

# **DIR28S2\1024**

## **Kaya Connect: Restoring the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest biodiversity hotspot**

30% of the world's tree species are threatened. Despite global interest in reforestation, the focus is on planting in high numbers and quickly for carbon capture, so biodiversity and livelihood opportunities are missed. The Eastern Africa Coastal Forest hotspot is heavily degraded. This project will re-connect forest fragments in coastal Kenya, benefitting people and threatened trees, by mapping forest fragments, protecting and restoring sites for connectivity, providing training and jobs for local people and securing long-term political and public support.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Name** Kirsty

**Surname** Shaw

**Organisation** Botanic Gardens Conservation  
International

**Website (Work)** [REDACTED]

**Tel (Work)** [REDACTED]

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## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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Name Kirsty  
Surname Shaw  
Organisation Botanic Gardens Conservation  
International  
Website (Work) [REDACTED]  
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### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
Name	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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## Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

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### Q3. Title:

Kaya Connect: Restoring the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest biodiversity hotspot

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR28S1\1557

### Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

#### Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

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**Biome 2**

*No Response*

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**Biome 3**

*No Response*

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**Conservation Action 1**

Land/water management (area, invasive control, restoration)

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**Conservation Action 2**

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

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**Conservation Action 3**

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

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**Threat 1**

Residential & commercial (incl. tourism) development

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**Threat 2**

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

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**Threat 3**

Energy production & mining (incl. renewables)

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**Q5. Summary**

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

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

30% of the world's tree species are threatened. Despite global interest in reforestation, the focus is on planting in high numbers and quickly for carbon capture, so biodiversity and livelihood opportunities are missed. The Eastern Africa Coastal Forest hotspot is heavily degraded. This project will re-connect forest fragments in coastal Kenya, benefitting people and threatened trees, by mapping forest fragments, protecting and restoring sites for connectivity, providing training and jobs for local people and securing long-term political and public support.

**Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary**

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**Q6. Country(ies)**

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

**Country** Kenya  
**1**

**Country** *No Response*  
**2**

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Country *No Response*

3

Country *No Response*

4

**Do you require more fields?**

No

**Q7. Project dates**

**Start date:**

01 June 2022

**End date:**

31 March 2025

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

2 years, 10 months

**Q8. Budget summary**

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
<b>Amount:</b>	£228,295.00	£164,698.00	£131,293.00	<b>£</b> 524,286.00

**Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %** ██████████

**Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?**

Yes

**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

Fondation Franklinia: ██████████ to mainstream threatened tree species into tree planting and conservation programmes in Kenya.

Terraformation: ██████████ to install a seedbank at Gede Tropical Gardens & Nursery for reforestation and storage of coastal tree species.

Terraformation will also act as a project proponent to secure carbon financing from the voluntary market, securing long-term funding for the project, and ensuring benefits go to communities. An estimate of how much carbon finance will be raised will be determined in year 1.

Seedling sales during the project, estimated ██████████ paid to nurseries producing seedlings. For example, Plant for the Planet and the Catholic Church (already aware of this project) have a target to plant 1 million trees within 21 parishes in coastal Kenya.

Estimated ██████████ funding raised from corporates for threatened species recovery via BGCI's Tree Conservation Fund [www.treeconservationfund.org](http://www.treeconservationfund.org)

**Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)** ██████████

**Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?**

The project is well-funded for the 2 years and 10 months. The unconfirmed funding is more for the longer-term impact and the strong project team in place will help to ensure these funds are successfully secured.

## Section 4 - Problem statement

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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?**

**Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the methodology page).**

30% of the world's tree species are threatened (BGCI, 2021). Huge tree planting and restoration pledges are being made worldwide. The focus is on planting trees in high numbers for carbon capture, rather than species diversity and livelihoods. The Ten Golden Rules for Reforestation (DiSacco, et al. 2021) and Kew Declaration (The Declaration Drafting Committee, 2021) highlight the need for a better approach, but action on the ground is needed too.

Kenya has 1,113 native tree species, 146 of which are threatened. The biggest threats to coastal trees in Kenya are habitat loss for agriculture, residential and tourism development (BGCI, 2020). Forest patches in Kilifi County contain 51 threatened tree species and represent some of the last remaining fragments of the Eastern African Coastal Forest (EACF) biodiversity hotspot. EACF has the lowest percentage of remaining intact vegetation of African hotspots and the third lowest globally (Habel, et al., 2019), making it a restoration priority.

COVID-19 has halted tourism, caused job losses, and people have returned to rural areas, increasing pressure on natural resources, including harvesting for charcoal, timber and medicine. Forest patches, confined to protected reserves, sacred kaya forests and unprotected fragments, are all under strain and visibly declining.

Kenya has made a 5.1 million hectare pledge to the Bonn Challenge. The national-level restoration map produced in 2016 highlights some potential for restoration of natural forests in Kilifi County (the focus area for this application) but a much larger area is designated for plantations, agroforestry (both of which largely use non-native species) and bamboo planting (again relying on exotic species). Kenya has a single native bamboo species, but found in upland areas not at the coast). These proposed interventions are putting economic benefit before biodiversity and could potentially cause significant harm to an already heavily degraded and fragile biodiversity hotspot. A review of tree-planting organisations operating in Kenya undertaken by BGCI found that only 8% of named tree species being planted are threatened.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites have not been designated using plant data in Kenya, and Key Biodiversity Area designation use limited plant data as many species assessments exist but are yet to be published on the IUCN Red List. Without drawing attention to these sites, and careful mapping and zoning, single-site endemics and other restricted distribution species could be lost forever.

These problems are relevant for local people and endemic biodiversity and were identified by project partner initiatives, including a UNESCO-funded COVID-19 relief project in Kaya Kauma, and during conservation planning workshops for Kenya's threatened tree species, which were co-led by BGCI, the Kenya Forest Service and the IUCN/SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group in 2020-2021 and highlighted the need for community conservation and restoration initiatives in the EACF.

The project team, all of whom are experienced working in Kilifi County, do not believe that the potential for combining livelihood and biodiversity benefits has been adequately explored, and believe that more investment is needed in native species restoration and county-level zoning to protect and restore this unique hotspot.

## Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

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### Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

**Q12a. Your project must support the commitments 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.**

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

**Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment**

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

This project will contribute to national policy, including;

- Kenya's NBSAP (2019–2030) Goal 2, Strategic target 22 which calls for ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks to be enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030. This project will make a significant contribution by bringing sites under restoration using a high diversity of native and threatened species, increasing supply of good quality seed and seedlings, and establishing mechanisms to continue scaling up best practice restoration in Kilifi, and the EACF.

- Kenya's 5.1 million ha Bonn Challenge pledge by bringing 180ha under restoration, planting trees at 1,000 homesteads and 10 schools, supplying an additional 240,000 seedlings for restoration. Kenya's national-level restoration potential map designates large areas of degraded EACF in Kilifi for plantations and bamboo, but Kenya's NBSAP flags that, whilst plantations have increased in cover in recent years, all types of natural forest have decreased over the same period, which is not desirable. This project will demonstrate that more appropriate restoration methods can be carried out in Kilifi, contributing to the 5.1m pledge and generating biodiversity and economic benefits, i.e. ecological restoration that restores natural forest and provides jobs, plus agroforestry sites using native species including for timber.

