
DIR30S2\1044

Equitable Responses to Illegal Wild Meat Hunting in Tsavo, Kenya

Illegal wild meat hunting by protein-poor local communities around Tsavo, Kenya, is a serious threat to endangered species, and places community members in legal jeopardy. This project will develop diversified livelihoods focussed on alternative protein sources and promote behaviour change focussed on wild meat consumption in the majority of wild-meat-consuming 'hotspots' around Tsavo; support law enforcement, especially de-snaring across 17,000 km² of the Tsavo landscape; monitor illegal wild meat sales and consumption; and monitor trends in carnivore and prey populations.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary


Q3. Title:


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What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR29S1\1123

DIR30S1/1199

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

Savannas and grasslands

Biome 2

No Response

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Species Management

Conservation Action2

Law Enforcement & Prosecution

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Threat 1

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

Threat 2

No Response

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Illegal wild meat hunting by protein-poor local communities around Tsavo, Kenya, is a serious threat to endangered species, and places community members in legal jeopardy. This project will develop diversified livelihoods focussed on alternative protein sources and promote behaviour change focussed on wild meat consumption in the majority of wild-meat-consuming 'hotspots' around Tsavo; support law enforcement, especially de-snaring across 17,000 km² of the Tsavo landscape; monitor illegal wild meat sales and consumption; and monitor trends in carnivore and prey populations.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Kenya	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2024	31 March 2027	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Amount:	£239,425.00	£194,472.00	£165,740.00	£ 599,637.00

Q9. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q10. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

N/A

Q11. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q12. 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 multi-dimensional poverty.

Kenya's Tsavo ecosystem supports critically important populations of large carnivores, including African wild dogs and lions(1). Tsavo is the only national park in Kenya with a resident African wild dog population, and is unique in combining the larger (>>10,000km²) expanse of wildlife-friendly habitat required to conserve this species(2), with a relatively small projected temperature increase under climate change(3). The latter is important because climate change is a major threat to wild dogs(4), and is projected to devastate current wild dog strongholds in southern Africa, making Tsavo increasingly important for this endangered species(3).

At the same time, recent analyses show "unprecedented deterioration in Kenya's food security situation"(5), including "near-total failure" of the 2022 maize crop around Tsavo(6). Faced with chronic food insecurity, it is unsurprising that communities bordering Tsavo enter the park to hunt and graze their livestock illegally(1). The significant impact on harvests has contributed to a noticeable rise in wild meat hunting(7) and Tsavo Trust recovered 2,833 kilograms of illegally-hunted wild meat between November 2021 and September 2022(8). In addition, human-wildlife conflict (HWC) severely reduces communities' wellbeing and financial security, often leading to people resorting to wildlife crime. Between November 2020 and October 2021, there were 92 reported incidents of wildlife crime in northern Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA), including illegal entry into parks for hunting wild meat(8).

Moreover, COVID-19 rendered more than three million Kenyans jobless and affected thousands of households that previously depended on direct and indirect revenues from tourism(9). Growing evidence indicates that the collapse of the tourism sector caused by COVID-19 has pushed park-adjacent communities to turn to illegal wildlife hunting exposing people to legal jeopardy. Consuming wild meat also poses health risks to communities including zoonotic diseases. Encouragingly, therefore, a recent survey showed 50% of Kenyan respondents believed that wild meat should not be sold because of conservation concerns, which shows there is appetite to reduce the use of wild meat(10).

Human pressure has contributed to wildlife population declines inside and outside Tsavo National Park since the 1970s(1,11). Tsavo currently supports far fewer large carnivores than its potential(1), apparently because offtake of wild meat depletes prey populations, and accidental capture in snares set to catch ungulates causes high mortality, especially in wild dogs and lions(12-14). Loss of wild prey can also provoke livestock predation and drive human-wildlife conflict(15).

Low wildlife numbers help explain why few tourists visit Tsavo, relative to similar destinations (10 visitors/sq-km/year in 2019, compared to 1,778 in Nairobi NP and 304 in Ol Pejeta Conservancy(16,17)). Kenya's tourism strategy prioritises rehabilitation of Tsavo(17), which could help boost economic growth in this deprived area.

Therefore, we aim to restore Tsavo's wildlife and reduce poverty by promoting diversified livelihoods, behaviour change focussed on alternatives to wild meat, and law enforcement focussed on de-snaring, using African wild dogs and lions as indicators of ecological recovery.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q13. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q13a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q13b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, 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.

Our project addresses four of Kenya's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as laid out on its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan(18). Relevant actions are Kenya's commitments to "restore threatened species" (Action 10), to "reduce the impacts of poverty on biodiversity" (Action 4), to "promote sustainable development activities in arid and semi-arid lands" (Action 8), and to "strengthen the national capacity for research... and scientific cooperation" (Action 16).

This project also addresses a joint CMS/CITES programme, the African Carnivores Initiative, in relation to African wild dogs (designated for 'Concerted Action' by CMS(19)) and lions, through "habitat conservation/restoration" (Objective 2); "prey base conservation and restoration" (Objective 3); and "species conservation and restoration" (Objective 4). Moreover, CMS decision UNEP/CMS/COP12/CRP36 requests that range states "enforce protection within protected areas... to secure the large landscapes necessary for... African wild dog conservation"(20).

Our project addresses Global Goals for Sustainable Development, too, by helping to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere" (Goal 1), to "halt biodiversity loss" (Goal 15), and to "combat climate change and its impacts" (Goal 13).

This project is strongly aligned with the KWS Strategic Plan 2019-2024(21), Strategic Pillar 1: Conservation – Commitment to Conservation Leadership. Output 5 contributes towards KWS' vision to enhance wildlife research and monitoring, Output 1 contributes towards their aim to strengthen enforcement capacity, and the project Outcome is working towards their key strategic objective to reverse and stabilise declining trends across wildlife populations and working towards a resilient ecosystem. Additionally, this project contributes towards another of their goals, namely Strategic Pillar 2: Collaboration – Enhance Partnerships with Stakeholders, as this project

brings together several different partners within the landscape, as well as communities living within the TCA.

Finally, our project addresses commitment 1e of the Convention on Climate Change, by supporting “adaptation to the impacts of climate change”, in two ways. First, it will improve local communities’ resilience to drought and other climate change-related pressures by helping build food and financial security as well as social capital. Second, it will help to conserve an endangered species threatened by climate change by securing one of the populations most likely to persist in a future climate.

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

Q14. 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 reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Project design and rationale is informed by calls to reduce the threat posed to large carnivores and their prey by snaring for wild meat in Tsavo(1), for an evidence-based behaviour change campaign to shift local communities’ preferences away from wild meat, and for livelihood diversification and income-generating initiatives to facilitate people buying non-wild meat(10,22).

Target wild meat ‘hotspot’ communities have been identified using Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and Tsavo Trust (TT) data on communities most engaged in snaring in Tsavo. The project expands upon TT’s multi-year de-snaring work, through linking law enforcement to diversified livelihood initiatives and through a behaviour change campaign focussed on shifting preferences away from wild meat to other sources of protein.

Tracking changes in wild meat hunting, sale, and consumption will benefit from methods for asking sensitive questions(23,24) plus ZSL’s experience with these and similar methods in Kenya and elsewhere.

ZSL’s experiences with Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and other livelihood support around Tsavo (project DI 26-006, UK Aid Match U2XM-YX66-P7) and elsewhere (including DI 30-005 in Nepal and DI 25-024 in Mozambique) have also informed project design. Methods for monitoring African wild dogs and lions are informed by ZSL and UoW experience in Laikipia/Samburu(25-27), including project DI 28-013.

The project involves a collaboration with TT and KWS, who will play a crucial role in conducting law enforcement patrols. TT/KWS will deploy seven de-snaring teams covering 17,500 sq-km/year. These teams will detect, deter, and reduce illegal activities, as well as removing snares. Arrests made during these patrols will be processed and tracked by KWS.

ZSL and Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association (TTWCA) will work to diversify and improve livelihoods in three out of four wild meat hotspot communities. Efforts will be made to mobilize at least 400 households from these communities to form VSLA groups. VSLAs go beyond addressing daily financial needs; they serve as crucial sources of social capital for vulnerable households. This social support enables them to navigate challenging life

events and build resilience against environmental and economic shocks.

