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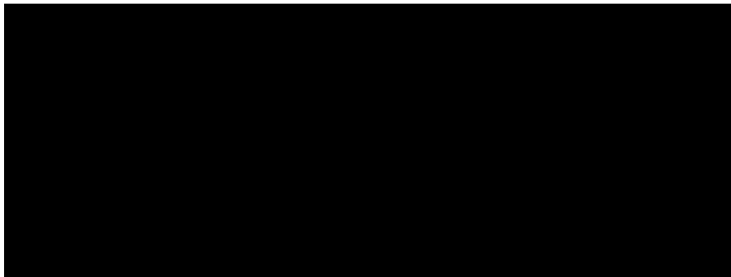
Building effective and equitable multi-stakeholder mitigation for HWC in Tsavo

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) – including conflict between people over wildlife – is drastically and increasingly worsening poverty and vulnerability for communities in the biodiversity-rich Tsavo landscape. This project will build the capacity and capability of all stakeholders in the landscape to tackle HWC collectively. It will strengthen protected area management’s ability to engage communities, especially women and marginalised groups, in participatory, equitable ways, and will facilitate the co-development of solutions to HWC, helping deliver Kenya Wildlife Service’s Strategic Plan 2019-2024.

Section 1 - Contact Details

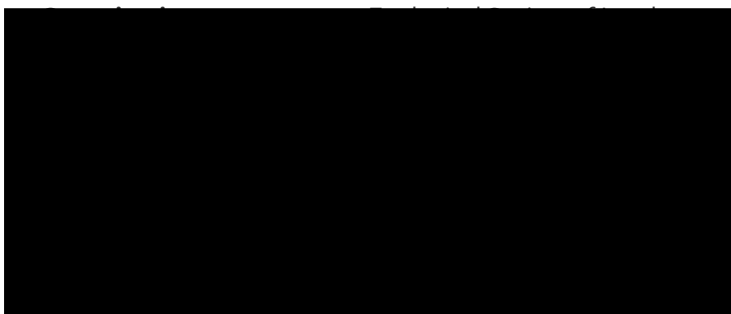
PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Ms
Name	Monica
Surname	Wrobel



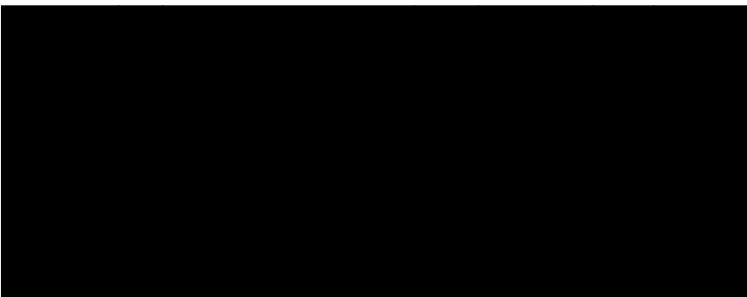
CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Ms
Name	Susie
Surname	Offord-Woolley



CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Ms
Name	Fridah
Surname	Mutili



GMS ORGANISATION

Type

Organisation

Name

Zoological Society of London



Section 2 - Title & Summary

Q3. Title:

Building effective and equitable multi-stakeholder mitigation for HWC in Tsavo

Q4. Summary

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

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) – including conflict between people over wildlife – is drastically and increasingly worsening poverty and vulnerability for communities in the biodiversity-rich Tsavo landscape. This project will build the capacity and capability of all stakeholders in the landscape to tackle HWC collectively. It will strengthen protected area management’s ability to engage communities, especially women and marginalised groups, in participatory, equitable ways, and will facilitate the co-development of solutions to HWC, helping deliver Kenya Wildlife Service’s Strategic Plan 2019-2024.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q5. Project Country(ies)

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

Country 1 Kenya

Country 2 No Response

Country 3 No Response

Country 4 No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q6. Project dates

Start date:

01 May 2022

End date:

31 March 2024

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

1 year, 11 months

Q7. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
Amount:	£104,618.00	£94,844.00	£ 199,462.00

Q8. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

Q9a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

The project has secured match funding from another UK government donor, UK Aid Match, plus in-kind staff time from ZSL and from a consultant. All of this is confirmed match funding.

Q9b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



Q9c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

N/A - all match funding is confirmed.

Section 4 - Project need

Q10. The need that the project is trying to address

Please describe evidence of the capability and capacity need your project is trying to address with reference to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. For example, how have you identified the need? Why should the need be addressed or what will be the value to the country?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the need (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

ZSL has been working in Tsavo for over 10 years, with work historically focussing on critically endangered species protection. Since 2018, ZSL has partnered with two communities on the border of Tsavo West National Park (TWNP), Kamungi and Mang'elete. These communities are subsistence arable famers with a few livestock. They are poverty-stricken and highly vulnerable due to reliance on limited resources and poor climatic conditions. This vulnerability is exacerbated by serious human-wildlife conflict (HWC). Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) recorded a staggering 30,664 cases of HWC between 2001 and 2016, and according to KWS and Tsavo Trust, incidences of HWC, particularly human-elephant conflict (HEC) in Kamungi, are increasing. Surveys done with these communities earlier in 2021 found that in Kamungi, 100% of respondents experience conflict with wildlife: 85% experience livestock predation, 98% crop trampling and 87% wildlife attacks (with 98% of these by elephants). In Mang'elete, 56% of respondents reported conflict with wildlife: 71% reported livestock predation, 58% crop trampling and 5% wildlife attacks. Across both communities, respondents reported an average annual loss of 51% of crops and 55% of livestock. Such losses have deep impacts on the livelihoods and lives of these communities.