- Kenya's Vision 2030, by rehabilitating and protecting indigenous forest, including mapping forest fragments for protection and ensuring they are formally recognised in the county-level tree planting policy, and as KBAs or AZEs.

- Kenya's NDC by growing 400,000 trees, regenerating an additional estimated 30,000 trees through Assisted Natural Regeneration, and engaging a carbon financing partner to quantify and formalise the contribution and ensure benefits go to communities Kenya's national vision and goals for tree conservation, co-developed by the jointly led BGCI-KFS Kenya Threatened Trees Consortium.

The project will contribute to the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework targets, particularly;

- Target 2, by bringing degraded land under restoration and ensuring connectivity of EACF, a priority ecosystem.

- Target 3, by conserving important biodiversity areas, ensuring their effective and equitable management, and integrating biodiversity into wider landscapes by planting trees on farms.

- Target 4, by enabling the recovery and conservation of species and genetic diversity of 40 threatened tree species, including ex situ seed banking.

- Target 8, by mitigating and adapting to climate change through ecosystem-based approaches, and ensuring that all future tree-planting mitigation and adaptation efforts within Kilifi avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

- Target 10, by ensuring areas under agriculture and forestry are managed sustainably. The project also contributes to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation targets, which sits under the CBD.

This project contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly;

- Target 1, by providing employment opportunities to reduce poverty.
- Target 13, by capturing carbon through restoration projects. Target 15.1 by ensuring the conservation of forests, 15.2 by restoring degraded forests and increasing reforestation in Kilifi County, 15.5 by taking urgent action to halt biodiversity loss and prevent the extinction of threatened tree species.

## Section 6 - 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 contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:**

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

This project will follow the Ten Golden Rules for Reforestation (co-authored by the Project Leader).

BGCI's Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens (ERA) is leading some of the most biodiverse restoration projects in the world. This project will extend lessons learnt from ERA to coastal Kenya.

Darwin project 25-020, Supply and Demand: Restoration in Uganda for People and Biodiversity was very successful, with four community nurseries and associated seed collecting networks established, and 320,582 seedlings of 103 native species grown. To secure stronger outcomes, the Kaya Connect project will;

i) Involve existing nurseries so activities can start sooner.

ii) Engage a commercial nursery partner and identify seedling purchasers from project initiation, so seedlings are shifted from nurseries faster, during and after the project.

iii) With secured matched funding, install a seedbank at one of our partner nurseries (in 2022), buying time for seedling demand to increase further and to develop propagation protocols for difficult species.

iv) Focus in a single county to improve ability to engage public and influence policy.

v) Work with communities to bring larger sites under restoration with project funds (project 25-020 planted plots alongside nurseries only, total c.30ha), to demonstrate biodiverse restoration can be delivered at scale.

Recent surveys show that private fenced coastal areas foster high native species diversity. To gain an improved understanding of the ability of remaining forest fragments to support restoration, this project will;

- Collate published information on Kilifi's forest fragments (partially complete)

- Use herbarium records to add non-threatened species to BGCI's threatened tree species map

- Use satellite imagery, drones and site visits to identify and verify the status of forest patches and seed sources

- Create a county restoration map, using IUCN's ROAM map as a base layer, and plotting forest fragments, seed sources, priority restoration sites and appropriate restoration treatments (ANR, enrichment, framework species, homestead planting and nucleation/tree islands).

The map will be used to select restoration sites for this and future projects, for connectivity and species recovery.

To provide direct contributions to poverty reduction, this project will;



- Identify Community Forest Associations, farmers and other groups to involve in project activities
- Train 136 people from local communities, existing nurseries and partner NGOs on i) monitoring phenology and seed collection, ii) propagation, nursery management and business skills, iii) restoration techniques, aftercare and monitoring, iv) species management, recovery and reintroduction
- Provide direct employment to 136 people
- Plant native trees on homesteads, including on-farm woodlots, timber, fruit, medicinal and ornamental trees with the potential to provide income, and framework species that produce seed and shade quickly. Farmers will be taught to collect seed from their trees, and be connected to nurseries, enabling them to be part of the seed supply chain as trees mature and giving them a further incentive to maintain the trees on their farms.

To scale up the supply of appropriate planting material, this project will;

- Improve three existing nurseries (water supply can be an issue at the coast, so the project team has decided to expand existing nurseries that have a secured water supply and employ additional community members in those, rather than establish new nurseries)
- Make good quality seed collections and propagate 400,000 seedlings of 150 species, including 40 threatened species
- Develop storage and propagation protocols
- Sell seedlings to scale up restoration

To enhance the connectivity of the hotspot and support species recovery, this project will;

- Plant seedlings, and manage sites for ANR and species recovery, covering 180ha
- Plant trees in schools and on homesteads for connectivity, conservation and education.

To ensure scalability, long-term impact on people and biodiversity, dissemination of data and sharing of the project strategy, this project will;

- Connect with commercial nurseries, tree planting organisations and corporates from day 1, to secure increased and continued demand for seedlings, and employment for seed collectors and nursery workers after the project
- Work with a carbon project proponent (Terraformation) to register the project for carbon credits, to connect the communities involved in restoration activities to finance
- Work with government to develop a county tree planting policy that requires a certain level of native species to be planted in large-scale planting projects, generating further demand for native seedlings
- Document and share restoration techniques via an open-access manual
- Train KFS and twenty additional organisations in Kilifi on the Ten Golden Rules and species recovery
- Connect organisations working on restoration across EACF via webinars that share the project model and outputs.

## **Q14. Capability and Capacity**

**How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.**

Capability and capacity will be strengthened at multiple levels.

Community members, including Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and kaya forest groups will receive practical training and have strengthened technical capacity to identify, monitor and collect seed from native and threatened species.

The capability of three existing nurseries will be strengthened to produce and sell a wider diversity and number of seedlings. This will come through infrastructural improvements and business skills support, including marketing of native seedlings. The technical capacity of these nurseries will be increased, via practical training from the BGCI network to existing and newly appointed nursery workers on propagation and nursery management, and training of two seed technicians. Propagation information will be shared across nurseries to ensure cross-learning.

A group of actors will undertake and oversee restoration activities, including from nurseries, KFS, kaya elders, NGO partners and community members. All of these people will have strengthened capacity to deliver and monitor a range of restoration techniques, as a result of practical and online training from the BGCI network, mentoring and guidance from the restoration advisory group established for this project.

At the organisational and individual staff levels, KFS will have strengthened capacity from practical training on species identification and the Ten Golden Rules for Reforestation.

At the organisational level, local government will have strengthened capability and know-how to monitor tree planting in Kilifi, to ensure it protects and enhances the EACF.

Communities represented by CFA, NGO or other partners will have the capability to maintain and expand tree planting projects, by sustained carbon financing.

The full project team will receive certificates and reference letters to give enhanced ability of future employment beyond the project.

Capacity of a much wider group of actors will be strengthened via visits to restoration demonstration and training sites, and the open-access manual.

