



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2Please read the [Guidance](#) 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. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

24-013 ref 3717

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Address:	The Lodge
City and Postcode:	Sandy, SG19 2DL
Country:	United Kingdom
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3717	Title (max 10 words): Balancing water services for development and biodiversity in the Tana-Delta
-----------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)**(max 50 words)**

In line with the recent government/community approved strategic Land-Use Plan (LUP), we will support two County Governments and local communities to establish a 95,200 Ha multiple use, (biodiversity, fishing, livestock, crops) Community Conservation Area (CCA) encompassing the two main river channels of the Delta, encompassing the Tana Delta Biodiversity Hotspot.

4. 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:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 April 2017	End date: 31 March 2021		Duration: 4 years		
Darwin request	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/2021	Project Total
	£117,619	£108,952	£86,342	£82,487	£395,400
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					17%

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project partner 1	Project Partner 2	Project Partner 3
Surname	Magin	Matiku	Kasiki	James
Forename (s)	Chris	Paul	Samuel	Mwangombe
Post held	Head Partner Development, Africa and Asia.	Executive Director	Deputy Director - Biodiversity Research and Monitoring	Head of Biodiversity Management
Organisation (if different to above)	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	Nature Kenya	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
Department	International	Species and Sites, Ecological Sustainability and Local Empowerment	Biodiversity Research and Monitoring	Biodiversity Management
Telephone				
Email				

Details	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5	Project Partner 6
Surname	Hon. Buketa	Hon. Masoud	B'kuteit Sirri
Forename (s)	Omar	Amina	Paul
Post held	County Executive Committee Member for Lands, Agriculture & Irrigation	County Executive Committee member for Lands	Chairman
Organisation (if different to above)	Tana River County Government	Lamu County Government	Tana Delta Conservation Network
Department	Lands, Agriculture & Irrigation	Lands	Not applicable
Telephone			
Email			

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
22-015	Dr Paul Donald	Sustainable management of an Ethiopian rangeland for biodiversity and pastoralists
2031	Nicolas Tubbs	Enhancing habitat connectivity through sustainable development around the Gola Rainforest.
19-011	Ian Barber	Conserving the critically endangered Bengal Florican - a Terai flagship species

19-012	Dr Rob Sheldon	Saving the critically endangered spoon-billed sandpiper from global extinction
19-028	Dr Richard Cuthbert	Addressing the threat of invasive species in Pitcairn Overseas Territory
18-008	Dr Juliet Vickery	Trans-boundary solutions to the Asian vulture crisis

<p>Partner Name and website where available: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</p> <p>Website: http://www.rspb.org.uk/whatwedo/international/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>RSPB is Europe's largest conservation NGO and engages in the conservation of globally threatened species and habitats in a wide range of countries, in partnership with autonomous national NGOs from the BirdLife International network, our aim always being to build their capacity to conserve their biodiversity.</p> <p>RSPB has extensive expertise in integrated conservation and development projects, including at the landscape scale and in project management, research and species recovery. RSPB has been supporting Nature Kenya for over 20 years, and its efforts to conserve the Tana Delta for over ten, through technical, fundraising and limited financial support. The most significant piece of work being the DFID funded project that produced the Tana Delta Land Use Plan.</p> <p>RSPB will act as overall project manager and will provide the necessary advice, training and support needed by other partners throughout the project. RSPB will manage the financial, monitoring and reporting elements of the project and support all scientific monitoring and evaluation. RSPB has extensive experience of successfully delivering Darwin-funded projects.</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>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 five Darwin 'main projects' and three other Darwin projects, and has led multi-year initiatives funded by external donors such as Global Environment Facility, USAID and DFID.</p> <p>Nature Kenya has worked in the Tana Delta for 10 years since 2006, and has strong links with the County Governments of Tana River and Lamu and local communities there. Nature Kenya's efforts in producing the Tana Delta Land Use Plan guided by Strategic Environment Assessment recently (May 2016) received the award for International Planning Excellence from the Royal Town Planning Institute in London and was commended for its work within a DFID-funded project in the Tana Delta. It will lead on all aspects of project delivery in Kenya.</p> <p>Since the completion of the Land Use Plan Nature Kenya has managed to maintain links with stakeholders (both government and communities) through it's small office in the Tana Delta.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<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 all wildlife throughout the Tana Delta. It is the Ramsar convention focal point and was responsible for listing the Delta as a Ramsar site in 2012.</p> <p>The Delta is used as a transit route for ivory and KWS is present on the ground to manage wildlife there but also stop ivory trafficking from Tsavo into Somalia where export is thought to take place.</p> <p>KWS aspires to increase wildlife space in community lands in keeping with the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013. Section 7 para j describes how KWS will '<i>assist and advise in the preparation of management plans for community and private wildlife conservancies</i>'. A CCA is a form of community conservancy that encourages traditional livelihoods that are compatible with conservation.</p> <p>KWS will train communities in wildlife management/monitoring in the proposed CCA. KWS recognises communities as key players in wildlife conservation and will catalyse community-led conservation measures and incentives including promoting Tana Delta as a hot spot for tourism.</p> <p>KWS will be a member of the project implementation committee and will mainstream lessons and experiences into national wildlife policy.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Kenya Forest Service (KFS)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The KFS is responsible for maintaining Kenya's forest resource base to provide ecosystem services including water. KFS's role in this project, in line with their national mandate, will be to promote the conservation, sustainable development, management and utilisation of the Delta's forest resources for equitable benefit of present and future generations. They have gazetted some forests in the Tana Delta as community forests under the Forest Act 2005 section 39 (1) and they will strengthen the capacity of local institutions represented by Community Forest Associations (CFAs) to support KFS strategic objectives to maintain net forest cover in the CCA and strengthen local institutional capacity to deliver its mandate in the Delta. This will include working with CFAs to bring an area of 40,000 Ha of mangrove forest and 15,400 Ha of other forest under sustainable management.</p> <p>KFS will ensure the lessons from this project will be mainstreamed into national forest policy to enhance implementation of the National Forest Programme.</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>Tana River County http://www.tanariver.go.ke & Lamu County http://www.lamu.go.ke</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Under the 2010 Constitution the sovereign power of the people is exercised at—(a) the national level; and (b) the county level.</p> <p>The Tana River and Lamu County Governments, just like other counties in Kenya, have two main objectives: (1) to involve the people in governance and allow better supervision and implementation of policies at the grass root level and (2) The promotion of sustainable development. The involvement of the people in these objectives is a priority for both County Governments who share the vast natural resources of the Delta.</p> <p>The two government Executives approved and launched a Land-Use Plan (LUP) for the Delta and are in the process of making this policy approved by the Members of County Assemblies. But they are requesting technical support to speed up this process. Their role in the project will be to:</p> <p>Promote implementation of the elements of the LUP included in this project and mainstream the activities into their budgetary processes.</p> <p>Support communities to sustain the functions of the CCA and the multiple uses it will support.</p> <p>Build communities capacity to develop/diversify livelihoods in a fair and equitable manner (output 5), in effect they are the 'development' partner in this project.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes from both</p>

