—will be available to support replication in other parks in its network.

The project's community-based approach will provide community members and fishers with opportunities for practical knowledge transfer related to marine management. This coupled with advanced skills (e.g., monitoring, data collection, etc.) within the conservancies and BMUs will result in stronger in-country capacity to continue monitoring and by-law enforcement after the project and without external facilitation.

The gear exchange programme will train fishers to use legal gear. 11 of 13 beach seine users approached in Kiunga have already committed to swap for legal gear.

Project data sets can inform future projects, monitoring efforts, and management interventions.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

In the project area, both men and women fish, but the majority of fishers are men with women engaging in processing and small-scale trading. Women are members of BMUs, but men tend to dominate decision-making fora. NRT has promoted women's participation with some success, for example, in Pate Marine Community Conservancy where women spearheaded successful, temporary octopus closures. We will work to evaluate and strengthen gender considerations throughout the project, including building upon our existing understanding of gender dynamics within the project context.

At project inception, the project will carry out gender analysis and action planning to identify opportunities to promote gender equity and women's empowerment. We will collect and analyse sex-disaggregated data to enable us to monitor the impacts of the project on both women and men, making adjustments and specific actions to promote women's meaningful participation, including by tailoring project approaches to mitigate/adapt to socio-cultural factors that hinder women's engagement and participation.

The project has set explicit targets for women's participation in microlending, the Fish-to-Market programme and LAMP to support increased participation in conservation activities and representation in conservancy and BMU committees. The project specifically targets women and youth for microcredit access as an offset to the gear exchange programme, which is expected to only directly benefit men.

The project will advocate for women to be represented in committees/decision-making fora in line with the equal opportunity principles enshrined in the Kenya Constitution (Ref.12), which requires no more than two-thirds of either sex form the membership in elective or appointive bodies. FFI will also draw upon existing and forthcoming institutional policies and guidance, including its 'Gender in Conservation' position paper (Ref.13) and guidance on gender analysis and action planning (in development).

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

The project will work to raise awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems and sustainable marine management on an ongoing basis among stakeholders, including fishers, conservancy and BMU members, adjacent coastal residents, Lamu county authorities, and actors in the fisheries value chain. In meetings with BMUs, conservancies, and communities, we will agree a protocol for two-way information sharing, including to ensure members can access and understand information presented (e.g., monitoring results, governance SOPs, et al.). Where possible, information will be shared visually using diagrams, pictures, and maps to overcome any language or literacy barriers.

The project will seek to leverage events, when possible, to engage in targeted awareness raising, including World Environment Day, World Oceans Day, World Turtle Day, amongst others. The project team will carry out wider dissemination activities in the project area through radio broadcasts, posters, local news stories, dissemination of reports and social media to create awareness among the general public on marine biodiversity, ecosystem services sustained by a healthy marine environment, and the important role that local LMMAs play in conserving Kenya and specifically Lamu's marine biodiversity, including threatened species. FFI and partners will disseminate project results and lessons learned to wider national and regional audiences through web and social media content.

Best practice guidelines for LMMA development and lessons learnt documents will be published on FFI and partner websites for open access. A paper on the findings of the ecosystem assessment for KMNR will be published in an open access peer-reviewed journal. Throughout the project lifecycle, FFI and partner project staff will attend meetings, conferences and webinars to share project information and lessons learnt on community-led governance, coastal management and market-based incentives to county governments, KWS, KeFS, and other NGOs to influence policy and decision making on marine management.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, 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).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used.

In the short-term:

The project will improve the management capacity, governance and functioning of two community conservancies and six constituent BMUs, representing 1,424 households (6,265 people). The strengthened community institutions will better represent, motivate (through shared benefits and incentives) and engage their members to manage and monitor marine resources and conduct activities supporting marine conservation, regulation of fisheries and livelihoods improvement.

Further involving community members in these activities will increase local management ownership and know-how, increase their active engagement in community institutions and increase compliance. By creating market-based incentives, developing skills in value addition and providing microloan opportunities, fishers and local women and youth will sustain and diversify their livelihoods, increasing income through higher prices and reduced post-harvest losses, while reducing overfishing, destructive fishing practices and unsustainable uses that threaten marine health and biodiversity.