This difference in reported HWC between communities is likely the result of a 12-strand electric fence built in Mang'elete in 2020. A 30km 3-strand electric fence is being built currently to protect Kamungi. Although it has had a positive impact on

HEC, this is not a panacea. This year, owing to extended periods of drought and reduced browse availability in the park following extensive fires in August 2020, increased numbers of wildlife (particularly elephants) are entering community areas searching for resources, increasing HWC. The Mang'elete fence has exacerbated conflict in Kamungi as elephant migratory routes have been disrupted, and now available exits from the park take elephants through Kamungi. It is likely that once the Kamungi fence is complete, neighbouring communities will be similarly impacted.

These communities have extremely fragile relationships with both wildlife and protected area management. ZSL's priority in Tsavo is encouraging community attitude change towards ecosystem stewardship and co-existence with wildlife. One aspect of our work has been to improve relations between communities and protected area management, including establishing quarterly community outreach meetings that give KWS opportunities to share information on wildlife, conservation and environmental laws and, importantly, for community members to bring grievances and discussions to protected-area management. This dialogue has been crucial towards building positive relationships and must continue to be supported. The COVID-19 pandemic has meant KWS, who heavily relied on tourism for its revenue, has had greatly depleted resources, including for responding to HWC incidences in communities and compensating affected people, leading to frustrations on both sides.

This project seeks to build the capacity of KWS-Tsavo to reduce community grievances regarding KWS and protected areas, resulting from HWC, through improving KWS-community collaboration, decision-making processes and governance structures, guided by international best practice, including IUCN Guidelines for HWC (to be published in early 2022 by IUCN HWC Task Force).

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q11. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q11a. 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)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q11b. National and International Policy Alignment

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

CBD:

8 & 10 – Implementation of equitable human-wildlife coexistence (HWCx) management (also Aichi Target C11) will incorporate both community practices for HWC (also Aichi Target E18) and consider biodiversity in decision making. The project also promotes the protection of biodiversity.

12 – Training and capacity building of KWS in community-centred HWC mitigation, situation analysis, facilitation, poverty and biodiversity conservation, and GESI.

17 – Project will disseminate findings to African Park Congress, IUCN HWC Task Force and Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA).

CITES:

CITES convened the African Elephant Action Plan (of which Kenya is a range state), which includes a major focus on HEC. The project significantly builds local capacity to address HEC.

CMS:

African elephant, cheetah, lion, African wild dog, are all covered by CMS (and Kenya is a Party). This project seeks to improve mitigation of HWC, a factor endangering these species.

SDGs:

1 & 2 – Working to reduce HWC grievances, including loss of crops, livestock and livelihoods.

5, 10 & 11 – Reducing people-park conflict and HWC grievances through equitable coexistence management systems – making human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

15 – Project promotes the protection of Tsavo ecosystem.

16 – Reduction of people-park conflict through equitable management will promote peaceful and inclusive societies.

KWS Strategic Plan 2019-2024:

The project is aligned with this strategy, which names mitigation of HWC as one of KWS' six priorities in this strategic planning period, where it falls under "Strengthening Institutional Capacity" as well as "Strengthen relationships with stakeholders and partners to support conservation and reduce HWC".

National Wildlife Strategy 2030:

Project aligns with Goal 2 ("Enhance species protection and management") actions to reverse the negative impacts of HWC through developing innovative approaches to offset costs of living alongside wildlife, reduce HWC and promote coexistence.

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

Q12. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project?
- Justification of your proposed approach, and how you will undertake the work (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.).
- What practical elements will be included to embed new capabilities?

HWC is one of the primary concerns for people in Tsavo and a major obstacle to sustainable livelihoods. However, techniques to mitigate HWC effectively and equitably are still evolving, with latest recommendations from the IUCN HWC Task Force and Kenya Task force report on HWC highlighting the need to involve people affected by HWC in its governance and co-development of mitigation. ZSL facilitates among KWS, Tsavo communities and other stakeholders in HWC discussions. KWS and HWC-affected communities have flagged the lack of cooperation and capacity to effectively tackle HWC and the need for better communication among stakeholders. By addressing this, this project will enable KWS to reduce people-park conflict and HWC grievances in Tsavo through implementation of equitable HWCx management, enabled through an engaged civil society network.

ZSL will use the IUCN global register of competences for protected area management (<https://www.iucn.org/content/a-global-register-competences-protected-area-practitioners>) to conduct customised capacity needs assessments among KWS-Community Wildlife Service (KWS-CWS) staff, to identify strengths, weaknesses and areas for capacity development and work with KWS to set clear objectives based on this. Results will inform the development of competency-based trainings and form the baseline for evaluating impact of any future training.

