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# **DIR25S2\100027**

## **Conserving Tsavo's wildlife by building community resilience and fostering coexistence**

Two marginalised communities on the border of Tsavo experience human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and have limited income-generating opportunities, exacerbating poverty and driving engagement in wildlife crime, threatening Tsavo's wildlife. This project encourages human-wildlife coexistence and builds financial resilience of these communities through development of HWC mitigation, livelihood enhancement and establishment of saving schemes. Capacity of community scouts and government community wildlife services will be strengthened to deter engagement in wildlife crime. These combined interventions will help alleviate pressure on Tsavo's wildlife.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Name** Rebecca  
**Surname** Sennett Day  
**Organisation** Zoological Society of London  
**Tel (Work)**  
**Email (Work)**  
**Address**

## CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Mr  
**Name** Chris  
**Surname** Ransom  
**Organisation** Zoological Society of London  
**Tel (Work)**  
**Email (Work)**  
**Address**

## CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Mr  
**Name** Zeke  
**Surname** Davidson  
**Organisation** Zoological Society of London  
**Tel (Work)**  
**Email (Work)**  
**Address**

# Section 1 - Contact Details

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## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Name** Rebecca  
**Surname** Sennett Day  
**Organisation** Zoological Society of London  
**Tel (Work)**  
**Email (Work)**  
**Address**

## CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Mr  
**Name** Chris  
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**Organisation** Zoological Society of London  
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## CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Mr  
**Name** Zeke  
**Surname** Davidson  
**Organisation** Zoological Society of London  
**Tel (Work)**  
**Email (Work)**  
**Address**

## GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
Name	Zoological Society of London
Phone	
Email	
Address	

## Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

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### Q3. Project title:

Conserving Tsavo's wildlife by building community resilience and fostering coexistence

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR25S1\100123

DIR25S1\100512

### Q4. Country(ies)

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

Country 1	Kenya	Country 2	<i>No Response</i>
Country 3	<i>No Response</i>	Country 4	<i>No Response</i>

### Do you require more fields?

No

### Q5. Project dates

#### Start date:

01 April 2019

#### End date:

31 March 2022

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

3 years

### Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£121,734.00	£103,564.00	£103,590.00	£ 328,888.00

### Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

### What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Tsavo Trust and Oak Foundation will provide co-financing of £X towards aerial surveillance of the northern sector of the TCA and in-country staff salaries (community liaison staff and community scouts).

**Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost** 25%

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## Section 3 - Project Summary

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### Q7. Summary of project

**Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](http://GOV.UK). Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

Two marginalised communities on the border of Tsavo experience human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and have limited income-generating opportunities, exacerbating poverty and driving engagement in wildlife crime, threatening Tsavo's wildlife. This project encourages human-wildlife coexistence and builds financial resilience of these communities through development of HWC mitigation, livelihood enhancement and establishment of saving schemes. Capacity of community scouts and government community wildlife services will be strengthened to deter engagement in wildlife crime. These combined interventions will help alleviate pressure on Tsavo's wildlife.

## Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

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### Q8. Lead organisation summary

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

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
25-012	Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Steppe-Up: Community-led recovery of Mongolia's iconic species and forest-steppe ecosystem

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25-024	Jeremy Huet	Securing marine biodiversity and fishers' income through sustainable fisheries, Mozambique
24-015	Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Community conservation of Chitwan National Park's freshwater ecosystems and gharials
24-027	Heather Koldewey	Applying business models to sustain socio-ecological resilience in coastal Philippines
24-016	Matthew Gollock	Sustainable community-based stewardship of freshwater resources in the Northern Philippines
23-001	Paul De Ornellas	Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to implement CITES
<b>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.</b>		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

## Section 5 - Project Partners

### Q9. Project partners

**Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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 Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.**

**N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.**

**Lead Organisation name:** Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

**Website address:** [www.zsl.org](http://www.zsl.org)

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

Role: Project lead. Building capacity of community scouts; coordinating community outreach in Mangalete and Kamungi; and development of HWC mitigation and livelihood strategies. Lead on M&E.

Responsibilities: 1. Manage overall delivery of the project including M&E, reporting, budget management and administration and coordination of partners; 2. Deliver community social development interventions with WW; 3. Deliver implementation of HWC mitigation strategies with TT; 4. Deliver training and ongoing support on the SMART approach to TT community scouts; 5. Conservation expertise and in-country technical support.

Capacity to engage: ZSL has been a technical partner of KWS since 1989, with a country office started in 2014, delivering technical support and capacity-building to both KWS and other local partner NGOs for co-management of the surrounding Tsavo Conservation Area through developing implementations of synergistic SMART data models and monitoring protocols.

ZSL has a permanent team based in Tsavo West, supporting KWS park management and operations.

ZSL will employ a dedicated community team for this project. ZSL has significant experience in establishing VSLAs in both Cameroon and Mozambique.

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

Yes

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**Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?**

Yes

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**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:**

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

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**Website address:**

[www.KWS.go.ke](http://www.KWS.go.ke)

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

Role: Community outreach in Manganalete and Kamungi through the Community Wildlife Service (CWS); security and surveillance, ranger patrols, intelligence gathering and park management along borders with Manganalete and Kamungi.

Responsibilities: 1. Deliver quarterly community outreach meetings in target communities, promoting conservation messages and reporting of wildlife crime via the Tsavo West radio room emergency line, discuss and support on HWC mitigation interventions; 2. Patrol with Tsavo Trust community scouts along park border and respond to detection of illegal activities with rapid response and arrests if necessary.

Capacity to engage: KWS is the national agency responsible for managing Kenya's protected areas (PA) and wildlife and has the mandate to enforce wildlife laws. Each PA has dedicated and trained security ranger teams that carry out daily patrols, as well as trained intelligence and investigations officers. The Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA) has a trained team focused on community outreach and support, the Community Wildlife Services (CWS) and is experienced in leading conflict resolution to encourage human-wildlife coexistence. Agency to Agency support for community enterprise development through engagement with county government and Government of Kenya administrative structure.

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

No

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**Please explain why.**

KWS has undergone a significant senior management change and many officers in key leadership positions are temporary and taking longer than usual to provide supporting documentation. Large-scale projects now require ministerial review before support letters can be authorised. A letter of support has been promised by the end of December.

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**2. Partner Name:**

Administrative Ward of Manganalete Area in Nthongoni; Chief of Manganalete: Ruth M. Muthoka

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**Website address:**

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

Role: Main beneficiary of project interventions on the northern border of Tsavo West. Lead community representative (Chief Muthoka) is supportive of ZSL helping to reduce poverty in this community.

Responsibilities: 1. On-the-ground coordination and administration; 2. Chief to participate in KWS-CWS quarterly meetings and encourage broader community participation, ensuring representation across genders and vulnerable groups; 2. Support coordination of establishing VSLAs and ensuring open access to community members; 3. Support conservation messaging delivered by ZSL community team during community meetings.