Household surveys and participatory workshops will be conducted to further understand the nuanced drivers and levels of wildmeat use, investigate local values to help design marketing campaigns, and identify viable income- and protein-generating alternatives that are locally accepted and can meet community needs. Using these data to better understand diverse needs and dependence on wild meat, we will develop culturally sensitive messaging as part of a social marketing campaign that will be conducted by ZSL and TTWCA to shift attitudes and reduce wild meat use. As part of this, targeted information, educational, and communication materials will be developed to facilitate a community outreach program to promote behaviour change, linking concerns over risks to human health, damage to ecosystems, the legal consequences of hunting wild meat, and facilitation of alternatives. In collaboration with KWS, quarterly outreach meetings will also be conducted to raise awareness within communities on the penalties outlined in the Wildlife Act of 2013, while also fostering positive relationships between people and the park. The effectiveness of these strategies will be monitored and evaluated through knowledge and behaviour surveys, using methods designed to elicit honest answers to sensitive questions(23,24).

Environmental and social risk assessments will be used to assess the proposed income- and protein-generating interventions for future risk, and feasibility assessments will be used to identify the most appropriate livelihoods to take forwards. Training and resources will be provided to support alternative income- and protein-generating activities (that will be informed by research and feasibility assessments) for at least 400 households. Partnerships will be fostered with relevant stakeholders to create market linkages for community products indirectly benefiting approximately 2,400 individuals.

Through the integration of behaviour change communication within VSLAs, we will strengthen ties between communities and parks and promote and provide structured community-led governance. This approach is instrumental in addressing issues like illegal wild meat hunting and extends to tackling additional threats, including illegal grazing, through our outreach initiatives.

Market surveys will be conducted to record the quantities and species of wild meat being sold in markets in wild meat hotspots allowing us to track trends of meat sales throughout the project.

To assess the impacts of anti-snaring work on priority wildlife, ZSL, UoW, and KWS will establish a park-wide monitoring program for carnivore species and their prey based on camera trapping(28), line transects(29), visual monitoring, and African wild dog collaring(29), using established methods to track hunting success(30), demography(27), and population trends(31) inside and outside the areas targeted by our livelihood activities.

Q15. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

The project focuses on enhancing capability and capacity of local and national partners and stakeholders, at both organizational and individual levels.

Primarily, the initiative aims to mobilize households and establish VSLAs, targeting at least 400 households. Priority is given to behaviour change interventions for at least 60% of VSLA members, particularly women who have influential roles in family meal planning.

Participatory workshops will work to identify income- and protein-generating alternatives and will serve as platforms to empower stakeholders to actively participate in the design of diversified livelihoods. This capacity-

building effort aims for enduring impact, providing essential skills and knowledge for sustainable livelihoods. The project team also plays a vital role in building the capacity of partner TTWCA in establishing and managing VSLAs, ensuring their effectiveness in delivering this crucial component to the Taita Taveta communities. The establishment and strengthening of VSLAs offer a post-project legacy, fostering a structured community governance framework and promoting equitable community-led governance, thereby enhancing stakeholders' capacity over the long term.

To further fortify capability, the project will conduct joint quarterly outreach meetings with KWS, educating communities on penalties outlined in the Wildlife Act (2013). The project will collaborate with KWS to establish a grievance redress mechanism, enhancing KWS's capacity to engage effectively with local communities.

Scientific capacity building is another integral aspect of the project, achieved through supporting a comprehensive monitoring program for carnivore species and their prey. Collaborating with KWS, WRTI, ZSL, and UoW, the project will contribute to the broader scientific community, building long-term research capacity.

Addressing GESI considerations, the proposed project emphasizes efforts to mobilize households, ensuring inclusivity in the formation of VSLAs ($\geq 50\%$ women), and encouraging diverse participation in workshops. This approach guarantees that the project's benefits will be distributed equitably across diverse community groups, fostering a more inclusive and sustainable impact.

Q16. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

This project works with communities who reside on borders of the Tsavo Conservation Area who face limited income generating opportunities, resulting in financial insecurities; approx. 10% of people are employed and 70% of jobs involve manual labour (ZSL data). Traditionally, both men and women engage in livelihood activities, but women play crucial roles as primary caregivers and men carry the responsibility of resource provision as per societal expectations. With wild meat, women are involved in the selling, buying and consumption (through food preparation for households and restaurants), while hunting is considered a male activity.

A range of tools will be used to mainstream GESI principles across project delivery using the FAIRER conservation framework (ZSL's approach to implementing Environmental and Social Safeguards). For example, stakeholder identification and power analyses will be used to deepen our understanding of how women and other marginalised groups are involved in decision making processes and existing barriers and intersecting vulnerabilities that can prevent their engagement. GESI-responsive engagement plans will then be used to address barriers and promote inclusive participation. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 entrenched public participation and $\geq 30\%$ female representation as a requirement for leadership and management of any organization meant for public good. Across our outputs, we aim to mainstream GESI by carving out space for women and vulnerable groups and increasing their engagement in VSLAs and training activities (targeting $\geq 50\%$ female attendance) and promoting their voices in leadership roles.

The project will seek to understand different gender-based roles in illegal wild meat trade and consumption and will safeguard opportunities for women and other marginalized identified actors to engage freely and safely through participatory research approaches. Furthermore, ZSL and partners will actively promote female role models through the inclusion of their female staff in all project activities.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly 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.

Through a combination of strengthened law enforcement especially de-snaring efforts across 17,000 km² of Tsavo (the area most important for large carnivores and their prey), work to shift attitudes away from wild meat consumption to alternative sources of protein, and support for diversified livelihoods in snaring 'hotspot' local communities, we anticipate a reduction in illegal wild meat hunting and improvement in biodiversity conservation.

In the short term, biodiversity will benefit from the targeted law enforcement and sustained de-snaring efforts. Specifically, large carnivore species (African wild dog, lion, cheetah, leopard, hyenas) and their prey (buffalo, zebra, eland, wildebeest, impala, kudu, giraffe, dikdik, gazelles), will directly benefit from these conservation efforts. Prey species are targeted by those who set out snares, and carnivores are also impacted by snaring, as this activity diminishes their prey base and poses a threat of injury or death. This threat to and pressure on both carnivore and prey populations will be greatly reduced.

In the short term, multi-dimensional poverty reductions will be experienced by local communities residing in the project's target areas (wild meat hotspots). Within the project lifetime, target communities will benefit from the establishment of VSLAs, creating a platform for community members to access key financial services such as savings and loans. Additionally, 400 households will have access to support for income- and protein-generating activities, with expected improvements for household income and associated benefits for 2,400 individuals within hotspot communities.

In the long term, biodiversity will benefit from changed activities and attitudes of communities living on the border of the Tsavo Conservation Area. We expect the reduction in illegal hunting for wild meat to be sustainable in the long-term as a result of the behaviour change and livelihood diversification work. The former should lead to a shift in preferences away from wild meat and the latter should help provide alternative protein sources, both directly through, for example, support for chicken farming, and indirectly by improving incomes so that community members can purchase non-wild meat protein. For biodiversity within Tsavo this will contribute towards increasing ecosystem resilience. Additionally, with long-term comprehensive monitoring of large carnivores and their prey in Tsavo in place, these species will benefit from data-driven and effective management.

In the long term, multi-dimensional poverty within target communities is expected to continue to reduce. The VSLA approach allows these community banks to continue beyond the life of the project. Additionally, the project focuses on capability and capacity building, so that community members and partners can continue income-generating activities beyond the project's lifetime. This approach, combined with the participatory design of diversified livelihood options, will ultimately lead to improved well-being for the target beneficiaries through improved income and savings, food security, and valuable social capital that will enable them to navigate difficult life events.

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 why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.

This project tackles illegal wild meat hunting and food insecurity in vulnerable buffer-zone communities by enhancing law enforcement, addressing economic incentives for wild meat trade, fostering changes in attitudes, and monitoring interventions through wild meat sale assessments and biodiversity monitoring.

O1 – Reducing snares and collecting data on hunting trends addresses immediate threats to Tsavo wildlife and enhances effectiveness of law enforcement, ultimately reducing hunting of wild meat.

O2 – Tailored behaviour change campaigns increase awareness of associated risks to human health and wildlife, and legal consequences of hunting, resulting in a pragmatic shift in community attitudes towards a culture of coexistence with wildlife.

O3 – Partnering with communities to identify and develop sustainable income-generating and enhance direct access to alternative protein sources seeks to mitigate economic incentives driving wildlife exploitation.

O4 – Assessing wild meat sales in target communities ascertains efficacy of interventions in reducing wild meat consumption.

O5 – Establishment of a comprehensive long-term carnivore and prey monitoring programme within Tsavo allows KWS/WRTI to accurately monitor the population recovery and inform Species Action Plans.

These outputs will sustainably reduce wild meat consumption and improved livelihoods for buffer-zone communities, reducing poaching and allowing Tsavo's wildlife to recover and thrive.