## Q15. Gender equality

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

A Kilifi County Government initiative is tackling gender inequality in resource distribution by training county officials on gender-mainstreaming. Honourable Dr. Anisa Ahmed Omar Bamumin, the Kilifi County Government Culture, Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services representative, is part of this project. The project team will work with Dr. Anisa to ensure this project contributes to improving gender equality in Kilifi.

The International Tree Foundation (ITF) delivers gender-mainstreaming training to forest-adjacent communities in a current BGCI-ITF initiative. This has helped to ensure a high number of females are involved in project activities, women are given equal decision-making powers and receive equal payments for project activities.

The proposed project will respect cultural traditions, for example, kaya elders will nominate people for project activities associated with kaya forests.

The project will help reduce inequality between persons of different gender by;

- Providing gender-mainstreaming training, led by Kilifi County and ITF, to kaya elders and partner NGOs prior to selecting communities for project activities, and then to selected community groups.

- This will ensure that women are given equal opportunities to receive technical training and employment in project activities (target at least 50% of people employed are women).

The project also aims to train and employ at least 50% youth.

Opportunities for marginalised groups and individuals to participate in project activities will be maximised through project design, for example technical training will be given in local languages (dialects of Giriama) to ensure people with a lower

education level are not excluded, and people with physical disabilities will be able to participate in nursery activities.

Women are largely responsible for woodfuel collection. Women will be involved in consultations to decide which trees to plant on homesteads to ensure the trees provide benefits to all family members.

## **Q16. Awareness and understanding**

**How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?**

This project will raise awareness of key biodiversity-poverty issues including;

- Ecological importance of EACF
- Protection and restoration of EACF can generate economic benefits (tourism and employment in restoration enterprises)
- Planting a wide diversity of native species brings benefits for biodiversity and people (timber, fruits, fodder, etc.)
- Loss of natural forests and native species, and replacement with exotics, can negatively impact people and biodiversity (soil erosion, loss of soil fertility and pollinators, etc.)

Key stakeholders include;

- County government – Already involved in project planning. Awareness will be further raised via meetings and workshops connecting county government staff and National Museums of Kenya (NMK) botanists. The county-level tree planting plan will be developed over three years. County government is on board with the plan, and full success will be demonstrated by publication, adoption and implementation of the plan.
- Kenya Forest Service – are part of the project team, but have requested training from NMK and BGCI for their foresters on native and threatened species diversity and restoration techniques to build awareness and capacity.
- Farmers/homestead owners – Via consultations on species diversity and uses, and establishing demonstration homesteads. Success will be measured by native seedling uptake.
- School groups – Via establishing restoration plots in schools and associated education activities. Success will be demonstrated by children able to name more local species and caring for planted trees.
- Larger-scale land/property owners (e.g. church groups) and tree planting organisations currently focusing on exotics – Via marketing and visits to restoration demonstration sites and nurseries. Measured by seedling sales.

Formal and informal approaches will measure change in understanding (e.g. surveys of KFS knowledge on species diversity, versus informal discussions with farmers).

Restoration methods, key messages, lessons learnt and project strategy will be documented and shared in an online open-access manual and via webinars.

## **Q17. Change expected**

**Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, 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).**

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

Short-term benefits to biodiversity and poverty reduction include;

- Remaining fragments of the Eastern Africa Coast Forest (EACF) hotspot and seed sources in Kilifi mapped, monitored and their economic and conservation value better understood
- Enhanced in situ protection of EACF fragments through fencing, ANR, monitoring and seed supply chains that provide economic benefit to local people by leaving seed sources standing. Direct beneficiaries: 60 seed collectors from communities close to collecting sites, at least 50% women and 50% youth
- 150 native species, including 40 threatened species stored, propagated, planted and cared for in restoration plots. Direct beneficiaries: 40 nursery workers and 3 seed technicians from communities close to nurseries, 30 restoration site managers and 3 education officers from communities close to planting sites, at least 50% women and 50% youth
- A total of 136 local people (as detailed above) with increased capacity and jobs
- Biodiversity including threatened species of fauna and flora will begin to benefit from enhanced connectivity (directly in this project and further through seedling sales and planting by others within the project timeframe)
- An additional 10,000 homesteads will benefit from native seedlings planted for use
- An additional 10 schools and their students will benefit from trees at schools

By generating public and political support for native restoration, disseminating lessons learnt and sharing the project model so it can be scaled (i.e. Objective 5), long-term benefits to biodiversity and poverty reduction will result. For example;

- Implementing the county tree planting and zoning policies will improve protection of additional forest fragments, reduce the risk of further negative impact on biodiversity from large-scale exotic monoculture planting and invasive species planting, increase opportunities for local communities to economically benefit from restoration employment (plantations are largely government-run)
- Continued demand for locally sourced seedlings will maintain employment for the 136 people with jobs in restoration enterprises established in this project and scale up employment opportunities as additional organisations seek restoration expertise, as nurseries expand and seed collecting networks are extended to cover additional areas and species
- Providing carbon credits to communities (set up in the project timeframe, but payments will likely come after project-end) will encourage long-term protection of remaining and restored forest areas. This will provide finance to 40 seed collectors for their role in protecting and monitoring trees and forests, 30 restoration site managers and 1,000 homesteads for caring for planted trees, and an estimated additional 1,000 people from kaya communities and Community Forest Associations, and 2,000 additional homesteads in Kilifi within five years after project-end as restoration scales up
- Opportunities for homesteads with trees to become part of seedling supply chains as trees mature and produce seed
- Continued recovery of 40 threatened tree species as they grow to maturity and produce seed
- Increased genetic and species diversity and recovery as forest connectivity allows for improved seed dispersal and movement of animals.

This project is scalable over the whole EACF hotspot, county by county, across Kenya–Tanzania–Mozambique.

## Q18. Pathway to change

**Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.**

By mapping and improving understanding of the conservation and economic value of remaining forest fragments, priority sites for protection and restoration will be identified (2 sites identified pre-project) and trees better protected as seed sources.

By training and employing local people in seed collection, nurseries and restoration, 136 people will receive income (50% women) demonstrating that jobs in restoration enterprises are a feasible employment strategy at the coast.

By improving native seed and seedling supply, good quality planting material will be available for project sites and for sale, reducing the reliance on exotic species (the only species currently known and available).

By bringing 180ha under restoration, planting trees on homesteads and schools, site-level models will demonstrate that native species restoration can be delivered at scale, benefitting people and biodiversity.

By working directly with the county government on a tree-planting policy, securing partnerships with seedling purchasers, and engaging a carbon partner, jobs created in this project will be secured for the long-term. The foundation will be laid and best practices shared to scale this initiative across Kilifi.

The resulting county-level model, can be replicated in other counties to re-connect the EACF, providing conservation of threatened species and employment for local people.

## Q19. Exit Strategy

**How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?**

The project will continue to deliver benefits post-funding and scale up impact, through;

- Continued sale of seeds, seedlings and provision of restoration expertise after project-end, as a result of engaging tree planting partners and markets with large tree-planting targets, and policy change to promote native tree planting within Kilifi. This will help to mainstream activities into "business as usual" and secure jobs long-term for at least the 136 people employed in the project.

