

Submit by Monday 2 December 2013

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 20: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

Name of organisation: Nature Kenya	Address: PO Box 44486, 00100, Nairobi, Museum Hill Road, Kenya
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2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words)

Ref 2333: Balancing development and conservation in Kenya's largest freshwater wetland

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2014		End date: 31 March 2017		Duration: 3 years
Darwin request	2014/15 £102,556	2015/16 £98,832	2016/17 £ 78,612	Total £280,000
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 14% Total: £62,238 (19%)				
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID Yes	Defra No	

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.

(max 30 words)

Key steps are taken to secure the future of Kenya's Yala Delta, recognising both development and conservation needs, and to promote similar work in other Kenyan deltas.

5. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Kenya	Country 2:
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6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	Yes
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

CBD: The project will contribute to the achievement of many CBD objectives, especially those described under Articles 6 (general measures), 8 (in situ conservation), 10 (sustainable use), 14 (minimising adverse impacts), 17 (exchange of information) and 18 (technical cooperation). In addition, it will contribute to the attainment of several Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including 2 (integration of biodiversity into development strategies), 4 (sustainable production), 5 (habitats), 7 (agriculture), 12 (threatened species), 14 (ecosystem services) and 15 (ecosystem resilience).

CMS: The Yala Delta, where the project will take place, is believed to support the near-threatened Great Snipe *Gallinago media*. This is a migratory member of the family Scolopidae, and as such is included in Appendix 2 of the CMS.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?

Yes **No** **if yes, please give details:**

Nature Kenya is recognized as a significant contributor to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kenya and is usually included in Government Delegations during COP conferences. Nature Kenya is also included in the CBD National Reporting Committee for Kenya. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has identified Nature Kenya to lead on reporting on biodiversity monitoring and indicators within the CBD programme of work. Nature Kenya is therefore ideally positioned to share the findings and lessons from this project with the national CBD programme.

7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Manager – Nature Kenya	Project Supervisor – Nature Kenya	Development Expert – Nature Kenya
Surname	Muoria	Matiku	Gichuki
Forename (s)	Paul	Paul	Joan
Post held	Species and Sites Programme Manager	Executive Director	Local Empowerment Manager
Institution (if different to above)	Nature Kenya	Nature Kenya	Nature Kenya
Department	Conservation	Director	Conservation
Telephone			
Email			

9b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.

Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract 1 Title	Strengthening the Protected Area network within the Eastern Montane Forest Hotspot of Kenya
Contract Value	£3,000,000
Contract Duration	January 2011 to December 2014
Role of institution in project	Lead Executant
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>This project addresses the need to improve Protected Area (PA) representation in the Eastern Afromontane Hotspot, as part of a national strategy to improve the coverage of the PA system. The project will directly bring an additional 95,000 ha of land into PA categories designed to conserve biodiversity, including unprotected forest lands and reserve forests being managed for production. The systemic interventions it involves will indirectly improve the status of the entire western forest estate. This will be achieved by improving accountability for decision making, monitoring and adaptive management.</p> <p>The project takes a comprehensive approach towards strengthening the management effectiveness of PAs in conserving biodiversity. This will lead to the constitution of new PAs and reclassification of Forest Reserves established for productive purposes under higher PA management categories, managed expressly for biodiversity conservation. In order to ensure that existing management capacities and finances are not stretched unduly in the process, the project addresses capacity needs at the systemic level, particularly the need to improve institutional coordination of PA management and to integrate PAs into local area development frameworks.</p>
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>David Githaiga Team Leader – Energy, Environment & Climate Change UNDP – Kenya Tel: +254 20 7624458 Email: david.githaiga@undp.org</p>

Contract 2 Title	Empowering the poor to claim their rights to benefit from the sustainable management of the natural resources of Tana River Delta, Kenya
Contract Value	£496,597
Contract Duration	July 2011 to March 2015
Role of institution in project	National implementing partner – Kenya
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>This project is funded by the DFID Civil Society Challenge Fund through the RSPB. It aims to reduce the poverty of 850 households from six villages and four community groups (pastoralists, farmers, fishers and community conservation groups) directly by enhancing benefits from agriculture, fisheries and pastoralism and by increasing income, especially for women, from new IGA programmes such as tourism. This work will provide demonstration sites, which we expect to benefit at least 15 locations in the delta indirectly. Post-project, the full development and implementation of a multi-sectoral land use plan for the delta will reduce the poverty of 80,000 people.</p>

	<p>We are building the capacity of four community groups in the delta to organise themselves into a range of CBOs, which will develop and be represented on Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs). We are also training CBOs in group management and advocacy, empowering them to use the VNRCs to take part in delta decision-making processes. We are working with government to agree and establish a long-term, strategic vision for the sustainable management of the delta, which will incorporate participation of local civil society to ensure that local voices for development are heard and responded to. Finally, we are assisting CBOs to claim their rights to sustainably manage a community resource area, to increase their income by developing new nature-based sustainable IGAs in this area, and to improve production from agriculture, pastoralism and fisheries.</p>
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	<p>CN 2010 2207 Sarah Sanders Head of Partner Development (Africa and Asia) The RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL Tel 01767 693257; Mobile 07595 655077 www.rspb.org.uk</p>