Creating three new LMMAs and improving the monitoring, management and by-laws enforcement in six existing LMMAs (>1,000ha) will increase the marine area under effective management. This will allow for the maintenance of key fish species populations and halt the degradation of coral reef and sea grass habitat, thus safeguarding ecosystem services and food and income security. Discrete management interventions, such as temporary closures, will lead to measurable increases in size and catches in ecologically or economically key species, helping to justify each management intervention. Increased management effectiveness will deter and reduce illegal and destructive practices in these waters.

KWS will have established an important precedent by incorporating LMMAs and co-management explicitly into the general management plan of one of its marine parks and reserves for the first time. The experience gained and lessons learned throughout the process will inform future KWS processes and work alongside KeFS on fisheries management within KMNR.

In the long-term:

By reducing the pressure from beach seine fishery and other illegal/harmful activities, the project will benefit three sea turtle species (hawksbill, loggerhead and green turtles), marine mammals (bottle-nosed dolphins and Indian Ocean humpback dolphins), and multiple reef fish species and families. Sustained, effective temporary closures and no-take zones as well as improved marine ecosystem health and reduced threats within and around LMMAs will stimulate the recovery of species and habitat. Healthier seagrass beds store more carbon, further mitigating against climate change and increasing ecosystem resilience. With fishers' capacity to engage with private sector generating greater value from sustainable fishing practices, fishers will be better positioned to pursue cooperatives to operate alongside community institutions and in compliance with LMMAs and bylaws.

Documenting and disseminating best practices and lessons learnt from the target community institutions, LMMA management and livelihood interventions will inform the management of other coastal and marine areas in Kenya. The conservation and sustainable development gains achieved by the project will be leveraged in an effort to secure marine ecosystems from the Somalia border to the Lower Tana Delta, and beyond.

Q18. 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.

As a result of this project and aligned with its Theory of Change, coastal communities around Pate and Kiunga will be better able to pursue livelihoods, generating more well-being benefits while also sustainably using and conserving marine biodiversity and associated ecosystem services.

After three years, 9 LMMAs will be more effectively managed by 6 BMUs, covering >1,000ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats (Output 1); market-based incentives and diversified livelihoods will generate livelihood opportunities and benefits, and incentivise active support for sustainable marine resource management in 550 coastal households (Output 2); local governance structures of 9 LMMAs will be strengthened at BMU and conservancy levels, and these entities will work collaboratively aligned with national frameworks (Output 3); increased awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems by the public and stakeholders (Output 4).

Strengthened, better understood and supported local marine governance and enforcement capacity together with lasting market-based livelihoods initiatives, will enhance the well-being of local communities and the ecosystem health of >1000ha of coral reef and seagrass across the Kiunga-Pate Seascape (Outcome). As a result, globally-important marine ecosystems along Kenya's northern coast will come under sustainable community-led management and support populations of endangered marine turtle and cetacean species (Impact).

Q19. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

The project aims to reach a sustainable endpoint by the end of Year 3, with community-led processes able to continue without NGO facilitation and connected to authority platforms (in collaboration with KWS and KeFS in Lamu County). The revised general management plan for KMNR will be under implementation, led by KWS and with clear provisions for LMMA co-management with BMUs. LMMA development is a government priority, and the project's LMMA by-laws development and management intervention planning and implementation will be participatory, enabling a high-level of community buy-in and the development of workable solutions to halt destructive fishing.

Project capacity building efforts will instil the knowledge and skills needed to continue LMMA monitoring and data collection, governance and livelihoods activities after the project. Strengthened capacity and improved governance of the conservancies will enable them to deal directly with businesses and other donors in the future to implement conservation


in line with their conservancy management plans.

There will be initial funding support needs and occasional technical input requests to NRT (who will continue work in the seascape, keeping digitalised records), however trained community members will have capacity to conduct these in the field and ensure regular participatory analyses.


This three-year project will give involved parties the time to reach stable consensus on the contract terms and conditions for the Fish-to-Market programme so that it can be continued after the project's end. The processes, capacity and experience established will persist for negotiation of future agreements with the private sector and the buyers' extension agents and different intermediaries will remain in the area for continued sourcing.

Project results, lessons learnt and impact will be captured and shared, for replication elsewhere along Kenya's coast. This project is embedded within FFI's Kenya programme and we are already conceptualising the next steps.