Partner Name and website where available: Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) & Tana Planning Advisory Committee (TPAC)	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) The Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) is made up of resource user groups from all ethnic communities, and aims to promote development to serve common community interests, for example by providing a community business centre that serves user groups from all ethnic groups. The Tana Planning Advisory Committee (TPAC) is a technical; local group that aims to ensure the Land Use Plan (LUP) is implemented for the benefit of the community through TDCN user groups. These two groups are local beneficiaries who have been trained to act as agents for grassroots change towards sustainable land management and links with government. They act as the voice of communities, engaging and negotiating with county government, national government and other partners including Nature Kenya. As they represent all ethnic groups in the Tana Delta they will create Delta-wide awareness on sustainable living and peace building, and play a key role in facilitating the set up of a CCA committee. They will be represented on the project implementation committee. They will receive training and they will train other members of the locally based groups and villages in the proposed CCA.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Chris Magin	Project Lead	RSPB	10	Yes
Dr Rob Field	Ecosystem Services Assessment Specialist	RSPB	5	Yes
Mrs Wendy Cain	Finance Officer	RSPB	5	Yes
Mr George Odera	Site Project Manager	Nature Kenya	100	Yes
Mr Hasan Golo	Community Liaison Officer	Nature Kenya	100	Yes
New staff member	Livelihoods Officer	Nature Kenya	100	JD - Yes
Ms Serah Munguti	In country Project Leader—liaison with RSPB and reporting	Nature Kenya	20	Yes
Mr Joel Siele	Trainer in Advocacy	Nature Kenya	15	Yes
Mr Gibson Kitsao	Local Empowerment	Nature Kenya	15	Yes
Mr Paul Gacheru	Biodiversity and ecosystem service assessment support	Nature Kenya	10	Yes
Mr Fred Baraza	Biodiversity Monitoring	Nature Kenya	10	Yes
Dr Paul Matiku	Executive Direction, strategy, advise and	Nature Kenya	8	Yes

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
	oversight			
Mr Denvas Gekonde	Finance Manager	Nature Kenya	5	Yes
Ms Cecilia Mbaluto	Accounts Officer	Nature Kenya	20	Yes
Ms Caroline Kabilu	Programmes Monitoring & Evaluation	Nature Kenya	10	Yes
Mr John Mwacharo	Communications Officer	Nature Kenya	5	Yes
Mr Gilbert Kipkoech	Admin Officer	Nature Kenya	10	Yes
Mr Samual M. Kasiki	Lead on training local people on wildlife management and monitoring in the CCA, including developing ecotourism	Kenyan Wildlife Service	10	Yes
Mr James Mwang'ombe Mwamodenyi	Lead on strengthening the capacity of Community Forest Associations to maintain forest cover.	Kenyan Forest Service	10	Yes
Mr Paul Sirri	Act as voice for Tana communities in CCA development process, keep communities aware of objectives, progress of project and act as a hub for community based project activities.	Tana Delta Conservation Network	25	Yes

11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

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 300 words)

Tana River Delta (130,000 ha), the second most important estuarine and deltaic ecosystem in Eastern Africa¹ is a Ramsar site, Key Biodiversity Area and Important Bird Area. It forms the

¹ Odhengo P., Matiku P., Waweru P., Guda D., Kinara T., Kathike S., Mmyamwezi E., Munguti S., Nelson P. And Koyier G., (2014) Tana River Delta Land Use Plan. see https://issuu.com/nature_kenya/docs/tana_delta_lup_final_print/206

northern limit of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests biodiversity hotspot and is a proposed World Heritage Site².

It supports: five species of threatened marine turtles; lions, elephants, three species of monkey including one of the world's 25 most endangered primates, the endemic Tana River colobus (EN) and the Tana River Mangabey (EN), rare fish and reptiles, 350 bird species including the Basra Reed warbler (EN), internationally important populations of 22 waterbirds and 280 plant (including four vulnerable) species. Mangroves provide important spawning grounds/nurseries for fish.

Since the Tana River Primate National Reserve was annulled³, none of the primate habitat is legally protected, despite their effective population sizes being <100 individuals⁴.

The Delta is one of the poorest areas of Kenya (77%⁵ of the population exist on <US\$ 1.9 a day). Approximately 30,000 Orma pastoralists rely on the grasslands for dry-season grazing but it is also a fall-back area for pastoralists from as far away as Ethiopia, who migrate to the Delta during droughts in search of water/pasture. In addition, 44,000 Pokomo cultivate crops on receding lake edges.

Access to water is a source of conflict between pastoralists and agriculturalists. Forest clearance and conversion of wetlands for farming/livestock corridors eases tension but results in biodiversity loss, and in the long-term, ecosystem services.

A Delta-wide Land Use Plan based on a Strategic Environmental Assessment, hailed by DFID as a model for implementing the SDGs, has been developed and approved by all stakeholders including both County governors. Implementation will do much to solve these problems but County Assemblies and communities are requesting to be shown how to implement it.

300 without references, 423 with references

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No
Global Goals for Sustainable Development	Yes

² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5514/>

³ Butynski, T.M. and Hamerlynck, O. 2015. Tana River red colobus *Ptilocolobus rufomitrat* (Peters, 1879). In: C. Schwitzer, R.A. Mittermeier, A.B. Rylands, Chiozza, F., E.A. Williamson, J. Wallis and A. Cotton (eds.), *Primates in Peril: The World's 25 Most Endangered Primates 2014–2016*, pp. 20–22. IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group (PSG), International Primatological Society (IPS), Conservation International (CI), and Bristol Zoological Society, Arlington, VA. KWS are still managing the primate reserve, and tell us that the court did not have the jurisdiction to annul the reserve, but it is, at present, unclear how this situation will be resolved.

⁴ Mborera, D. N. M and M. A. McPeck. 2015. How monkeys see a forest: population genetic structure in two forest monkeys. *Conservation Genetics* 16: 559–569.

⁵ https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Tana%20River%20Secondary%20Data%20Review_draft.pdf

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

Vision 2030, Kenya's development blueprint (2008-2030) aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, "middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all citizens by the year 2030". At the same time the new (2010) Constitution has devolved power to the new County governments, whose objectives are to engage people in governance. In essence the theme here is to put people in control of their own development, in an equitable and sustainable way. This thinking is shaping the strategies of the KFS and KWS: both are increasingly striving to put people at the heart of governing natural resources. For the KFS, community forest agreements allow communities to manage/benefit from sustainable forest management. Similarly the KWS seek to empower communities to take responsibility for the sustainable management of wildlife through the creation of conservancies, including Community Conservation Areas that aim to add value to traditional livelihoods.