Contract 3 Title	Improving livelihoods through sustainable government/NGO/private partnerships in South Nandi forest, Western Kenya
Contract Value	£499,999
Contract Duration	June 2007 to June 2012
Role of institution in project	National implementing partner
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>This was another CSCF project through the RSPB.</p> <p>Project goal: South Nandi and surrounding forests conserved by and for stakeholders, securing a more prosperous, sustainable local economy and the long-term viability of the forests.</p> <p>Project purpose: Disadvantaged communities have enhanced their livelihoods and the environmental status of South Nandi by claiming their rights to manage forest resources and influence local decision-making processes.</p> <p>Objectives: (1) Realise the rights of Forest Adjacent Communities (FACs) to participate in the decision-making processes that determine how the natural resources of South Nandi forest are managed and access information related to these processes. (2) Ensure that all sectors of the FACs, especially women, are included in rights-based activities to gain benefits from implementation of the Forests Act. (3) Raise awareness of the duty of the government to support FACs to claim their rights at South Nandi and elsewhere in Kenya, and facilitate institutional development (forestry policy, government/NGO partnerships, CBOs) to enable government to fulfil these obligations.</p> <p>Project outcomes/results: (1) Project partnerships and management processes formalized and maintained, forming a basis for future sustainability of project initiatives. (2) FACs (especially women) have a stronger collective voice and a process through which to gain their rights to benefit from the forest resources of South Nandi. (3) FACs are receiving greater income and benefits from sustainable native forest-based enterprises by having gained their rights to benefit from forest resources and increased capacity to maximize these. (4) FACs are receiving greater income and benefits from working in partnership with</p>

	private tea companies and government-owned Nyayo tea zones to replace use of native wood. (5) Local institutions have increased capacity and better governance to support local communities in claiming their rights to manage, regulate and monitor the sustainable use of natural resources for sustainable living. (6) Increased local and national awareness of (a) the importance of South Nandi forest and its resources, (b) the rights of FACs to benefit from forest resources, and (c) the need to provide mechanisms and processes to enable FACs to claim these rights.
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	REF:CSCF0413 Sarah Sanders Head of Partner Development (Africa and Asia) The RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL Tel 01767 693257; Mobile 07595 655077 www.rspb.org.uk

9c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 8.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

Aim: Promote the study and conservation of nature by **connecting nature and people to** take conservation actions. *Objectives:* Build strong conservation constituency; Enhance knowledge of Kenya's biodiversity; Advocate policies favourable to biodiversity; Empower local communities; Address climate change and link livelihoods with biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Activities (50 words)

Empowering local communities to take local actions through Site Support Groups (SSGs), that are by design site champions. Promoting sustainable benefits and incentives through nature-based enterprises. Promoting ecological sustainability through improved governance. Monitoring and reporting state, pressure and response based on routine monitoring coordinated by Nature Kenya and government agencies.

Achievements (50 words)

Prevented species extinctions by securing habitats. Designated Tana Delta as a RAMSAR site. Developed Site Support Group (SSG) approach and toolkit, and applied them at 19 sites. Developed and sustained site monitoring framework that has been taken up by government. Developed sustainable incentives for local communities. Enhanced NGO/Government partnerships.

10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Nature Kenya</p> <p>www.naturekenya.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Nature Kenya is one of Kenya's leading environmental NGOs, and has extensive experience of implementing large externally funded projects. It has played a key role in four Darwin 'main projects' and three other Darwin projects, and has led multi-year initiatives funded by external donors such as USAID.</p> <p>Nature Kenya has worked in the Yala Delta since 2006, and has strong links with local communities there. Moreover, it has recently been commended for its work within a DFID-funded project in another large wetland, the Tana Delta. It will lead on all aspects of project delivery, and on reporting to and liaison with the Darwin Secretariat.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)</p> <p>www.rspb.org.uk</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The RSPB is the largest wildlife conservation NGO in Europe. It has been involved in a total of 35 Darwin projects, the great majority of which it has led, and in many other large projects in sub-Saharan Africa, central and southern Asia, eastern Europe and the UK Overseas Territories.</p> <p>The RSPB has a formal, long-term partnership agreement with Nature Kenya, under which it provides technical and financial support and collaborates on selected projects. It will contribute mainly to Objective 1 of the project proposed here – which is to produce a strong, evidence-based 'business case' for the sustainable management of the Yala Delta – by providing the time and expertise of Dr Rob Field, the project principal named above. Dr Field is an expert in the assessment of ecosystem services, and has recently returned from an initial fact-finding visit to Yala.</p> <p>The RSPB will also help Nature Kenya with project management and monitoring, using its extensive experience of leading Darwin projects. Provision of this support will be coordinated by Sarah Sanders, the RSPB's Head of Partner Development for Africa and South Asia.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>The Yala Wetland Environmental Volunteers (YWEV)</p> <p>No website</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>YWEV is a Site Support Group (SSG) that is working with Nature Kenya to save species, conserve habitat in Yala, promote ecological sustainability, and empower people for sustainable living at this site. It is an active and committed organisation, and is made up of individuals who live in and around the Yala and are concerned about its future. It has been in existence for more than five years.</p> <p>YWEV's main role during the project will be to assist with the monitoring of biodiversity and hydrology. In addition, however, it will help with many other aspects of their work, so that it is able to build its capacity in a variety of different fields. This building of capacity will be of great importance, as it is envisaged that YWEV will lead conservation and development work in Yala in the longer term, after the Darwin project ends; this will be the 'institutional legacy for sustainability'. Nature Kenya will build YWEV's capacity in governance, leadership and partnership, and in advocacy so that it can negotiate for county government engagement in the sustainable management of Yala.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>The Interministerial Technical Committee for Deltas (IMTC)</p> <p>No website</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>IMTC was set up by the Government of Kenya in August 2010, in recognition of the importance of the country's deltas and the threats facing them. The role of IMTC is to oversee the development of plans for the major deltas of Kenya, in order to ensure the protection and restoration of these crucial natural features, and to promote systemic uptake of lessons and experiences to influence national policies and programmes and enhance institutional networking. Establishment of IMTC was catalysed by work on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Land Use Planning (LUP) undertaken during a large DFID-funded project in the Tana Delta.</p> <p>IMTC has identified the Yala Delta as a top-priority site. It will help with the dissemination of lessons learned from the project throughout Kenya and beyond, and with the incorporation of recommendations derived from these lessons into government policy.</p> <p>IMTC will in future be coordinated by the Natural Resources Department that has recently been set up by the National Treasury, and will therefore be an important forum for mainstreaming the environment into other sectors of the economy. The project team will work with the National Treasury to develop a model for incorporating project lessons into national budgetary processes.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>No</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)</p> <p>www.kws.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>KWS is the chief custodian of all wildlife in Kenya. It is responsible for managing the National Reserve that exists in Yala (Lake Kanyamboli), together with all wildlife throughout the wetland. It is the RAMSAR convention focal point and has listed Yala as a potential RAMSAR site for Kenya.</p> <p>KWS aspires to gazette part of Yala as a National Reserve for biodiversity, tourism and other ecosystem services. It advanced the gazette process under the old centralised government regime, and will now progress it under the new devolved system and support the efforts of the local governor to diversify the area's revenue base to include tourism.</p> <p>KWS and the National Environment Management Authority are leading the drafting of the national wetland policy. In addition, KWS is working with Nature Kenya in the Tana Delta, and the lessons learned during the designation of Tana as a RAMSAR site will be applied in Yala. KWS will be a member of the project steering committee and will mainstream lessons and experiences into national wildlife policy.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)</p> <p>www.nema.go.ke</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>NEMA has the overall mandate for coordinating all environmental matters in Kenya under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA). It promotes adherence to ecological safeguards through reviews and approvals of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports. It is also responsible for ensuring compliance with management plans developed through EIAs.</p> <p>NEMA is in the initial stages of consultations about a management plan for Yala. It is working with Nature Kenya in the Tana Delta to progress Strategic Environment Assessment and Land Use Planning, and the lessons learned there will benefit the Yala ecosystem. NEMA will be a member of the project steering committee, and will provide advice and seek to mainstream lessons and experiences into national policies.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)