- Terraformation acts as a Project Proponent for carbon sequestration projects, acting as a bridge for buyers in the voluntary market who want to offset their carbon footprint. The sites restored in this project will be put forwards for carbon funding and agreements will be established with project partners to provide long-term funding to support the maintenance of restored sites.

- Funding from other sources to scale restoration activities and secure jobs, for example, BGCI will help to raise a target of [REDACTED] within the project timeframe from corporates and other sources to restore other priority sites identified by the Kilifi restoration map.

- Trees planted on farms, schools and in restoration plots providing both direct (a portion available for timber, fruits, etc.) and indirect benefits (soil quality, pollinators, etc.)

Knowledge and skills will remain available to sustain benefits. This will be via the open-access manual, making restoration sites and nurseries open for demonstration and training, and equipping the project team with sufficient knowledge and skills to pass on to others.


Trained personnel will also have the ability to gain consultancy work through BGCI's new initiative, the Global Biodiversity Standard: [www.biodiversitystandard.org](http://www.biodiversitystandard.org) which will certify tree planting projects based on the biodiversity impact.


The project model is set up in a way that can be scaled in Kilifi, replicated in other counties and across EACF.


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

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 [BGCI kaya connect supplementary info](#)

 31/01/2022

 22:47:33

 pdf 453.19 KB

## Section 7 - Risk Management

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### Q20. Risk Management

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

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
<p><b>Fiduciary</b></p> <p>Partners receiving sub-grants do not use the funds for intended purposes.</p>	Major	Rare	Moderate	Mitigated by working with known partners that BGCI has collaborated with before. All partners that will receive funding in this project have received grant funding from BGCI previously which was well-managed and reported on.	Minor
<p><b>Safeguarding</b></p> <p>Partners and collaborators break code of conduct and ignore principles of safeguarding during training courses, carrying out project activities, or collaborating with local communities.</p>	Severe	Unlikely	Major	Mitigated by ensuring all partners agree to adhere to BGCI's Code of Conduct including Safeguarding Policy. Mitigated by including code of conduct, safeguarding, and other policies as condition of funding, part of training and project initiation. Mitigated by working with reputable organisations already well known to us.	Minor
<p><b>Delivery Chain</b></p> <p>Costs of production of native seedlings are prohibitively expensive and interest in purchasing seedlings is low, which affects income for nursery workers and sustainability of jobs in restoration enterprises.</p>	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Mitigated by initial financial support provided by the Darwin Initiative to locate and map seed sources, train seed collectors and develop propagation protocols for a wide range of species. This will bring costs down during and after the project timeframe.	Minor
<p><b>Risk 4</b></p> <p>COVID-19 or other national/global disruption prevents the deployment of local expertise for survey visits or the deployment of international expertise to lead restoration training.</p>	Moderate	Likely	Major	Mitigated by the expertise available locally from within Kenya/regionally (e.g. National Museums of Kenya and Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens members Brackenhurst Botanic Garden and Forest in Kenya and Tooro Botanical Gardens in Uganda). Further mitigated by BGCI's experience organising and running online training.	Minor

<b>Risk 5</b> Access will be given to verify biodiversity value of sites and for seed collection.	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Permission is already obtained for Arabuko-Sokoke (the largest remaining forest patch in Kilifi County) and kaya forests. Botanists and seed collectors will carry letters signed by KFS, county government and NMK to demonstrate the project is official and share the project aims, which can be shown to landowners.	Minor
<b>Risk 6</b> Sufficient species will produce seed within the project timeframe to meet species and seedling targets.	Unlikely	Possible	Moderate	Locations of some mother trees and populations are already known, so monitoring for seed can commence in Q1, giving almost 3 full years for collection and propagation. The project is working with existing nurseries so propagation can also start within year 1.	Minor





## Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

### Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

-  [R28 Darwin Implementation Timetable Template FI NAL BGCI Kaya](#)
-  31/01/2022
-  21:36:47
-  pdf 517.21 KB

## Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

### Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

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

The BGCI project team and the Project Board will oversee M&E. This will be done via quarterly progress and budget checks, and bi-annual meetings of the Board to check progress against the project timetable and logical framework, and suggest mitigation measures for any activities that are falling behind schedule.

Record keeping will be part of M&E at all levels, and reporting chains put in place for each Output. Each chain will lead up to the Project Manager and Leader, who in turn will report to the Board.

Seed collectors will be equipped with GPS and field data capture forms to monitor phenology and record the number of seeds collected during each survey. National Museums of Kenya (NMK) staff will oversee seed collection activities, to ensure sustainable amounts are collected, and species are correctly identified. Seed collectors and NMK will report to BGCI.

A baseline survey of current native species in nurseries will be recorded in Q1. Nursery staff will maintain records including seed coming into the nursery, sowing date, germination date, propagation techniques, etc. so success of propagating each species and increase in seedling availability can be tracked. A records manager will be nominated at each nursery to report on seedling production and sales. BGCI's Training Officer (a propagation expert) will oversee this component.

The restoration advisory group will define a monitoring plan for each restoration site. NMK botanists will carry out baseline surveys at each restoration site, and surveys of reference ecosystems to help provide the framework for monitoring. Common indicators will include; Number of seedlings of each species planted and surviving, Number of naturally regenerating seedlings of which species. During training, restoration site managers will be taught to monitor and report on restoration indicators. This will include taking photos as well as completing reporting forms. It will be the joint responsibility of NMK (kaya sites), KFS (government-managed sites), education officers (school sites) and BGCI to supervise and oversee monitoring activities, including regular visits to sites under restoration. Restoration approaches will be refined based on monitoring, working closely with the advisory group.

Socio-economic impact will be measured by an independent consultant. This will be via baseline then annual surveys on household income, what increased income is used for (for people employed through the project) and benefits received from trees (homesteads). Socio-economic reports will be disaggregated by gender and age, and annual reports will be submitted to ITF and the County Government Gender Representative to refine the project methodology as needed.

The Project Leader is based in Nairobi but can travel regularly to Kilifi to monitor activities, via at least quarterly visits. The Project Manager will be fully employed on this project so will spend longer periods/be based at the coast.

Depending on COVID-19, members of the restoration advisory group may travel internationally to help establish restoration sites and define the monitoring methodology. If this cannot happen, no other international flights are required, keeping M&E costs to a minimum and the project's carbon footprint at a minimum.

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

██████████

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

██

**Number of days planned for M&E**

662

## Section 10 - Logical Framework

### Q23. Logical Framework

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





- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below. – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy



your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

**Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.**

-  [R28 Darwin St2 Logical Framework Template FINAL](#)
- [BGCI Kaya](#)
-  31/01/2022
-  21:53:24
-  pdf 149.33 KB

**Impact:**

Patches of Eastern Africa Coastal Forest are re-connected providing conservation of threatened species and employment for local people who are working to protect, manage and restore this global biodiversity hotspot.