This is perhaps the most practicable way in which Kenya's vast natural resources can be conserved, and a pathway out of poverty provided for the poorest of the population. This approach puts Kenya on course to deliver both key articles of the CBD and also many of the SDGs. This project is in line with this thrust of government thinking as implementation of the Land Use Plan puts the Delta's people in control of the Delta's sustainable development, and will help Kenya to implement a suite of CBD Articles/Aichi targets as well as SDGs, as follows:

CBD articles:

- 6b – Integrate conservation and sustainable use (by implementing the Delta LUP
- 7b/7c/7d – Identifying and monitoring (biodiversity in the CCA, particularly IUCN Red-listed species)
- 8d/8e/8j – In-situ conservation (protect ecosystems, promote sustainable development and maintain indigenous communities traditional lifestyles)
- 10c – Sustainable use (the CCA will protect customary use of natural resources)
- 13a – Public education/awareness (The TESSA⁶ will improve understanding of the importance of conserving biological diversity)
- 18 – Cooperation – between Kenya (NK and County Governments) and the UK (RSPB) promotes technical capacity and conservation of deltaic ecosystems.

The project contributes to these Aichi 2020 targets:

- 11: increase terrestrial and inland water protected areas by establishing a CCA;
- 12: prevent species extinctions;
- 14: restore ecosystems for water and livelihoods;
- 15: promote ecosystem resilience to climate change;
- 18: promote traditional practices of indigenous communities for the conservation of biodiversity.

This project is a major contribution to the mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors of the economy in this case agriculture.

The project also contributes to nine SDGs (targets in brackets):

- SDG1 end poverty (1.1, 1.5, 1a)
- SDG2 zero hunger (2.1, 2.4)
- SDG5 gender equality (5.5, 5c)
- SDG6 water access (6.4, 6.6, 6b)
- SDG10 reduce inequalities (10.1-10.2)
- SDG13 climate change (13.1-13.3, 13b)
- SDG15 terrestrial ecosystems (15.1-3, 15.5, 15.9, 15a&b)

⁶ The ecosystem services assessment including in result 4 of this project.
R23 St2 Form

- SDG16 promoting peaceful, inclusive societies (16.1, 16.6&7, 16b)
- SDG17 strengthening global partnership for sustainable development (17.9).

The Tana Delta Land Use Plan is an award-winning initiatives⁷ an excellent example of planning needed to achieve SDGs.

500 without 513 with references

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?

Yes

We have provided a letter of support from the CBD secondary focal point Mr Parkinson M Ndonye. Paul Matiku, Executive Director of our in country partner, Nature Kenya, is in regular contact with the CBD unit, for example, often supporting them at international meetings, and will keep them up to date on project progress.

Serah Munguti (Nature Kenya) and Peter Odhengo (Kenyan Government) have also met with the DFID in country office to discuss progressing the implementation of the Tana work in June 2016. We will continue to keep them informed of project progress.

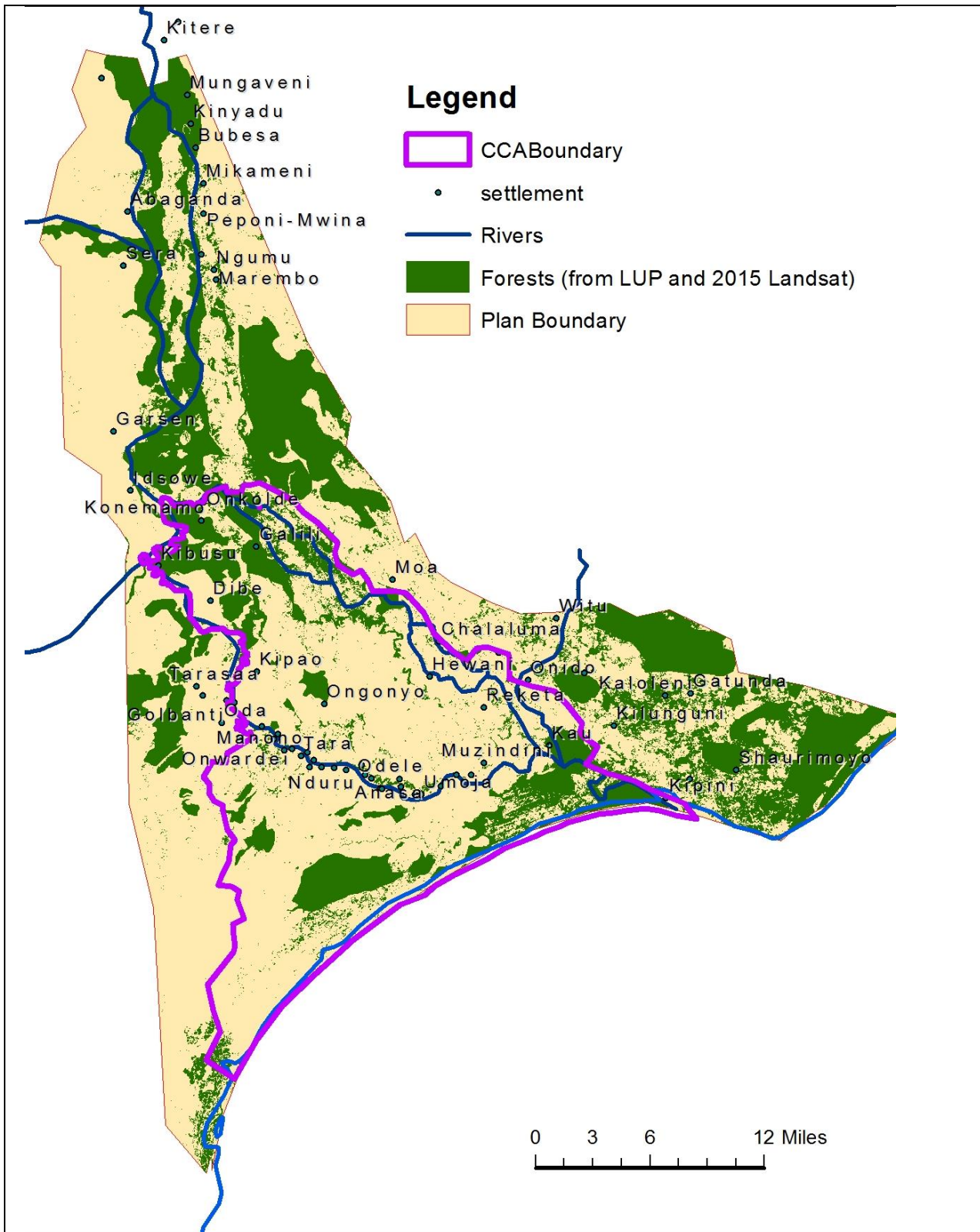
13. Methodology (500 words)

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.).

We think the best place to demonstrate how to implement the LUP is the heart of the Delta, where biodiversity is richest and access to water and land is hotly contested. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (that allows for development of wildlife conservancies) and the draft Forest Conservation and Management Bill (that provides for community forests) offer a framework for CCAs, from which to develop the demonstration.

We will support 45 villages and two County Governments to balance water use for development and biodiversity by establishing a CCA over 95,200 Ha of the core of the Delta: open-access farming/grazing land and gazetted forests inside/surrounding the two main river channels between Kipini and Garzen, including ca. 40,000 ha of mangrove and 15,400 ha of forest (see map).