The Yala Delta covers an area of 17,500 ha on the north-eastern shore of Lake Victoria. It is Kenya's largest freshwater wetland, and is of great importance both for biodiversity and as a source of ecosystem services. It is a key site for the Sitatunga antelope and several other mammals; for numerous wetland birds, including the globally threatened Papyrus Yellow Warbler; and for cichlid fish endemic to Lake Victoria, many of which have been exterminated in the main lake by introduced Nile Perch. In addition, it acts as a 'filter' for water flowing into the lake, and provides the people who live around it with vital resources such as fish, Papyrus and wood. These people number approximately 250,000, and many are extremely poor.

Unfortunately, Yala is threatened by plans to establish a large-scale rice-farming operation there, and to a lesser extent by over-exploitation of its natural resources. The American company Dominion has already converted 1,700 ha of the delta to rice fields, and proposes to convert a further 15,000 ha. The conversion work carried out to date has not only destroyed natural habitats directly, but – together with earlier engineering schemes – has also caused detrimental hydrological changes over a wider area.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – from Stage 1 with changes highlighted and explained in cover note)

As explained above, the main aim of the project will be to take key steps to **secure the future of the Yala Delta, recognising both development and conservation needs**. The project will involve collaboration with Dominion, and will serve as a model for a new, less adversarial approach to delta management in Kenya, involving the identification of balanced solutions that are acceptable to all and that take account of social and ecological factors as well as macro-economic concerns.

The project will have four objectives: (1) to develop an evidence-based 'business case' for the sustainable management of the Yala Delta; (2) to create, restore and protect wildlife habitat in and upstream from the delta; (3) **to improve the livelihoods of local people in sustainable ways**; and (4) to ensure that lessons learned inform delta policy and practice throughout Kenya.

We will achieve **Objective 1** by undertaking a detailed assessment of the ecosystem services provided by the delta, such as water regulation, resource provision and carbon storage. This will allow us to demonstrate objectively and unequivocally that retention of significant areas of natural habitat is crucially important.

Objective 2 will be achieved by presenting this analysis to Dominion and the relevant authorities, and then working with them to implement key actions to protect the delta. Specifically, we plan to: incentivise 100 farmers, through a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme, to plant **bamboo** and native trees over an area of 100 ha along the River Yala upstream of the delta; define degraded areas within the delta where Papyrus stands, the most important wildlife habitat there, will be allowed to regenerate; designate 1,000 ha of pristine Papyrus stands as Community Conservation Areas; develop guidelines on sustainable Papyrus harvesting; **and secure the water supply to Lake Kanyamboli in the east of the delta, the main refuge for cichlids**. The upstream planting will reduce harmful run-off into the river, **provide wildlife habitat, and yield fuel and construction materials, thus reducing pressure on the delta**.

We will achieve **Objective 3** in three main ways. **First, we will create 10 fishponds to improve household diets, increase household income and reduce the pressure on wild fish.** Second, we will help households to increase the income they derive from Papyrus, by training them to process this material into high-value products such as mats and baskets, and by enabling them to market these products effectively and without 'middle men'. Third, we will train selected individuals to work as wildlife guides, taking advantage of the ecotourism opportunities offered by the delta. All of these activities will target the poorest households in the area; the fishpond and Papyrus interventions will benefit 100 households each (1,000 people in total), and the guiding intervention will benefit 20 households (100 people).

Delivery of **Objective 4** will be based around regular sharing of lessons learned with the Interministerial Technical Committee for Deltas, which in turn will share them with all other bodies involved in managing deltas in Kenya.

Roles and responsibilities are summarised above, under 'partner organisations'.

14. Change Expected

Detail what the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q19 provides more space for elaboration on this.
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(Max 250 words)

The change that the project will bring about will be that key steps will be taken to secure the future of the Yala Delta, recognising both development and conservation needs, and to promote similar work in other Kenyan deltas.