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

 [Supporting documents FFI Kenya](#)

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 pdf 1.06 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the [Risk Assessment template](#) provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Funds will be sub-granted to implementation partners to undertake activities. There is a risk that these funds could intentionally (fraud) or unintentionally (e.g., misunderstanding of grant requirements) be misused or misreported, leading to loss of project funds and risk to project reputation	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	FFI will perform due diligence assessments for all partners receiving sub-grants. Partner funds will be disbursed on a quarterly basis after submission of satisfactory financial reporting. Partner financial staff will be trained on fund management and grant-specific requirements. FFI finance staff will undertake regular monitoring and spot audits.	Minor

Safeguarding	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	FFI will implement established Policies and Procedures to avoid/avoid enabling the impacts of gender-based/other inequities and elite capture. The project will ensure that women and other marginalised community members have equal access to project resources and information, equal participation in decision-making, and equal opportunities to benefit from project activities.	Minor
Changes in natural resource management, ownership, access and/or governance lead to inequitable outcomes for vulnerable groups (extreme poor women, youth, disabled, elderly), and/or allow for elite capture, the consolidation and/or concentration of power, and/or the exclusion of one or more groups from participatory governance.					
Delivery Chain	Moderate	Possible	Major	As part of project inception, FFI will establish and build consensus among partners on project delivery approaches, data collection, monitoring and reporting norms, guided by Darwin requirements. The Project Lead is based at the site, has existing relationships with all partners and will convene with partners regularly to monitor progress.	Minor
Project partners have differing, respective approaches to activity implementation, monitoring and reporting and will apply these to other projects concurrently to Darwin activities. Should approaches conflict, data quality and activity delivery may be comprised.					
Risk 4	Major	Rare	Moderate	<p>Ensure that boats are serviced, in good condition and outfitted with serviceable and sufficient safety equipment (lifejackets, whistles).</p> <p>Access daily weather and sea conditions reports prior to embarkation; avoid sea travel during any warning and/or when severe weather/rough seas are expected.</p> <p>Use appropriately trained and licensed boat operators.</p>	Minor
Primary, known risk of harm will be frequent travel by sea using boats, potentially exposing project staff and community partners to severe weather and rough seas, which could endanger lives (e.g., capsizing).					
Risk 5	Moderate	Possible	Major	<p>Monitor security alerts and situations when travelling to the field, and avoid travel to insecure areas.</p> <p>Stay abreast of security guidance to remain adaptative and responsive should insecurity arise.</p> <p>In Kenya, FFI is a member of the International NGO Safety Organisation, which regularly sources and provides security updates.</p>	Major
Lamu County, and particularly the mainland, has been subjected to a number of attacks by Al-Shabab militants in recent years. While no attacks have occurred to date in project areas, Kiunga is considered vulnerable as it borders the mainland.					

Risk 6	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Track political/local security situation closely in the lead up to and following the election, scheduled for 22-August-2022.	Minor
Recent past elections in Kenya have been marked by tension and violence, mainly in major towns. Should any unrest occur, travel and assembly may be restricted, community members may be hesitant to engage, and implementation of one or more activities may be delayed.				Schedule no activities on election day.	
				Should insecurity arise, reschedule/postpone activities, meetings and travel as needed.	
				If any tension/insecurity has ethnic dimension, reiterate equity, inclusion and anti-harassment policies with staff/partners.	





Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. 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 Word 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.

 [R28-Darwin-Implementation-Timetable](#)
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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe 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](#)).

FFI adheres to the principles of adaptive management for its conservation actions, which includes planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), reflection and adaptation. As a key component of this project cycle, we have a rigorous M&E and reporting system, which will be applied in the proposed project. M&E will be the responsibility of

the Project Leader, supported by the in-country team, technical specialists and partners. The project will develop and implement a M&E plan detailing monitoring methodologies and responsible person/s, which will ensure the collection of data required to measure and verify the achievement of project indicators. Partners will contribute data on a quarterly basis, and summative data and progress will be reviewed quarterly during partner coordination meetings.

The project logframe and indicators are based on a theory of change that was initially developed by FFI's Kenya, Marine and Science teams in 2018 and revised with input from partners during meetings held in-country and virtually throughout 2021.