Q19. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q19a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The project has a strategic focus on achieving sustainability beyond the funding period:

There is a strong emphasis on capacity building through participatory workshops. Local stakeholders, including community members and partners like TTWCA, will acquire skills to independently manage project components. The establishment and strengthening of VSLAs offers a lasting community governance framework.

Empowering local communities to identify viable income- and protein-generating alternatives ensures community ownership of these initiatives. This, combined with participatory decision-making and implementation, makes these alternatives more sustainable.





The project's collaborative approach incorporates community members, partner organizations, and local authorities into decision-making processes, supporting continuous learning and knowledge transfer within the community and allowing them to adapt and manage changes effectively.

To guarantee that data is accessible, the project will establish a robust data management and sharing system, creating a centralised repository where data, research findings, and evidence are stored and shared with all project partners.

Q19b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

If successful, we aim to expand to the fourth snaring hotspot identified (see logframe and map), ensuring comprehensive coverage around the Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA). Focused on landscape-level system change, we plan to collaborate with partners to implement VSLAs and behaviour change initiatives across the TCA and Taita County. Our goal is to create a model for adoption by other organizations, especially in regions with high wild meat consumption, evidencing this project approach. Despite potential challenges for scaling due to limited resources, ZSL's strong partnerships and positive relationships with KWS and WRTI provide a foundation for collaboration. Adapting to diverse contexts requires a nuanced understanding of local variations, crucial for successful scaling. Overcoming resistance entails building trust within communities, a challenge ZSL and partners are poised to address through established relationships and community involvement in decision-making processes within the Tsavo Conservation Area.

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

-  [Additional Information S2 ZSL Kenya 27Nov23](#)
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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.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Partners not spending and recording funds in the agreed format	Severe	Unlikely	Major	ZSL implements robust policies and procedures, subject to regular review and binding on all staff and partners, to mitigate financial risk. ZSL follows strict segregation of duties policies; prepares regular bank and cash reconciliations; and transfers funds through a traceable banking system. ZSL undertakes due diligence on partners' finance policies/procedures.	Moderate

<p>Safeguarding</p>	<p>Harassment, abuse or sexual exploitation of project stakeholders or participants during their interactions with the project, resulting in harm caused to individuals</p>	Major	Unlikely	Major	<p>ZSL has rigorous in-house safeguarding protocols and policies, binding on all partners. ZSL trains all project staff in safeguarding, GDPR and Global Code of Conduct through locally-relevant grievance and feedback mechanisms, already established here, open to all project participants, partners and stakeholders, which can be used to report safeguarding issues.</p>	Moderate
<p>Delivery Chain</p>	<p>The project's success relies on securing support from key government staff. Changes in government leadership or policies can alter priorities and focus, impacting the project. Similarly, staff turnover within organizations like KWS and WRTI may disrupt continuity and effectiveness, underscoring the need for adaptability and strategic planning.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Major	<p>ZSL is building robust ties with government stakeholders across ministry levels, aligning projects with national conservation goals. Create contingency plans for policy shifts, proactively engage with new administrations, and invest in training for seamless knowledge transfer, reducing disruptions from staff turnover at KWS and WRTI.</p>	Moderate
<p>Risk 4</p>	<p>The success of the project is contingent on gaining the support and collaboration of local communities and partners. Failure to engage these actor groups effectively or address their concerns could lead to opposition, impeding the implementation of conservation measures.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Major	<p>Adequate stakeholder involvement during the design, development, training and implementation of project will be undertaken. It is essential to actively engage with conservation institutions, demonstrate the project's alignment with their objectives, and seek their input and collaboration. Building a strong partnership can help ensure the project's success.</p>	Moderate

Risk 5

Unintended environmental and social consequences could occur if risks are not properly planned and assessed. This could include impacts from introduced livelihoods. For example, alternative protein farming resulting in potential negative impacts on biodiversity (e.g. due to disease risk, contamination of soil and waterways, or increased risk of HWC).

Moderate

Possible

Major

ZSL adopts Environmental and Social Risk Assessments to identify and assess risks and plan appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures. Local knowledge will be integrated into this process using a participatory approach to engage local actors and gain local perspectives of both environmental and social risks.

Moderate

Risk 6

Operational risk arises when local government and stakeholders stay silent on issues like wild meat consumption and threats escalating hunting. Lack of action impedes conservation efforts.

Moderate

Possible

Major

ZSL will proactively engage stakeholders through regular forums, implement targeted awareness campaigns addressing wild meat issues, and establish partnerships for collective action. Encouraging open and honest reporting will be fostered through confidential channels, ensuring a transparent approach to addressing threats and promoting effective wildlife preservation.

Moderate

Q21. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes

Please provide brief details.


There are sensitivities associated with this project related to the illegal harvesting, consumption and sale of wild meat. As part of this project, we aim to understand these illegal activities through social surveys, so it will be essential to ensure respondent anonymity. There may also be occasions where we also need to protect the identity of project staff, refrain from publishing the names of communities, and refrain from sharing location data of endangered species that may be targeted by illegal hunters. This will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and reviewed regularly throughout the project.


Section 8 - Workplan


Q22. Workplan

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

 [Workplan - Kenya S2](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. 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.

The responsibility for M&E will be shared among ZSL, KWS, and TT. The ZSL Project Manager will have M&E oversight supported by HQ M&E staff, monitoring project progress against the logframe and reviewing regularly through reports and meetings between ZSL and partners.

ZSL, with support from TT, will monitor decreases in unsustainable practices (0.1a, 0.1b, 0.1c) and improvements in livelihoods and household resilience (0.3a, 0.3b) through surveys conducted with target communities. TT will produce reports on snaring and illegal wildlife killing data collected during patrols by de-snaring teams to enable the project to assess declines in drivers of biodiversity loss (0.2). ZSL and UoW together will monitor improvements in carnivore occupancy, health, demography, and prey availability and consumption, through park-wide camera trap surveys, GPS-collaring, visual observations, and daily diary collars (0.4a, 0.4b, 0.4c, 0.5), comparing these metrics on land inside and outside the areas targeted for livelihood interventions. These data will be evaluated through published reports on species statuses and manuscripts submitted for publication by ZSL, together with TT, KWS and UoW (0.6, 0.7).

TT, with KWS, will be responsible for collecting data pertaining to targeted law enforcement efforts. TT will report on maintenance of patrols conducted, reductions in number of active snares found, and number of arrests facilitated by the project (1.1, 1.2, 1.3).

ZSL will monitor the reduction in hunting, consumption, and local trade of wild meat through assessments of sociological surveys pertaining to community use of biodiversity (2.1). Additionally, ZSL will measure the effectiveness of the targeted social marketing campaigns through quantifying the number of behaviour-change materials produced (2.2), people reached by behaviour-change messaging (2.3), as well as reductions in reported wild meat hunting (2.4) and consumption (2.5) within target communities, ascertained through baseline and endline anonymous surveys.

ZSL, with TT, will monitor improvements in livelihoods and economic opportunities through quantifying the number of VSLA members (3.1), participants completing structured livelihood training (3.2), and people reporting that they are applying new capabilities six months after training (3.3). Additionally, this will be measured through monitoring the longevity of sustainable livelihoods established (3.4, 3.5) and the number of people adopting identified livelihood interventions (3.6). In the context of livelihoods supporting disengagement from hunting and consumption of wild meat, ZSL, with TT, will measure the number of people purchasing alternative protein sources and who have established alternative protein farming (3.7a, 3.7b).

UoW will conduct market surveys for assessing trends in wild meat sales (4.1), which will be published (4.2).


To measure efficacy of the comprehensive carnivore and prey monitoring programme, ZSL will monitor the number of KWS and WRTI staff completing wildlife monitoring training (5.1), and the number who report applying these skills six months after training (5.3) as well as number of wildlife monitoring placements created (5.2). Finally, this will be measured through the number of successful camera trap surveys for carnivore and prey (5.4) and the number of African wild dog packs collared within the TCA (5.5), conducted by ZSL and UoW, with support from KWS and WRTI.