Capacity to engage: Chief Muthoka, the female leader of Mangaleta is the key contact person for all community issues and provides authority for our activities in her area. She has been Chief for three years. Mangaleta are Kamba tribe predominantly. Sources of income are limited, mainly part-time work, offering poor financial security. Households have no access to saving schemes and are vulnerable to climatic conditions affecting agriculture. Mangaleta has had no support from conservation NGOs and has been identified as a key gateway for poachers. It is vital that support is provided to this community to reduce the burden of living alongside a national park and to change attitudes towards wildlife and the important ecosystem services that Tsavo provides.

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

Yes

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**3. Partner Name:**

Kamungi Community, Office of the Chief of Mtito Andei location;  
Chief of Kamungi: Paul Luvai

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**Website address:**

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

Role: Main beneficiary of project interventions on the northern border of Tsavo East. Lead community representative (Chief Luvai) is supportive of ZSL helping to reduce poverty in his community

Responsibilities: 1. On-the-ground coordination and administration; 2. Participate in KWS-CWS meetings and encourage broader community participation, ensuring representation across genders and vulnerable groups; 2. Support coordination of establishing VSLAs and ensuring open access; 3. Support conservation messaging delivered by ZSL community team.

Capacity to engage: Chief Luvai is the local government representative and leader of Kamungji community. He is the key contact person for community issues and provides authority for activities in his area. He has been chief for 12 years and has worked tirelessly to raise the standard of living for the community. Community members are Kamba tribe predominantly and have limited sources of income mainly in part-time work, offering poor financial security. Households have no access to saving schemes and are vulnerable to crop failure during increasingly regular droughts.

Chief Paul has secured one sponsored school teacher through Tsavo Trust and his engagement with TT has already begun to deliver some poverty alleviation, HWC mitigation, infrastructure and alternative livelihoods. This demonstrates his willingness to engage in community-based livelihoods projects.

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

Yes

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**4. Partner Name:**

Tsavo Trust (TT)

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**Website address:**

[www.tsavotrust.org](http://www.tsavotrust.org)

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

Role: Aerial support, community outreach in Kamungi, wildlife monitoring, intelligence gathering support to KWS, on-site oversight of operational activities.

Responsibilities: 1. Conduct regular aerial monitoring across the northern sector of the TCA to identify threats, detect carcasses and illegal human activity in conjunction with KWS; 2. Patrol in Kamungi and along the border with the national park, collecting snares and data on illegal activity and carcasses, make arrests in conjunction with KWS if necessary; 3. Deliver community outreach and interventions in Kamungi, and provide technical support for community outreach in Mangaleta

Capacity to engage: TT is a local conservation non-profit organisation, based in the TCA. TT performs a significant support role to KWS through aerial reconnaissance (over 860 hours covering 103,667km in 2017) and ground anti-poaching teams (2017 outcomes include 101 arrests, 167 elephant carcasses found, recovery of 241 elephant tusks, 42 poachers camps/hides destroyed, and over 1,008 wire snares recovered). TT have worked in Kamungi since 2014 and initial engagement has included a pilot beehive-fence for HWC mitigation on five farms, health and education projects, improved water access, casual employment and forest rehabilitation. TT employs a community liaison officer and community scouts, who will oversee project activities in Kamungi.

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

Yes

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**5. Partner Name:**

Wildlife Works (WW)

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**Website address:**

[www.wildlifeworks.com](http://www.wildlifeworks.com)

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

Role: Technical training and support on community enterprise opportunities/enhanced livelihood strategies.

Responsibilities: 1. Conduct participatory meetings with ZSL, KWS and VSLA (Village Savings and Loan Association) members in Mangalete and Kamungi to identify livelihood enterprises that would have the highest chance of success and/or livelihood efficiencies that could be implemented to improve productivity; 2. Support on the development of business plans for the enterprises selected; 3. Conduct technical training workshops for ZSL community team and identified VSLA members to establish enterprises; 4. Provide ongoing support to VSLA members to implement enterprises.

Capacity to engage: Wildlife Works is the world's leading REDD+ project development and management organisation, with a proven approach to applying innovative market-based solutions to conservation. WW's conservation strategy is based on job creation. Jobs create a viable sustainable alternative for people that have previously had to rely on options that degrade their environment to survive.

WW has over 15 years' experience in the Tsavo ecosystem creating livelihood enterprises for local people and developing small-scale farming efficiencies to increase productivity, including establishing routes to market. WW has developed small businesses such as soap manufacturing and baobab oil production.

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

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**6. Partner Name:** Five Talents (5T)

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**Website address:** [www.fivetalents.org.uk/impact/kenya/](http://www.fivetalents.org.uk/impact/kenya/)

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

Role: Training ZSL community staff in 5T's proven VSLA methodology

Responsibilities: 1. Conduct VSLA training workshop for ZSL; 2. Provide support and on-going mentoring for ZSL team and VSLA members.

Capacity to engage: Specialists in developing VSLAs, 5T has over 20 years' experience in transformational development through promotion of sustainable savings groups in 12 countries.

In Kenya, 5T supports over 150 Savings Groups (SGs). SG membership is 16,100, with accumulated savings totalling Ksh400M (£x). Loans turned-over in this period are approximately Ksh1 billion (£x).

5T trains local teams to establish SGs, including teaching members basic principles such as how and why to save, record-keeping, diversification and customer service. Groups are taught how to self-manage so that they continue operating after the programme ends. Community ownership brings greater empowerment and sustainability, and as the whole group has a stake in the loan capital, repayment rates are high.

A recent independent evaluation of 5T's work in Kenya showed that:

- 81% of families had increased their household expenditure (proxy for income) owing to the programme.
- 78% of the most vulnerable members reported an increased resilience to emergencies such as drought.
- 84% of female members reported a positive change in household relationships.

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

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**If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the Project, please use the text field below.**

*No Response*

**Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.**

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 **Letters of Support ZSL Kenya Darwin Stage2**

**ALL**

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 **181203 ZSL Kenya Darwin Cover Letter R25**

**Stage 2**

 03/12/2018

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## Section 6 - Project Staff

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## Q10. Key project personnel

Please identify the core staff 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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Zeke Davidson	<b>Project Leader</b>	10	Checked
Richard Moller	ZSL Tsavo Technical Advisor / CEO Tsavo Trust	25	Checked
Mary Ndungu	ZSL Finance Manager	20	Checked
Albert Mbugua	ZSL Fleet Manager	20	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Moses Wekesa	ZSL Tsavo Field Manager	15	Checked
Clarine Kigoli	ZSL GIS and SMART Technician	15	Checked
New Roles x2	ZSL Community Officer and Community Liaison	100	Checked
Rebecca Sennett Day	ZSL Africa Projects Coordinator	10	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above. Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [181203 ZSL Kenya Darwin Stage 2 All CVs](#)

 03/12/2018

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

## Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

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### Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC), bushmeat hunting and IWT threaten biodiversity in Kenya's largest protected area complex: Tsavo Conservation Area (TCA). TCA is home to Kenya's largest elephant and black rhino populations and important populations of lion, hyaena, African wild dog, and cheetah (1). Two communities (Mangaleta - approx. 3,500-4,000 people; Kamungi - 1,500 people) located either side of the Mombasa-Nairobi highway, form a buffer on the northern edge of Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks (NP) and eastern edge of Chyulu Hills; they are subsistence arable farmers, with some livestock. They are poverty-stricken and highly vulnerable due to reliance on limited natural resources and poor climatic conditions. Only c.10% of their population receive an income, mostly through casual employment, with no access to savings. People often resort to wildlife crime, including bushmeat hunting and poaching (in 2017, 92kg of ivory seized; 13 IWT-related arrests in Mangaleta). Human-elephant conflict (HEC; 245 incidences in Kamungi in 2018) and carnivore-conflict (HCC - lion, hyaena, wild dog, leopard; 89 incidences in Kamungi in 2018) compound farmers' vulnerability in Kamungi in particular.