The project will establish baselines at the start of the project, using existing baseline data where available, to monitor and evaluate progress. Specific methods include:

Outcome: bi-annual surveys to monitor biodiversity will measure the health of reefs and seagrass in six LMMAs in Y1 and nine by EOP and biomass of important finfish species/families. Fleshy algae cover and sea urchin density are used as indicators of coral reef health, as increases in these variables can indicate declining reef health due to low reef fish diversity (ICRI, 2020). Surveys will be performed by community rangers using a Coral Reef Monitoring system. They will be supplemented by reef fish scientific surveys performed biannually by a consultant, which will enable us to identify trends in the biomass of indicator species for healthy reefs, such as Butterfly fish, Napoleon wrasse and bumphead parrotfish.

Output 1: Capacity of community monitors and patrol rangers will be tracked using a combination of pre- and post-training assessments, implemented by NRT, and survey/patrol reports. Patrol reports will also be used to monitor changes in the number of illegal incidences within LMMAs.

Output 2: Socioeconomic baselines will be established by FFI to determine household income and wellbeing. Annual socioeconomic surveys will be performed at year end with fisher households receiving livelihoods and/or market access support to monitor the impact on their income and wellbeing.

Output 3: To measure progress towards more equitable and inclusive governance in the 6 BMUS and 2 conservancies, FFI and NRT will establish a community governance effectiveness baseline and carry out an annual governance audit. We will also establish Knowledge, Attitude and Perception (KAP) baselines (Y1) and repeat these surveys annually to monitor changes in community perceptions of BMUs/Conservancies' ability to represent community voices/interests.

Output 4: KAP surveys will also be used to monitor changes in the awareness of the importance of, and regulations within, LMMAs. FFI and NRT will also track the dissemination of BMU and LMMA best practice guidelines and lessons learned to monitor reach and the extent of peer learning among stakeholders.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	██████████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	300

Section 10 - Logical Framework





Q23. Logical Framework

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their 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. – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** 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.

 R28_DarwinS2_DIR28S21076_Logical_Framework
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 pdf 121.09 KB

Impact:

Globally-important marine ecosystems along Kenya's northern coast are sustainably managed by local communities, safeguarding carbon sinks, supporting endangered marine turtle and mammal populations, and securing fisheries livelihoods.

Outcome:

Strengthened local marine governance, enforcement capacity and market-based sustainable livelihoods improve community wellbeing and ecosystem health of 1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitat across Kenya's Lamu seascape.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

>1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.

Output 2:

Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).

Output 3:

Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks.

Output 4:

Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher communities and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast, including decisionmakers.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer 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.

Output 1: >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.

1.1 In Y1, identify and train members of six targeted BMUs to conduct regular fishing catches monitoring at main landing sites across all years.

1.2 Conduct annual in-water surveys (habitats and marine wildlife) with community members and conservancies' rangers once a year across all years.

1.3 In Y1, facilitate the development of an enforcement Code of Conduct with NRT, Pate and Kiunga boards, and representatives from their constituting BMUs.

1.4 In Y1, train community rangers on patrol data collection, monitoring and security operations (conducted by NRT security team, aligned with Code of Conduct).

1.5 Organise community and BMU consultations in targeted BMUs to facilitate the design and establishment of 3 new LMMAs over the three years.

1.6 With consultant, conduct ecosystem assessment for Kiunga Marine National Reserve in Y2.

1.7 Facilitate consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders to input into the Kiunga Marine National Reserve management plan; submit draft to KWS for formal approval by Y3.

Output 2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 Households (390 women and 220 men).

2.1 In Y1, define selection criteria and identify 300 new households for the Fish-to-Market programme; establish baselines on fishing practices, household income and wellbeing.

2.2 Facilitate meetings between buyers and three BMUs to agree on contracts for sustainably-caught seafood, including prices, quality standard (i.e., size, fishing method), and compliance requirements.

2.3 Conduct participatory market mapping workshops with identified key market actors of fisheries and marine products in Y2.

2.4 Provide extension training services and support on small-scale value addition and sustainable fishing practices to meet agreed market standards and environmental regulations.

2.5 Establish baselines (Y1) and repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) on income and household wellbeing for people receiving livelihoods/market access support to monitor impact of project interventions.

2.6 Conduct gender analysis to increase understanding of dynamics affecting participation, identify and monitor actions to increase female participation.

2.7 Identify and train 250 women and youth to join microlending scheme; deliver enterprise training and launch and monitor microlending scheme.