ZSL will work with the KWS training school to identify possible gaps in their training with respect to the IUCN HWC Task Force's Guidelines. Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA)-designated experts will also assist in reviewing training gaps based on URSA's own research into rangers work with communities and developing a code of conduct. ZSL will facilitate community workshops to identify needs they feel are not currently being addressed when engaging with KWS and other stakeholders. The IIED's SAGE tool for governance and equity assessment will be used to carry out community assessments and assess social impacts, governance and equity of conservation efforts.

Using the gap analysis, needs assessment, community feedback, ZSL will co-design a training plan with KWS, with participatory learning and action and research skills. ZSL, project partners, and external experts will deliver the training

plan for selected KWS-CWS, security, research, education and outreach personnel. The training will equip KWS staff with tools to handle conflict situations. ZSL's Enforcement Technical Officer will deliver a classroom-based course (accredited by the UK Government's Home Office) on 'identifying incident escalation and defusing situations', focused on tactical communication and defensive techniques to avoid/reduce escalation, including practical roleplaying. The training will also equip KWS with methods to positively engage communities and involve different stakeholders in a participatory and equitable way, focussing on involving groups normally excluded from decision-making processes. Training will be designed to incorporate gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) to ensure all parties understand existing gender and social norms and their limitations, ensuring equitable inclusion of women and marginalised groups. An assessment for learning plan will be designed to evaluate training modules and feedback into any future training. We will identify 20 KWS staff members (within the existing 50 being trained) to be trained as trainers, enabling delivery of training beyond the project lifetime.

An important element of training will be experiential learning. ZSL will facilitate safe spaces for KWS and community members to share experiences and feelings, before coming together to find common ground, listen more deeply to one another's perspectives, and build trust. Workshops will be co-designed by ZSL and a consultant from Leaders Quest, a social enterprise with 20 years' global experience convening leaders to build trust and common ground where diverse perspectives contribute to conflict.

To provide ongoing support and learning for KWS staff, we will establish a mentorship and advice programme, consisting of senior members of KWS-CWS; respected community members; CAK, and experts from ZSL's HWC international best practice team. Simultaneously, ZSL will establish a community of practice for HWC, and invite KWS staff to join. This will provide ongoing support and best practice development beyond the project's lifetime.

In Y2, CAK and ZSL project staff will lead an initial quarterly stakeholder meeting to formalise a consortium in the landscape, made up of key stakeholders including community members. This consortium will agree good governance principles and synergise activities. Moving forward, CAK will lead consortium meetings to build new and strengthen existing partnerships and to plan conservation and HWC mitigation activities. Ultimately by the end of Y2, this consortium, will develop HWC governance plans with multi-stakeholders and community input.

The project will produce Best Practice Standards to support existing KWS training on community engagement and share this with KWS, URSA, and CAK, with the aim of promulgating best practice for HWC mitigation throughout Kenya and internationally.

Q13. How will you identify participants?

How did/will you identify and select the participants (individuals and organisations) to benefit from the capability and capacity building activities? What makes these the most suitable participants? How will you ensure that the selection process is fair and transparent?

ZSL currently works with KWS-Tsavo and communities in the TCA, and through existing funding, is able to convene quarterly stakeholder meetings, community outreach meetings and run community bus tours into TWNP aimed at improving the relationship between protected area managers and the community, while also offering an opportunity for conservation education and awareness, which has contributed to building a strong working relationship.

KWS were chosen as the partners for this project owing to their national presence and mandate for the protection of wildlife and protected areas. They provide a crucial network for further sharing the findings and learnings from this project. The training participants will be chosen with KWS senior officers, based on their roles and responsibilities and will be offered to all staff that come into contact with local communities. In consultation with respective Wardens In-charge, a total of 50 KWS staff comprising 22 Problem Animal Control personnel, 10 Security operations personnel, 4 Intelligence personnel, 5 Investigation personnel, 4 Education & Outreach personnel, 3 Problem Animal Management Unit personnel and 2 instructors from the Law Enforcement Academy will be equitably selected from the National Parks (Tsavo West, Tsavo East and Chyulu Hills), satellite stations (Voi, Taveta, Rombo, Mackinnon Road), Problem Animal Management Unit and KWS Law Enforcement Academy. The groups have distinct and sometimes overlapping roles along the wildlife-people interface, necessitating deeper understanding of the peoples' culture, traditions, religious beliefs, economic life, social life, wildlife ecology, wildlife behaviour and plant ecology in relation to abiotic factors like water and soils.

Community participants will be chosen in consultation with local chiefs and village elders from households experiencing severe cases of HWC as well as opinion leaders who would then act as champions for change in the community to help change the perception of communities towards protected area managers.

Q14. Gender equality

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

Women in Tsavo face compounded impacts of HWC, as they are responsible for collecting water and forest products, finding livestock fodder, and guarding crops against primates during the day. Therefore, it is crucial that women participate in HWC discussions and solutions. However, women's representation in local decision-making bodies and government leadership positions is low - 28% according to the Social Assessment of Protected Areas undertaken by Tsavo Trust, October 2021. A focus of training will be to help KWS engage communities in a more participatory and equitable way, including facilitating women's participation. By increasing women's voices in governance, the project aims to be gender transformative, empowering both women and men to change gendered social norms within these communities.