A 2015 survey found >85% of TCA community held negative attitudes towards NPs. There have been no NGO engagement efforts in Mangaleta, however TT have worked in Kamungi since 2014. Recently, a two-strand electric fence, erected along the border of Mangaleta with Tsavo West by KWS has reduced HEC by a reported 85%. This will require long term maintenance and is not a comprehensive solution as other wildlife still enter the community, and it does not deter wildlife crime.

These problems were identified through speaking to the Chiefs of both communities, local NGOs (particularly TT, who employ 44 Kamungi community members as casual labourers as well as implementing a number of community projects), KWS Community Wildlife Service and from relevant species management strategies.

**If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:**

*No Response*

### Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

**Q12a. 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 score.**

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

### Q12b. Biodiversity Conventions

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. 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.**

Kenya is signatory of CMS and CBD.

Under the CBD's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Kenya, this project will support:

CBD articles:

7 – Identifying and protecting areas of biological importance within TCA by tackling activities and actors having a detrimental impact to the conservation status / sustainable use of biodiversity found within these areas, enabling cost-effective allocation of resources aimed at mitigating these threats.

8- Addressing threats and promoting protection of TCA wildlife through HWC mitigation and reduced wildlife crime

10- Facilitating sustainable livelihoods, supported by VSLAs.

11- Incentivising disengagement from wildlife crime through reducing the cost of living alongside wildlife and providing alternative income-generating opportunities.

17- Results and lessons learned will be open-access and communicated to stakeholders, as appropriate, and in line with FPIC.

Aichi Targets:

A1- Raising awareness of the value of biodiversity with local communities and empowering custodial ownership through sustainable natural resource management

A2- Integrating biodiversity conservation into poverty alleviation strategies through VSLAs.

C11- Enhancing management effectiveness of the TCA and securing buffer-zones through community development, better securing buffer-zones with community involvement.

C12- Reducing pressure on threatened species in the TCA by enhancing community law enforcement and reducing antagonism between the PA and the local communities

D14 - Establishment of VSLA's with targeted activities encouraging involvement of women in the communities of Mangaleta and Kamungi will reduce pressure on TCA whilst improving wellbeing, reducing poverty and promoting an environment conducive to empowering women.

CMS:

The TCA provides globally significant habitat for CMS species including Cheetah, Grevy's Zebra, Giraffe, African Elephant and African Wild Dog. By improving the protection of the TCA through both improved law enforcement and reduced negative anthropogenic impacts from surrounding communities, the TCA will continue to be a vital landscape for transboundary connectivity of wildlife populations and will reduce the extinction risk for these species.

**Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES/CMS/Ramsar focal point in the host country?**

No

**Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

SDGs 1 & 2 by providing training and support to the marginalised Mangaleta and Kamungi community through micro-finance mechanisms (VSLAs) and developing sustainable enterprises. These interventions will reduce poverty among members, build resilience, increase livelihood and income opportunities; reducing the need to engage in wildlife crime and enabling households to supplement supplies during crop failures.

SDG 5 Interventions within Mangaletete and Kamungi will be open access. Local leaders and ZSL will encourage representation from both genders and vulnerable groups. Establishing VSLAs will empower women to save, thereby increasing self-determination on spending. Enterprises will be monitored by ZSL ensuring no exclusion.

SDG 11 Protecting the TCA through community engagement, HWC mitigation and strengthening law enforcement will help to ensure a future for threatened species such as African elephants, lions, cheetahs, African wild dogs and the ecosystem they inhabit; all have global natural and cultural importance.

SDG 15 Strengthening protection of the TCA through enhanced law enforcement activities along the border of the park, HWC mitigation and disengagement from wildlife crime will help reduce significant threats to TCA's elephant, rhino and large carnivore populations.

## **Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy**

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### **Q13. Methodology**

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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.).**

**This may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you should update or refine as necessary.**

VSLAs(2)

5T will train ZSL's community team to establish and support VSLAs in 15 'community groups' in Mangaletete and two villages in Kamungi (total ~195 households). VSLAs will be open access and ZSL will ensure representation across genders and vulnerable groups. ZSL/TT community team will conduct socio-economic/HWC surveys with these households (Mangaletete:150; Kamungi:45) which will establish locally-defined wellbeing metrics e.g. material lifestyle, income, spending patterns, and food security. The survey will also cover HWC incidences including type, frequency, location and scale. These surveys will be repeated at project end. ZSL community team will attend monthly VSLA meetings and discuss conservation issues, including HWC; promoting the benefits of protecting wildlife and natural resources.

Facilitated by ZSL/TT community team, KWS-CWS will establish quarterly outreach meetings in Mangaletete and Kamungi. The community Chiefs and identified community influencers will attend initial meetings and encourage broader participation thereafter. The meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss conservation issues, relevant laws, and encourage reporting of wildlife crime; these meetings will be underpinned by VSLA meetings raising conservation awareness.

Livelihood Development

Using FPIC(3), WW and ZSL will work with VSLA members using a participatory approach to assess local needs and livelihood opportunities. ZSL and WW will provide support and training to develop new enterprises and improve farming efficiencies, using project financial support for initial set-up and VSLA loans over the long-term. Pilot enterprises will be monitored by ZSL to ensure there are no negative consequences that would prevent members of any sex, age or grouping to participate.

HWC

As mentioned above, surveys with ~195 households will cover HWC incidences including type, frequency, location and scale. These will be followed by a workshop in each community for households experiencing significant levels of HWC (including VSLA and non-VSLA members) that will involve hotspot-mapping, prioritisation of HWC issues, and development of appropriate mitigation strategies (e.g. expansion of beehive fences or piloting new interventions), taking into account effectiveness, cost, availability of

materials, labour, maintenance, etc. At least 40 households in HWC hotspots will be trained by the ZSL/TT community team in chosen mitigation strategies and supported to pilot these by end of Y2. The community team will visit participating households monthly in time with VSLA meetings to monitor progress. Household surveys will be repeated at project end to compare HWC levels for participating households following implementation of pilot interventions.

