

Illegal Wildlife Trade



Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2015

Please read the [guidance notes](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund) (available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Office use only Date logged: Logged by: Application ID:143

1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

Applicant Organisation Name:	Northern Rangelands Trust
██████████	██████████
██████████████████	██████████
██████████	██████
Project Leader name:	Dr. Mike Harrison
██████	██
██████	████████████████████

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words) IWT026: Connecting enhanced livelihoods to elephant and rhino protection

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1st April 2016	End date: 31st March 2018	Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths	
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request
£ 0	£ 241199	£ 241749	£ 482949
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of			

total Project cost:

4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

(max 80 words)

The project will enable NRT's Conservancy Livelihood Fund to operate at scale across a 2.7 million hectare landscape in northern Kenya's elephant range. This challenge fund will support communities, through their Community Conservancies, to enhance their livelihoods with human, economic and land development, and link these benefits to conservancy membership. This will cement the relationship between successful conservancies, good elephant protection, and their own well-being. The fund will have robust access criteria, management and impact monitoring systems, and fund accountability.

5. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in the outcome section of Question 24 here).

(max 50 words)

Up to 188,784 people living in 18 community conservancies in the core elephant population range of northern Kenya will improve their livelihoods as a direct result of being members of conservancies that effectively protect elephants and rhinos from poaching and secure the elephant range

6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1: Kenya	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:
Additional Countries	

7. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Tick all that apply.

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	<input type="checkbox"/>

7b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration and / or the Kasane Statement does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

<p>c) Strengthening Law Enforcement</p> <p>XIII</p> <p>d) Sustainable livelihoods and economic development</p> <p>XVII</p> <p>XVIII</p> <p>XIX</p> <p>XX</p>
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8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	2004
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<p>NGO Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) A combination of bilateral (e.g. USAID, AFD, US State Department, Netherlands, USFW, DANIDA, British Embassy (FCO-CSSF) and Philanthropic (e.g. TNC, FFI, Tust Trust, Lundin Foundation, Liz Claiborne Art Ortenberg Foundation, Social Enterprise and government in-kind contribution (though Kenya Wildlife Service-KWS)
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? Note that this is not required from Government Agencies	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	USAID/Northern Rangelands Trust Support Pogram
Contract Value/ Project budget	US\$ [REDACTED]
Duration	2008-2015 (7 years)
Role of organisation in project	Project lead, as umbrella organization supporting development of community conservancies in northern Kenya and coastal Kenya - 33 conservancies in total
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the	To improve management and institutional structures of community based organizations managing conservancies.

project.	<p>To improve conditions of biological resources, Increase economic benefits and improve livelihoods of northern rangelands pastoralist communities.</p> <p>To increase community capacity to resolve resource based conflict and improve natural resource governance in the larger NRT region.</p> <p>The outcomes of the project include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment, good governance and management of 18 autonomous, community-run conservancies, covering 25,000 km² - wildlife and civil security improved with 284 conservancy rangers trained and recognized by government (police, KWS, county governments) - improved communications, law enforcement networks and rapid response systems with VHF radio and security vehicles, networked with KWS and police - livelihoods improvements through water infrastructure for conservancy households and livestock, enterprise developed through women's groups, wildlife tourism investment and livestock markets, educational bursaries and health care support - improved wildlife monitoring with development of ranger-based ecological monitoring system - increased grassland productivity and diversity through planned grazing, reseeded and rehabilitation of degraded lands.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Beatrice Wamalwa, Deputy Director, Environment & Natural Resources Mgmt (ENRM) Office, USAID KENYA</p> 