ZSL uses a GESI approach, ensuring equitable inclusion of women and marginalised groups. This includes stakeholder mapping; stakeholder engagement (ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consent); participation in project design; and feedback through project-level mechanisms. ZSL will train KWS in this approach and provide continued support through the mentoring programme. This participatory approach will equip KWS with skills to implement these methods by providing channels to strategically promote gender equality and social inclusion. This work builds on successes of the current Darwin Initiative and UKAM projects in ensuring gender equality in decision-making.

Strategies for improved gender equality will include facilitating increased participation of vulnerable social groups and ensuring meetings are scheduled around women's unpaid care and household work. To monitor this, the project will collect gender-disaggregated data and use the SAGE tool to measure women's economic empowerment. ZSL aims to embed GESI principles and methods into the Best Practice Guidelines and ensure women are represented among KWS staff participating in training at the same rate (at minimum) as they are among KWS staff overall.

Q15. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to in-country capability and capacity will deliver for both biodiversity and poverty reduction. You should identify what will change (the Outcome) and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

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

The outcome of the project will be that KWS-Tsavo has the capacity and capabilities to build and sustain good relationships between local communities and the authorities and organisations that support conservation of wildlife within and around Tsavo. Consequently, KWS will be better able to implement equitable and effective HWCx management, aligned with and supported by international best practice, enabled through an engaged civil-society network, which will ultimately contribute to reducing people-park conflict and HWC grievances.

In the short term, 50 KWS staff will benefit from additional skills, training, and mentorship during the lifetime of the project. Within the 50 KWS staff, 20 individuals will be identified and will undergo train-the-trainer training and supported by the Best Practice Standards this will expand the reach within KWS. In the medium term, 1000 households within two marginalised communities that deal with HWC daily, and whose livelihoods and wellbeing are impacted by this conflict, will benefit from effective and equitable HWCx measures. Marginalised households and groups within the community will have an increased voice in HWC governance and so will be able to influence and participate effectively in HWC management. They will also benefit from KWS having improved capacity and capabilities to deliver evidence based HWC mitigation interventions around the NP. In the long term, this empowerment to address HWC will help to reduce the cost of living alongside wildlife, thus helping to improve the wellbeing of community members.

By giving all stakeholders a voice in the co-design of HWC mitigation initiatives, relations between KWS and the communities will improve, leading to more successful solutions to difficult HWC situations. Currently, the frustration and lack of trust from the communities' lead to misaligned solutions and ideas; for example, communities respond to crop

raiding by difficult elephant bulls by wanting KWS to translocate the bull in question to another location, rather than being open to discussing other solutions. Additionally, several lions were poisoned, and numerous bush fires were started in the park in retaliation against KWS in the last three months. Improved relations between stakeholders will mean that wildlife is also better protected, especially elephants, lions, snakes, and primates, which cause the majority of HWC in the area. Ultimately, local communities will have improved attitudes towards wildlife, feel some level of ownership over it and want to protect it, reducing the risk to biodiversity.

Q16. Exit Strategy

How will the built capability and capacity be maintained in-country? How will the new capability and capacity be replicated to strengthen additional future environmental leaders beyond the project? How will be the benefits be scaled? Are there any barriers to scaling and if so, how will these be addressed? How will the materials developed during the project be made more widely accessible during and after the project?

As a result of the project, international Best Practice Standards for managing HWC will be promoted to KWS, and the learnings also shared with URSA and its Code of Conduct for rangers. There will also be learning assessment feedback throughout the project, which will help inform the Best Practice Standards. This will be supported with the training plan and learning assessment that will be developed within this project and will be provided to KWS to deliver internal training. Additionally, key KWS staff will go through a training-of-trainers in order for them to be able to deliver future training. The Best Practice Standards will be made available for KWS staff outside of Tsavo and the project's approach to HWC will also be promulgated across Kenya by CAK. KWS staff will be invited to join the community of practice whereby KWS staff can still consult with other HWC experts on how to deal with conflict situations after the lifetime of the project. This approach will allow KWS staff to have the capacity and capability to deliver equitable human-wildlife coexistence management within Tsavo West and throughout Kenya beyond the lifetime of the Project. The project will work with URSA and feed into its Code of Conduct (and vice versa) making recommendations for ranger policies and training. CAK will continue to lead the consortium meetings in Tsavo and work together to plan conservation and HWC mitigation activities.

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

No Response

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q17. Risk Management

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

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Partners not spending and recording funds in the agreed format	Severe	20%	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

Safeguarding Harassment, abuse or sexual exploitation of project stakeholders or participants during their interactions with the project, resulting in harm caused to individuals	Major	20%	Major	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.	Moderate
Delivery Chain The project is unable to facilitate a safe and productive governance system between KWS and communities.	Severe	20%	Major	ZSL is already facilitating productive conversations between ZSL and communities. ZSL is also bringing on a number of experts, including Sayo Ayodele, who have done this work in other locations.	Moderate
Risk 4 The project works with vulnerable community members and causes harm by not involving members of the community, not informing them appropriately or leaving out groups' voices from the consultations.	Moderate	20%	Moderate	GESI is mainstreamed into the project approach, ensuring the inclusion of marginalised groups. This includes the implementation of participatory stakeholder engagement and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. This incorporates the use of grievance mechanisms and beneficiary feedback and disaggregated data collection. Regular checks ensure guidelines and processes are adhered to.	Minor
Risk 5 Covid restrictions delay or cause problems to project delivery.	Moderate	50%	Major	The ZSL team has experienced and adapted to previous impacts of Covid and has stringent protocols in place to ensure any face-to-face contact with individuals is Covid-safe.	Moderate
Risk 6 KWS staff are unwilling or unable to engage in or fully commit to the process.	Major	20%	Major	The project has already and will continue to work closely with senior members of KWS to ensure ongoing engagement in the project, and the training provided to KWS staff will be tailored to identified capacity needs, ensuring staff have both ability and motivation to commit to the process.	Moderate