#### Law Enforcement

ZSL will support the TT community scouts (eight) in Kamungi to ensure effective joint patrolling of the park boundary with KWS. ZSL will provide training in Y1 to improve the use of SMART(4) and develop a database and mapping skills to show patrol coverage. After training, quarterly patrol coverage maps will be produced to enable TT and KWS to plan patrols and adapt enforcement strategy in this area. Daily patrols will be conducted (foot and vehicle) to record and remove snares, record signs of illegal activity and intercept and arrest suspected poachers/hunters. TT will conduct weekly aerial surveys across the northern sector of the TCA to search for illegal activities.

## Q14. 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 (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).**

**Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. 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.**

The Kamba tribal residents of Mangalete and Kamungi have very few, low-paying (c.£30-50/month) and temporary work opportunities and no access to savings. They rely heavily on natural resources for their lives and livelihoods and are vulnerable to the effects of HWC and climatic conditions on crops and livestock. In the short term, this project will gain a clearer understanding of the socio-economic status of these two buffer-zone communities on the northern border of the TCA, as well as the drivers of engagement in wildlife crime and the level of HWC experienced. Using this information, the project will build financial resilience and improve wellbeing of c.195 households (150 households(20%) in Mangalate; 45 households (15%) in Kamungi – based on average of 5 people/household in the county(5)) in these two marginalised communities, whilst reducing the illegal killing of wildlife (bushmeat hunting, poaching, retaliatory killings).

This project will do this by establishing at least 13 VSLAs, providing households, and in particular, women with access to savings and loans and therefore providing a buffer against loss of crops or livestock from HWC and reducing the need to engage in wildlife crime for supplementary income. This will be further underpinned by appropriate training and support for development of sustainable enterprises e.g. baobab oil and soap manufacturing, and basket weaving, and/or more efficient, climate-sensitive agricultural systems, for c.40% of these households, including access to market, where applicable, through the WW partnership. c.40 households in Mangalete and 12 in Kamungi will establish enterprises by project end. HWC mitigation strategies will also be developed for priority households to further build financial resilience and KWS-CWS will actively engage with the communities to encourage support for conservation efforts and disengagement from wildlife crime. Community scouts will have enhanced capacity to improve law enforcement and patrol coverage, helping further to disrupt and deter wildlife crime. These complementary interventions will help to reduce the cost of living alongside wildlife for vulnerable people and the need to rely on natural resources for subsistence and income, helping to improve the wellbeing of community members.

In the long-term, members of Manganete and Kamungi have improved attitudes towards wildlife and view it as an asset and key to ensuring sustainability of their natural resources. Poverty is reduced, and people are more resilient to reductions in crop yield/livestock numbers resulting from HWC or climate effects due to diversification of livelihoods, improved access to market and access to savings and loans. Communities become guardians of wildlife moving in and out of the NPs, allowing sections of land to act as safe corridors for migratory species such as elephants and large carnivores and closing traditional gateways for poachers. KWS have built a strong relationship with communities, who become key sources of information on illegal activity of outsiders. Populations of threatened carnivores and elephants in the northern sector of Tsavo begin to stabilise or grow at a minimum of 4% per annum in the case of elephants, therefore contributing to achieving population targets set in Kenya's Conservation and Management Strategies(1).

## Q15. Gender

**All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.**

Kenyan societies are typically patriarchal; however, women are important socio-economic actors. Manganete and Kamungi are Kamba tribe predominantly and women and men participate in livelihood activities (mainly agriculture). Sources of income are limited to part-time work, offering poor financial security. Of 10% employed, 70% are men, with jobs often manual labour. The female Chief of Manganete has stated women in Manganete are involved in decision-making but do not currently have many income-generating opportunities and this could be improved. Households have no access to saving schemes and are vulnerable to climatic conditions affecting agriculture – the main source of food and income. Adult education levels are low.

Globally, women form 78% of VSLA membership; within ZSL groups, women form >88% (2). The VSLAs established in Manganete and Kamungi will be open access, with all community members eligible. Representation from all genders (women in particular) and vulnerable groups (as identified by the community leaders) in the community will be encouraged. There are currently no savings or loan facilities available and therefore the VSLAs will enable women to access their own savings and increase their involvement in decision-making on spending for their family. Enterprise development will be decided by community members and facilitated by ZSL and WW (who have significant experience in developing enterprises that benefit women such as soap and clothes manufacturing and basket weaving), ensuring all genders are represented during the decision process, with opportunities developed for both women and men (if different). Pilot enterprises will be monitored by ZSL ensuring there are no negative consequences preventing participation from members of any sex, age or grouping.

M&E will consider gender, age and ethnicity, disaggregating data to ensure impacts on disadvantaged groups are tracked and activities adapted.

## Q16. 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?**

Training TT community scouts will build on prior basic knowledge of SMART, ensuring skills are institutionalised and capacity advanced. Relevant training content will be co-developed by TT and ZSL to ensure it is appropriate for TT's needs.

Regular engagement between KWS-CWS, Mangaleta and Kamungi will be established through support for transport and field allowances. Recognising the importance of this for de-risking Tsavo, ZSL will continue fundraising to support KWS-CWS beyond this project.

Typically, VSLAs need one year of support; 89% of VSLAs continue operating five years after initiation (2), typically doubling their capitalisation and average loan sizes. The VSLA model is self-replicating and will be established in conjunction with development of appropriate sustainable livelihoods.

TT has piloted beehive fences to mitigate HEC in Kamungi. This project will expand this work and monitor effectiveness. Once established, this type of intervention is self-sustaining, with the additional benefit of honey production.

WW will ensure livelihood materials are locally available and affordable for community members and efforts are made to improve market access to help ensure sustainability. ZSL will continue to fundraise from other sources to expand the community work beyond this project, building community support for conservation and working towards sustainable natural resource.

**Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:**

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 **181203 ZSL Kenya Theory of Change**

 03/12/2018

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 pdf 344.03 KB

 **ZSL VSLA briefing document**

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 pdf 482.9 KB

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 **181203 Supporting Doc Darwin Initiative round25-stage2-KENYA Map References**

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 pdf 348.63 KB

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## Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding

### Q17a. Harmonisation

**Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

Development of existing work

**Please give details:**

The project builds on previous and current projects (IWT010; RII Project; Oak Foundation) working to de-risk Tsavo and enhance capacity of KWS and local partners, through training in SMART and improving law enforcement effectiveness. This project will also enable ZSL to expand its remit in Tsavo to create a holistic programme that engages with key communities living on the NP borders. Tsavo Trust have an existing community programme in Kamungi Conservancy on the northern boundary of Tsavo East. TT has been working here since 2014 and facilitated its establishment as a community-managed 'Conservancy'. Recent TT community projects include improved water access through boreholes, a health and education programme, local employment, and HEC mitigation interventions. TT is currently trialing the use of beehive fences (6) to protect five farmsteads in Kamungi. This project will develop this work through mapping HWC hotspots, piloting different mitigation strategies and monitoring effectiveness.