**Outcome:**

Kilifi County provides a scalable model of best practice restoration for the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest hotspot providing employment to 136 local people and conservation of 40 threatened species

**Project Outputs**

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**Output 1:**

Remaining forest fragments mapped and their potential as seed sources or tree islands better understood

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**Output 2:**

136 people from marginalised groups in Kilifi County have improved capacity to engage in forest restoration and protection activities and are employed in new or expanded restoration enterprises and 1,000 additional households are benefitting from trees on farms

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**Output 3:**

Supply of and demand for seed and seedlings of native and threatened species increased in Kilifi County

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**Output 4:**

Restoration demonstration sites established that follow best practice, trial and monitor different restoration approaches, promote the use of native and threatened species and act as demonstration sites

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**Output 5:**

Mechanisms in place to ensure long-term sustainability of project outcomes, scalability within Kilifi County and replicability across the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest hotspot

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**Do you require more Output fields?**

**It is advised to have fewer 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, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

- 1.1.1 Collate existing maps and species lists for forests of Kilifi County, including analysis of herbarium vouchers
- 1.1.2 Write a report on the status of remaining forest patches

- 1.2.1 Obtain satellite imagery and drone images for remnant forest patches and potential restoration sites.
- 1.2.2 Visit sites for verification, identify and obtain GPS points for mother trees and populations
- 1.2.3 Share data with project team and refine list of project sites before end of year 1
- 1.2.4 Scale up activities 1.2.1 – 1.2.3 across the whole of Kilifi County
- 1.3.1 Publish map for review
- 1.3.2 Publish final version of map online and open access

- 2.1.1 Carry out gender mainstreaming training with KFS, kaya elders and other partners prior to selection of communities and homesteads to be involved in the project
- 2.1.2 Hold meetings with KFS, kaya elders and other partners to identify 136 people to train and employ through the project and determine their roles based on proximity to sites and interests
- 2.2.1 Provide theory and practical training on monitoring phenology and seed collection including Access and Benefit Sharing best practice to 60 people close to seed collection sites, on propagation, nursery management and business skills to an additional 40 people close to nursery sites, on restoration techniques, aftercare and monitoring to an additional 30 people close to restoration sites, on education and outreach to 3 additional people and on seed handling, germination testing and storage to an additional 3 people
- 2.2.2 Assess employees work and provide top-up training to all trainees as required at the start of each project year
- 2.2.3 Provide certificates to each trainee for each completed course
- 2.3.1 Appoint a consultant to carry out baseline socio-economic survey
- 2.3.2 Provide each trainee with an employment contract specifying expected number of days work depending on the role
- 2.3.3 Provide regular payments to each employee throughout the project
- 2.3.4 Provide continued employment contracts to as many employees as possible before project end (depending on matched funding and success of seedling marketing) and provide reference letters to employees whose employment cannot be continued
- 2.3.5 Consultant repeats socio-economic survey
- 2.4.1 Carry out and repeat surveys in years 1, 2 and 3 at 100 selected homesteads recording number of trees planted, recognised benefits, and change in demand for native species

Note for activities under Output 3, recent survey work has already been carried out Kaya Kauma, Kaya Fungo-Giriama, Kaya Mtswakara, Kaya Rabai, Kaya Chonyo, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest and permission to collect from all of these sites has already been obtained. The following activities will expand the survey and seed collection area and species mix;

- 3.1.1 Procure and install equipment for nursery improvements, including installation of Terraformation seed bank
- 3.2.1 Obtain permission from relevant authorities, traditional leaders and private landowners to carry out survey work and collect propagation material from additional sites
- 3.2.2 Survey team from NMK carry out survey of additional reference forests, recording and mapping species present and recording phenological information, supplement survey data with herbarium record data, and produce target species list for each site
- 3.2.3 Trained seed collectors assigned to continue survey, monitoring and recording phenology of each target species, collecting seed when available and taking it to nurseries
- 3.3.1 Trained nursery workers plant seed, care for seedlings and document propagation protocols
- 3.3.2 Trained seed technicians carry out germination and storage testing on a portion of seed, and document germination and storage protocols
- 3.4.1 Maintain records of seed and seedling availability and provenance, price (for 3.5) and utility of each species at each nursery
- 3.4.2 Using target species lists and provenance of propagation material, supply the most appropriate seedlings for planting at each project restoration site
- 3.5.1 Nursery workers meet with potential seedling purchasers at nurseries, and visit their planting sites, to provide guidance on appropriate species for planting
- 3.5.2 Maintain records of seedlings sold, to who and for what purpose
- 4.1.1 Formally invite identified representatives to sit on the restoration advisory group via phone calls, emails and requesting each member to sign a project agreement
- 4.1.2 Hold meetings of the advisory group at least twice per year to review restoration progress
- 4.2.1 Continue analysis and delineation of candidate sites for restoration using satellite / drone imagery and site visits
- 4.2.2 Hold meetings with government, kaya elders, private landowners including farmers and schools, to obtain written permission to restore selected sites
- 4.2.3 Survey team from the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) carry out baseline ecological surveys at each restoration site, documenting number of remaining natural regenerants, presence of invasive plants, current and past land-use and level of degradation (following methodology from Restoring Tropical Forests: A Practical Guide")

- 4.2.4 Hold meetings with NMK survey team, landowners, kaya elders, local communities, other stakeholders and restoration advisory group to determine appropriate restoration methodology at each site and develop monitoring plan for each site
- 4.3.1 Procure equipment required to support restoration activities, including for water supply, planting and monitoring
- 4.3.2 Community members (trained in Output 2) carry out initial site preparation, including invasive plant removal, and hole digging for sites that require planting
- 4.3.3 Plant seedlings out on sites (except those where Assisted Natural Regeneration is identified as the most appropriate restoration approach) aligning with rainy seasons (quarters shaded align with expected rainy seasons, but rain at the coast can be variable)
- 4.3.4 Carry out site maintenance, including watering, removal of invasive species
- 4.3.5 Collect and analyse monitoring data from all restoration sites at least twice per year (following the plan and indicators defined in 1.3)
- 4.4.1 Work with kaya elders and government to identify 1,000 homesteads and schools within the restoration area to plant trees
- 4.4.2 Carry out focus group discussions to identify which trees farmers and schools are interested in (specific tree species and what uses they are interested in, e.g. timber, fodder, etc.)
- 4.4.3 Establish five demonstration homesteads and 1 demonstration school
- 4.4.4 Host meetings at demonstration homesteads and demonstration schools to engage additional farmers and schools and promote the benefits of planting native and threatened species
- 4.4.5 Provide interested homestead owners within the project area and schools with trees, guidance, and planting support
- 4.4.6 Collect and analyse monitoring data from homesteads and schools at least twice per year (following the plan and indicators defined in 1.3)
- 4.5.1 Identify target organisations, groups and influential people to invite to visit sites
- 4.5.2 Host visits to Kenya Forest Service staff, county government staff, tree planting organisations and corporates to demonstrate different restoration techniques and the benefits of planting native and threatened species
  