As a result of these measures, we expect that:

- the populations of key wetland species will increase significantly in areas where wildlife habitat is restored (100 ha) or allowed to regenerate (1,000 ha)
- the populations of these species will remain stable or increase in areas where habitat is protected (1,000 ha)
- the total weight of high-quality protein consumed by 100 poor households comprising 500 people will increase by 25%
- the income of another 100 poor households comprising 500 people will increase by an average of 15%
- the total income generated by ecotourism in the delta will increase by 25%, due to guide training targeting 20 households (100 people)
- the quality of the water flowing into Lake Victoria from the River Yala will improve significantly
- the flow of water into Lake Kanyamboli, a vital refuge for cichlids, will be stabilised
- policies and plans governing the management of other deltas will incorporate lessons learned from the project clearly and explicitly.

As well as benefiting the 1,100 poor people mentioned above directly, the project will bring indirect benefits to the remainder of the 250,000 people living around the delta, and ultimately to the several million people who live around the other major deltas in Kenya.

15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):

The proposed project will build on the work that Nature Kenya has already carried out in the Yala Delta, where it has been working since 2006. This work has included the establishment of the Yala Wetland Environmental Volunteers, surveys of the birds and other wildlife of the delta, and initial discussions with Dominion and the relevant governmental bodies about the establishment of a balanced, sustainable management regime. It has been complemented by work on deltas at the national level, for example through liaison with the Interministerial Technical Committee on Deltas.

The crucial difference that support from Darwin will make is that it will permit a major scaling-up of Nature Kenya's activities in Yala. In turn, this will allow Nature Kenya to make a significant, lasting difference to the lives of a large number of very poor people; to create, restore and protect large areas of vital wildlife habitat; and to engage more intensively with Dominion and the authorities in order to define an appropriate long-term vision for the delta. In addition, it will enable Nature Kenya to develop Yala as an example of best practice in delta management, and to promote it vigorously as a model for the whole country.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes No

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

We are aware of two other pieces of work that are underway in Yala and that are relevant to this project. The first is a rapid assessment of ecosystem services that is being carried out by the Kenyan NGO Ecofinder with funding from the Cambridge Conservation Initiative via the Tropical Biology Association. The second is a similarly rapid assessment of natural resources and vulnerability to climate change that is being carried out by Nature Kenya with funding from the Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation via BirdLife International. Both of these pieces of work will 'feed in' to the detailed assessment of ecosystem services proposed for the Darwin project. Importantly, however, both are small-scale and will provide only basic information; for example, the budget for the Ecofinder assessment is just £2,000. The Darwin assessment will generate much more comprehensive findings, especially with respect to less easily studied services such as water regulation and carbon storage, and will be essential if we are to create a business case for sustainable management of the delta that is sufficiently detailed and robust to be taken seriously by Dominion and the government.

The Ecofinder exercise will finish before the Darwin project begins, and therefore does not feature in the budget for this project. However, the Jensen-funded work will overlap chronologically with the Darwin project, and a small proportion of the budget for this work is therefore shown as match funding (specifically, the proportion that will be spent on activities that feed directly into the Darwin assessment during the period of the Darwin project).

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

16. 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?

(Max 250 words)

The first and most important reason why we believe that the project will provide good value for money is that the great majority of the Darwin grant will be spent on salaries and activities in Kenya – which are obviously much lower-cost than salaries and activities in the UK. All salary costs for RSPB staff will be provided as match funding, and the only RSPB spend that will be covered from the grant will be travel and subsistence costs associated with missions to Kenya. Moreover, the frequency and duration of these missions will be kept to the minimum levels needed to ensure effective input of RSPB expertise.

A second reason why the project will be highly cost-effective is that Nature Kenya has been working in Yala for several years and therefore has a good knowledge of the delta and its local communities. As a result, project start-up costs will be minimal, and we will be able to ‘hit the ground running’ and commence core project activities immediately. Moreover, key project staff will be based in the area, thus keeping travel and subsistence costs low.

Finally, we believe that the overall ‘return on investment’ from the project will be very impressive. Using a grant of £280,000, we will bring significant direct benefits to 1,100 extremely poor people and indirect benefits to a further 250,000 people; create, restore or protect 2,100 ha of important wildlife habitat; and have a major influence on delta management throughout Kenya and potentially elsewhere in East Africa.

17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative’s key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

The project will meet these requirements as follows.

- It will comply with all relevant legal and ethical obligations. In particular, it will be consistent with all benefit-sharing guidance. The overall aim of the project is to ensure that the resources and services provided by the Yala Delta are utilised equitably and sustainably, so sharing of access and benefits lies right at its heart.
- It will be led by a Kenyan rather than a UK-based organisation, which will help to ensure that the needs of the people it affects are properly addressed. In addition, these people will be fully involved both in assessing the ecosystem services provided by the delta and in decisions about exactly how livelihood and conservation interventions should be made.
- The fact that we will take this highly participatory approach means that full account will be taken of traditional knowledge.
- Prior informed consent will be obtained from all communities involved in assessments and consultations, so that they are fully aware of the purpose of and context for these activities.
- Nature Kenya and the RSPB will apply their standard health and safety policies to all staff working on the project. As would be expected for large, well established NGOs with extensive experience of field projects, these policies are clear and rigorous.
- The ‘research’ element of the project – i.e. the ecosystem services assessment – will be carried out in an entirely objective manner. This work will be led by Dr Paul Muoria of Nature Kenya and Dr Rob Field of the RSPB, both of whom are experienced scientists with an excellent understanding of research ethics.

- All work carried out during the project will make a direct contribution to poverty reduction around Yala and other Kenyan deltas and/or the conservation of biodiversity in these deltas.

18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation (for DFID funded projects). For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

We expect that the project will leave an important legacy at both the local and national levels.

At the local level, it will result in the creation of a balanced, long-term vision for Yala, and in the endorsement of this vision by Dominion, statutory bodies, and local communities. Therefore, it will do a great deal to secure the future of the delta as a source of agricultural products and jobs, a reservoir of natural resources such as fish and Papyrus, a home for an extremely wide variety of plants and animals (many of them globally threatened), and a provider of ecosystem services such as carbon storage. In addition, it will lead to specific changes such as the creation of fishponds, the enhancement of Papyrus processing and marketing skills, the planting of trees and bamboo, and the designation of Community Conservation Areas, all of which will have long-lasting beneficial impacts on both people and wildlife.