Total project budget for M&E (£) (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Total project budget for M&E (%) (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	[REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	549


Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q24. Logical Framework (logframe)

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 will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

 [Logframe Stage 2](#)

 27/11/2023

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 pdf 227.84 KB

Impact:

Targeted law enforcement and livelihood diversification has reduced poaching of wild meat, improved livelihoods, and put large carnivore and prey populations on the path to recovery, fostering coexistence in Tsavo

Outcome:

Reduced hunting and sale of wild meat by local communities, enhanced livelihoods for those communities, fewer snares and improved status of large carnivore and prey populations in Tsavo

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Targeted law enforcement, including de-snaring efforts, leading to reduced snaring levels in the Tsavo landscape, and data on trends in snaring and illegal killing of wildlife

Output 2:

Targeted social marketing campaigns, based on an improved understanding of the drivers of wild meat use, successfully shift attitudes leading to a reduction in hunting, consumption, and local trade of wild meat in target (wild meat hunting hotspot) communities

Output 3:

Implementation of sustainable income-generating activities resulting in improved livelihoods and economic opportunities for target (wild meat hotspot) communities reduce dependency on wild meat

Output 4:

Market surveys have provided trend data on wild meat sales in target (wild meat hotspot) communities around Tsavo

Output 5:

Comprehensive monitoring of large carnivores (African wild dog, lion, cheetah, leopard, hyena spp.) and their prey in Tsavo established and generating both training opportunities and data on demography, snare-related mortality, and distribution and population trends

Do you require more Output fields?

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.

Activity 1.1: Project inception meetings held in Taita Taveta and Mtito Andei.

Activity 1.2: Regular snare patrols with TT to remove threat and provide data on snaring trends and monitoring trends.

Activity 1.3: Strengthen collaboration with local authorities, including police and judiciary, to ensure effective investigation, prosecution, and conviction of individuals involved in illegal snaring and wild meat trade.

Activity 1.4 With KWS, conduct quarterly outreach meetings to build positive people-park relationships and educate communities on penalties and fines prescribed by Wildlife Act 2013.

Activity 2.1: Conduct baseline survey to assess levels of harvesting, consumption and sale of wildmeat and their drivers across target communities.

Activity 2.2: Using baseline data from 2.1, identify local values, motivations and drivers of wildmeat use across groups, and generate user profiles to understand needs and wildmeat dependence,

Activity 2.3: Develop culturally sensitive, targeted messaging to discourage wild meat use, aligned with local values and motivations identified in 2.2, highlighting negative impacts of wild meat.

Activity 2.4: Run monthly programs on community radio stations (Radio Mangelete and Mwenedu Radio) and quarterly community outreach meetings to raise awareness of wildmeat trade impacts and Wildlife Act 2013.

Activity 2.5: Support KWS to convene quarterly stakeholder meetings on emerging conservation challenges including bush meat trends and engage stakeholders in resolving identified challenges.

Activity 2.6: Conduct surveys to measure changes in wild meat use.

Activity 3.1: Assess skills and existing livelihood options of those dependent on wild meat to identify potential interventions that address priority drivers (identified in 2.2).

Activity 3.2: Conduct participatory workshops to discuss and prioritise viable interventions (e.g. income and protein generating alternatives) acceptable by the communities for 400 individuals.

Activity 3.3: Mobilise at least 400 individuals to form VSLA groups in villages identified as hotspots for wild meat trade.

Activity 3.4: Monitor, coach and provide ad hoc support to established VSLAs to track performance and progress including collecting monthly data on number of shares purchased.

Activity 3.5: Provide training and resources for other income-generating activities identified during 3.2.

Activity 3.6: Support the establishment of market linkages for community products to benefit from economies of scale.

Activity 3.7: Monitor and track the number of individuals benefiting from livelihood opportunities and purchasing alternative protein sources through surveys, interviews and data collection.

Activity 4.1: Conduct surveys in key markets to assess availability and variety of meat products. Record information on species, quantities, prices, and sources of meat.

Activity 4.2: Conduct interviews with key stakeholders involved in the meat trade, including suppliers, traders, and consumers. Gather information on trade networks, market dynamics, and consumption patterns.

Activity 4.3: Monitor key markets to track changes in meat availability, prices, and consumption trends over project period.

Activity 4.4: Collaborate with KWS to share information and intelligence on the meat trade. This can help identify illegal activities and key actors involved.

Activity 5.1: Implement park-wide camera trap surveys to estimate the distribution, occupancy, and status of large carnivores and their ungulate prey, including proportions with snare-related injuries.

Activity 5.2: Conduct line transects using distance sampling to measure ungulate densities and distribution.

Activity 5.3: Deploy GPS-collars (1-2 per pack) to facilitate visual observation of African wild dogs.

Activity 5.4: Monitor GPS-collared and uncollared African wild dog packs to estimate demographic rates.

Activity 5.5: Integrate African wild dog GPS-collar data with data on prey densities, distribution, and snaring to estimate impact of snaring on habitat selection and hence occupancy.

Activity 5.6: Deploy Daily Diary collars (1-2 per GPS-collared pack) to measure African wild dog hunting success and food intake.

Activity 5.7: Use visual observations and camera trap images of known animals to quantify variation in lion numbers and demography over time and space.


Activity 5.8: Involve student interns (ideally from the local area) in camera trapping, line transects, and visual monitoring to provide field training.

Activity 5.9: Prepare reports and publications on ecological monitoring.


Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q25. Budget


Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [BCF Budget over £100k MASTER Kenya ZSL R30S](#)

2

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Q26. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

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

- Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

The project is taking place in the Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA) where ZSL has been partnering with communities for over five years. Our work has focussed on mitigating human-wildlife conflict, supporting livelihood diversification, and improving people-park relationships. This project builds on the successes and lessons learned through this work. It is also expanding our reach; we will be targeting new communities that we have previously not worked with and expanding into a new area, in the southern part of the project site, through partner TTWCA. In addition, the project builds on long-term work by partners TT and KWS, especially their law enforcement/de-snaring patrols across 17,000 sq-km of the TCA.

The project also builds on ZSL support to work in the Samburu/Laikipia region of Kenya led by team member

Dedan Ngatia (ZSL/UoW) and the Mpala Research Centre, work that has included long-term monitoring of wild dogs, conservation of wild prey, and outreach to allow wild dogs to persist in a human-dominated landscape. This project has seen an eight-fold increase in the number of wild dogs in the area. Finally, the project builds on UoW's long history of ecological research in Kenya, and of training Kenyan scientists to PhD level and beyond.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

No

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

ZSL will procure all equipment following ZSL procurement policies, and we will comply with donor requirements for high value for money spent and competitive quotes sought for all goods and services.

ZSL has built strong relationships with partners and stakeholders, helping to facilitate efficient and equitable work with law enforcement and local communities. Working through these local partnerships helps remove barriers to reaching these groups and thereby lowers costs.

The project's M&E has been designed to assess the efficacy of project initiatives on an ongoing basis, allowing for adaptive management to improve the project's effectiveness, as well as providing valuable data and learning to inform future work. This will include measuring the reach and impact of social marketing; monitoring the extent and longevity of improvements in livelihoods and economic opportunities; tracking trends in wild meat sales; and measuring the efficacy of the comprehensive carnivore and prey monitoring programme, including retention and use of skills gained through the project.

Particularly addressing equity, the project focuses on the most vulnerable and marginalized people living around the Tsavo Conservation Area as beneficiaries, either directly or indirectly, of the project. Therefore, ZSL will train staff on the GESI aspects of the project implementation and use ZSL's "FAIRER" (Fair, Accountable, Inclusive, Respectful, Ethical and Reflective) ESMS/conservation tools and processes to enable inclusive engagement and respond to GESI indicators and best practice. ZSL's FAIRER Conservation Framework aims to go beyond risk mitigation to embed justice, equity, and inclusion at the heart of all our conservation work.

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative 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 Darwin Initiative-funded vehicle will continue to serve an important role even after the project is completed. The vehicle will belong to ZSL will be a long-term asset for continued conservation efforts, community engagement and monitoring purpose.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy**: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy**: which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct**: which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

ZSL has invested heavily in safeguarding policies and procedures in the UK and globally and staff are equipped with essential training in global safeguarding, GDPR, H&S, social equity, and code of conduct. ZSL's Global Safeguarding Policy is publicly available. Throughout ZSL's long-term experience implementing projects jointly with Kenyan NGOs, local governments and local stakeholders, locally appropriate safeguarding methods that are inclusive of vulnerable people have been developed. The project will implement proven grievance mechanisms that provide beneficiaries with a safe, transparent and locally accessible way to raise concerns (utilising learnings from U2XM-YX66-P7). Internal and external stakeholders can also report to the Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO), email safeguarding@zsl.org, or report anonymously through the whistleblowing hotline.

Personnel who report a concern/incident will receive information about the progress of the investigation where possible. Appropriate disciplinary measures will be applied to staff/partners found in breach of the Policy, which may result in termination of employment/engagement and notifying police.

Due diligence processes require partners to show they meet safeguarding requirements and partners are made aware of ZSL policies before forming collaboration agreements. Where partners are not able to meet safeguarding requirements, we will work with partners to address gaps in procedures.