⁷ (http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/1808953/final_digital_awards_brochure_27.04.16.pdf) - R23 St2 Form



Biodiversity of the proposed CCA is characteristic of the Delta including all endangered species. Establishing the CCA will lead to no further loss of forest within the CCA .

CCA set up involves:

- **Building communities awareness of the costs/benefits of a CCA** e.g. through engaging them in ecosystem-services-assessment (to increase understanding of benefits of maintaining forest cover/water flows) and holding meetings to explain responsibilities/benefits under community forest/CCA legislation/processes.
- **Assisting communities negotiate the CCA development process.** TDCN will support the 45 Village Natural Resource/Land Use Committees to agree a process for electing/appointing the CCA committee to ensure equitable/ethnic representation. The commit-

tee will register the CCA⁸. TDCN will train the committee in advocating their views to KWS/KFS /county governments. We will learn from the example of existing CCA committees⁹.

- **Protecting biodiversity habitat** e.g. KFS will train Community Forest Associations in sustainable forest management, e.g. managing/monitoring harvesting/forest regeneration. KWS will train communities in managing/monitoring wildlife, and advise on/develop/promote ecotourism.
- **Ensuring ethnic groups equitably access resources** outside key biodiversity areas. The CCA Management Committee will develop a management plan through community consultation which will, e.g. specify water-access routes for cattle.
- **Engaging County Assemblies (CAs¹⁰) to embed the CCA in county governance.** We will explain the LUP/CCA individually to Members of CAs representing communities within the CCA. We will take MCAs serving on key committees (e.g. water/agriculture) step-by-step through the LUP/CCA, securing support. Once the CAs understand how to turn the LUP into practice, e.g. how creating a registry of land use that abstracts water enables them to monitor/manage water usage, County resources can be targeted to support sustainable use, e.g. helping water-hungry communities develop/diversify livelihoods to reduce water use.

We will also support a **subset** of the target 35,000 people to demonstrate to communities /MCAs how to develop/diversify livelihoods within the CCA/LUP. This subset will comprise 200 of the poorest households (ca.1,000 people, 33% pastoralists (60% men:40% women), 33% farmers and 33% fisherfolk (both 50% men:50% women).

We will explore **sustainable financing options** i.e. the plan-vivo approach¹¹ to generate carbon-credits and expanding incipient ecotourism ventures to complement County finance.

NatureKenya is affiliated to the Government's Deltas Development Board which applies lessons from our work to 5 other deltas.

(Monitoring/evaluation –section 26)

500 without reference, 545 with reference

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words)

- By project end 95,200 Ha (the core 73%) of the Tana Delta will be within the protected area network (a CCA) and being managed for multiple use to benefit 35,000 people and globally important biodiversity as a demonstration of LUP implementation. We will know this has been achieved by measuring) the impact on:
- **Key forest habitat** – 55,400 Ha (40,000 ha mangrove, 15,400 ha of forest) shows no decline in extent compared to baseline scenario.
- **Biodiversity** Wildlife populations of key forest habitat within the CCA (birds and primates – including endangered species and others) are stable/increasing compared to baseline scenario.

⁸ with KWS and the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee using the conservancy clause in the Wildlife Act.

⁹ E.g. <http://www.olpejetaconservancy.org/>.

¹⁰ CAs are the legislative arm of County Government and consist of elected Members (MCAs), approving plans/policies for resource-use and development/management of infrastructure/institutions.

¹¹ <http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/>

- **Pastoralists.** 90% of 1,530 households (12,250 people, 50% men:50% women) are benefiting from secure water-access routes for livestock.
- **Farmers.** 90% of households 2,625 households (21,000 people, 50% men:50% women) are benefiting from secure flood-recession farming areas.
- **Fisherfolk.** 90% of 218 households (750 people, 50% men:50% women) are benefiting from secure access to fishing waters;
- **The poorest members of the 45 target villages (a subset of the beneficiaries listed above).** 220 Households ca.1,320 people, 33% pastoralist; 33% farmers and 33% fisherfolk (all groups 50% men:50% women) are benefitting from livelihood development/diversification in line with the CCA .

Pathway to impact will be secured through:

- County Assemblies embedding the CCA/LUP in County governance (see section 13).
- The CCA providing a model for implementing the LUP across the Delta, which will ultimately benefit 120,000 people.
- Transferring lessons from Tana to other Deltas. Tana has been adopted by the Deltas Development Board (DDB) as a model. The DDB will apply lessons on using CCAs to deliver LUPs to five other deltas in Kenya (population totalling 1.2 million¹² people).
- Informing a GEF-project being developed with UNDP (starting ca.2020/21).

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

A CCA is a type of conservancy based on traditional, cultural multiple use of land under customary management by a community¹³ . The term Conservancy is wider, covering other types of land management, e.g. areas set-aside by an individual for commercial hunting.

The project will **directly** benefit **35,000** people (ca. 4,373 households, 50% men and boys, 50% women and girls) who live in and around the proposed CCA. It will **indirectly** benefit the **120,000** people (50% men and boys, 50% women and girls) dependant on the Tana Delta and **in the long term** (+ 5 years). ca. **1.12 million people**⁹ as the Government of Kenya plans to replicate the LUP process at Yala Swamp, Lakes Naivasha and Turkana and the Nyando and Nzoia River Basins, where poverty levels are similar to, or worse than those at Tana.

Our theory of change follows the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (Scoones, 1998¹⁴), i.e.:

- The CCA will protect the **livelihood resources** (natural capital) of the communities, by setting aside land for household subsistence and to safeguard ecosystem-services and biodiversity (Village Natural Resource Committees, Community Forest Associations working alongside KWS and KFS.)
- The project partners will develop **sustainable livelihood strategies** compatible with the LUP, e.g. intensive/extensive sustainable vegetable/rice/fruit/fish/honey production and income generating activities based on nature conservation and ecosystem-services. This will be done by (1) demonstrating to communities/Members of county assemblies how to develop/diversify livelihoods (2) engaging County Assemblies to embed the CCA

¹² Based on estimated local populations at Yala Swamp, Lakes Naivasha and Turkana and the Nyando and Nzoia River Basins.

¹³ recognised by IUCN (Category VI *Protected Areas with sustainable Use*). For an example of this type of conservancy see <http://www.olpejetaconservancy.org/>

¹⁴ Scoones, Ian. *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A framework for analysis*. IDS, Working Paper 72, IDS, Brighton, UK, June 1998.

in county governance (see section 13) so that investment can be directed to enhance these activities.

- The CCA committee, TDCN and VNRCs will provide the **policy and institutional processes and organisational structures** necessary to deliver sustainable livelihoods, i.e. strong, sensitive social/cultural governance (via a multi-stakeholder CCA committee) to broker agreements/resolve conflicts e.g. over access to water/land.

293 without references 332 with references

16. 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)

By project end the governance of the CCA will be established, and the stakeholders will have higher capacity to manage the area sustainably. Embedding the CCA within the county assemblies (see section 13) will mainstream county financial/technical support to CCA management but this will not be sufficient to deliver sustainable management across the entire area by project end.