2.8 Conduct baseline study on use, ownership, coverage and economic model of beach seines in Pate; identify and facilitate 10 boats/crews to engage in gear exchange.

Output 3. Local governance structures for 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks.

3.1 Develop community management and governance training guidelines for six BMUs within Pate and Kiunga Conservancies to foster inclusive, transparent and accountable governance (Y2).

3.2 Facilitate development of standard operating procedures (including safeguarding and adherence to human rights frameworks) and best practice guidelines for BMUs, Conservancies and project partners (Y1-2).

3.3 Train six targeted BMUs and Pate and Kiunga Conservancies on the SOPs and Best Practice Guidelines and secure endorsement of local leaders (Y2).

3.4 Develop safeguarding training guidelines; train key project partner staff, 2 conservancy staff and 6 BMU leaders (Y1-2).

3.5 Establish community governance and management effectiveness baselines in six BMUs and two conservancies (Y1);

carry out governance audits to measure progress (Y1, Y3).

3.6 Establish Knowledge and Perception (KAP) baselines (Y1); repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) to monitor changes in community perceptions of BMUs/Conservancies' ability to represent community voices/interests.

3.7 Conduct Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) training for 40 men, 40 Women and 70 youth (<26y.o.), bolstering capacity for conservancy/BMU committee participation.

Output 4: Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher community and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast.

4.1 Create awareness raising messaging and materials, and disseminate via social media, radio, posters and signage, etc. (Y2, Y3).

4.2 Draft paper based on the results of the ecosystem assessment for Kiunga Marine National Reserve; submit abstract to scientific journal for publishing in Y2.

4.3 Document project learning related to community-led governance, coastal management and market-based incentives on an ongoing basis; synthesise and disseminate learning in Y3.

4.4 Attend conferences and/or webinars to share project information and lessons learnt with other NGOs/KeFS/KWS and to influence policy and decision-makers on marine management (Y2, Y3).

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. 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 all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.


- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

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.

 [R28 S2 Darwin DIR28S21076 Marine Budget template Final](#)

 31/01/2022

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Q25. Financial Risk Management

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

To mitigate financial mismanagement, partners undergo due-diligence assessments and receive support to improve financial systems and reporting. Detailed sub-grant agreements ensure a full understanding of fund use and reporting requirements. Partner finances are monitored monthly through obligatory cashbook submission, which are integrated into FFI's financial system.

FFI's system enables project managers to track monthly spend against original budgets and requires sign-off for changes to budget, transfers and significant spend. This, combined with receipts requirements and secure online data storage, mitigates against fraud.

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery. FFI's anti-bribery policy is compliant with the Bribery Act (2010) and applies to all Members of Council, employees, volunteers, contractors, partners, and any other person associated with FFI. FFI bribery procedures addresses: direct and facilitation payments; payments under duress; gifts and hospitality; procurement; conflicts of interest; whistle-blowing. We raise awareness of such issues in local groups during capacity building activities and provide training where needed.

We have addressed this risk of exchange rate fluctuations by using an average exchange rate within our budget. Covid-19 presents the risk of unanticipated costs related to travel quarantines and interruptions; these will be addressed with the donor as they arise.

Q26. Funding

Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please provide details:

The project builds on existing work to set up and strengthen community conservancies as effective managers of natural resources, which has been funded and implemented by TNC, FFI and NRT over the past five years. This approach builds on the successful community conservancy model, which NRT, FFI and others pioneered in Laikipia since the early 2000s. Actions and investment to date have focused on setting up the existing two conservancies and six LMMAs, building awareness among BMU communities to support improved marine management and improving governance at the conservancy and BMU level.

The project will build on this work and scale-up marine management by increasing the number of LMMAs and leveraging and scale-up additional approaches, including the gear exchange programme, TNC's Fish-to-Market pilot, and microlending in order to expand the positive impact on income, wellbeing and marine management.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

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

We are aware of two recently launched, large-scale multilateral investments into Kenya's marine environment:

- The World Bank-funded KEMSFED programme, which will focus on building BMU capacity in Mombasa, Kwale and Kilifi counties. Our project will aim to liaise with KEMSFED both bilaterally and via KWS and KeFS in an effort to exchange learning and promising approaches to supporting BMU capacity and governance.