Q30. Ethics

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

ZSL has in-house protocols for ethical approval and adheres to commitments on human rights and biodiversity. As part of ZSL's FAIRER approach, the project will be subject to an environmental and social risk assessment, ensuring any programmatic risks and potential negative impacts on local people, project staff and biodiversity are avoided or mitigated. The results of the assessment will be managed through an environmental and social management plan. As part of this, a stakeholder analysis and stakeholder engagement plan will be used to plan and enable equitable participation of marginalised groups (e.g., women, youth and people living with disabilities) to ensure their needs, perspectives, and knowledge are incorporated into all aspects of programming. Free Prior

Informed Consent principles (FPIC) will also be followed, and locally appropriate and co-developed grievance and feedback mechanisms established to ensure concerns can be raised and dealt with in a timely manner.

As part of the research components under Output 2, we will centre traditional knowledge and perspectives. Research involving human subjects will undergo review via the ZSL Human Ethics Committee and all staff involved in the conduct of social surveys will follow strict ethical procedures related to the collection, storage and use of personal data.

Section 13 - British embassy or high commission engagement


Q31. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project.

Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [FCDO Darwin Main Application Round 30](#)

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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.





Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Gurveena Ghataure	Project Leader	20	Checked
Moses Simiyu Wekesa	Field Manager	10	Checked
To be recruited	Project Manager	100	Checked
AnnSarah Mburi	Monitoring and Technologist Specialist	20	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Stephen Masau Itulya	Community Officer	70	Checked
Nelly Musyoka	Community Liaison	70	Checked
Fridah Mueni Mutili	Community Technical Manager	10	Checked
Rosie Woodroffe	Technical Advisor	10	Checked
To be recruited	Wild Dog Officer	100	Checked
Maurine Nduati	Gender Officer	25	Checked
Peris Mwandembe	Community Liaison Officer	25	Checked
Noel Kasololo	Project Manager	10	Checked

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

 [Kenya Darwin CVs and JDs Combined](#)
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 pdf 2.11 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 who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

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 order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead partner name: Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

Website address: www.zsl.org

ZSL has been working in the Tsavo region for over 30 years, partnering with KWS since 1989 to build capacity in protected area management, wildlife monitoring and law enforcement. In more recent years, we have expanded our work to a more holistic programme, working with communities on the border of the Tsavo National Parks to encourage support for conservation efforts.

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

ZSL will oversee project management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, budgeting, and administration. Will conduct wild dog monitoring work and support community governance through VSLAs, alternative protein sources, and income generation while promoting behaviour change.

ZSL is well positioned to be the Lead Partner owing to our long history as a technical partner of KWS and Tsavo Trust, delivering technical support and capacity-building to both KWS and other local NGOs. Complementing this is our experience working with communities and, more specifically, the relationship and trust we have built with the target communities living on the northern border of Tsavo West National Park. Additionally, ZSL has internal capabilities and staff expertise in carnivore monitoring as well as community work. ZSL also has a permanent team based in Mtito Andei, which is helpful for conducting work in the area.

International/In-country Partner: International

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

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Partner? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

Website address: <https://www.kws.go.ke/>

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is a state agency established by an Act of Parliament to lead conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya guided by the Wildlife Conservation & Management Act (2013). KWS manages 23 National Parks, 28 National Reserves, 4 National Sanctuaries, and 125 field stations outside protected areas, as well as training institutes, workshop areas, and research centres.

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Within the context of this project, KWS will assume a crucial role. This includes the collection of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) data on illegal activities within Tsavo West. They will lead on strengthening the relationship between people and park, collaborating with ZSL and communities to reduce wild meat hunting. Collaborating closely with ZSL and the communities, KWS will actively participate in initiatives aimed at reducing wild meat hunting and fostering sustainable practices. This collaborative approach underscores KWS's commitment to conservation efforts and community engagement in line with the project's objectives.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: £ ██████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? No

If no, please provide details

The Director General of KWS has been away and unreachable, and our country manager at ZSL has been dealing with a medical emergency this past week. We hope to send you the letter of support from KWS by email tomorrow, and apologise for the delay.

2. Partner Name: Tsavo Trust (TT)

Website address: <https://tsavotrust.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Founded in 2013, Tsavo Trust is a Kenyan NGO working to secure and protect the Tsavo Conservation Area. The organization focuses on various aspects of wildlife conservation, including anti-poaching initiatives, habitat protection, community engagement, and wildlife monitoring. The staff largely come from the local community, and the organization benefits from a strong set of experience, expertise and leadership that makes it a critical conservation player in the ecosystem. TT has been a partner of ZSL for eight years.

Tsavo Trust is actively involved in addressing the issue of snaring and wild meat hunting in the Tsavo Conservation Area. They will lead law enforcement and conduct de-snaring patrols throughout the project period, gathering data on snaring trends, removing snares, and mitigating threats to prevent wild meat hunting.

Their roles align with the broader goals of wildlife conservation, which often involve a combination of law enforcement, community collaboration, and on-the-ground efforts to protect wildlife from various threats.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association (TTWCA)

Website address: <https://www.ttwcakenya.com/>

TTWCA's focus on wildlife conservation and community engagement aligns with the project's objectives and makes them a suitable partner

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The conservancy is committed to promoting sustainable wildlife management and fostering positive relationships between local communities and wildlife. Their initiatives involve community-based conservation programs, habitat restoration, and sustainable resource management.

In partnering with the project, TTWCA will contribute expertise and local knowledge, facilitating effective collaboration with communities in and around Tsavo West and working with ZSL on the VSLA scheme in the project site. The conservancy's established relationships and experience in wildlife conservation make them a valuable partner in achieving the project's goals, particularly in reducing wild meat hunting and promoting conservation practices.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) Yes

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

4. Partner Name: University of Wyoming (UoW)

Website address: <https://www.uwyo.edu/>

The University of Wyoming (UoW) brings substantial expertise in the ecology, conservation, and monitoring of large mammals, especially large carnivores and their prey.

Kenyan UoW PhD student Douglas Njeri will lead on systematic park-wide camera trapping to estimate carnivore occupancy, distance sampling to measure the distribution and abundance of ungulate prey, visual monitoring of lion prides to estimate demographic variables, and market surveys to quantify the availability of wild meat. UoW PhD student Dedan Ngatia, currently in the final year of his PhD in wild dog ecology in northern Kenya, will act as a technical advisor, helping to train and mentor the wild dog monitoring officer.

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

UoW has a well-established collaboration with ZSL, with several previous joint research projects; technical advisor Rosie Woodroffe jointly supervises Dedan Ngatia's PhD at UoW.

UoW will contribute the time of these two team members as an in-kind contribution.

International/In-country Partner: International

Allocated budget: £ ██████████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

5. Partner Name: Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)

Website address: <https://wrti.go.ke/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) was established as a state agency following amendments to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Cap 376 in 2013. Comprising staff formerly associated with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the former KWS Training Institute (KWSTI), the institute has expanded its scope. It is actively developing a range of educational programs in environmental, natural resource, and wildlife conservation. WRTI benefits from a team of experienced scientists proficient in both academia and fieldwork. Field-based scientists are strategically located in various national parks across Kenya, working closely with rangers. The institute's primary role involves providing advisory services to entities such as the Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, and Kenya Fisheries Service. Additionally, WRTI serves as a repository for diverse data, facilitating analysis, interpretation, and dissemination. Partnering with WRTI on this project is of great strategic importance, given their expertise and vital role in the conservation and management of Kenya's natural resources.

International/In-country Partner: In-country

Allocated budget: £ ██████

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/In-country Partner: International
 In-country

Allocated budget: *No Response*





Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? 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 **combined PDF** of all letters of support.