At the national level, the project will lead to 'mainstreaming' of the balanced, consultative approach taken at Yala into delta policy and practice throughout Kenya. This will be achieved chiefly through the involvement of the Interministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, but also through collaboration with our other statutory partners, namely the National Environment Management Authority and the Kenya Wildlife Service. Both of these partners operate at the national level, and both have significant influence over policy in their areas of expertise.

The main factors that could prevent the project leaving this legacy would be early disengagement by Dominion and a significant shift of attitude in government. Neither of these changes is likely to occur, as we have been discussing Yala with Dominion and government contacts for some time now and all have indicated that they support our plans.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. All projects funded through DFID in Round 20 must be compliant with the OECD Overseas Development Assistance criteria. Projects are therefore required to indicate how they will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in low-income countries.

(Max 300 words)

As detailed in the logframe, the project will bring direct benefits to at least 1,100 people living around Yala. These people will be very poor: the Lake Victoria Basin as a whole "supports one of the densest and poorest rural populations in the world" (Odada 2004. *Ambio* 33: 13ff), and the households selected for support will be among the neediest in the area.

Of this total of 1,100 people, 500 will benefit from the creation of fishponds, 500 will benefit from training in the creation and marketing of high-value Papyrus products such as mats and baskets, and 100 will benefit from training in wildlife guiding. We expect that the total weight of high-quality protein consumed by the first group will rise by 25%, that household income in the second group will rise by an average of 15%, and that total income from ecotourism in the delta will rise by 25%. These benefits will accrue more or less equally to males and females, although the training in Papyrus marketing will be delivered mostly to women.

The project will also benefit some 250,000 people indirectly. These are the people who live in the immediate vicinity of the delta, who depend to a greater or lesser extent on the natural resources it provides, and who would therefore be seriously disadvantaged if the delta was converted to rice farms. They far outnumber the 170 people who are currently employed on a long-term basis by Dominion, and the 400 to 1,000 people who are employed on a seasonal basis.

Finally, the project will benefit several million people in the longer term. This is because it is expected to have a significant positive impact on the management of large wetlands throughout Kenya, and therefore on all of the people who derive livelihood resources from these wetlands.

20. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The project will not be entirely discrete, because it will build on previous work, and because we will not simply 'walk away' from Yala when it ends: Nature Kenya is committed to securing the future of this site indefinitely, and is prepared to retain a presence there for as long as is needed to achieve this. Equally, though, the project will not merely be a routine part of a longer-term programme: it will make a major difference to the people and wildlife of the area, and will bring about 'step-changes' in the relationships between the various stakeholders in Yala and in the overall vision for the site.

In view of this context, the exit strategy for the project will involve Nature Kenya reducing the effort it invests in Yala to (or below) pre-project levels, and allowing lead responsibility for the site to be taken by local communities, working in collaboration with Dominion and government agencies. The work of these stakeholders will be guided by the agreements reached during the project, and underpinned by the training and livelihood resources provided with Darwin's support. These inputs will reach large numbers of people, so their impacts will not be dependent on 'staff retention'.

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

As explained under Question 13, Objective 4 of the project is to ensure that the lessons we learn in Yala inform wetland policy and practice throughout Kenya. Achievement of this objective will require carefully planned and targeted communication work throughout the project period. This work will be aimed mainly at the government bodies that influence wetland management in Kenya, or have the potential to influence it – key examples being the Interministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the Office of the Prime Minister and the National Environment Management Authority. It will involve the preparation of reports on lessons learned and recommendations derived from these lessons at the end of each project year, and the presentation of these reports to the target organisations at face-to-face

meetings and through all other appropriate channels. Its ultimate purpose will be to ensure that large wetlands throughout Kenya are managed in a sustainable, balanced way, with buy-in from all relevant stakeholders, and long-term benefits for local people, wildlife and the national economy.

This targeted communication work will be complemented by more general dissemination activities via the websites and membership magazines of Nature Kenya, the RSPB and BirdLife International (an 'umbrella' organisation of which Nature Kenya and the RSPB are both members). In addition, we will seek to obtain coverage of the project in the mass media in Kenya. Dissemination by the RSPB will be effective in raising awareness of the project and the fact that it is supported by Darwin within the UK, as this organisation has more than a million members and its website is visited by approximately 9 million people each year.

22. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this. (See Section 9 of the Guidance Notes for further information)

(Max 250 words)

All data collected during the project will be stored in line with Nature Kenya's data management protocols. These have been developed over many years, with support from the RSPB and other international partners, and are of a high standard with respect to both transparency and security.

In general, project data will be made available at cost to all third parties that request them – although we may delay the release of key data until we have had time to analyse them and publish our findings. "At cost" means that we will cover the costs we incur in providing data, but will not make a profit.

The only data that will not be covered by this policy will be those that are deemed to be sensitive. For example, it may be inappropriate to release detailed information on the whereabouts of rare species or on living conditions in individual households. Only a small proportion of project data is likely to fall into this category.

Key findings from the project will be written up and placed in the public domain, in the form of reports to Darwin, advocacy and dissemination materials, and two or more papers in peer-reviewed journals. The papers will describe the ecosystem services assessment, biodiversity and livelihood impacts, and possibly other aspects of the project if these are of sufficient interest. We will publish them in open access journals if possible; however, we have not included any budget for this, as most such journals do not charge authors in developing countries.

23. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words)

Kenya has clearly received a great deal of attention from the international conservation community in recent decades, together with a significant amount of support from the Darwin Initiative. However, relatively little of this attention and support has been focused on the country's great deltas, which are among the most important wetlands for both wildlife and people anywhere in Africa. More specifically, rather little effort has been invested in understanding or addressing the growing threats to these deltas, which relate primarily to proposals for large-scale agricultural developments but also to unsustainable exploitation by local communities.