- 5.1.1 Work with marketing consultant to develop a marketing plan and carry out review of who to target to purchase seed or seedlings
- 5.1.2 Aligning with marketing plan, develop marketing and outreach materials for all nurseries, promoting the native and threatened species available, including printed materials, online and via media channels
- 5.1.3 Host talks and tours at nurseries to show availability and diversity of native and threatened species available
- 5.1.4 Monitor success of marketing work, including number of people reached, number of new partners purchasing native or threatened trees who weren't before and seedling sales (3.4)
- 5.2.1 Connect restoration sites and partners to Terraformation, who will register the carbon project with Plan Vivo
- 5.2.2 Ensure a fair, equitable and fully understood mechanism for sharing income is in place
- 5.2.2 Ensure monitoring approach provides all relevant data required for obtaining carbon credits, adapt where needed, and share monitoring data with carbon financing partner
- 5.3.1 Work with project marketing consultant to identify target audiences and appropriate channels for raising awareness of the value of native and threatened trees and develop key messages
- 5.3.2 Based on results of 5.3.1 run media campaign via various channels (newspapers, radio, etc.)
- 5.4.1 Work with KFS to identify key staff to train (target 50 KFS staff), identify and approach target tree planting organisation in Kilifi that require training (target 20 organisations) and carry out baseline knowledge assessment
- 5.4.2 Deliver training course on Ten Golden Rules for Reforestation
- 5.4.3 Collate and review monitoring data from restoration sites (Output 1), document methodology and lessons learnt in an open access manual / similar (determined by 4.3.1)
- 5.4.4 Manual reviewed by restoration advisory group and trialled with focus group prior to publication
- 5.5.1 Work with County Government and KFS to determine which stakeholders to be involved in county-level plan development and formally invite them to be part of the process
- 5.5.2 Hold initial workshop to develop aims, timeframe and content of the plan
- 5.5.3 Hold additional workshops to develop plan, collaboratively draft and review plan in between workshops, including zoning of areas using map produced in 4.4
- 5.5.4 Publish plan and hold workshop to share plan with stakeholders across Kilifi County
- 5.6.1 Identify tree planting and conservation organisations, corporates supporting tree planting, from across the EACF who would benefit from project model and resources
- 5.6.2 Identify relevant forums for promoting the model, including the Kenya National Landscape Scaling Conference (assuming follow up sessions will occur)
- 5.6.2 Hold webinars and meetings to share model and project outcomes, assessing audience engagement via polls and follow-up surveys

## Section 11 - Budget and Funding

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### Q24. Budget





Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)

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

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

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

 [Budget over 100k Dec21 MASTER update BGCI](#)  
 31/01/2022  
 22:51:53  
 xlsx 79.21 KB

### Q25. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have assessed the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud, bribery or corruption, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange, delays in procurement or recruitment and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.

BGCI works with a global network of partners, and is used to transferring and managing funds in different currencies and to multiple partners per project. There is a potential risk that partners receiving sub-grants do not use the funds for intended purposes. However, this is mitigated by working with known partners that BGCI has collaborated with before. All partners that will receive funding in this project have received grant funding from BGCI previously which was well-managed and reported on. As an extra mitigation measure, grants will be distributed in small amounts, requiring partners to demonstrate completion of activities and evidence of expenditure, prior to the next amount being approved.

In order to reduce the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations funds will be transferred upfront to BGCI Africa for further transmission to partners, using reputable retail mechanisms that minimise transfer fees and bank margins taken.

In grant agreements and agreements with partners, they will be asked to adhere to BGCI's Anti-bribery and corruption and Anti-money laundering policies. These will also be explained to partners in project initiation meetings.

### Q26. Funding

**Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?**

- Development of existing work

**Please provide details:**

This project builds on existing work.

In 2020-2021, conservation planning workshops were carried out for Kenya's 140 threatened tree species, coordinated by BGCI, KFS and the IUCN/SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group. This project will contribute to the following goals co-developed by workshop participants:

1: Key sites occupied by a high number of threatened tree species identified, protected and restored

4: Kenyans, including local communities and key conservation agencies, are acting as custodians

With Fondation Franklinia funding (2021-2023), a joint BGCI, NMK, kaya forest groups, Pwani University and LEAF project, is initiating survey and seed collection work from five kaya forests and improving Pwani's nursery. With funding requested from the Darwin Initiative, additional forest patches can be monitored for seed collection, seedling propagation can be scaled up and restoration carried out, demonstrating that native species restoration can be delivered at scale.

This project will put the recently published Ten Golden Rules for Reforestation into practice. This project will extend lessons learnt from BGCI's Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens (ERA) to coastal Kenya and establish restoration sites for training and demonstration, aligning with the ERA strategy (2021-2025).

Trained personnel and sites will support the development of BGCI's Global Biodiversity Standard.

#### **Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?**

Yes

#### **Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

There is a lot of interest in tree planting in Kenya, including at the coast. However, this is largely of non-native species. For example, Apple and Conservation International recently invested in the organisation Komaza (based in Kilifi) for afforestation work in Kenya's South Coast, but the project is focused on planting two species; Australian Eucalyptus and native *Melia volkensii*, a tiny planting palette for a global biodiversity hotspot.

This is a common scenario along the coast and a primary reason for developing this project proposal. Other tree planting organisations will be engaged through this project and supported to shift to a stronger focus on native species, or to adopt a focus on native species for the first time. This will be via offering nursery and demonstration site visits, promoting the availability of native seed and seedlings from partner nurseries, webinars and launching the open-access best practice manual.

Project outcomes will be shared via the Kenya National Landscape Scaling Conference (assuming more meetings will occur) and via the BGCI-Kenya Forest Service national threatened trees consortium to ensure mutual benefits and cross-learning with organisations working on tree planting and restoration in Kenya and the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest biodiversity hotspot.

#### **Q27. Capital items**

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

The infrastructure of three nurseries will be improved with funding from this project. A total of █████ is requested for capital items, which represents █████ of the project budget. At the end of the project, these items will remain the property of the nurseries, to enable them to continue to propagate a wide range and large supply of native seedlings.

In addition, a Terraformation seed bank will be installed at Gede Tropical Gardens & Nursery with matched funding to the value of █████ to help scale up native species restoration in Kilifi. This is the largest capital item contribution to the project and will be fully covered by matched funding. This will also remain at the nursery for the long-term to support restoration beyond the timeframe of the project.

#### **Q28. Value for Money**

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

To ensure value for money BGCI finance procedures will be applied, including:

-Timesheets tracking input

-Procurement procedures requiring at least 3 tenders for contracts > [REDACTED]

-Consultancy contracts in place before work commences and payment dependent on the timely provision of deliverables

-BGCI will request that members supplying expertise do so on a cost-recovery basis only, i.e. do not charge full consultancy rates

-Half-yearly finance reports from partners will be reviewed by the Project Leader.

-The Project Manager will hold quarterly meetings with BGCI's Head of Finance to review management accounts, investigate variations against budget and agree remedial steps. 'Costs to complete' are considered to identify any project variations or potential overspends so that action can be taken.

BGCI has a reputation as an efficient organisation, achieving high impact for its size. Part of this comes from a flat management structure with swift decision-making, while maintaining appropriate levels of control. The majority of funds will be managed by BGCI Africa and spent in Kenya. This includes BGCI staff time, with only overhead and financial administration costs in the UK.

BGCI's head office will contribute an estimated [REDACTED] in-kind, including for communications. Terraformation will contribute an estimated [REDACTED] in-kind for seed bank installation and training of seed technicians. The Project Board and Restoration Advisory Group will contribute an estimated [REDACTED].