-  Kenya Darwin Letters of Support Combined-merged
-  27/11/2023
-  20:39:38
-  pdf 1.11 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) 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
30-003	Susie Offord-Woolley	Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand
30-005	Bhagawan Raj Dahal	Protection to community engagement: Managing Nepal's youngest transborder National Park
DAREX008	Katherine Secoy	Championing change: Living in harmony with wildlife in lowland Nepal
29-011	Bishnu Prasad	Terai Arc: Community stewardship to secure wildlife corridors and livelihoods
DARCC001	Paul Barnes	Mainstreaming livelihoods, health, poverty, and wellbeing into EDGE species conservation
DARCC010	Fridah Mutili	Building effective and equitable multi-stakeholder mitigation for HWC in Tsavo

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q.35 Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of

£599,637.00

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, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked





Name Catherine Martin





Position in the organisation Senior Institutional Fundraising Manager

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [Signature](#)
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
Date 27 November 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [ZSL Audited Accounts 2022-23-compressed](#)
 27/11/2023
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 pdf 1.31 MB

 [ZSL Audited Accounts 2021-22](#)
 27/11/2023
 20:20:29
 pdf 1.26 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF

 [ZSL Combined policies \(1\)](#)
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 pdf 502.2 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

Check

I have read the Guidance, including the “Darwin Initiative Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Standard Indicator Guidance”, “Risk Guidance”, 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 attached the below documents to my application:	
• a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF.	Checked
• my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”.	Checked
• my budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• my completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Partner’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 29).	Checked
• 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, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	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
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
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Project Title: DIR30S2\1044 Equitable Responses to Illegal Wild Meat Hunting in Tsavo, Kenya

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Targeted law enforcement and livelihood diversification has reduced poaching of wild meat, improved livelihoods, and put large carnivore and prey populations on the path to recovery, fostering coexistence in Tsavo			
Outcome: Reduced hunting and sale of wild meat by local communities, enhanced livelihoods for those communities, fewer snares and improved status of large carnivore and prey populations in Tsavo	0.1a Number of HH reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities by end of Y3; target = hunting of wild meat reduced by at least 40% compared to baseline established early in Y1 [D1-B09] 0.1b Number of individuals (sellers) reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities by end of Y3 target = illegal sale of wild meat reduced by at least 40% (ca. 150 sellers) compared to baseline established early in Y1 [D1-B09] 0.1c Number of HH reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities by end of Y3; target = consumption of wild meat reduced by at least 40% (ca. 400 people) compared to baseline established early in Y1 [D1-B09]	0.1a,b,c Reports on questionnaire surveys using methods appropriate to asking sensitive questions early in Y1 and end of Y3, disaggregated by gender, age group, type of unsustainable practice 0.2 Assessment report on snaring and illegal killing of wildlife in Tsavo (based on field work by de-snaring teams), disaggregated by hunting method, species targeted, and habitat type 0.3a,b Household and VSLA survey reports (including indicators on number of income-generating activities, average monthly income, food insecurity coping	KWS data on the communities most engaged in snaring in Tsavo are accurate and up to date, allowing us to target the majority (3 out of 4, see map in Additional Information document) of 'hotspot' communities. Methods for asking sensitive questions such as the bean count (e.g., 16) and more recent approaches (e.g., 17) alongside and approaches that include thoughtful researcher positionality e.g., Insider vs Outsider (18) will successfully elicit accurate data on the illegal hunting, sale, and consumption of wild meat.

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	<p>0.2 Drivers of biodiversity loss (snaring of large carnivores' prey species - from dik-dik to buffalo - for meat) assessed to have been reduced by end of Y3; target 1 assessment at end of Y3 compared to 2023 baseline (578 snares to date, in 4 months' data from most recent TT reports on snaring and illegal killing of wildlife in Tsavo) [DI-D18]</p> <p>0.3a Number of HH reporting improved livelihoods by end of Y3; target = at least 400 individual direct beneficiaries (representing ca. 2,400 beneficiaries) (baseline to be established at start of Y1) [DI-D16]</p> <p>0.3b Number of HH whose resilience (income, water and food security) has been improved by end of Y3; target = at least 400 HHs (ca. 2400 beneficiaries) (baseline to be established at start of Y1) [ZSL1]</p> <p>0.4a Improved occupancy of focal carnivore species within Tsavo by end of Y3; target = increase in occupancy of 30% for African wild dogs and 15% for lions (baselines from recent reports/papers and Y1 survey data) [DI-D04]</p> <p>0.4b Improved health, survival, and reproductive success of focal carnivore species (African wild dog and lion) within</p>	<p>mechanisms, locally designed wealth ranking indicators) at start and end of project, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder type, and community</p> <p>0.4a Park-wide camera trap surveys of large carnivore occupancy and distribution, disaggregated by species</p> <p>0.4b Park-wide and targeted camera trap surveys and direct observations of known individuals to measure survival and reproduction (African wild dogs and lions are all individually recognisable from coat markings and whisker spots respectively, plus African wild dog packs will be monitored with GPS-collars to aid visual observation, and snare-related mortality of all large carnivores can be estimated using camera traps¹)</p> <p>0.4c Monitoring of African wild dog food intake using Daily Diary collars (which use</p>	<p>Reports from de-snaring teams on snare and carcass encounter rates will provide an accurate picture of trends in snaring and illegal killing for wild meat.</p> <p>Indicators for multi-dimensional poverty accurately reveal trends in income and food security for target communities.</p> <p>Sufficient camera traps can be maintained in working order and few are stolen.</p> <p>ZSL permissions for collaring African wild dogs are updated to include Tsavo by KWS/WRTI (application is being considered).</p> <p>Sufficient African wild dogs can be collared in a timely manner (ZSL teams have extensive experience of catching and collaring wild dogs in Kenya working with KWS veterinarians).</p>
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¹ Loveridge A, Sousa L, Seymour-Smith J, Hunt J, Coals P, O'Donnell H, Lindsey P, Mandisodza-Chikerema R, and Macdonald D. 2020. Evaluating the spatial intensity and demographic impacts of wire-snare bush-meat poaching on large carnivores. Biological Conservation 244:108504.

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	<p>Tsavo by end of Y3; target = positive trend in all three indices, with snare mortality declining (relative to baselines established in Y1) and estimated annual population growth (λ) ≥ 1 [DI-D04]</p> <p>0.4c Improved food intake of focal carnivore species (African wild dog) within Tsavo by end of Y3; target = African wild dogs' food intake increases to reach levels recorded in areas without prey depletion (Laikipia/Samburu and other sites [ZSL data]) [DI-D04]</p> <p>0.5 Improved status of carnivore prey species (buffalo, zebra, eland, wildebeest, impala, kudu, giraffe, dikdik, gazelles) within Tsavo by end of Y3; target = 35% increase in encounter rates (baseline from recent reports/papers and Y1 survey data) [DI-D04]</p> <p>0.6 Number of new conservation or species stock assessments published (target = 1 assessment for all large carnivore and prey species; baseline = 0 based on Tsavo-wide camera trapping) [DI-C02 Core]</p> <p>0.7 Number of unique papers submitted to peer reviewed journals by end of Y3; target = 2, baseline = 0 [DI-C17]</p>	<p>accelerometry and magnetometry to record speed & direction of movement in 3D at 40Hz and have been calibrated by ZSL's Institute of Zoology on wild dogs elsewhere to identify hunting and feeding behaviours)</p> <p>0.5 Camera trap surveys and line transects to estimate prey species occupancy, distribution, and density, disaggregated by species</p> <p>0.6 Published report on park-wide surveys of carnivore and prey species status published</p> <p>0.7 Manuscripts of papers submitted to journals</p>	<p>Tracking collars prove reliable (ZSL has extensive experience of the most reliable collar types based on multiple projects elsewhere).</p>
<p>Output 1: Targeted law enforcement, including de-snaring efforts, leading to reduced snaring levels in the Tsavo landscape, and</p>	<p>1.1 Duration and frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers maintained throughout the project (baseline is number of 30 days patrolling/month) [IWTCF-B09]</p>	<p>1.1 De-snaring teams' reports with data on effort (days on patrol) per area and month, disaggregated by habitat type and region of Tsavo</p>	<p>KWS will continue to support targeted law enforcement efforts by project partner TT and others to reduce snaring</p>