We will explore the potential for generating sustainable-financing for the CCA from carbon credits (using the Plan-vivo system) and ecotourism. This may help but what is needed is for stakeholders to harness private-sector ambition to meet the needs of poor communities and preserve ecosystem services. To this end the LUP promotes the development of value-adding manufacturing operations in industrial sites (outside the CCA) that serve the communities of the CCA. We will continue to seek funds for this objective, including from a GEF project being developed by Nature Kenya and UNEP (estimated start date:2020/21).

RSPB/Nature Kenya are committed to securing the Tana Delta indefinitely, although long term we plan to reduce our investment and allow responsibility for the site to be taken by local communities in collaboration with government agencies. The work of these stakeholders will be underpinned by this Darwin project.

17a. Harmonisation

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

This project builds on the recently county/national government approved Strategic Land Use Plan (LUP) funded by DFID and others including the RSPB and the Dutch Government through ecosystem alliance.

The development/implementation of the LUP is a long term programme of work. The Darwin project will be a discrete demonstration of how the plan can be turned into practice.

The county governments are requesting technical support to do this. Similarly, while communities approve the plan, they need support to turn it into reality at a village level.

Mandeep Kaur-Grewal¹⁵ has encouraged us to find further funding to implement the LUP. She says: *'I am content for you to inform DEFRA that I am aware that DFID provided support for the planning / preparation phase of the programme which was completed successfully, and that I have encouraged you to look to accessing wider support for implementation from all appropriate sources for this award winning initiative.'*

¹⁵ Team Leader, Natural Resources & Resilience | Climate & Environment Department | Department for International Development

17b. 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 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.

No

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words) RSPB and Nature Kenya and TDCN are legally registered NGOs of charitable status. The RSPB is audited by the UK Charity Commission and annual accounts comply with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities'. This project is the product of a long-term collaboration between RSPB and Nature Kenya.

Nature Kenya is a very strong NGO with long-standing relationships with national and county government and the local communities, because it has worked equitably with all ethnic communities. Hasan, the Community Liaison Officer has lived and worked in the Delta since he was a child, can speak both the Pokomo and pastoralist languages and is trusted by all communities and will make sure that project activities are implemented sensitively. All partners have Health and Safety (H&S) policies that require staff to complete risk assessments.

The fundamental concept of the LUP and CCA is to enhance the benefits communities receive from sustainable management of the natural capital of the Delta through their traditional farming, fishing or pastoralist lifestyles. Traditional knowledge of the natural capital is therefore critical to informing the project aims and activities.

To date our work in the Delta has been designed so that farmers, fishermen and pastoralists benefit equitably from the project and this will continue to be our aim.

Beneficiary representatives will participate in monitoring, evaluating and directing the project (through the project implementation committee) to ensure that we take full account of traditional knowledge, and the wellbeing of the different beneficiary groups is increased as equitably as possible by the project.

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.

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

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

(Max 300 words)

Audience	Form of engagement	Expected products/materials	Achievement
Local communities	Media (newspaper articles and radio advertisements) community meetings,	Media articles.	Communities engaged in the CCA process
Members of County Assemblies (MCAs)	Telephone conversations, one-one meetings,	Workshop report	MCAs embed the LUP and CCA in county governance

	workshop, and visits to communities.		and budgetary processes.
KFS and FWS	Full participation in the project as partners	Lessons learnt from the project enhance KWS and KFS practices in community forestry and wildlife management.	Communities and KFS/KWS find it easier to collaborate and community forests and CCAs become easier to implement
National stakeholders other than KFS, KWS (e.g. the Deltas Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA	Face to face meetings, telephone conversations. Dissemination of project results via	Articles via Nature Kenya's communication channels. Progress reports	National stakeholders use lessons learnt by project in other Deltas.

20. Capacity building

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

(Max 300 words)

The RSPB's specialist scientist in ecosystem services assessment will train (on-the-job) Nature Kenya staff who will be involved in using the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA)¹⁶ in the Delta. The staff who will be trained have long term contracts with Nature Kenya and will be retained to continue the application of the TESSA in other places in Kenya.

The main recipients of capacity building (from NatureKenya, KWS and KFS) will be TDCN and TPAC, village natural resource committees, the CCA committee and government officers. They will be trained in CCA management, for example in setting and monitoring progress towards realistic targets. They will also be coached in negotiation skills and supported in developing partnerships and networks that can improve the sustainability of communities' efforts to develop livelihoods.

Nature Kenya staff will not attempt to provide the in depth livelihoods knowledge that developing livelihoods requires. Rather they will engage and work alongside county government officers who are skilled in this area and will offer training to beneficiaries as part of their routine operations. This approach has been tried and tested in the Delta, and we know that it works.

We will catalyse learning and appreciation of the county governments to embrace the CCA approach, adopt local institutions to support them post project and support livelihoods initiatives using county mainstream budgetary resources.

21. 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.

(Max 250 words)

All information collected by the project will be made publicly available and freely accessible, except for personal information which will only be available anonymously and if consent is provided by the individual (for example in the sharing of case studies). Project information will

¹⁶ <http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/science/assessing-ecosystem-services-tessa>

be made available through a range of methods including:

On line media – progress reports, photographs and communications will be available through partners websites. Partners may also use social media e.g. blogs to promote project progress and achievements in relation to their involvement, this may be tailored specifically for the audience they are trying to reach.

Peer –reviewed scientific papers – The results of the Ecosystem Service Site- based assessment will be published and made freely available.

22. Match funding (co-finance)

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.

Confirmed:

RSPB (core funds) £XXX

Chris Magin, as the RSPB Partner Development Officer for Kenya, visits Nature Kenya every year and so can combine trips to monitor project progress. Some RSPB staff time and overheads for employed staff are also provided.

NatureKenya (core funds) £XXX

Nature Kenya is providing some of Paul Matiku's staff time and overheads as co-funding.

22b) 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
Proposal requested by government. NatureKenya working with UNEP to write proposal focused on the Delta.	GEF full sized project estimated start date of 2020/21.	To be confirmed but in the region of £X million.	This project is not dependent upon the GEF grant, but it would built on and increase the impact of the Darwin grant post project.

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

Not applicable

23) Risk

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

There are no killer risks. However there are risks that we will monitor during delivery.

- County governments stop collaborating.** A low risk: the counties are already cooperating in the LUP process e.g. joint launches. Both are working to have these joint documents endorsed by their County Assemblies.

2. **Conflict breaks out in the Delta during 2017 - an election year.** We believe this is unlikely as leaders/people of the Delta have learned a lesson from past conflicts. Furthermore, Nature Kenya work was not affected by previous interclan conflicts as people appreciated that Nature Kenya was helping resolve resource conflicts through joint planning and action.
3. **Communities refuse to collaborate with county government.** A low risk: communities are already working well with county governments e.g. TDCN was given land by the county for an office/honey-collection centre.
4. **National Government grants licences for large-scale agricultural development/land-grabbing in the Delta.** A low risk. The Tana River County managed to return, through a court process, land that was irregularly allocated for uses that were not compatible with the LUP. This project will set up governance structures that will strengthen the counties ability to ensure equity for local people and global benefits.

**PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT**

24. 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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Communities and County governments demonstrate how to balance natural resource governance to reduce conflict amongst the 120,000 people of the Tana Delta (and 1.2 million people of 5 other deltas) and conserve biodiversity (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: A 95,200 Ha Community Conservation Area in Tana Delta (73% of Delta) is being managed for multiple-use to benefit 35,000 people and globally-important biodiversity as a demonstration of Land-Use-Plan implementation (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 By end of project (EOP) 90% of pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250¹⁷ people (50% men, 50% women) are benefiting from secure water access routes for livestock.</p> <p>0.2 By EOP 90% of farming households (2,625 households, 21,000 people (50% men, 50% women) are benefiting from secure access to flood recession farming areas.</p> <p>0.3 By EOP 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women) are benefiting from secure access to fishing waters.</p> <p>0.4 By EOP 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 are demonstrating the benefits provided from developing/diversifying traditional sustainable livelihoods activities.</p>	<p>0.1-0.3 Baseline and end of project representative household wellbeing¹⁸ survey reports (10% of the 4,373 households surveyed by TDCN). Annual interviews with all 45 Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs).</p> <p>0.4 Business plans for enhanced/diversified Income Generating Activities (IGAs); Demonstration Review annual reports</p>	<p>Prevailing peaceful atmosphere will continue.</p> <p>Over the past few years violence has flared in the Tana Delta, fuelled by competition for water and other natural resources.</p> <p>Despite these problems the project team based in the Delta has successfully delivered work in the Delta over the last five years to schedule and are confident they can continue to do so.</p>

¹⁷ Based on a household size of 6 people.

¹⁸ using a community-developed wellbeing-index. NatureKenya staff have experience of developing and using these indices to measure non-income related livelihood benefits communities receive from natural resource management, e.g. at South Nandi forest.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>0.5 By EOP ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca.40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest) shows no decline in extent.</p> <p>0.6 By EOP biodiversity value of the forest habitat within the CCA is stable compared to the baseline scenario.</p> <p>0.7 By end of the project, the County governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.</p>	<p>0.5 Comparison of baseline and EOP Land Sat surveys of extent of two key biodiversity habitats (mangrove and forest)</p> <p>0.6 Comparison of baseline and EOP surveys of key species of the two habitats (birds for mangrove, birds and primates for forest)</p> <p>0.7 County budget/reports of county funding being received for CCA activities and/or written public declarations. Minutes of meetings with county representatives.</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks</p>	<p>1.1 By end month 6 target communities (2 fishing, 1 farming, 2 pastoralist and a minority group) are aware of the value of establishing and managing a CCA as part of the LUP process.</p> <p>1.2 By end Year 1 communities willing to engage in establishing a CCA identified.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 45 villages have agreed to set up the CCA.</p> <p>1.4 By end of year 2, CCA is mapped and Management Plan consultatively developed.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 2 CCA management committee, 45 Village Natural Resources and 45 Land Use Committees are established.</p>	<p>1.1 -1.3 Reports of community meetings</p> <p>1.4 CCA maps</p> <p>1.5 Terms of Reference and Minutes of CCA management committee</p> <p>1.6 Copy of CCA declaration</p>	<p>Communities want to engage in the CCA process.</p> <p>We have worked with the Delta for the past 5 years and know that the communities are keen to resolve conflict and gain their rights to manage natural resources through implementation of the LUP.</p> <p>NatureKenya is respected and trusted by the Tana communities, and we are confident that communities will look favourably on the suggestion that they develop a CCA.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	1.6 By end of Year 3, CCA is declared.		
<p>2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach Management Units and Water Resource User groups) have the capacity and skills to manage access to water, crop land and fishing grounds whilst ensuring biodiversity conservation gains and is meeting quarterly.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 3, the TDCN is a credible federation of resource users in the Tana Delta, monitoring and representing the community in negotiations.</p> <p>2.3 By EOP CCA management committee is operating independently of the project team.</p>	<p>2.1, 2.3 Training manuals and training reports, minutes of meetings.</p> <p>2.2-2.3. Minutes of county meetings/consultation show evidence of TDCN/CCA management committee involvement</p>	
<p>3. County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs</p>	<p>3.1 By end month 6 meeting to brief representatives of County Assemblies of project goal in relation to LUP held.</p> <p>3.2 By end year 1 Assemblies have embedded the CCA in the County Assemblies as part of the Land Use Plan.</p> <p>3.3 By end year 2 County government staff fully engaged in process of establishing CCA and training communities to manage the CCA.</p> <p>3.4 By EOP County government staff</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes of briefing meeting.</p> <p>3.2 County Assemblies agenda and motions, minutes of County Assembly Committees.</p> <p>3.3 Minutes of County planning meetings and public declarations.</p> <p>3.4 Written communication/or public declaration/announcement/maps for CCA support e.g. notification to register land use activities. Maps of proposed land use within the CCA.</p>	<p>MCA's willing to embed the LUP/CCA in County governance structures and processes.</p> <p>We think this will hold true because the LUP has been approved by the County Governors, the issue is that the Members of the County Assemblies have not read and considered how to implement the plan.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.		
<p>4. The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.</p>	<p>4.1 By end Year 1 ecosystem services assessment complete.</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2 feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management complete.</p>	<p>4.1 Report on ecosystem services assessment, peer reviewed paper.</p> <p>4.2 Reports of Feasibility assessments: 1: of using the Plan vivo approach to enable communities to benefit from sales of carbon credits and 2: on feasibility of improving tourism.</p>	
<p>5. The poorest and most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 people living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>5.1 By end year 1 the most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 households (220 Households, ca.1,320¹⁹ people, 33% pastoralist (60% men, 30% women), 33% farmers (50% men, 50% women) and 33% fisherfolk (50% men, 50% women)) are being trained in activities to develop/diversify sustainable livelihoods in line with the CCA (fish ponds, small holder chicken rearing, new/improved agricultural (leafy vegetables, fruits, rice and green grams) bee keeping and wildlife guiding.</p> <p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their livelihoods as a result of training they have received.</p> <p>5.3 By end of project: 20 individuals (10 male youth, 10 female</p>	<p>5.1 Reports from training workshops, including maps and photographs documenting e.g. fishpond creation</p> <p>5.2 Livelihood development/ diversification report based on discussions with beneficiaries and village natural resource committees, documenting case studies.</p> <p>5.3 Baseline and end of project livelihood surveys²¹ of the 220 households participating in the 'livelihoods demonstration'.</p> <p>5.4 Photographs of visits, copies of presentations, media articles.</p>	<p>Communities take up offer of training.</p> <p>We are confident communities will engage in the training offered as we have already trailed training in these livelihood activities in the Delta (through a DFID funded Civil Society Challenge Fund project 557 2011-2015)</p>

¹⁹ Based on a household size of six. i.e. if 1 person from each of 20 households improves their income, all members of the households (220x6 =1,320 people) will benefit

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>youth) from 20 households participating in the demonstration (120²⁰ people) increase their income from wildlife guiding by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from honey by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 farmers (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 fishermen (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 pastoralists (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>5.4 Lessons learnt from demonstrations shared with MCAs/wider community through visits to demonstrations, TDCN</p>		

²¹ As well as measuring diversity of diets and income household surveys will measure how much produce is consumed at household level and how much is sold as surplus to meet household needs (basic, secondary, tertiary) to help inform how to increase benefits in the future.