We also include new, vital engagement activities with Kamungi and previously neglected community, Mangaletete, through establishment of VSLAs and associated livelihood strategies.

We have a Stage 2 proposal to IWT R5 complementing this project and expanding activities to more community groups in Mangaletete to achieve greater impact and secure Tsavo's wildlife.

**Q17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

Yes

**If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences. Explain 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 conservation NGOs have engaged Mangaletete to reduce the poaching threat or develop sustainable livelihood strategies, despite this being a key gateway for poachers. TT has been active in Kamungi since 2014 and have developed projects to improve people's access to water, healthcare and education, with a pilot HEC project using beehives. WW has been carrying out similar work in Rukinga, an elephant corridor between Tsavo East and West and have successfully established sustainable economic enterprises for the Rukinga community. ZSL is partnering with WW on this project to ensure lessons learnt by WW are incorporated, improving likelihood of success.

## **Q18. Ethics**

**Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the Guidance.**

This project is building on ZSL's experience in the TCA and has been designed with full input of key stakeholders. Initial meetings have been held with the Mangaletete and Kamungi Chiefs to explain the processes and get buy-in on behalf of the community. These leaders have been very supportive of the proposed project and can see the benefits of VSLAs for their communities, who have limited income-generating options and are very reliant on natural resources, which are regularly affected by climate. Furthermore, TT has worked closely with the Kamungi community for the past five years and has ensured that the Chief is supportive of the proposed project, and that it aligns with the needs of this community. ZSL staff and local partner NGOs with significant experience working in the Tsavo region will use FPIC and participatory processes for all activities with community members, ensuring the outputs of the project are appropriate and relevant to the direct and indirect beneficiaries and that no legal rights of indigenous peoples are compromised. VSLAs will be open access and therefore will ensure that no specific group or gender is excluded from the project, aligning our work to Gender Equity and Social Inclusion principles. All ZSL's activities are intended to empower community members and support human rights by providing opportunities for individuals to have greater representation within their community and speak up against discrimination. Access to financial services and income-generating alternatives aim to aid this by improving social security.

ZSL's Human Ethics Committee will review this project with regards to engaging with community representatives and ensure the work is aligned to the IUCN ESMS Principles, Standards and Policies.

## **Q19. Safeguarding**

**(see Guidance Note 3.8)**

**Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have**

**the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have relevant policies in place and that these can be available on request.**

Checked

## **Section 10 - Biodiversity & Project Information**

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### **Q20. 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?**

A key activity in this project is establishing VSLAs within Mangaletete and Kamungi. The ZSL community team will attend monthly meetings with VSLA groups to support on VSLA operations and use the meeting as a platform for dialogue on the importance of biodiversity conservation and the vital ecosystem services that Tsavo provides these communities. Benefits of protecting species such as the African elephant and large carnivores for the vital role they play in ensuring healthy ecosystems and their inherent value as part of Kenya's cultural and natural heritage will also be discussed.

Workshops to identify associated economic enterprises will also provide an opportunity to promote conservation messaging and ensure participants understand that the benefits they receive from this project's interventions are as a direct result of them protecting their natural resources and disengaging from wildlife crime. The project will seek to impact positively on people's attitudes and encourage a shift in behaviour toward livelihoods that are not environmentally-damaging. Information on the role of Tsavo and its services will be shared with the target communities using tools such as verbal and visual presentations and posters.

ZSL will facilitate regular community meetings with KWS CWS to build positive relationships with the communities. The Chief and key community influencers will attend initial meetings and will encourage broader participation as the project progresses. The meetings will also provide an opportunity to discuss relevant issues linked to living next to a National Park and wildlife law.

The ZSL community team and KWS CWS will hold regular feedback meetings with the community Chiefs, and the designated governance group for each VSLA to ensure the conservation messaging is consistent with leaders and community members. Our aim is that community members who are not directly benefitting from the project's activities will be positively influenced by their peers.

### **Q21. 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.**

Mangaletete and Kamungi Communities

This project will engage at least 195 households in VSLAs, increasing the capacity of people to secure finances for household needs and food when agricultural yield is affected by climate or wildlife. Appropriate training and support for development of new sustainable enterprises e.g. baobab oil manufacturing, and/or improved farming efficiencies will be delivered to c.40% of these households,

building capacity and developing skills in new farming techniques and income-generating activities. Priority households affected by HWC will receive training in appropriate mitigation techniques using locally available materials to ensure this capacity is secured for the future.

In-country Partner Staff

Tsavo Trust community scouts will receive specialist training from ZSL in the use of the SMART approach including patrol mapping and SMART reporting, benefitting eight community scouts, and TT and KWS institutionally through providing information to enhance patrol strategy and improve law enforcement along the border of the NP. TT is a local NGO and the community scouts are employed from the local area, therefore this project will help to build capacity of and provide employment for local people who have few educational and employment opportunities

## Q22. Access to project information

**Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from the Darwin to fund this.**

ZSL will produce Annual Reports for dissemination both within Kenya and internationally. Sharing of project successes will be done via ZSL and partner websites, and disseminated via social media (Facebook, Twitter, blogs), where appropriate. Any publications resulting from the project will be published through open access peer reviewed journals.

Any informative data on elephant, black rhino and large carnivore populations, occupancy, poaching and trafficking will be made available via our partnership with KWS to Kenya's CITES Scientific Authority, the relevant IUCN Specialist group, the Government of Kenya and other relevant actors to help inform and address emerging issues and adapt the programmes activities, if necessary.

As the main focus of this project is community engagement and development, it is important that we share project outputs with Manganalete and Kamungi community members, especially those with limited access to digital media, and other stakeholders where appropriate. We will provide edited hard copies of reports and verbal presentations in Kamba dialect, ensuring that key messages are conveyed in an understandable manner.

ZSL will ensure information on successes and challenges and lessons learnt associated with community engagement around the TCA are made widely available, especially to government agencies and NGOs working with communities experiencing similar problems to this project's target communities, to help inform and encourage replication of initiatives shown to improve wellbeing and financial security whilst reducing anthropogenic pressures on biodiversity both within and outside of protected areas.

## Section 11 - Logical Framework

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### Q23. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

#### **Impact:**

TCA communities benefit from reduced poverty and improved human-wildlife coexistence, whilst human pressures are reduced in a secured protected area complex and with population growth of threatened species maintained.



**Outcome:**

Threats to wildlife in TCA's northern sector significantly reduced through HWC mitigation, law enforcement, and increased resilience and wellbeing of Manganete and Kamungi buffer-zone communities, who disengage from wildlife crime.