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities, linking them to your Outputs. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project ready for upload on Flexi-Grant.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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



Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q19. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Financial Guidance](#)).

The project's M&E plan will be designed by the project management team. Progress will be tracked via existing annual planning tools, bi-annual and annual reports. Weekly team meetings and monthly Community Team meetings are proven tools for efficient M&E. Alongside this, the Kenyan office will conduct monthly meetings with KWS and CAK and engage partner communities in quarterly outreach meetings.

Outcome - Monitored through baseline and endline community surveys, KWS attitude surveys, qualitative baseline and endline data from key informant interviews and focus group discussions with both KWS and communities and the project impact workshop.

Output 1 - Monitored using KWS and community meeting reports; the Structured Assessment plan and Best Practice Standards, participatory assessment of KWS-Tsavo community practice, and the participatory project impact report of progress against the gap assessment.

Output 2 - Monitored through KWS-Tsavo documentation of piloting the revised CWS, expert assessments of training conducted with KWS, community feedback, assessments of follow-up training, assessments completed by mentors, and reports from the joint KWS and Community Team on GESI programming.

Output 3 - Monitored through stakeholder meeting agendas, minutes and feedback, documentation summarising equitable HWC good governance principles, signed HWC governance plans, and community attitude survey.

Output 4 - Monitored using knowledge exchange workshop minutes, key findings in the project impact report, and a summary of impact report dissemination and feedback (if given) from IUCN HWC Task Force and URSA.

The project's M&E also aligns with the overarching ZSL impact framework, using the ZSL Conservation Attitude Index.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)



Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)

Number of days planned for M&E

40

Section 10 - Indicators of Success

Q20. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how will you show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

See the [Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Guidance](#), and internet resources, for advice on SMART indicators and milestones.

Please note that the number of participants in training is not an output, please consider how to measure the success of the training rather than participation in training.

In the table below please outline your Outcome and between 1-4 Outputs. Each statement should have between 2-3 SMART indicators and end target (figure/state/quality) including how you would evidence achievement – i.e. “Means of Verification”.

	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
Outcome KWS Tsavo reduces people-park conflict and human-wildlife conflict grievances through implementation of equitable human-wildlife coexistence management, aligned with and supported by international best-practice, and enabled through an engaged civil-society network	0.1 25% increase in favourable attitude to protected areas among community members by end of Y2	0.1 ZSL's Conservation Attitude Index, from baseline and endline community surveys (Likert scale 1 - 5, quantified for percentage calculation)
	0.2 30% reduction in extent of HWC grievances and KWS's management of HWC among community members by end of Y2	0.2 ZSL's HWC Index, focused on grievances to HWC and KWS's management of HWC, from baseline and endline community surveys (Likert scale 1 - 5, quantified for percentage calculation)
	0.3 30% increase in favourable attitude to community members among KWS staff in Tsavo by end of Y2	0.3 Anonymised KWS attitude survey, baseline and endline (Likert scale 1 - 5, quantified for percentage calculation)
	0.4 Improvement in perceptions of female and minority groups voices being heard in PA management decision making by end of Y2	0.4 Qualitative baseline and endline Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions with KWS and Community groups.
	0.5 National KWS and at least 50% of Kenyan conservation actors in Tsavo express interest in support to adopt/expand the package of measures end of Y2.	0.5 Reports and communications from project impact workshop facilitated by Conservation Alliance Kenya

Output 1

Structured gap assessment of KWS community-focused training materials and practices, utilising IUCN HWC Task Force Guidelines, IIED's SAGE Tool and a capacity assessment, informs the development of Best Practice Standards.

1.1 Structured assessment process agreed by KWS and communities by Y1Q2

1.2 Recommended Best Practice Standards developed by Y1Q3

1.3 Participatory assessment of KWS Tsavo community practices and training materials in relation to HWCx, including findings and Best Practice Standards, agreed by stakeholders and submitted to KWS by Y1Q3

1.4 Participatory project impact report of progress against gap assessment submitted to KWS by Y2Q4

1.1 Structured Assessment plan; reports from KWS and community meetings

1.2 Best Practice Standards

1.3 Participatory assessment submitted to KWS Tsavo

1.4 Participatory project impact report of progress against gap assessment submitted to KWS

Output 2

KWS staff implement Best Practice Standards in community engagement and equitable governance for HWC prevention and mitigation.