²⁰ Based on a household size of 6, i.e. 20 people, 1 from each household means that 20x6 = 120 people benefit.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	presentations, radio and other media.		
6. Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders	<p>6.1 Findings and recommendations from the project are shared at with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p> <p>6.2 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>	<p>6.1 Project progress reports, Media articles, Letters to authorities</p> <p>6.2 Minutes of meetings</p>	

Activities
Output 1: A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks

1.1 Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA

1.2 Map the CCA using GIS

1.3 Consultatively develop an agreed integrated management plan for the CCA

1.4 Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee

1.5 CCA committee register as a Community Wildlife Association, giving the name of the CCA and a constitution, and hence are recognised as a wildlife manager by KWS and the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee (under the conservancy clause in the Wildlife Act)

1.6 Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees

1.7 Develop regulations to guide access to water and grazing land and protection of crops from livestock

1.8 Carry out PRAs for communities around the CCA
1.9 Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat (using freely available Landsat satellite images to monitor riverine and mangrove forest cover within the delta CCA areas with reference to current levels). We will also carry out baseline and end of project surveys of key species of the two habitats (birds for mangroves, birds and primates for forest). We will assess birds using randomly stratified point counts using distance sampling (supplemented by playback to ensure adequate cover of basra reed warbler). Primates will be assessed using the quadrant census method ²² (used in the upstream primate reserve). The results will be submitted to the National Key Biodiversity Areas database for analysis and dissemination as part of the annual Status and Trends Report that goes to decision makers annually
1.10 Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association
1.11 Develop Participatory Forest Management Plans implemented by CFAs at gazetted forests in the CCA
1.12 Monitor and evaluate CCA management
Output 2 Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas
2.1 Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA
2.2 Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)
2.3 TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce management plans for the CCA and work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.
2.4 Support TDCN to continue to represent the interests of all communities within the target areas in county decision making that affects their livelihoods
Output 3 County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs
3.1 Hold County Assembly briefing meeting
3.2 Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development and their needs.
3.3 Support the county planning departments (CPDs) to create a land and water register.
3.4 Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams.
3.5 Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA.
3.6 Support the CPDs to help communities register all land use activities involving abstraction of water from the Tana River within the CCA.

²² Struhsaker, T. T. (1981), Vocalizations, phylogeny and palaeogeography of red colobus monkeys (*Colobus badius*). African Journal of Ecology, 19: 265–283.

3.6 Support CPDs to engage with pastoralist communities to identify existing and potential watering points for cattle within the CCA and undertake consultation to agree on authorised access routes for livestock to watering points
3.7 Support CPDs to engage with farming communities to identify and map areas used for flood recession farming within the CCA
3.8 Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA.
3.9 Support County governors/County Assemblies to make representations nationally on the need for revisions affecting water resources, irrigation and agriculture policies, plans, programmes and strategies
3.10 Support the CPDs to develop a formal application system to abstract water within the Tana Delta
3.11 Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA.
Output 4 The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.
4.1 Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA
4.2 Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)
4.3 Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the CCA this will include hiring a consultant hydrologist to assess the flow of the Tana river and set minimum recommended flow rates to support both local population and biodiversity needs.
4.4 Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal
4.5 Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management (e.g. from carbon credits using the plan vivo approach http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/ and from expanding incipient ecotourism ventures.
Output 5. The poorest and most vulnerable proportion of the population living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources
5.1 Identify households to be provided with fishponds and carry out baseline survey of diet and income in these households.
5.2 Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring
5.3 Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.
5.4 Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing
5.5 Identify households/user groups/women to be provided with support for livestock related business (Milk and Chicken) production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.
5.6 Deliver training/mentoring in milk/chicken production and marketing
5.7 Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and the creation and marketing of high-value crops and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.

5.8 Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming
5.9 Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding, and carry out a baseline study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta
5.10 Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.
5.11 Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use.
5.12 Implement training in energy saving technologies
5.13 Carry out end-of-project studies of all beneficiary households involved in livelihood demonstration activities to match the baseline studies described above (5.1, 5.3, 5.5,5.7, 5.9, 5.11) As well as measuring diversity of diets and income household surveys will measure how much produce is consumed at household level and how much is sold as surplus to meet household needs (basic, secondary, tertiary) to help inform how to increase benefits in the future
Output 6 Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders in Kenya
6.1 Hold biannual project implementation committee meetings to evaluate project progress and amend project plan as necessary to achieve objectives. As well as project partners, we will invite representatives of the Interministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) , National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Water Resources Management Authority and the Deputy County Commissioners to attend.
6.2 Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year
6.3 TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household wellbeing ²³ survey involving 10% of the 4,373 households. Communities will determine the index by which they measure their well-being, to capture as well as income, non-monetary benefits, for example, involvement in decision making and safe access to land/water.
6.4 Present progress reports to the Interministerial Committee, the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels throughout the project
6.5 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
6.6 Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences
6.7 Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.
6.8 Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA
6.9 Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.

²³ using a community-developed wellbeing-index.

25. 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 (Q1 starting April 2017)

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Output 1	A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks																	
1.1	Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA	6	■	■														
1.2	Map the CCA using GIS	15			■	■	■	■	■	■								
1.3	Consultatively develop an agreed integrated management plan for the CCA	15			■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
1.4	Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee	6			■	■												
1.5	CCA committee registration with the name of the CCA and a constitution	6			■	■												
1.6	Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees	6			■	■												
1.7	Develop regulations to guide access to water and grazing land and protection of crops from livestock	6					■	■										
1.8	Carry out PRAs for communities around the CCA	6		■	■													
1.9	Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat and key species of the two habitats.	12	■	■													■	■
1.10	Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association	12			■	■	■	■										
1.11	Develop Participatory Forest Management Plans implemented by CFAs at gazetted forests in the CCA	9						■	■	■	■	■	■					

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.12 Monitor and evaluate CCA management	21																
Output 2	Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas																
2.1 Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA	36																
2.2 Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)	21																
2.3 TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce management plans for the CCAs, work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.	15																
2.4 Support TDCN to continue to represent the interests of all communities within the target areas in county decision making that affects their livelihoods	36																
Output 3	County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs																
3.1 Hold County Assembly briefing meeting	6																
3.2 Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development their needs	12																
3.3 Support the county planning departments (CPDs) to create a land and water register	12																
3.4 Support the CPDs to establish a GIS	9																