The project proposed here will focus on Kenya's largest freshwater wetland, and on striking a balance in this wetland between conversion for agriculture, resource use by local people, and conservation of biodiversity. It will involve collaboration between conservation NGOs, government bodies, delta communities and a large, foreign-owned, profit-driven farming company. If it succeeds (as we are confident it will), it will therefore serve as an excellent model for large wetlands throughout Kenya, the rest of Africa, and indeed the rest of the Tropics. Many of these wetlands face threats very similar to those affecting Yala, and if we can find a way to balance competing needs and interests in these immensely important sites this will have profound implications both for biodiversity and for human populations.

24. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

The total amount of co-funding secured is £45,725.

This consists of:

- £13,450 from the Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation
- £3,720 from Birdlife International
- £18,555 from the RSPB
- £10,100 from Nature Kenya.

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT

25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex C of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

Sustainable management regimes are established for deltas throughout Kenya, supported by all relevant stakeholders, and ensuring that the needs of industry, local people and wildlife are met indefinitely.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 30 words)

Key steps are taken to secure the future of Kenya's Yala Delta, recognising both development and conservation needs, and to promote similar work in other Kenyan deltas.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

[Please note: In several cases below, we have used two or even three sentences to describe particular indicators. We realise that this is not standard practice, but wish to make the indicators as 'SMART' as possible, and feel that it is better to use multiple sentences than to create excessively long and confusing single sentences.]

Indicator 1	The populations of key wildlife species increase significantly between baseline (i.e. the pre-intervention situation) and the end of the project in areas where habitat is created (100 ha) or allowed to regenerate (1000 ha). Candidate species to be monitored include East Africa's 'Papyrus endemic' bird species (e.g. Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Carruthers' Cisticola, White-winged Warbler and Papyrus Canary) and Sitatunga.
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Indicator 2	The populations of key species are no lower at the end of the project than at baseline in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 1,000 ha of pristine Papyrus stands, where monitoring will focus on birds, and Lake Kanyamboli, where monitoring will focus on cichlid fish).
Indicator 3	The quality of the water flowing from the Yala Delta into Lake Victoria increases measurably between baseline and the end of the project, in terms of pollutant and sediment loads, due to increased 'watershed protection' upstream of the delta.
Indicator 4	A total of 1,100 extremely poor people experience significant improvements in diet and/or increases in income between baseline and the end of the project. Approximately half of these people will be male and half will be female, and details of the livelihood benefits they will derive from the project are provided below under Output 3.
Indicator 5	A further 250,000 'delta-dependent' people benefit indirectly from the project, as it secures the long-term future of the natural resources on which they rely.
Indicator 6	By the end of the project, policies and plans governing the management of other Kenyan deltas incorporate lessons learned from the project clearly and explicitly.

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Reports from 'before and after' surveys of target species, as described above
Indicator 2	Reports from 'before and after' surveys of Papyrus birds and cichlid fish
Indicator 3	Reports from 'before and after' assessments of water quality
Indicator 4	Reports from 'before and after' surveys on diet and income, as specified under Output 3 below
Indicator 5	Report produced at end of project (or section of overall final report) detailing long-term plans for the Yala Delta and specifying how these plans will benefit the 250,000 people who live around it
Indicator 6	Policy and plan documents

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Kenya remains politically stable throughout and beyond the project period
Assumption 2	The Interministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, and the Kenyan government more generally, remain supportive of a balanced and sustainable approach to delta management
Assumption 3	National policies on safeguards and offsets remain supportive of corporate engagement in 'payment for ecosystem services' schemes, so that Dominion remains willing to collaborate in the project

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	A clear, evidence-based 'business case' is developed for the sustainable management of the Yala Delta
Output 2	Vital wildlife habitat is restored and protected, in part by means of a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme
Output 3	Poor people living around the Yala Delta are empowered to improve their livelihoods in ways that contribute to or are consistent with the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources
Output 4	Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	A detailed assessment of the ecosystem services provided by the delta is carried out, in consultation with local communities, by December 2014.
Indicator 2	Based on the findings from this assessment, together with findings from other relevant work carried out previously, a 'business case' for the sustainable management of the delta is prepared by March 2015. This business case will show that a multi-use approach is preferable to wholesale conversion for farming for social and economic as well as ecological reasons, and will propose in detail how a multi-use solution should be achieved in practice

Output 2	
Indicator 1	Bamboo and native trees are planted over an area of 100 ha within the Watershed Protection Zone along the Yala River upstream of the delta, as a result of incentives offered to 100 local farmers through a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme. This planting will reduce harmful run-off into the river, provide habitat for wildlife, and create a source of fuel and construction materials, thus reducing pressure on the delta. It will be carried out at a rate of 50 ha per year during Years 2 and 3 of the project.
Indicator 2	Degraded parts of the delta covering a total area of 1,000 ha are 'set aside' so that Papyrus is able to regenerate there naturally. These regeneration zones will be identified in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and will be set aside by March 2015.