This project has secured matched funding of [REDACTED] with a further [REDACTED] estimated over the project, largely to come from governments, corporates, church groups, etc. to meet their own planting targets.

## Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

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### Q29. Safeguarding

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

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

**Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.**

**We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse**

Checked

**We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)**

Checked

**We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with**

Checked

<b>We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made</b>	Checked
<b>We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners</b>	Checked
<b>We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>	Checked
<b>We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards</b>	Checked

**Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. Please highlight any key safeguarding risks, including human rights issues, their assessment and measures to mitigate and manage them.**

The conduct of BGCI staff and BGCI sub-contractors is guided by BGCI's Code of Conduct, which includes: Anti-bribery and corruption; Anti-harassment and bullying; Dignity at work; Anti-money laundering; Equality, diversity and inclusion; Safeguarding children, young persons and vulnerable adults; and Whistleblowing (<https://www.bgci.org/legal-and-policies/>).

A key safeguarding risk would be that partners and collaborators break the code of conduct and ignore the principles of safeguarding during training courses, carrying our project activities or collaborating with communities. This risk is mitigated as

BGCI staff and contractors are required to formally agree to conform to these policies by signing our standard contracts and grant agreements (copies available on request). Similarly, all partners of this project will formally agree to adhere to BGCI's policies when signing project agreements. BGCI's Code of Conduct will also be included in all training given, and shared in all project initiation meetings.

Although this risk is not perceived to be high as all partners in the project team are already known to BGCI, additional people will be trained and employed through the project so the above mitigation measures will be strictly followed.

### **Q30. Ethics**

**Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.**

This project will;

- Meet all legal and ethical obligations in UK and Kenya
- Provide training on Access and Benefit Sharing best practice
- Obtain Prior Informed Consent for all sites
- Share data capture forms with kaya elders, ensuring everyone is aware of and happy with the data collected alongside seed, how it will be recorded and used
- Obtain local knowledge on historic species distribution, cultural values and uses, and incorporate this into restoration design alongside scientific data from reference ecosystem surveys
- Keep sensitive data confidential
- Include strong leadership and participation from within Kenya, including kaya elders and communities, e.g. seek regular feedback on the project plan from all partners and make iterations as needed, ensuring perspectives, interests and well-being of all parties are properly addressed

- Actively respond to socio-economic survey recommendations

Respect people's rights, e.g. facilitate the use of planted species on farms and restoration plots, determining appropriate harvesting levels with kaya elders, farmers and KFS, to meet biodiversity and livelihood goals

- Ensure all employees are covered by WIBA (Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007). This will be by employers (BGCI, nurseries, etc.) and specified in grant agreements

- Use appropriate field equipment

## Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

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### Q31. FCDO Notifications

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

No

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

Yes (no written advice)

## Section 14 - Project Staff

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### Q32. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Kirsty Shaw	<b>Project Leader</b>	17	Checked
TBD	Project Manager, BGCI	100	Checked
Herbert Ongubo	Training Officer, BGCI	25	Checked
Lawrence Chiro	Manager for NMK restoration sites, CFCU	25	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes



Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Thomas Mwadime	Seed collection oversight, NMK	20	Checked
Moses Saro	Nursery worker	50	Checked
Teresa Gitonga	Gender mainstreaming training, ITF	10	Checked
Rose Kigathi	Nursery manager & education support, Pwani University	5	Checked
Marian Chau	Training seed technicians, Terraformation	2	Checked
Kate Hardwick	Restoration Advisory Group	2	Checked
Simon Walsh	Nursery management & commercial seedling sales, Mandhari Plants	2	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

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

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

 [CVs](#)  
 31/01/2022  
 19:33:15  
 pdf 2.45 MB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 15 - Project Partners

### Q33. Project partners

**Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.**

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

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

**Lead partner name:** Botanic Gardens Conservation International – Africa Ltd.

**Website address:** www.bgci.org

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

BGCI is the world's largest plant conservation network with over 650 member organisations in >100 countries, and >3,000 botanical and forestry organisations on our digital register. Our mission is to mobilise botanic gardens and engage partners in securing plant diversity for the well-being of people and the planet. There are an estimated 60,000 scientists, horticulturists and educators in BGCI's network, and we co-ordinate global consortia engaged in tree red listing (<https://globaltreeassessment.org/>); tree conservation (<https://globaltrees.org/>), and ecological restoration (<https://www.erabg.org/>).

The BGCI Africa office is based in Kenya. BGCI co-leads the Kenya Threatened Trees Consortium with the Kenya Forest Service: A group of organisations who are planning and taking conservation action for Kenya's threatened trees.

BGCI will lead this project, including holding project initiation meetings, writing grant and project agreements for partners, distributing funds to partners, leading project M&E (financial and activities), responsible for forming and holding regular meetings of the Project Board and Restoration Advisory Group, financial and technical reporting to the Darwin Initiative. BGCI will deliver technical training on seed collection, propagation and restoration, alongside experts from the BGCI network.

The Project Leader has led restoration projects, including Darwin Initiative funded projects 25-020 in Uganda and 23-026 in Malawi.

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



**Represented on the Project Board**

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

**1. Partner Name:**

Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

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**Website address:**

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

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

The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) is mandated to conserve, sustainably develop, manage and utilise Kenya's forest resources for the equitable benefit of present and future generations.

KFS co-leads the Kenya Threatened Trees Consortium with BGCI. Mr. James Mwang'ombe, has been very active in this initiative and in his role as Head of Biodiversity Conservation in KFS, will ensure this project contributes as much as possible to the mandate of KFS, the targets set out in Kenya's National Forest Programme, and the forest and biodiversity related targets of Kenya's Vision 2030 and NBSAP.

KFS will provide permission for seed collection from KFS-managed forests (including some kaya forests and Arabuko-Sokoke), provide guidance on restoration site selection, help deliver training and co-develop the county-level tree planting policy. This will ensure that the policy is developed in a way that works alongside commercial forestry aims, and can be replicated in other counties across Kenya.

KFS foresters in Kilifi County will receive training on species identification, species diversity and restoration approaches (as requested by KFS) to ensure their capacity is built to help manage this project and future restoration efforts in Kilifi County.

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**Allocated budget:** [REDACTED]

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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

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**2. Partner Name:** National Museums of Kenya (NMK) - Coastal Forest Conservation Unit

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**Website address:** [www.museums.or.ke](http://www.museums.or.ke)

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

The National Museums of Kenya (NMK) Coastal Forest Conservation Unit (CFCU) is mandated to collect, preserve, study, document and present Kenya's past and present cultural and natural heritage, specifically the sites at the coast.

Staff from CFCU will help to identify sites for restoration with kaya forest communities, work with kaya elders to select community members and households to be involved in project activities and help to monitor restoration of selected sites.

Botanists with experience working in the coastal forests will carry out surveys in seed collection sites, to determine their species diversity and map mother trees / populations for seed collection. These sites will act as reference ecosystems to guide the restoration of degraded sites and develop the target species list for each restoration site.

Botanists will also survey restoration sites, including to identify any native species (large trees and seedlings that can act as natural regenerants), providing the baseline against which restoration progress can be measured.