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
section within the County planning teams																	
3.5 Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA	15																
3.6 Support the CPDs to help communities register all land use activities involving abstraction of water from the Tana River within the CCA	12																
3.7 Support CPDs to engage with farming communities to identify and map areas used for flood recession farming within the CCA	12																
3.8 Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA	12																
3.9 Support County governors/County Assemblies to make representations nationally on the need for revisions affecting water resources, irrigation and agriculture policies, plans, programmes and strategies	48																
3.10 Support the CPDs to develop a formal application system to abstract water within the Tana Delta	21																
3.11 Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA	45																
Output 4	A sustainable financing model for the CCA has been developed																
4.1 Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in	0.5																

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA																	
4.2 Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)	9																
4.3 Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the CCA this will include hiring a consultant hydrologist to assess the flow of the Tana river and set minimum recommended flow rates to support both local population and biodiversity needs.	9																
4.4 Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.	9																
4.5 Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management (e.g. from carbon credits using the plan vivo approach http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/ and from expanding incipient ecotourism ventures.	9																
Output 5	The poorest and most vulnerable proportion of the population living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources																
5.1 Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households	6																
5.2 Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring	45																
5.3 Identify households to be provided with	6																

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income																	
5.4 Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing	45																
5.5 Identify households/user groups/women to be provided with support for livestock related business (Milk and Chicken) production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.	6																
5.6 Deliver training in milk/chicken production and marketing	45																
5.7 Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and the creation and marketing of high-value crops, and carry out a baseline survey of diet and income in these households	6																
5.8 Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming	45																
5.9 Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding.	6																
5.10 Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.	18																
5.11 Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use	6																
5.12 Implement training in energy saving technologies	12																
5.13 Carry out end-of-project studies of all beneficiary households to match the baseline studies described above (5.1, 5.3,	3																

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5.5,5.7, 5.9, 5.11)																	
Output 6	Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders in Kenya																
6.1	Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress and guide implementation	0.5															
6.2	Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year	12															
6.3	TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household surveys to measure impact of project on the wellbeing of the target population		6														
6.4	Present these to the Interministerial Committee, the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	9															
6.5	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	42															
6.6	Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	39															
6.7	Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.	48															

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
6.8 Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA	48																
6.9 Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	48																

26. 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 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.

(Max 500 words)

At impact level we would expect to see lessons learnt from the CCA process being extended to other Deltas as they complete the LUP process, for example at Yala swamp. We will monitor this through Nature Kenya's on-going involvement with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas and the National Environment Management Authority.

- At the **outcome** level we will monitor and evaluate the impact of the project:
- On the **target population** (35,000 people) through a baseline and end of project representative household wellbeing²⁴ survey involving 10% of the 4,373 households. These will be carried out by TDCN, enhancing their profile and relationship with communities throughout the CCA. Communities will determine the index by which they measure their well-being, to capture as well as income, non-monetary benefits, for example, involvement in decision making and safe access to land/water. Annual interviews with Village Natural Resource Committees will enable us to monitor progress/identify problems as they arise between surveys.
- On the subset of the target population (the most vulnerable 220 households, 1,320 people) involved in demonstrating developing/diversifying traditional sustainable livelihoods by analysing the results of baseline and end of project livelihood household surveys. As well as measuring diversity of diets and income household surveys will measure how much produce is consumed at household level and how much is sold as surplus to meet household needs (basic, secondary, tertiary) to help inform how to increase benefits in the future.
- On **biodiversity** through a comparison of baseline and end of project surveys of extent of two key biodiversity habitats i.e. mangrove and forest and the key species they support. We will measure extent of mangrove and forest in the CCA using freely available Landsat cover satellite images. For biodiversity, standard biodiversity assessment of key species (primates and birds) will provide an indicator of habitat quality; birds will be assessed by randomly stratified point counts using distance sampling (supplemented by playback to ensure adequate cover of basra reed warbler). Primates will be assessed using the quadrant census method²⁵ (used in the upstream primate reserve).
- On the **capacity of the county governments** to support the CCA by monitoring and evaluating county publications e.g. reports of funding/technical support being directed to CCA activities, as well as through face-to-face meetings with county staff/members of county assemblies.

Project progress will be monitored by the Project Implementation Committee, supported by the project manager. The PIC will meet biannually to compare progress against indicators in the logframe, and will comprise representatives of the partner organisations as well as representatives from the Interministerial Technical Committee (IMTC), the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), the Water Resources Management Authority and the Deputy County Commissioner.

The project team will have regular discussions with beneficiaries and village natural resource committees to allow them to identify problems which are likely to prevent us meeting our targets early on.

Number of days planned for M&E	1,175
Total project budget for M&E	£65,693
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	17%

²⁴ using a community-developed wellbeing-index.

²⁵ Struhsaker, T. T. (1981), Vocalizations, phylogeny and palaeogeography of red colobus monkeys (*Colobus badius*). African Journal of Ecology, 19: 265–283.

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. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. 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)

Most of the Darwin grant will be spent in Kenya, with the majority of funding reaching local people. We already have a strong working relationship with our main in-country partner Nature Kenya. This will allow RSPB UK based staff to reduce the frequency and duration of visits to Kenya to a minimum, reducing travel and subsistence costs. As mentioned under question 22, RSPB travel costs are partly co-funded to combine Chris Magin's usual trips to visit Nature Kenya with project monitoring. In addition 50% of RSPB staff costs are co-funded.

Nature Kenya has been working in the Tana Delta 10 years, and through their facilitation of the development of the LUP they are well known and respected in the Delta by government agencies and communities alike and already have strong well established relations with the other project partners. The majority of the staff employed through the project are established Nature Kenya staff, (we will need to recruit only 2 new staff members) so we will be able to 'hit the ground running' and commence core project activities immediately.

NatureKenya have a vehicle and motorbikes used in the previous DFID-funded project that we will use in this project, so avoiding the need to purchase new vehicles and reducing day-to-day travel costs within the project area to running and maintenance costs. They also have a field office in the Delta that will be used for the project.

The TDCN and government staff time are also being provided in-kind. This provides a great deal of added value and demonstrates their dedication to the project whilst enhancing the project's value for money.

28. 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.

(max 150 words)

We plan to purchase 3 laptops and 4 GIS units. After the project, the laptops would be kept by Nature Kenya as replacement laptops for existing staff when required. The GIS units would either remain with Nature Kenya or be donated to the County Governments to be used in the future management of the Tana delta or Nature Kenya's ongoing conservation work. The energy-saving technology equipment will mainly consist of clay liners to be fitted in village houses where they will remain for continued use after the project end.

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) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

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

We tried to meet with the High Commissioner in May 2016 to discuss the project, but he was unable to meet with us. There are some security issues in the Delta, but the NatureKenya team know the area well, and have been able to continue to operate there over the last five years. We will monitor the 2017 election closely, and staff from the RSPB will only visit those areas that are deemed safe by up-to-date FCO advice.

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company* of **The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds**
*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £395,400 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.

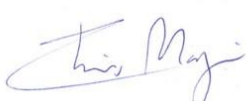
I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(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 key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports (if appropriate)

Name (block capitals)	DR CHRIS MAGIN
Position in the organisation	Head of Partner Development

Signed**



Date:

4 December 2016

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	Yes
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
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?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the key partner organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 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.