Indicator 3	<p>Pristine Papyrus stands covering a total area of 1,000 ha are designated as Community Conservation Areas, meaning that local communities have control over them but are also responsible for safeguarding them.</p> <p>The designation process will again be carried out in a participatory manner, and will be complete by March 2016.</p>
Indicator 4	<p>A water control regime is established that ensures that flows into Lake Kanyamboli in the east of the delta, the main refuge in the area for threatened Lake Victoria cichlids, are sufficient to maintain the area of this lake.</p> <p>This regime will rely primarily or exclusively on existing control infrastructure, and will be in place by March 2016.</p>

Output 3

Indicator 1	<p>The total weight of high-quality protein (i.e. fish and meat) consumed by 100 of the poorest households in the area increases by 25% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of the creation of fishponds for these households.</p> <p>Households around the delta have an average of five members each, and their gender balance is more or less even. Therefore, the fishponds will benefit approximately 250 males and 250 females.</p>
Indicator 2	<p>The income of another 100 poor households increases by an average of 15% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of training these households receive in the creation and effective marketing of Papyrus products such as mats and baskets.</p> <p>These households will again consist of approximately 250 males and 250 females, but the training will be delivered primarily to the roughly 100 adult women they contain.</p>
Indicator 3	<p>The total income generated by ecotourism in the delta increases by 25% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of the training of 20 individuals from 20 different households as wildlife guides. At least six of these individuals will be women.</p>

Output 4

Indicator 1	<p>Findings and recommendations from the project are shared with the Interministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority, the Office of the Prime Minister, and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p>
Indicator 2	<p>Records of subsequent discussions within and among these target groups demonstrate that this dissemination work is effective and that the lessons and recommendations communicated are being taken into account during relevant policy formulation and decision-making processes</p>

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Output 1	
Indicator 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on ecosystem services assessment • Published paper on this assessment
Indicator 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Business case' document

Output 2	
Indicator 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on planting work, including maps and dated photographs
Indicator 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on regeneration zones, including maps and dated photographs
Indicator 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on Community Conservation Areas, including maps and dated photographs
Indicator 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on water control regime, including maps and dated photographs

Output 3	
Indicator 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and photographs documenting fishpond creation • Report documenting findings from 'before and after' studies of the diets of the households targeted
Indicator 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from training workshops, including photographs • Report documenting findings from 'before and after' studies of the incomes of the households targeted
Indicator 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from training workshops, including photographs • Report documenting findings from 'before and after' study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta

Output 4	
Indicator 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of communications with the Interministerial Committee and other bodies
Indicator 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicly available records of discussions within and between these bodies – e.g. meeting minutes

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Dominion Farms will remain engaged in the project throughout, and will continue CSR activities after the project ends.
Assumption 2	No significant shift of policy or attitude will occur in county or central government
Assumption 3	The general election scheduled for Kenya for 2017 will not cause major political instability

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment
Activity 1.2	Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of natural resources)
Activity 1.3	Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the delta (e.g. studies of water regulation and carbon storage)
Activity 1.4	Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal
Activity 1.5	Based on this report, produce a detailed 'business case' for presentation to Dominion and the relevant authorities

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Develop a 'payment for ecosystem services' (PES scheme) scheme to incentivise farmers upstream of the delta to plant native trees and bamboo, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife in the area to be planted
Activity 2.2	Implement the PES scheme, providing advice and support to farmers as needed
Activity 2.3	Identify in a fully participatory manner degraded areas covering 1,000 ha to be set aside as Papyrus regeneration zones, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife (e.g. Papyrus endemics and Sitatunga) in these zones
Activity 2.4	Monitor these zones to ensure that they are allowed to regenerate
Activity 2.5	Identify in a fully participatory manner pristine areas of Papyrus swamp covering 1,000 ha to be designated as Community Conservation Areas (CCAs), and carry out a baseline study of birds in these areas
Activity 2.6	Provide advice and support as needed to communities managing CCAs
Activity 2.7	Working in collaboration with Dominion, design a water control regime that ensures sufficient inflow to Lake Kanyamboli at all times of the year, and carry out a baseline study of cichlids in this lake
Activity 2.8	Implement the water control regime
Activity 2.9	Carry out end-of-project studies of wildlife and water quality to match the baseline studies described above

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet in these households
Activity 3.2	Create fishponds
Activity 3.3	Identify households to be provided with training in the creation and marketing of high-value Papyrus products, and carry out a baseline study of income in these households
Activity 3.4	Deliver training in these areas

Activity 3.5	Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding, and carry out a baseline study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta
Activity 3.6	Deliver training in this area
Activity 3.7	Carry out end-of-project studies of diet and income to match the baseline studies described above

Output 4

Activity 4.1	Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year
Activity 4.2	Present these to the Interministerial Committee, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels
Activity 4.3	Monitor records of discussions within and between these bodies, and the content of policy and planning documents, to ensure that the lessons shared are taken into account
Activity 4.4	Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences
Activity 4.5	Advocate to KWS for the designation of Yala swamp as a Ramsar site.

26. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1													
1.1 Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment	6												
1.2 Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of natural resources)	3												
1.3 Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the delta (e.g. studies of water regulation and carbon storage)	6												
1.4 Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal	3												
1.5 Based on this report, produce a detailed 'business case' for presentation to Dominion and the relevant authorities	3												
Output 2													
2.1 Develop a 'payment for ecosystem services' (PES scheme) scheme to incentivise farmers upstream of the delta to plant native trees and bamboo, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife in the area to be planted	6												
2.2 Implement the PES scheme, providing advice and support to farmers as needed	24												
2.3 Identify in a fully participatory manner degraded areas covering 1,000 ha to be set aside as papyrus regeneration zones, and carry out a baseline study of Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Carruther's Cisticola, White-winged Warbler and Papyrus canary and Sitatunga in these zones	12												
2.4 Monitor these zones to ensure that they are allowed to	24												

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
regenerate													
2.5 Identify in a fully participatory manner pristine areas of papyrus swamp covering 1,000 ha to be designated as Community Conservation Areas (CCAs), and carry out a baseline study of birds in these areas	6												
2.6 Provide advice and support as needed to communities managing CCAs	18												
2.7 Working in collaboration with Dominion, design a water control regime that ensures sufficient inflow to Lake Kanyamboli at all times of the year, and carry out a baseline study of cichlids in this lake	6												
2.8 Implement the water control regime	6												
2.9 Carry out end-of-project studies of wildlife and water quality to match the baseline studies described above	6												
Output 3													
3.1 Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet in these households	6												
3.2 Create fishponds	9												
3.3 Identify households to be provided with training in the creation and marketing of high-value papyrus products, and carry out a baseline study of income in these households	6												
3.4 Deliver training in these areas	3												
3.5 Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding, and carry out a baseline study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta	6												
3.6 Deliver training in this area	3												
3.7 Carry out end-of-project studies of diet and income to match the baseline studies described above	3												
3.8 Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving													