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<p>data on trends in snaring and illegal killing of wildlife</p>	<p>1.2 The number of active snares found per unit effort during de-snaring operations decreases by at least 50% by end of Y3; baseline = 578 snares found first 4 months of 2023) [TT1]</p> <p>1.3 Number of arrests (linked to snaring and illegal hunting of wild meat) facilitated by the project; no target given because of ethical concerns over setting arrest quotas (baseline = 251 so far in 2023, 4 months up to April) [IWTCF-B10 Core]</p>	<p>1.2 De-snaring teams' reports on active snares found and removed per unit area and illegal killing of wildlife in Tsavo, disaggregated by habitat type and region of Tsavo</p> <p>1.3 Reports detailing number or arrested individuals, meat quantities, species involved, and legal action taken (level of offence charged)</p>	<p>and illegal hunting of wild meat in Tsavo.</p> <p>Reports from de-snaring teams on snare and carcass encounter rates and arrests provide an accurate picture of trends in snaring rates and illegal killing of wildlife for wild meat.</p> <p>Data on arrests rates and subsequent legal action taken can be obtained reliably; experience of project partner TT suggests they can.</p>
<p>Output 2: Targeted social marketing campaigns, based on an improved understanding of the drivers of wild meat use, successfully shift attitudes leading to a reduction in hunting, consumption, and local trade of wild meat in target (wild meat hunting hotspot) communities</p>	<p>2.1 New assessments of community use of biodiversity resources published; target = 1 assessment of drivers and perceived/actual benefits of wild meat consumption and barriers to adopting alternative protein options conducted covering at least 3 of 4 wild meat hotspot communities early in Y1 (baseline = 0 assessments) [DI-CO4 Core]</p> <p>2.2 Number and type of wild meat hunting and consumption related behaviour change materials produced and distributed; targets to be set in Y1 based on research into types of behaviours and numbers and types of consumers) [IWTCF-CO2]</p> <p>2.3 Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e., audience); target = 6,000 individuals reached and information distributed of the</p>	<p>2.1 Assessment of wild meat consumption and drivers of such based on social surveys published, disaggregated by assessment method</p> <p>2.2 Behaviour change materials produced (receipts, example copies, photos) and evidence of distribution (reports, photos), disaggregated by language and type of materials</p> <p>2.3 Radio Mangelete and Mwenedu Radio Radio audience listening figures will track wider reach; at the local level, social surveys, disaggregated by gender, age</p>	<p>Most illegal wild meat consumption in the Tsavo area is driven by the need for protein and lower cost of wild meat and so can be reduced through increasing access to alternative protein sources directly (e.g. chicken and goat farming) or purchase of alternative protein as a result of improved incomes (14,15). Taste may also be driver, so we will establish that in Y1 and tailor methods accordingly.</p> <p>The project will be able to be able to increase access to viable alternative protein sources (directly through</p>

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	<p>negative impacts of wild meat consumption on focal species and human health, and the legal consequences of illegal hunting by end of Y3 (baseline to established early in Y1) [IWTCF-CO5]</p> <p>2.4 Number of people reported to have changed behaviour related to illegal hunting of wild meat post-interventions by this project; target = at least 50% reduction in reported wild meat hunting in target communities by end of Y3 (baseline to be established early in Y1) [IWTCF-CO1]</p> <p>2.5 Number of consumers that have demonstrated the desired behaviour change; target = at least 50% reduction in reported wild meat consumption in target communities by end of Y3 (baseline to be established early in Y1) [IWTCF-CO6 Core]</p>	<p>and stakeholder group will track changes in knowledge and awareness within target communities</p> <p>2.4 & 2.5 Pre- and post-intervention surveys using stratified sampling and methods designed to elicit honest answers to sensitive questions (disaggregation not possible due to anonymity of survey method)</p>	<p>farming and/or purchase) sufficient to replace most target groups' wild meat consumption.</p> <p>The targeted behaviour change campaigns linked to the legal consequences of illegal hunting, the damage to ecosystems resulting, disease risk, and the availability of alternative protein sources, will effectively influence attitudes and behaviours related to wild meat consumption.</p>
<p>Output 3: Implementation of sustainable income-generating activities resulting in improved livelihoods and economic opportunities for target (wild meat hotspot) communities reduce dependency on wild meat</p>	<p>3.1 Number of individuals (at least 400, ca. 50% women) establishing VSLA groups end of Y1 [ZSL2]</p> <p>3.2 Number of people from key local stakeholder groups completing structured and relevant training (livelihood related); target = 400 new beneficiaries (targeting 50% women) by end of Y3 (baseline = 0 trained by project, 361 people trained by ZSL projects to date in Tsavo) [DI-A01 Core]</p> <p>3.3 Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge related to livelihoods) 6 (or</p>	<p>3.1 VSLA membership records and reports, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group.</p> <p>3.2 Reports on training including lists of people trained and for how long, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group, community location, and type of training.</p> <p>3.3 Reports on post-training follow-ups, disaggregated by gender, age group,</p>	<p>Drivers of wild meat hunting and consumption are assumed to be a mix of cost (cheaper than alternative sources of protein), taste, and culture. Interventions are designed to address all drivers while also helping elicit which ones are most important.</p> <p>Its best to establish all VSLAs in year one so that we anchor behaviour change and livelihood diversification work</p>

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	<p>more) months after training; target = 300 people, of which 50% are women (75% of total 400 trainees) by end of Y3 (baseline = 0 people) [DI-A04 Core]</p> <p>3.4 Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises established that are functioning at end of project (at least a year after establishment); target = at least 200 enterprises that are functioning by end of Y3 (baseline = 0 enterprises) [DI-A10]</p> <p>3.6 Number of individuals reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices (e.g., chicken, rabbit or fish farming and apiaries actual practices adopted to be <u>informed by research and feasibility/risk assessments</u>) as a result of project activities; target 400 people 50% women) in wild meat hotspot communities (baseline to be established early in Y1 [DI-B10])</p> <p>3.7a Number of people purchasing alternative protein sources (not wild meat) by end of Y3; target 75% of people in wild meat hotspot communities (baseline to be established early in Y1) [ZSL3]</p> <p>3.7b Number of people who have set up alternative protein farming by end of Y3; target at least 200 people in wild meat hotspots communities (baseline to be established early in Y1) [ZSL4]</p>	<p>stakeholder group, community location, and type of training.</p> <p>3.5 VSLA reports and social surveys and questionnaires, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group.</p> <p>3.6 VSLA reports and social surveys and questionnaires, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group, and livelihood practices.</p> <p>3.7a Social surveys using stratified random sampling and including use of tools for asking sensitive questions in conservation (see Assumptions above (Outcome) and refs therein), disaggregated by gender, age group, and village.</p> <p>3.7b Social surveys, disaggregated by gender, age group, and village.</p>	<p>on established VSLA structures.</p> <p>Wild meat hunters will join the VSLA groups to benefit from diversified livelihoods and in so doing also be exposed to conservation awareness trainings delivered within the VSLA.</p> <p>Income generating opportunities fostered through VSLAs will allow people to buy alternative sources of protein, reducing the need to buy wild meat.</p> <p>Livelihood diversification initiatives will allow previous consumers of wild meat to raise their own sources of protein, e.g., chicken and goat farming, reducing the need to hunt or buy wild meat.</p> <p>Alternative protein farming is identified as a feasible intervention (and will be informed by research as part of this project) to reduce harvesting and consumption of wild meat.</p>
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<p>Output 4: Market surveys have provided trend data on wild meat sales in target (wild meat hotspot) communities around Tsavo</p>	<p>4.1 Number of illegal wildlife products (wild meat items) detected in markets in 3 of 4 wild meat hotspot communities; target = 50% reduction by end of Y3 (baseline to be determined at start of Y1) [IWTCF-B07]</p> <p>4.2 New assessments of community use of biodiversity resources (sale of wild meat) published; target 1 assessment by end of Y3 (reporting on trends since early-Y1 baseline established) [DI-C04 Core]</p>	<p>4.1 Market meat sales survey reports, disaggregated by species and survey method (visual identification / DNA-based identification).</p> <p>4.2 Assessment published, specifying assessment method(s).</p>	<p>Visual surveys augmented, if possible (match funding dependent), by DNA based surveys can reveal trends in wild meat sales, ideally disaggregated by species.</p> <p>Surveys conducted in 3 of 4 wild meat sale hotspot communities are representative of overall trends for Tsavo.</p>
<p>Output 5: Comprehensive monitoring of large carnivores (African wild dog, lion, cheetah, leopard, hyena spp.) and their prey in Tsavo established and generating both training opportunities and data on demography, snare-related mortality, and distribution and population trends</p>	<p>5.1 Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training (in monitoring methods); target at least 15 KWS/WRTI staff (national/local) and at least 20 Kenyan students trained by project staff in Y1 and Y2 (baseline = 0 staff/students) [DI-A01 Core]</p> <p>5.2 Number of wildlife monitoring related secondments or placements with project completed by individuals of key local and national stakeholders during 3 years of project; target at least 5 KWS/WRTI staff (national/local) and at least 10 Kenyan students by end of Y3 (baseline = 0 placements) [DI-A02 Core]</p> <p>5.3 Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge related to wildlife monitoring) 6 (or more) months after training; target at least 15 KWS/WRTI staff (national/local) and at least 10 Kenyan students by end of</p>	<p>5.1 Training reports including pre- and post-training assessments, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder type, training type, and employment status at end of project</p> <p>5.2 Placement reports including pre- and post-placement assessments, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder type, training type, host organization type, and employment status at end of project</p> <p>5.3 Training / placement follow-up reports, disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder type, and training type</p>	<p>Sufficient camera traps can be maintained in working order and few are stolen.</p> <p>Existing permissions for collaring African wild dogs are updated by KWS/WRTI to include Tsavo (applications are being processed).</p> <p>Sufficient African wild dogs can be collared in a timely manner (ZSL teams have extensive experience of catching and collaring wild dogs in Kenya working with KWS vets).</p>