- The UNEP-funded GoBlue programme, which aims to develop and implement Blue Economy policies and actions, including for small-scale fisheries, contributing to UNEP Project Document 316. As GoBlue yields tools and approaches for ecosystem-based management and a sustainable blue economy, our project will track these and support stakeholders to assess their suitability for replication in the project area in the future. FFI has received a small grant under the GoBlue initiative for seagrass work in Lamu.

Q27. 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.

Two laptops and a printer will stay with NRT or the conservancies (pending need); one laptop will remain with FFI and will be used by staff for further marine and coastal conservation work.

GPS units will remain with the two partnering conservancies and will be deployed for ongoing and further biodiversity and threats monitoring in the target area.

Smartphones will remain with partnering BMUs and will be used for ongoing data collection, monitoring, and communications.

Items procured as part of building community infrastructure to undertake market-based economic development activities will remain with recipient community members and organisations (e.g., cool boxes, freezers, processing equipment and supplies) to support their ongoing livelihood activities.

Q28. 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.

Project interventions tackle threats that are common across Kenya's coastal and marine zones, and thus, if successful, can be scaled-up and/or replicated elsewhere locally and nationally, representing important value for money.

FFI used its experienced team in-country and worked with in-country partners to develop a robust budget. The budget has been broken down and checked ensuring that estimates give accurate costings. Materials and services will be sourced in-country wherever possible to reduce costs. Partner costs will be closely monitored through financial reporting through cashbooks and purchasing requirements that will be integrated into sub-grant agreements to ensure value for money is being achieved. Project expenditure will be monitored closely by the Project Manager to identify where efficiencies can be made, for example, combining trips to the field to increase value for money within travel and subsistence.

All procurement at FFI complies with our procurement policy or the donor regulations, whichever is more stringent. Procurement of any value is required to avoid conflict of interest and ensure value for money. Purchases of £3,000 upwards require quotations to be documented. Decisions may be made according to quality and safety as well as cost. The project will leverage additional funds to scale up initiatives and leverage funding to comment activities in the wider landscape, for example leverage funding to replicate this in the Lower Tana and leverage funding for the conservancies and to support KWS operationalising their management plan.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. 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 Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

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 on certification page)	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 safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. Please highlight any key safeguarding risks, including human rights issues, their assessment and measures to mitigate and manage them.

FFI's Learning Management System (LMS) enables compulsory online training in safeguarding policies and procedures, which all FFI staff are required to attend. FFI's partner due diligence procedure will review existing project partner safeguarding policies and identify gaps. An action plan will be developed and implemented to ensure downstream partners apply standards to the same level as FFI. FFI's Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third-party contractors and sub-grantees.

A project grievance mechanism will be fundamental for the identification of safeguarding issues as well as their mitigation and management. In Y1, this will be designed and developed in consultation with community members, enabling the project to take into consideration community concerns with reporting grievances and building confidence in the mechanism. It will be used throughout project implementation to log, track and address any emerging issues.

Project-specific social safeguard training will be developed and delivered by FFI's Technical Specialist, Livelihoods & Governance, drawing on their experience from the implementation of Darwin Project 24-002 in Laikipia (2017-2021). This will focus on actions derived from the due diligence safeguarding review as well existing risks – law enforcement/ranger conduct, resource conflict, treatment of marginalised groups.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

FFI believes conservation solutions lie in local hands and has a policy of promoting participation of, and developing leadership amongst, local stakeholders. FFI has a position statement on conservation, livelihoods and governance.

Respect for the right of Free, Prior and Informed Consent guides project development and ensures that activities are informed, understood, and agreed by relevant stakeholders. When addressing illegal activities, FFI supports appropriate law enforcement agencies to manage conflict and apply legitimate regulations fairly and in ways that are compatible with human rights. Supporting this approach are the FFI positions on Human Rights & Rangers and Socio-economic Research Ethics.

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

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

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

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. 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 Initiative in any country.


No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes, advice attached

Please attach details of any advice you have received.