0.1 Annual incidences of illegal killing (poisoning, spearing/shooting, snaring – disaggregated by motive, where possible - retaliatory, bushmeat, IWT, etc.) of key species in TCA northern sector (elephant, lion, cheetah, wild dog, leopard, hyaena, rhino) decreases by a minimum of 20% by end of Y3 (from baseline established in Y1)

0.2 Annual incidences of HWC decrease by a minimum of 25% by end of Y3 in Kamungi (baseline HEC: 245 so far in 2018; 66 in 2017; 105 in 2016); baseline HCC: 89 so far in 2018; 127 in 2017; 88 in 2016)

0.3 Annual incidences of HWC in Manganete decrease by a minimum of 25% by end of Y3 (baseline to be established in Y1)

0.4 VSLA members see a minimum of 20% improvement in locally co-defined wellbeing metrics by end of Y3 (e.g. material style of life, income, food security and subjective wellbeing), from baseline established in Y1 surveys.

0.5 Total arrests of Manganete and Kamungi community members for wildlife crime decreases by minimum

0.1 TT and KWS monthly reports

0.2 TT and KWS monthly reports – data disaggregated by conflict type

0.3 ZSL and KWS monthly reports – data disaggregated by conflict type

0.4 ZSL's VSLA Socio-economic and wellbeing surveys

0.5 KWS and TT arrest reports

0.6 TT monthly reports

•A reduction in arrests of community members and number of snares encountered and removed indicates disengagement from wildlife crime.

•The number of arrests of Manganete and Kamungi community members may increase initially due to enhanced enforcement but will fall towards the end of the project as community engagement is strengthened and levels of poaching decrease.

•Improved income and wellbeing of local communities, resulting from declining HWC and enhanced livelihoods, reflects reduced costs of living with wildlife and – coupled with regular outreach that reinforces that these benefits are dependent on supporting wildlife conservation - incentivises disengagement from wildlife crime (including poaching for bushmeat, retaliatory killings, and participating in/enabling /facilitating IWT).

40% by end of Y3 (2017  
baseline: Mangaletete:13;  
Kamungi: 25)

0.6 Total no. of  
bushmeat snares  
encountered and  
collected by community  
scouts and KWS rangers  
in Kamungi over full  
year decreases by  
minimum 20% by end of  
Y3 (baseline: 1,008 in  
2017)

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**Output 1:**

VSLAs established in Mangaleta and Kamungi communities, providing gender-equitable access to savings and an incentive to support conservation/human-wildlife coexistence and disengage from wildlife crime.

1.1 KWS-CWS Community Outreach Officers establish quarterly community meetings in Kamungi and Mangaleta by Q2 Y1 to provide a platform to build trust, discuss wildlife conflict mitigation and other wildlife issues.

1.2 At least 2 VSLA groups established in Mangaleta and 1 in Kamungi by end of Y1 by ZSL/TT community staff, with 15-20 members in each (minimum of 50% women), increasing to a total of 6 VSLAs in Mangaleta and 2 in Kamungi by end of Y2, and 10 in Mangaleta and 3 in Kamungi by end of Y3 with at least 150 households in Mangaleta and 45 in Kamungi participating (with minimum of 60% female membership. Total 13 VSLAs by end of project).

1.3 Households engaged in VSLAs saving at least 4,500 KES (£33) on average per year by end of Y3 from Y1 baseline of an average of 0 KES in savings.

1.4 Female VSLA participants (across both communities) demonstrate increased access to funds to spend on items important to them (items identified, and

1.1 KWS-CWS community meeting minutes

1.2 ZSL's VSLA summary reports; VSLA membership rosters disaggregated by gender.

1.3 Community VSLA record books and organisational surveys.

1.4 ZSL's VSLA socio-economic and wellbeing surveys.

1.5 VSLA meeting minutes; socio-economic and wellbeing surveys

- VSLA establishment rate and uptake is similar to situation experienced from ZSL VSLA projects in Cameroon and Mozambique.
- Community members understand that VSLAs and enterprise activities are directly linked to their engagement in conservation, human-wildlife coexistence and voluntary reporting of illegal activity, as they have under previous implementations in Cameroon. This includes community members who are not direct beneficiaries, through word of mouth from the Mangaleta and Kamungi Chief and fellow community neighbours.
- Aimed-for levels of female participation are achieved based on pre-project understanding of community socio-economics and demographics and results from previous/ongoing VSLA implementation in Cameroon and Mozambique. Percentage thresholds will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary following socio-economic surveys to be conducted during Yr1.
- Increased spend on household items and increase in number of VSLA loans being withdrawn by women indicates enhanced role

baseline set following socio-economic surveys completed in Y1), with a minimum of 25% increase in average monthly spend by end of Y3; and with annual number of VSLA loans taken by female members (at minimum) 50% of all loans by end of Y3 (from project baseline of 0)

in financial decision making at household-level and increase in gender-equity

1.5 Conservation outreach during monthly VSLA meetings between ZSL/TT community officers and VSLA members (implemented from Q4 Y1 as VSLAs are established) leads to increased understanding of the importance of conservation and human-wildlife coexistence, with proportion of members reporting positive attitudes towards conservation increasing by a minimum of 30% by end of Y3 from baseline established in Y1.

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**Output 2:**

HWC mitigation strategies implemented in priority sites in Mangaletete and Kamungi community areas

2.1 HWC types, hotspot locations and scale understood in both communities with priorities for mitigation determined by Q2 Y1

2.2 Appropriate, priority HWC mitigation strategies for each community are identified and agreed by end of Y1 (e.g. beehive fences for HEC or predator-proof bomas in hotspot locations for HCC)

2.3 At least 40 priority households in HWC hotspots across both communities trained and equipped in mitigation strategies by Q2 Y2 and a minimum of 25% of these have capacity and resources to begin implementation of pilot interventions by Q3 Y2. Another 25% begin implementation by end of project.

2.4 Monthly monitoring of effectiveness of implemented HWC mitigation strategies in place by Q4 Y2 through site-visits, data collection and reporting by ZSL/TT community officers, informing and facilitating adaptation of strategies, if required.

2.1 VSLA meeting minutes; Socio-economic and wellbeing surveys; TT and KWS CWS monthly reports on HWC

2.2 Minutes from community-led workshops in Kamungi and Mangaletete, including attendance list; HWC mitigation strategy for each community including recommended interventions

2.3 Training and implementation materials; Training workshop reports by ZSL/TT; VSLA monthly meetings; project end socio-economic surveys.

2.4 ZSL/TT HWC monthly reports

•HWC will be discussed during VSLA meetings and although these households will be the initial target for mitigation interventions, the mitigation workshop (2.2) will also be open to non-VSLA members who are experiencing high levels of HWC in both communities.  
•Levels of commitment towards proposed mitigation strategies are maintained throughout the project, based on current commitment of five farms with pilot beehive fences in Kamungi.

**Output 3:**

Gender-equitable, sustainable livelihood strategies/efficient agricultural practices established in Mangaletete and Kamungi communities, increasing monthly income and reducing the need to engage in bushmeat hunting and other forms of wildlife crime

3.1 Appropriate, gender-sensitive livelihood development/enterprise opportunities identified and scoped, and with business plans produced at participatory workshops with all VSLA groups in both communities (total of 13 VSLA groups by end of Y3).