Botanists will train community members close to seed sources in species identification, monitoring phenology, seed collection and post-harvest handling. They will subsequently monitor trainee activities to ensure they are collecting sustainable quantities of seed and identifying species correctly.

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**Allocated budget:** ██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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

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**3. Partner Name:** Little Environmental Action Foundation (LEAF)

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**Website address:** [www.theleafcharity.com](http://www.theleafcharity.com)

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

LEAF is a charity planting trees to combat the climate and biodiversity crises.

LEAF employs staff that work at the nursery at Pwani University to carry out propagation of indigenous and rare species. LEAF also has experience restoring mangrove sites in Kilifi, and delivers education sessions to schools close to mangrove restoration sites. LEAF staff have been active participants in the Kenya Threatened Trees Consortium.

In this project, additional staff will be appointed and managed by LEAF and Pwani University to scale up propagation of native and threatened seedlings. These staff, and existing nursery staff, will receive training from BGCI's network on propagation techniques and record keeping.

LEAF will also lead education activities at the project's target 10 schools, and monitor restoration activities in schools.

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**Allocated budget:** ██████████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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

Yes

**4. Partner Name:**

Mandhari Plants & Designs

**Website address:**

[www.instagram.com/mandhariplants](https://www.instagram.com/mandhariplants)

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

Mandhari Plants & Designs (MPD) is a landscape design and commercial nursery business, established in 2015, based in Nairobi with a second nursery in Gede, Kilifi County. Gede Tropical Gardens & Nursery produces a mix of native and primarily exotic species, but aims to shift to 75% native by 2025. The Gede Nursery currently employs 20 permanent and 20 casuals from the local community.

MPD is well connected to large-scale landscaping projects and clients at the coast and across Kenya, and has the ability to manage large-scale planting projects, including in natural habitats as well as formal gardens.

In this project, additional community members will be employed at Gede Nursery to scale up the propagation of native and threatened seedlings. These staff, and existing nursery staff, will receive training from BGCI's network on propagation techniques and record keeping.

MPD has partnered with Terraformation and a seed bank will be installed at Gede Nursery in 2022 to increase indigenous species availability for restoration at the coast. Two seed technicians will be trained and employed and the seed bank will provide seed to project partner nurseries and other tree planting initiatives.

MPD will help develop a commercial market for native seedlings.

**Allocated budget:**

██████████

**Represented on the Project Board**

Yes

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

Yes

**5. Partner Name:**

International Tree Foundation

**Website address:**

[www.internationaltreefoundation.org](https://www.internationaltreefoundation.org)

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

The International Tree Foundation (ITF) was founded in 1922. It is a charity working to support emerging forest conservation organisations grow to independence. ITF has an on-ground team in Kenya. ITF is an active member of the Kenya Threatened Trees Consortium.

BGCI and ITF are currently implementing a joint project to bring threatened tree species into ITF managed nurseries. In this project ITF delivers gender-mainstreaming training to nursery groups, KFS foresters and other forest-adjacent community members to ensure equitable sharing of project roles and income generated from project activities.

In this project, and using their experience, ITF will lead gender-mainstreaming training for all project partners. Initially to kaya elders, KFS and nursery groups responsible for selecting people to be involved in project activities. And subsequently to all 136 people employed in the project.

ITF will deliver training in collaboration with the Kilifi County Government Gender Representative and provide monitoring support to ensure project activities are helping to reduce gender inequalities in the county.

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**Allocated  
budget:**



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**Represented on  
the Project  
Board**

Yes

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

Yes

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**6. Partner  
Name:**

Kilifi County Government

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**Website  
address:**

[www.kilifi.co.ke](http://www.kilifi.co.ke)

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

Kilifi County Government is responsible for developing and implementing county-level policies, and national policies at the county-level.

Two of Kilifi County Government staff will play important roles in this project.

Hon. Kiringi Mwachitu, the Water, Environment and Natural Resources representative for Kilifi County Government will be a lead partner in developing the county-level tree planting and zoning policy and ensuring this aligns with and strengthens existing county-level forest policies, including to adopt a stronger focus on native trees. This will be done in collaboration with BGCI, KFS, NMK and other project partners, and be formed via a series of workshops over the 3 years, with the policy being drafted in between meetings. Hon. Kiringi Mwachitu will ensure that the policy is practicable and achievable for the Kilifi context.

Hon. Dr. Anisa Ahmed Oma Bamumin OGW, the Culture, Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services representative for Kilifi County Government will help to ensure that the project contributes to addressing gender inequality in Kilifi County. Her team will also help to deliver gender-mainstreaming training to the full project team, to ensure this is considered at all levels in project implementation.

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**Allocated budget:** █████

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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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.**

Kivukoni Indigenous Tree Nursery in Kilifi will work alongside the nurseries at Pwani University and Gede/Mandhari nursery, to scale up the propagation of native and threatened tree seedlings (letters of support included). Total funding to nurseries: █████.

A Restoration Advisory Group will be formed of experts from the Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens ([www.erabg.org](http://www.erabg.org)) and authors of the Ten Golden Rules for Reforestation, including Kate Hardwick from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (CV included).


Members of local Community Forest Associations (CFA), which sit under the Kenya Forest Service, including the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest CFA, will be identified to be trained and employed as seed collectors and to restore sites. Similarly, kaya forest elders and kaya community representatives, will be trained and employed as seed collectors and to restore sites. Total funding to communities for seed collection & restoration sites: █████.


Terraformation will provide training alongside the installation of a seed bank at Gede Tropical Gardens and Nursery. Terraformation will also act as a project proponent, registering this project for carbon financing (letter of support included).


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


 [BGCI cover letter kaya connect2](#)


 31/01/2022


 23:42:44

 pdf 478.77 KB

 [Letters of support final](#)

 31/01/2022

 19:41:21

 pdf 3.65 MB

## Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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### Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
27-015	Joachim Gratzfeld	Farms and Forests: Boosting biodiversity and livelihoods in Northern Cambodia
27-016	Paul Smith	Responsible exchange of plant genetic resources for research and development
26-017	Kirsty Shaw	Maximising Conservation and Community Benefits from Plants of Mount Mulanje
25-020	Kirsty Shaw	Supply and Demand: Restoration in Uganda for People and Biodiversity
23-026	Paul Smith	Domestication of the Mulanje Cedar
3319	Suzanne Sharrock	Promoting the use of plant resources in research and development

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

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

Yes

## Section 17 - Certification

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### Q35. Certification

**On behalf of the**

Trustees

**of**

Botanic Gardens Conservation International

**I apply for a grant of**

██████████







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





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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.





Checked

<b>Name</b>	Kirsty Shaw
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Head of Ecological Restoration and Tree Conservation
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	 <u>KS</u>  31/01/2022  22:13:01  jpg 46.35 KB
<b>Date</b>	31 January 2022

**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

-  2020 annual report and accounts
-  31/01/2022
-  22:14:23
-  pdf 1016.58 KB

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

-  Safeguarding Children, Young Persons, and Vulnerable Adults Policy
-  31/01/2022
-  22:14:30
-  pdf 281.61 KB

## Section 18 - Submission Checklist

### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.</b>	Checked

I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

**We would like to keep in touch!**

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

Checked

**Data protection and use of personal data**

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

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