 [RE Darwin Initiative Proposal FCO advice](#)

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Gurveena Ghataure	Project Leader	21	Checked
Ann Komen	Livelihoods and Governance Technical Advisor	11	Checked
Tanguy Nicolas	Technical Expert – Marine & Coastal	4	Checked
Serah Munguti	Country Manager/Supervisor	5	Checked





Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
TBC	Project Officer	100	Checked
Rhona Perkins	Conservation Enterprise Technical Advisor	6	Checked
Patrick Leilei	Finance Manager	6	Checked
Hassan Yusuf	NRT Coast Director	20	Checked
Kuso Ahmed	NRT Coast Manager	30	Checked
Abdul Ahmed	NRT Finance Officer	10	Checked
Omar Abdirizak	NRT Enterprise and Community Engagement Officer	30	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	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.

 [R28-DarwinS2-DIR28S21076-CVs \(1\)](#)
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 pdf 4.77 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q33. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Website address: <https://www.fauna-flora.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

FFI's role as lead institution commits it to strong technical, operational and financial management, including oversight of activity implementation, data collection, impact monitoring that supports adaptive management, technical reporting, and partner coordination.

FFI will provide in-house expertise in project management, marine conservation, reef ecology, governance, livelihoods, gender and community engagement through its Africa, Marine, Policy and Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance teams.

FFI has worked in Kenya for over 16 years and in the project area since 2013. FFI was instrumental in the design and establishment of Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) and its community-based conservancy model. FFI currently sits on NRT's board; provides direct technical and financial support to several conservancies; and has built a robust partnership specifically with NRT's coastal operations and with the local communities it represents in Northern Kenya. In 2018, FFI facilitated development of NRT's marine strategy, 2019-2024.

FFI also maintains strong, trusting and collaborative relationships with Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS, since 2003) and Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS, since 2009). FFI has leveraged these existing relationships to facilitate the participation of all partners in this project's design and will continue to play a coordinating and facilitative role during implementation.

Allocated budget (proportion or value): ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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: Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT)

Website address: <https://www.nrt-kenya.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

NRT is a community-led, non-governmental organisation founded in 2004 that develops community conservancies, transforming people's lives, securing peace and conserving natural resources. NRT has applied its community conservancy model in marine and coastal ecosystems since 2012, and currently supports the development of seven conservancies on the Northern coast of Kenya, two of which, Pate and Kiunga, are targeted by this project due to their significant fishing populations and operational structures. Pate and Kiunga conservancies represent more than 25,000 people, 80% of whom are primarily dependent on marine resources for their livelihoods.

NRT and FFI were instrumental in establishing co-management in Pate Island in 2013-2017, including developing co-management plans, organising marine patrols, establishing governance, and introducing and monitoring two permanent no-take zones and a temporary no-take zone for octopus.

NRT will play a critical role in overseeing and implementing activities within each conservancy (and their associated Beach Management Units [BMUs]), including ground-truthing, promoting marine/coastal conservation efforts, monitoring ecosystem health and enforcing by-laws across the conservancies' membership. The two supported conservancies will assist their respective BMUs with logistical and coordinating support and will serve as umbrella organisations when liaising with local authorities.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: The Nature Conservancy

Website address: <https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/africa/kenya/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): TNC is a global conservation organisation, having operated in Kenya since 2007, focussed on contributing to and strengthening community conservation and Kenya's conservancy model. In addition to terrestrial landscapes, TNC currently supports NRT and the conservancies in Lamu Country with mangrove conservation and restoration. TNC was part of the initial team with FFI to facilitate NRT's marine strategy and programme development.

In this project, TNC and its local fisheries technical staff will specifically provide technical support and input into the Gear Exchange Programme and LMMA establishment, and will serve as a key bridge between fishers and private sector companies under the Fish-to-Market programme. They will also support stakeholder and other county and higher level government coordination.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Pate Community Conservancy (PMCC)

Website address: n/a

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

PMCC is a community conservancy in Lamu County, located on Pate Island north of Manda Island and adjacent to the Kiunga mainland. PMCC was established and registered as a community-based organisation in 2012, with support and facilitation from NRT, with the aim of transforming people's lives, building peace, and conserving natural resources.

PMCC is an autonomous institution owned by Bajun communities, which are primarily fishers, and is governed by a 10-person board of directors, representing area BMUs, Community Forest Associations, and area ruins and historical sites, with key partners serving as non-voting and ex-official members.