3.2 Four training workshops for all VSLA groups delivered on community-identified livelihood / enterprise opportunities in Kamungi and Mangaletete, attended by at least 40% of 150 VSLA households in Mangaletete and 40% of 45 households in Kamungi by project end.

3.3 At least 40 households in Mangaletete and 12 households in Kamungi engaged in uptake of livelihood/enterprise activities through VSLAs and project funds (e.g. capital investment in a seed press or in farming materials) by end of Y3

3.1 Workshop minutes including attendance list; Business plans.

3.2 Training materials; Training workshop reports.

3.3 Agreements with individuals for enterprise support; Monthly ZSL community team reports.

•Access to enhanced and diversified livelihoods (in conjunction with VSLAs and HWC mitigation interventions if appropriate) will reduce the need to engage in illegal, environmentally-damaging activities for income supplementation.

**Output 4:**

Enhanced patrolling and enforcement in place along the NP borders with Kamungi

4.1 All TT community scouts in Kamungi (8) trained and capable in the use of the SMART approach (including data collection using handheld digital devices and CyberTracker), basic SMART data analysis and production of patrol maps by Q3 Y1

4.2 SMART database established, and quarterly patrol maps produced to enable monitoring of patrol coverage by TT community scouts and KWS along community borders and inform patrol strategy by Q4 Y1

4.3 Monthly strategic patrol coverage (total distance) by community scouts improved by at least 30% by end of Y3 using SMART, with baseline set in Q1 Y2.

4.4 A minimum of 3,500km/month of aerial patrol coverage maintained across the northern sector of the TCA and bordering communities from Q1 Y1 through to end Y3, from baseline 2017 average of 3,000km.

4.1 Training reports; participant lists; pre- and post-knowledge survey assessment; improved metrics for patrol effort and sightings data.

4.2 SMART database; TT monthly patrol reports; quarterly patrol maps

4.3 TT monthly patrol reports; quarterly patrol maps

4.4 TT monthly reports

•By increasing capacity of community scouts through training in SMART and reporting/mapping, they are more effective at disrupting illegal activities on the border of the park and thus act as a strong deterrent to community members engaging in wildlife crime.

**Output 5:**

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

**Do you require more Output fields?**

**It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.**

No

**Activities (each Activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)**

**The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.**

## **Activity details**

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**Activity Number**

1.1

**Activity Details**

KWS Community Outreach Officers hold quarterly community meetings with the Chief and key community influencers, facilitated by ZSL, extending the attendee list as word spreads to other community members by the influencers.

## **Activity details**

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**Activity Number**

1.2

**Activity Details**

ZSL Community Officer and Community Liaison trained by partner, 5T on VSLA establishment including an exchange visit for ZSL staff

## **Activity details**

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**Activity Number**

1.3

**Activity Details**

ZSL community team then establishes 10 VSLA groups (150 households) in Mangaletete and 3 VSLA groups in Kamungi (45 households) over the project period.

## **Activity details**

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**Activity Number**

1.4

### Activity Details

ZSL and TT community teams conduct surveys in Mangaletete and Kamungi (with all VSLAs members at start of group establishment; total ~195 members) that include questions on socio-economics, wellbeing indicators, and perceived level of HWC incidences, mitigation techniques and perceived effectiveness. These surveys will be repeated at project end.

## Activity details

### Activity Number

1.5

### Activity Details

Monthly meetings between ZSL community team and VSLA groups enables regular monitoring of economic metrics associated to VSLA participation. Meetings will also be used for conservation messaging and discussion on HWC issues, helping to identify priority needs for mitigation. Standardised ZSL organisational forms are completed four times annually to monitor group financials (at meetings held after the 1st, 12th, 24th and 52nd week (share-out) of savings).

## Activity details

### Activity Number

2.1

### Activity Details

ZSL and TT community teams conduct socio-economic/wellbeing/HWC surveys in Mangaletete and Kamungi (as mentioned in Activity 1.4).

## Activity details

### Activity Number

2.2

### Activity Details

ZSL and TT hold 4x workshops in Kamungi (1) and Mangaletete (3) for households experiencing significant levels of HWC to map HWC hotspots and agree priority mitigation strategies for each community taking factors such as perceived effectiveness, availability of materials, time and costs to set-up and maintain into account. The target participants will be VSLA members initially, however the workshop will not exclude non-VSLA members and will be focused on those that experience significant levels of HWC as identified through KWS CWS meetings and HWC reports, VSLA meetings, surveys etc.

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## Activity details

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**Activity Number**

2.3

**Activity Details**

ZSL and TT run 3-day training course in selected mitigation strategies for at least 40 priority households in HWC hotspots across both communities in Y2 and support households to pilot chosen strategies.

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## Activity details

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**Activity Number**

2.4

**Activity Details**

ZSL and TT community team monitor effectiveness of implemented HWC mitigation strategies by Q4 Y2 through monthly site-visits, VSLA meetings and reports. Household surveys will be repeated at project end to enable evaluation of effectiveness of pilot mitigation interventions for participating households.

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## Activity details

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**Activity Number**

3.1

**Activity Details**

VSLA meetings and two three-day workshops run by partner WW will be used to identify livelihood opportunities and / or improved efficiencies to current livelihoods, with the aim to create a business plan for selected opportunities in each VSLA group. WW will advise on product demand and market accessibility to ensure the most feasible opportunity is selected.

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## Activity details

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**Activity Number**

3.2

**Activity Details**

Four training workshops on selected livelihood opportunities, delivered to VSLA groups by technical partner WW and the ZSL community team. If capital investment necessary for selected livelihood, equipment/materials will be procured using loans from the VSLA groups and project funds at the relevant time. WW will run training follow-ups in Y2 and Y3.

**Activity details**

**Activity Number**

3.3

**Activity Details**

Following training, at least 40 VSLA households in Mangaleta and 12 households in Kamungi implement livelihood intervention with support from ZSL community team and WW, who will monitor pilot enterprises to ensure there are no negative consequences to any gender or vulnerable group.

**Activity details**

**Activity Number**

3.4

**Activity Details**

ZSL community team monitors and evaluates success of livelihood interventions through socio-economic surveys and regular communication, conducted around VSLA meetings, with at least 90% of target households, providing 6-monthly reports from Y2

**Activity details**

**Activity Number**

4.1

**Activity Details**

ZSL delivers training course for all eight TT community scouts in data collection and analysis using SMART by end of Y1 and supports on the production of quarterly patrol maps in QGIS.

## Activity details

---

### Activity Number

4.2

### Activity Details

Daily SMART patrols will be conducted (foot and vehicle) by TT community scouts and KWS to record and remove snares, record signs of illegal activities and intercept and arrest suspected poachers/hunters along the park boundary with Kamungi.

## Activity details

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### Activity Number

4.3

### Activity Details

TT will conduct weekly patrols across the northern sector of the TCA monitoring signs of illegal activity, including poacher camps and animal carcasses, producing monthly reports that detail aerial patrol coverage and data on illegal activity.