2.1 Piloting of Best Practice Standards is agreed for trial implementation in Tsavo by Y1Q3

2.2 50 front-line KWS Tsavo officers demonstrate ability to implement Best Practice Standards (30 from security, animal control, intelligence, and investigations departments, 20 from community wildlife service department), by Y2Q4

2.3 10 KWS Tsavo senior officials demonstrate situational judgement to determine appropriate implementation of piloted Best Practice Standards (Assistant Director level), by Y2Q4

2.4 Previously identified human resource developmental needs identified in the gap assessment, have been met by Y2Q2

2.5 Gender Sensitive and Equitable human-wildlife coexistence techniques deployed in Tsavo by end of Y2

2.1 KWS Tsavo documents detailing conditions of pilot of Best Practice Standards

2.2 Training assessments conducted by experts

2.3 Situation Judgement Assessments conducted by experts

2.4 Community feedback; mentor assessments; summative assessments post follow-up training

2.5 Reports from joint KWS and Community Teams on GESI Sensitive programming

<p>Output 3</p> <p>Equitable HWC governance plans, detailing decision-making processes and allocations of responsibilities which ensure the inclusion of community and stakeholders' voices in the planning and implementation of all HWC interventions.</p>	<p>3.1 Agreements on good governance principles approved by KWS, key stakeholders and community members by Y1Q4</p> <p>3.2 Two multi-stakeholder meetings (including community members) are convened, led and facilitated by KWS staff by Y2Q2 with project support</p> <p>3.3 HWC multi-stakeholder governance plans developed by Y2Q3</p> <p>3.4 Relations and communications between KWS, communities and multi-stakeholders in Tsavo improve by Y2Q3</p>	<p>3.1 Stakeholder meeting minutes, summary document of good governance principles</p> <p>3.2 Meeting agenda and minutes, feedback report on the stakeholder meetings</p> <p>3.3 Signed governance plans</p> <p>3.4 Community attitude survey report</p>
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Piloted and updated Best Practice Standards, package of equitable human-wildlife coexistence management techniques recommended to national KWS/conservation stakeholders for adoption, and shared as case study with IUCN HWC Task Force.</p>	<p>4.1 Senior representatives from National KWS and Kenyan conservation stakeholders attend Tsavo-based knowledge exchange workshop with community participation by Y2Q4</p> <p>4.2 Impact report presented key findings disseminated at high profile conferences in Kenya and the region by Y2Q4 (Africa Protected Area Congress, Annual Kenyan Wildlife Conservation Congress, CITES and CBD Convention)</p> <p>4.3 Impact report submitted to IUCN HWC Task Force and Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA) by Y2Q4</p>	<p>4.1 Knowledge exchange workshop minutes</p> <p>4.2 Impact report</p> <p>4.3 Impact report dissemination summary (with feedback if received)</p>

Activities

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

- 1.1 Hold an inception meeting with KWS to set objectives and plan
- 1.2 Set up of project processes including FPIC, stakeholder mapping, socialising the feedback mechanisms etc
- 1.3 Use IIED SAGE governance tool to understand and assess equity in protected area conservation
- 1.4 Review KWS community training materials and IUCN HWC Task Force guidelines
- 1.5 Conduct a training needs assessment to identify knowledge gaps among KWS officers on community-centred HWC mitigation
- 1.6 Hold a community consultation and conduct community attitude surveys towards KWS and wildlife
- 1.7 Hold a consultative meeting and present findings of the needs assessment and draft of the best practice standards to get input and buy-in from KWS

- 1.8 Design training plan and materials and assessment for learning
- 1.9 Develop and propose Best Practice Guidelines for piloting based on the capacity assessment and gap analysis

- 2.1 Conduct training sessions targeting different capacity-building aspects on community centred HWC mitigation and train staff to be trainers
- 2.2 Design and implementation of trust-building workshops between KWS, community reps and other relevant stakeholders to improve relationships
- 2.3 ZSL to deliver training in situation analysis and de-escalation; facilitation; poverty; biodiversity conservation; personal safety; gender equity; and social inclusion
- 2.4 Equip KWS with participatory learning and action research skills as well as integrate citizen science to develop effective approaches for HWC prevention and mitigation, resulting in better sensitivities to community challenges in regard to HWC
- 2.5 KWS to lead and facilitate two quarterly stakeholder meetings that include community members, relevant NGOs and private sector, putting into practice the skills learned in the project
- 2.6 A joint KWS-community mentorship and advisory group formalised, consisting of a senior member of KWS Community Wildlife Service staff, Ministry of Wildlife, CAK and a respected community member with support from ZSL's international best practice network; the group provides ongoing advice to KWS staff
- 2.7 Conduct an exchange visit to learn from promising practice in community centred HWC mitigation strategies
- 2.8 Incorporate learnings into Best Practice Standards developed and promote to KWS for integration into KWS ranger training

- 3.1 CAK and Project staff lead quarterly stakeholder meetings to formalise consortium with key stakeholders, agree good governance principles and synergise activities
- 3.2 Support KWS to lead quarterly stakeholder meetings (consortium) to build partnerships and plan conservation and HWC mitigation activities
- 3.3 HWC governance plans to be developed, led by KWS with multi-stakeholder consortium and community input

- 4.1 Knowledge exchange exposure visit to Tsavo with National KWS and conservation actors
- 4.2 Impact report detailing key findings and policy recommendations developed and presented at key conferences (African Park Congress convened by IUCN/ Annual Wildlife conservation congress convened by the MOTW and CAK, CITES And CBD convention)
- 4.3 Impact report disseminated to IUCN HWC Task Force and URSA

Important Assumptions:

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

- 1. Improved governance decreases conflict around negative human-wildlife interactions and improves people-PA relations, benefitting biodiversity conservation.
- 2. KWS and local communities are willing and able to work together to improve HWC governance and management.