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	<p>Y3 (baseline = 0 staff/students) [DI-A04 Core]</p> <p>5.4 Number of successful camera trap surveys of carnivores and prey in Tsavo completed; target one cross-Tsavo survey in early Y1 and one in late Y3 (no camera trap survey of this type previously done in Tsavo so no baseline) [UoW1]</p> <p>5.5 Number of African wild dog packs collared in Tsavo landscape; target 4 packs (3 dogs collared per pack) in Y1 out of an estimated 7-10 packs in Tsavo (current baseline: no packs currently collared) [ZSL5]</p> <p>NB: For species-specific survey result related indicators please see Outcome indicators 0.4-0.7.</p>	<p>5.4 Camera trap survey reports (data summaries and analyses: occupancy, distribution, snare-related injuries, and relative abundance or abundance depending on species) giving results by species, time period, and zone of the Tsavo landscape</p> <p>5.5 Reports on African wild dog collaring and subsequent tracking (data on behaviour, hunting success, and demography including snare-related mortality and pup survival), giving results by pack, time period, and zone of the Tsavo landscape</p> <p>5.6 Reports on direct observations of lions (data on behaviour and demography including snare-related mortality), giving results by pride, time period, and zone of the Tsavo landscape</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Output 1: Targeted law enforcement, including de-snaring efforts, leading to reduced snaring levels in the Tsavo landscape, and data on trends in snaring and illegal killing of wildlife.</p> <p>Activity 1.1: Project inception meetings held in Taita Taveta and Mtito Andei.</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Regular snare patrols with TT to remove threat and provide data on snaring trends and monitoring trends.</p>			

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Activity 1.3: Strengthen collaboration with local authorities, including police and judiciary, to ensure effective investigation, prosecution, and conviction of individuals involved in illegal snaring and wild meat trade.

Activity 1.4 With KWS, conduct quarterly outreach meetings to build positive people-park relationships and educate communities on penalties and fines prescribed by Wildlife Act 2013.

Output 2: Targeted social marketing campaigns based on an improved understanding of the drivers of wild meat successfully shift attitudes leading to a reduction in hunting, consumption, and local trade of wild meat in target (wild meat hunting hotspot) communities.

Activity 2.1: Conduct baseline survey to assess levels of harvesting, consumption and sale of wildmeat and their drivers across target communities.

Activity 2.2: Using baseline data from 2.1, identify local values, motivations and drivers of wildmeat use across groups, and generate user profiles to understand needs and wildmeat dependence,

Activity 2.3: Develop culturally sensitive, targeted messaging to discourage wild meat use, aligned with local values and motivations identified in 2.2, highlighting negative impacts of wild meat.

Activity 2.4: Run monthly programs on community radio stations (Radio Mangelete and Mwenedu Radio) and quarterly community outreach meetings to raise awareness of wildmeat trade impacts and Wildlife Act 2013.

Activity 2.5: Support KWS to convene quarterly stakeholder meetings on emerging conservation challenges including bush meat trends and engage stakeholders in resolving identified challenges.

Activity 2.6: Conduct surveys to measure changes in wild meat use.

Output 3: Implementation of sustainable income-generating activities resulting in improved livelihoods and economic opportunities for target (wild meat hotspot) communities and successful promotion of alternative protein sources to reduce dependency on wild meat.

Activity 3.1: Assess skills and existing livelihood options of those dependent on wild meat to identify potential interventions that address priority drivers (identified in 2.2).

Activity 3.2: Conduct participatory workshops to discuss and prioritise viable interventions (e.g. income and protein generating alternatives) acceptable by the communities for 400 individuals.

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Activity 3.3: Mobilise at least 400 individuals to form VSLA groups in villages identified as hotspots for wild meat trade.

Activity 3.4: Monitor, coach and provide ad hoc support to established VSLAs to track performance and progress including collecting monthly data on number of shares purchased.

Activity 3.5: Provide training and resources for other income-generating activities identified during 3.2.

Activity 3.6: Support the establishment of market linkages for community products to benefit from economies of scale.

Activity 3.7: Monitor and track the number of individuals benefiting from livelihood opportunities and purchasing alternative protein sources through surveys, interviews and data collection.

Output 4: Market surveys have provided trend data on wild meat sales in target (wild meat hotspot) communities around Tsavo.

Activity 4.1: Conduct surveys in key markets to assess availability and variety of meat products. Record information on species, quantities, prices, and sources of meat.

Activity 4.2: Conduct interviews with key stakeholders involved in the meat trade, including suppliers, traders, and consumers. Gather information on trade networks, market dynamics, and consumption patterns.

Activity 4.3: Monitor key markets to track changes in meat availability, prices, and consumption trends over project period.

Activity 4.4: Collaborate with KWS to share information and intelligence on the meat trade. This can help identify illegal activities and key actors involved.

Output 5: Comprehensive monitoring of large carnivores (African wild dog, lion, cheetah, leopard, hyena spp.) and their prey in Tsavo established and generating both training opportunities and data on demography, snare-related mortality, and distribution and population trend.

Activity 5.1: Implement park-wide camera trap surveys to estimate the distribution, occupancy, and status of large carnivores and their ungulate prey, including proportions with snare-related injuries.

Activity 5.2: Conduct line transects using distance sampling to measure ungulate densities and distribution.

Activity 5.3: Deploy GPS-collars (1-2 per pack) to facilitate visual observation of African wild dogs.

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Activity 5.4: Monitor GPS-collared and uncollared African wild dog packs to estimate demographic rates.

Activity 5.5: Integrate African wild dog GPS-collar data with data on prey densities, distribution, and snaring to estimate impact of snaring on habitat selection and hence occupancy.

Activity 5.6: Deploy Daily Diary collars (1-2 per GPS-collared pack) to measure African wild dog hunting success and food intake.

Activity 5.7: Use visual observations and camera trap images of known animals to quantify variation in lion numbers and demography over time and space.

Activity 5.8: Involve student interns (ideally from the local area) in camera trapping, line transects, and visual monitoring to provide field training.

Activity 5.9: Prepare reports and publications on ecological monitoring.

Bespoke indicator (non-BCF Standard Indicator) notes:

TT 1: Tsavo Trust (TT) uses an indicator of numbers of snares found per unit effort, which they will continue to employ during this project for consistency; baseline data on snares found above are from TT. ZSL will also work with TT to improve this indicator informed by the work of O’Kelly et al. (2018) and Ibbett et al. (2020). O’Kelly, H. J., J. M. Rowcliffe, S. M. Durant and E. J. Milner-Gulland, 2018 Robust estimation of snare prevalence within a tropical forest context using N-mixture models. *Biological Conservation* 217: 75-82. Ibbett, H., E. J. Milner-Gulland, C. Beale, A. Dobson, O. Griffin et al., 2020 Experimentally assessing the effect of search effort on snare detectability. *Biological Conservation* 247.

UoW 1: A simple field-work based indicator based on number of camera traps deployed per target period.

UoW 2: This indicator will be based on simple field reports of numbers of lions wild dogs caught and collared by UoW/KWS teams; UoW has extensive experience of capturing and collaring lions in Kenya, working with KWS vets.

ZSL 1: ZSL uses a set of well-being indicators based on Woodhouse, E., K. M. Homewood, E. Beauchamp, T. Clements, J. T. McCabe et al., 2015 Guiding principles for evaluating the impacts of conservation interventions on human well-being. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 370: 20150103.

ZSL 2: ZSL has long supported VSLA creation around Tsavo and will continue to use a simple indicator based on VSLA creation rate.

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ZSL 3: The indicator will be the number of people purchasing alternative protein sources (not wild meat) per year based on methods designed to elicit honest answers to sensitive questions (e.g., Nuno et al. (201%) and Ibbett et al. (2023)). Nuno, A., and F. A. V. St. John, 2015 How to ask sensitive questions in conservation: A review of specialized questioning techniques. *Biological Conservation* 189: 5-15. Ibbett, H., J. P. G. Jones, L. Dorward, E. M. Kohi, A. A. Dwiyahreni et al., 2023 A mixed methods approach for measuring topic sensitivity in conservation. *People and Nature* n/a.

ZSL 4: The indicator will be based on questions asked during routine social surveys.

ZSL 5: This indicator will be based on simple field reports of numbers of African wild dogs caught and collared by ZSL/KWS teams; ZSL has extensive experience of capturing and collaring wild dogs in Kenya, working with KWS vets.