## Activity details

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### Activity Number

4.4

### Activity Details

TT will produce quarterly reports including patrol maps to enable monitoring of patrol coverage by TT community scouts and KWS along community borders and inform patrol strategy by end of Y1.

## Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

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### Q24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.

## Implementation Timetable Template

Please add columns to reflect the length of your project.

For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

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↓ **181130 Darwin R25 - Stage 2 - Implementation Timetable\_KENYA**

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## Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

### **Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan**

**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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see "Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance").**

The project lead will oversee progress of the project against the logframe, which will be reviewed regularly through reports and meetings with project partners. Within the first two months of the project, workplans will be developed with partners, which will include monthly reporting by the project lead and ZSL community team.

The project lead will monitor Outcome indicators (0.1, 0.2, 0.3) using monthly reports from KWS and TT on HWC incidents and illegal killing of wildlife, as well as phone/email communication and regular meetings.

Reduced engagement in wildlife crime by community members (Outcome indicators 0.5,0.6) will be monitored by Tsavo Trust and KWS on a monthly basis through arrest records disaggregated by community and the number of snares collected and reported on by TT and KWS monthly. Due to the sensitivity of this data, this report will be desensitised to fit ZSL and KWS' data confidentiality agreements.

Implementation of HWC mitigation strategies (2.2, 2.3 and 2.4) will be monitored and evaluated by TT and ZSL community teams, with monthly reporting on progress of implementation and effectiveness of interventions. Meeting minutes from KWS-CWS when discussing HWC mitigation and perceived effectiveness of new mitigation interventions will provide supporting information on intervention success.

ZSL's community team will monitor and evaluate the progress of VSLA establishment and development of livelihood opportunities (1.2, 1.3, 3.2,3.3) through VSLA membership rosters, standardised VSLA forms

(organisational: four times annually, and annual socio-economic surveys), as well as through production of business plans. Socio-economic surveys will monitor wellbeing, income-generating activities, material style of life (wealth proxy), food security and loan usage. Monthly meetings with VSLA groups will allow the ZSL community team to record progress and uptake of livelihood opportunities.

ZSL and TT will track completion of SMART training using attendance records, completion certificates and pre- and post-training assessments (4.1). Application of skills will be evidenced by improvement in patrol coverage and production of detailed monthly reports including GIS maps. TT will provide monthly reports on foot, vehicle and aerial patrol coverage and enforcement effort (including snare collection, detection of illegal activities/human presence, carcass sightings etc) in Kamungi using SMART database (4.2,4.3, 4.4). Information on illegal activities will be reported to KWS daily and a rapid response initiated by KWS if necessary.

**Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)**

Number of days planned for M&E	75
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	7

## Section 14 - Funding and Budget

### Q26. Budget

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

**Darwin and IWT Budget Template**

**Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.**

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

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

 **181128 Budget St2 Darwin R25 Kenya FINA**

**L**

 03/12/2018

 17:59:58

 xls 116.5 KB

### Q27. 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.**

Value for money is achieved through working with established local partners, ensuring a long-term legacy. All partners have existing infrastructure and staff, ensuring operating costs are kept low, with majority of funds channelled directly to activities. The familiarity of partners to the area means informed decisions can be made when evaluating spend. ZSL's procurement policies will ensure appropriate quality for the right price, and compliance with grant conditions.

VSLAs are extremely cost effective, costing on average £16.30 per member (and as little as £5.90 per member) to establish. Average annualised return on assets is 29.1%, and 98% of members continue from one annual cycle to the next. VSLAs reduce project costs for conservation by providing a reliable platform for engaging members in discussions about conservation and sustainable natural resource management.

Wildlife Works will ensure that new or enhanced livelihood enterprises/farming techniques use locally available materials and are appropriate for the context of each community, taking into account cost-effectiveness, time and labour availability. Any initial capital costs for items such as a community seed press will be funded by the project and subsequently, VSLA funds to ensure sustainability and community buy-in.

## **Q28. 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.**

Capital Costs will be approximately 2% of total budget. This is for the purchase of two motorbikes and two laptops for the ZSL community staff that will be hired for this project. Because engagement with the Mangaletete community is in its early stages, and given ZSL's long-term commitment to Tsavo, and the length of time required to achieve impact in community conservation, these motorbikes and laptops will be retained by ZSL to support ongoing community engagement in the Mangaletete and Kamungi communities beyond the project end.

## **Q29. Match funding (co-financing)**

**Are you proposing co-financing?**

Yes

**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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.**

<b>Donor Organisation</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Currency code</b>	<b>Comments</b>
---------------------------	---------------	----------------------	-----------------

Tsavo Trust		GBP	Tsavo Trust will contribute to the costs of this project through provision of staff time including the Kamungi Community Liaison Officer and eight community scouts (salaries and daily food rations).
Oak Foundation		GBP	This matched funding will cover aerial surveillance by Tsavo Trust over the northern sector of the TCA throughout the project.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

### Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
<i>No Response</i>				
<i>No Response</i>				
<i>No Response</i>				
<i>No Response</i>				

**Do you require more fields?**

No

### Q30. Financial Risk Management

**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.**

ZSL has been working in Kenya since 1989 and understands the risks of corruption and fraud. ZSL has

clearly defined Anti-Fraud and Bribery policies, which reflect the UK Bribery Act, with zero tolerance of such activity. These policies are shared with all staff and available for partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

ZSL has robust financial management systems, both in country offices and the UK. Our financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review and updating, ensuring they remain appropriate for implemented projects, as well as internal and external compliance requirements. ZSL undertake due-diligence on prospective partners to ensure finance policies and procedures are compliant with donor requirements. Based on experience, ZSL does not provide funds to KWS, but handles purchasing and payments directly. ZSL's internal procurement policies separate procurement and bid analysis from payment to de-risk potential for fraud. Further, ZSL's payment processes mean payments above £1,000 require two authorising signatories.

ZSL recognises there may be associated risks of significant movement in exchange rates (particularly as a result of BREXIT) and we will monitor the effect on costs to the project and open discussions to reallocate the budget following any extreme changes.

## Section 15 - FCO Notifications

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### Q31. FCO Notifications

**Please put an X in 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.**

Checked

**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)

## Section 16 - Certification

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### Q32. Certification

**On behalf of the**

Trustees

**of**

Zoological Society of London

**I apply for a grant of**

£328,888.00

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

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.

Checked

Name	Katherine Secoy
Position in the organisation	Acting Director of Conservation and Policy
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 <b><u>Kenya DI KS signoff</u></b>  03/12/2018  18:19:37  pdf 75.22 KB
Date	03 December 2018

## Section 17 - Submission Checklist

### Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance (including Guidance for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Guidance)	Checked
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Checked
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Checked
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Checked
Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up?	Checked
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual?	Checked
Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader?	Checked
Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations?	Checked
Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed?	Checked

Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Checked
Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Checked
Have you checked the Darwin website to ensure there are no late updates?	Checked
Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK?	Checked

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

Checked

## Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).