3. Communities and stakeholders are willing and able to engage together to discuss matters. Community representation is representative of all affected and marginalised groups.
4. Capacity to implement equitable HWCx practices is the key gap in KWS current practice. Providing this capacity, the project will see improvements in outcomes.
5. CAKs involvement will lay groundwork for adoption by Kenyan conservation stakeholders, and alignment in working practices.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q21. Budget

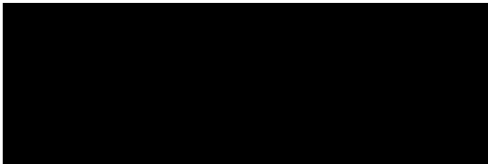
Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget. Please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

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

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

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

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



Q22. Funding

Q22a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This project builds on existing work that ZSL and partners are currently working on in Tsavo. ZSL works closely with communities that border the Tsavo National Park and face the impacts of human wildlife conflict, funded through DI 26-006 and UKAM. Through these projects ZSL has been running quarterly meetings with stakeholders to discuss priority issues such as HWC and facilitate conversation between KWS and community members through outreach meetings, and conduct quarterly community bus tours that offer an avenue for conservation education and awareness. ZSL also works closely with KWS on their rhino protection work, which has enabled a strong relationship.

Q22b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

- No

Q23. Capital items

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

N/A - no capital items will be purchased

Q24. Value for Money

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

The project builds upon work and relationships that have already been initiated, allowing for greater impact within the project timeframe. The project design has been informed by lessons learned through previous projects in the Tsavo landscape, and by needs and obstacles identified through our existing work with KWS and communities. This existing work also means the project is able to implement some of the activities alongside other relevant activities, such as community meetings, making activities more cost-effective. The project is also utilising skills and resources within ZSL's wider operations, such as the skills assessment and training plans, which are being rolled out across several programmes; this further reduces the cost of this project. By working with project partners CAK and URSA, which have substantial national/international reach, the project vastly increases its reach at a very low cost. CAK already has an established governance structure and membership, which will be utilised when delivering output 3. By developing stronger working relationships between KWS and other stakeholders, as well as increased capacity and skills within KWS, the project will ensure current and future conservation and poverty alleviation projects will have a greater impact.

ZSL has secured more than £49k in match funding to help cover the total cost of this project.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q25. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked

We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards

Checked

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

ZSL has rigorous in-house protocols for ethical approval, adhering to international commitments for human rights and biodiversity and those of the Darwin Initiative. The project will be subject to a full risk-assessment to ensure any programmatic risks and possible negative impacts on communities and biodiversity are mitigated for and reported on. ZSL in collaboration with project partners already have in place mitigation measures which identify, monitor and manage human rights issues in a participatory manner, alongside community-based grievance mechanisms, as used across ZSL's operations. Additional assessment and mitigation will take place throughout the project cycle - see logframe activities.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q26. FCDO Notifications

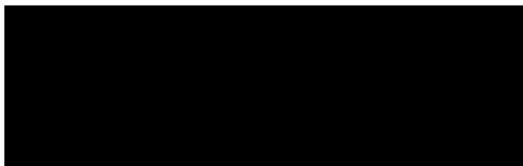
Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

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

Yes, advice attached

Please attach details of any advice you have received.



Section 14 - Project Staff

Q27. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Fridah Mueni	Project Leader	50	Checked
Moses Wekesa	Tsavo Field Manager	20	Checked

Caxton Kaua	Operations Manager	10	Checked
Stephen Musau	Community Support	20	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Nelly Musyoka	Community Support	20	Checked
Mary Ndungu	Training Manager	10	Checked
Albert Kimama	Finance and Admin	5	Checked
Simon Hedges	Conservation Planning and Design Manager	5	Checked
Rebecca Sennett Day	Project Manager	20	Checked
Ellie Smith	Conservation Training and Learning Manager	15	Checked
Susie Offord-Woolley	Programme Manager	10	Checked
Steve Itela	CAK Lead	50	Checked

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

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



Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q28. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

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

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

Lead partner name: Zoological Society of London

Website address: www.zsl.org

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project?

Role and Responsibility: Conducting gap assessment with KWS and co-creation of revised CWS guidelines. Supporting establishment of joint KWS-community conflict resolution team and on-going support of this team. Recommendation and dissemination of piloted and updated Best Practice Guidelines for community engagement and equitable HWC governance to KWS and other conservation stakeholders.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Capability and Capacity: ZSL is well-positioned to be the Lead Partner owing to our long history as a technical partner of KWS, delivering technical support and capacity-building to both KWS and other local partner 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 NP. Additionally, ZSL has internal capabilities and staff expertise in facilitating conflict management. ZSL also has a permanent team based in Mtito Andei (town located in between Mang'etele and Kamungi communities), ideally located for engaging with the two communities based here as well as KWS Tsavo staff.