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
technology													
3.8 Implement training in thi area													
Output 4													
4.1 Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year	9												
4.2 Present these to the Interministerial Committee, Ministry of Water, Environment and natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	9												
4.3 Monitor records of discussions within and between these bodies, and the content of policy and planning documents, to ensure that the lessons shared are taken into account	9												
4.4 Carry out broader dissemination activities (e.g. Twitter updates via @Nature_Kenya, Facebook, NatureKenya website and NatureKenya newsletter)	30												
4.5 Advocate to KWS for the designation of Yala swamp as a Ramsar site.	33												

27. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects 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.

(Max 500 words)

Monitoring and evaluation during the project will be led by the Project Manager Dr Paul Muoria. Dr Muoria oversees Nature Kenya's Species and Sites Programme, and is a skilled and knowledgeable conservationist with extensive experience of externally funded projects. He will be supported by Dr Paul Matiku, the Director of Nature Kenya, Ms Sarah Sanders, the RSPB's Head of Partner Development for Africa and South Asia, and Dr Lesley Safford, a Senior International Funding Officer at the RSPB. All three of these individuals have been involved in many previous Darwin projects.

Monitoring of project progress will be based primarily on the Gantt chart shown above and on the 'indicators of progress' included in the log frame. In addition, a more detailed Gantt chart will be prepared for each project year, broken down by month rather than quarter. Examples of indicators of progress include Indicators 1 and 2 under Output 1 (i.e. completion of an ecosystem services assessment by December 2014 and preparation of a business case by March 2015) and Indicator 1 under Output (i.e. sharing of lessons and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year).

Evaluation of project impact will be based mainly on the 'indicators of impact' in the log frame. Examples of these include all of the indicators at Outcome level and all of those under Output 3 (i.e. dietary improvement, income enhancement due to Papyrus marketing and income enhancement due to wildlife guiding). The great majority of these indicators have the end of the project as their deadline; wherever possible, however, we will also evaluate impact as the project proceeds. For instance, we will survey biodiversity every year in areas where we create, restore or protect habitat.

As the question suggests, project management will be adaptive, in the sense that the project management team will analyse findings from the monitoring and evaluation programme on a continuous basis and adjust project delivery as necessary. For example, if it becomes apparent that the 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme we set up is failing to catalyse planting of trees and bamboo at the desired rate, we will identify the reason for this and modify the scheme accordingly.

Our evaluation work will of course recognise the possibility that the project may have negative impacts on either people or biodiversity. In practice, however, we believe that it is highly unlikely that any such impacts will occur. Our conservation interventions (namely planting of trees and bamboo, regeneration and protection of Papyrus, and preservation of Lake Kanyamboli) will be beneficial or at worst neutral for local people. Similarly, our livelihood interventions (fishpond creation and training in Papyrus marketing and wildlife guiding) will be beneficial to wildlife, as they will be 'nature-based' and/or reduce pressure on natural habitats. Furthermore, the ultimate aim of the project is to establish a balanced management regime in Yala, benefiting both people and wildlife, so by definition our activities will not be biased in favour of one or other of these 'target groups'.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

28. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

Methods

Staff, travel and consultancy costs are based on Nature Kenya's existing guidelines. Equipment and air ticket costs are based on prevailing market rates. Habitat creation costs are based on the estimated cost of planting seedlings over 100 ha at the cost of about £0.20 per seedling. The cost of fishpond establishment (about £500 per pond) is informed by our ongoing activities in the Tana Delta. The cost of ecosystem service assessment is informed by our experience of similar field activities, and by the description of key tasks in the existing 'toolkit' that will be used.

We have assumed that the GBP:KES exchange rate will remain approximately stable during the project period. If this rate changes significantly we may need to adapt project implementation.

VFM

1. All salary costs for RSPB staff will be provided as match funding, and the only RSPB spend that will be covered from the grant will be travel and subsistence costs associated with missions to Kenya. Moreover, the frequency and duration of these missions will be kept to the minimum levels needed to ensure effective input of RSPB expertise. This will ensure that nearly all of the grant will be spent on Kenyan salaries and field activities.
2. Project start-up costs will be minimal because the key staff are already engaged at Nature Kenya and the RSPB and the infrastructure needed to deliver the project is in place.
3. We believe that the overall 'return on investment' from the project will be very impressive. Using a grant of £280,000, we will bring significant direct benefits to 1,100 extremely poor people and indirect benefits to a further 250,000 people; create, restore or protect 2,100 ha of important wildlife habitat; and have a major influence on delta management throughout Kenya and potentially elsewhere in East Africa.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

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

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

- We have informed Virinder Sharma at DFID's office in Nairobi about the project. He has thanked us for this, and has indicated that he is supportive of the project, and in particular of our plan to engage with the private sector.
- We have not spoken to FCO in Kenya because, as a Kenyan organisation with several years' experience of working in Yala, we have a very good understanding of the security situation in the region. We have not encountered any significant problems since we started working there in 2006, and are confident that the situation will remain calm and stable throughout the project period.

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees of **Nature Kenya**

I apply for a grant of £280,000 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at: http://www.naturekenya.org/sites/default/files/Nature-Net_June_2013.pdf; http://www.naturekenya.org/sites/default/files/Nature-Net_Jun_2012.pdf

Name (block capitals)	DR. PAUL MATIKU
Position in the organisation	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Signed

Date:

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	√
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	√
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding. NB: you cannot apply for both	√
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	√
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	√
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	√
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 7?	√
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 10?	√
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	√
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	√
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	√

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 2 December 2013 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.