PMCC is a key partner in the project, and will be integral in all efforts to build stronger governance and monitoring systems and capacity. The Board, sub committees and conservancy staff will also play an important role in raising awareness among the community at large about the project, LMMA development, and sustainable and allowable uses.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA)

Website address: n/a

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Similar to PMCC, Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA) is an autonomous institution, established with support from NRT and owned by local (Bajun) communities who are traditionally fishers, sailors and shipbuilders. They aim to transform people's lives, build peace, and conserve natural resources. They are governed by board of directors whose membership consists of 11 elected members from the community, a Community Forestry Association (CFA) representative, Beach Management Units (BMUs) representative and ex-official members from key partners, the latter of which have no voting rights.

The board appoints and currently oversees a workforce of 22 employees, which includes a conservancy manager, a driver, security coxswains and rangers. All conservancy employees are recruited by the board from the local community, except where special technical expertise or qualifications are required, in a transparent process, equitably shared between the settlement areas.

KICOWA is a key partner in the project, and will be integral in all efforts to build stronger governance and monitoring systems and capacity. The Board, sub committees and conservancy staff will also play an important role in raising awareness among the community at large about the project, LMMA development, and sustainable and allowable uses.

Allocated budget:



Represented on the Project Board

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name:

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

Website address:

<http://www.kws.go.ke/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

KWS is the government agency responsible for conserving and managing wildlife in Kenya for the people of Kenya and the whole world, including enforcing related laws and regulations. KWS undertakes conservation and management of wildlife resources across all protected area systems in collaboration with stakeholders, with particular emphasis on the 50 protected areas that are fully under the authority of KWS.

KWS will be one of the two government counterparts in this project. KWS staff in Kiunga National Marine Reserve (KMNR) will support and/or participate in data collection and management, analysis, joint patrols, and surveying, and will communicate key findings through KWS channels to make ensure these are captured in site-level processes. KWS staff will also be key partners in the revision of the KMNR management plan to integrate co-management and LLMAAs. Aligned with the scope of their authority, KWS will provide law enforcement as needed. At the national level, KWS staff will be involved in KMNR management plan review and approval, and will be a recipient and conductor of lessons learnt, contributing to greater concerted effort across Kenya's coastline. KWS will also ensure the project is in line with national laws and regulations.

Allocated budget: 

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

6. Partner Name: Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS)

Website address: http://www.kilimo.go.ke/?page_id=376

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): KeFS was established under the Kenya Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2016, as the institution responsible for the conservation, management and development of Kenya's fisheries resources. KeFS is headquartered in Nairobi and maintains county-level representation (e.g., the Lamu County Department of Fisheries Development in the project area) to implement national and county-level policies. Data collection officers may be posted in coastal districts, as is the case in Pate and Kiunga. Through Lamu County Department of Fisheries Development, KeFS will be involved in the development of three new LMMAs by communities and in joint patrols involving community members, conservancy rangers and KeFS and KWS staff in the project area. KeFS will provide advisory support when needed on ensuring LMMA by-laws are synced with KeFS policy.

Allocated budget: 





Represented on the Project Board Yes





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

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.

 [R28_DarwinS2_DIR28S21076_Letters of Support](#)
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 [R28_DarwinS2_DIR28S21076_FFI Cover Letter Kenya](#)
 28/01/2022
 18:06:55
 pdf 687.51 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative funding 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
28-002	Sara Calcada	Pioneering sustainable grazing for plants and livelihoods in Cape Verde
28-014	Ngwe Lwin	Gibbon Conservation through Coffee-based Agroforestry in Myanmar
28-020	Josh Kempinski	Safeguarding globally important forests by improving livelihoods and governance
28-027	Pablo Sinovas	Collaborative Protected Area Management & Sustainable Livelihoods in Virachey NP
27-010	Alison Gunn	Community-led stewardship and conservation of the Ometepe Island Biosphere Reserve
27-017	Cath Lawson	Community-led approaches to reforestation benefitting chimpanzees and livelihoods in Uganda

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of





██████████

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 project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy 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	Paul Hotham
Position in the organisation	Acting Senior Conservation Director
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 PH signature  31/01/2022  10:55:38  png 4.98 KB
Date	31 January 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [FFI 2019 Accounts](#)
 31/01/2022
 14:33:03
 pdf 605.73 KB

 [FFI 2020 Accounts](#)
 28/01/2022
 18:13:10
 pdf 526.24 KB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

 [FFI Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy + Procedure](#)
 28/01/2022
 18:13:16
 pdf 120.27 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial 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 Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	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 Partner, 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 the Darwin Initiative website.	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 the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).