International/In-country Partner International

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

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

Have you provided a cover letter? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

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

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

Role: Lead implementing partner.

Responsibility: Joint assessment of CWS practices, piloting of Best Practice Guidelines Tsavo, formation of joint KWS-community conflict resolution mentor team, and piloting and monitoring of HWCx interventions.

Capabilities and Capacity: KWS is the national agency responsible for managing Kenya's protected areas and wildlife. Through this network of national environment management, capability and capacity gained through this project can be disseminated. The Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA) has a trained team focussing on community outreach and support, the Community Wildlife Service (CWS), and is experienced in leading conflict resolution to encourage human-wildlife coexistence.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board No

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

2. Partner Name: Conservation Alliance Kenya (CAK)

Website address: <https://www.conservationalliance.or.ke>

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

Role: Project Partner

Responsibility: CAK will take the lead in Convening Key TCA stakeholders to formalise a consortium and support KWS to lead quarterly consortium meetings to build partnerships and plan conservation and HWC mitigation activities, support KWS to develop governance plans with multi-stakeholder consortium, lead the dissemination of project Knowledge products in the African Park Congress, Annual Kenya Wildlife Conservation Congress convened by the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife (MoTW) and CAK and help KWS to organize the Knowledge exchange visit for conservation actors to Tsavo.

Capability and Capacity: CAK is well-positioned to be a Partner on the project owing to their mandate of offering a common platform for increasing accountability and transparency on governance and management of natural resources in Kenya and the East African region. CAK has a membership 55 NGO's 15 of which operate in the TCA and is best placed to support KWS to convene a consortium of both state and no state actors. Complementing this is their experience in building partnerships and collaborations with county and national government, private sector and development partners on cross-sectoral issues around sustainable landscapes and ecosystems, communities and livelihoods, and climate change.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Universal Ranger Support Alliance URSA

Website address: <https://www.ursa4rangers.org/>

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

URSA has been actively promoting a globally consulted Universal Ranger Code of Conduct, providing guiding principles for the sector on human rights, law, equity and equality. For better local adaptations, URSA has prepared guidelines for adoption to support the process of introducing KWS to improved work and ethical standards. The Code of Conduct will be part of the interactive training and KWS is expected to consider its adoption in improving their standards of community work under guidance from the URSA representatives.

URSA is a global coalition of conservation organisations (of which ZSL is a founding member) building a network of well-supported, professional, and capable rangers who can act as custodians of the natural world. Its goal is to create effective and inclusive teams at the forefront of protecting parks, people, and the planet by promote representation, recognition, and resources for rangers. Through their 5-year Action Plan the Alliance aims to professionalise rangers worldwide for improved conservation outcomes. One of the URSA's strategic objectives is improvement of relations between rangers and indigenous peoples and local communities, through exploring ways these relationships can be improved as well as improve ranger's accountability and adherence to universal ranger code of conduct.

International/In-country Partner International

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

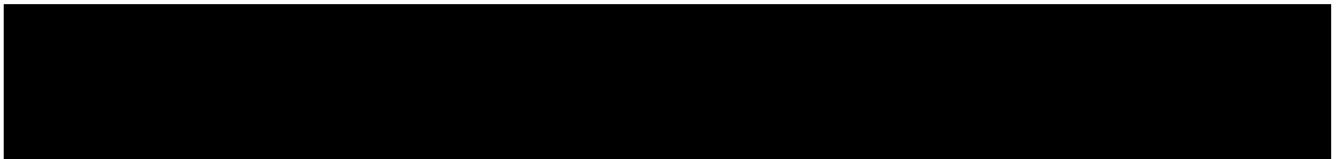
Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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 cover letter and a combined PDF of all letters of support.



Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q29. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
28-006	Monica Wrobel/ Tungalag Ulambayar	Protecting Mongolia's Gobi Desert for wild camels and herder communities
26-012	Hem Baral	Ghodaghodi's Guardians: Communities restoring a Ramsar wetland at watershed scale
26-006	Rebecca Sennett Day	Conserving Tsavo's wildlife by building community resilience and fostering coexistence
25-024	Jeremy Huet	Securing marine biodiversity and fishers' income through sustainable fisheries, Mozambique

25-012	Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Steppe-up: Community-led recovery of Mongolia's iconic species and forest-steppe ecosystem
24-015	Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Community conservation of Chitwan National Park's freshwater ecosystems and Gharials

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts (or other financial evidence - see Financial Guidance)?

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q30. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of

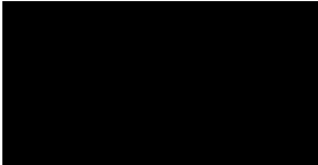
£199,462.00

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 project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence - see Financial Guidance) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Catherine Martin
Position in the organisation	Institutional Fundraising Manager
Signature (please upload e-signature)	
Date	06 December 2021

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.



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



Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Supplementary Guidance for Capability & Capacity Projects", "Risk Management Guidance", and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
(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 included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 27, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 28, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 25.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked

I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner (or other financial evidence – see Financial Guidance), or provided an explanation if not. Checked

I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates. Checked

I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website. Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

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