Contract/ Project 2 Title	(The Nature Conservancy) Core Support to the Northern Rangelands Trust
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Contract Value/ Project budget	US\$ [REDACTED]
Duration	2009-2020 (10 years)
Role of organisation in project	Project lead, as umbrella organisation supporting development of community conservancies in northern Kenya
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>To ensure the institutional development and financial stability of NRT by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) improving the capacity of NRT by developing strong management systems and adequate funding for core operational programs, and 2) targeting development of key NRT conservancies with high conservation value. <p>The project outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved financial management and operational systems in NRT - well organized and efficiently implemented conservancy support programs - sanctuary to conserve and protect the endangered hirola antelope, with 48 translocated individuals grown now to 68 after 2 years - core capacity built in selected conservancies to manage and monitor grazing, tourism, wildlife protection and forest conservation - developed financial sustainability plans - developed high value-addition to NRT livestock market - increased number of NRT conservancies from 17 in 2011 to 27 by 2014
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	<p>Munira Anyonge, Kenya Program Director, Bella Villa-Brookside Grove, Westlands</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
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Contract/ Project 3 Title	Royal Danish Embassy/ Resilience to Climate Change in Communities in the Arid Lands of Northern Kenya
Contract Value/ Project budget	Euro [REDACTED]
Duration	2013-2015 (2 years)
Role of organisation in project	Project lead, as umbrella organisation supporting development of community conservancies in northern Kenya
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>As part of the Royal Danish Embassy Fast Start Climate Change Program (Kenya, 2012-2014), this project aims to build community resilience by improving management of the northern rangelands through conservancy institutions.</p> <p>Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to scale up pilot programmes to increase grass cover and pasture on degraded lands within NRT conservancies - to develop planned grazing systems with community livestock owners - to integrate traditional and scientific approaches to build community capacity for land healing activities. <p>The outcomes to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 communities with qualified grazing coordinators and grazing plans, 10,045 heads of cattle involved in bunched grazing, and 3010 households engaged - 312,515 hectares under planned grazing (with a target of 1 million ha by 2015) - 624 ha of severely degraded land rehabilitated - seed bank of 50,220 kgs of grass seeds harvested

Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Anne Angwenyi, Programme Manager, Royal Danish Embassy, Nairobi. <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead Organisation name:	Northern Rangelands Trust
Website address:	www.nrt-kenya.org

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>NRT has emerged as a leader in effective community-led conservation in eastern Africa. Through its support, a network of 27 community conservancies is now thriving, covering nearly 3 million hectares and 310,000 people in arid northern Kenya, and is linking livelihoods development and income generation to effective wildlife conservation and rangeland management. This is well demonstrated by the recovery of key endangered species such as elephant, hirola and Grevy's zebra.</p> <p>NRT has been a strong supporter of the community conservancies, offering not only financial resources but also effective facilitation that builds ownership, trust and strong governance and management systems.</p> <p>NRT manages a \$ [REDACTED] annual budget, including conservancy operational costs, sourced from bilateral donors (USAID, DANIDA, Royal Netherlands Embassy) and large conservation organizations (The Nature Conservancy and many others) and audited by Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC). The Senior Management, Finance, HR and Logistics Departments of NRT have the capability to manage these funds effectively, and deliver strategic support to livelihoods development and conservation.</p>
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<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>For this IWT project, 18 NRT community conservancies in the core elephant range will be the main partners, including:</p> <p>Biliqo Bulesa, Il Ngwesi, Jaldesa, Kalama, Leparua, Lekurruki, Ltungai, Meibae, Melako, Mpuskutuk, Naibunga, Nasuulu, Namunyak, Nakyprat-Gotu, Sera, Shurr, Songa, Westgate</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>The conservancies have no individual websites but are hosted under the umbrella NRT website, with an interactive map, at:</p> <p>http://www.nrt-kenya.org/conservancies/</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The NRT Community Conservancies are autonomous institutions that are owned by their local communities, and governed by elected boards and appointed managers, to benefit people and wildlife on their land. Conservancies provide a platform for effective conservation of wildlife on community land: they are stable, permanent, community-led institutions with good governance and proper community representation; they have the infrastructure, equipment, skills and capacity for effective conservation management; and they create direct benefits to communities which increases support for conservation among local people.</p> <p>With oversight and facilitation from NRT as their umbrella body, they have the capacity to engage effectively with this project as direct actors in developing and implementing livelihood projects, and as direct beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Kenya Wildlife Service County Governments of Isiolo, Marsabit, Laikipia and Samburu</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.kws.go.ke www.samburu.go.ke www.isiolo.go.ke www.marsabit.go.ke www.laikipia.go.ke</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Kenya Wildlife Service is the government agency mandated with the custodianship of all wildlife in Kenya. It provides strategic direction for conservation in the country. KWS has the technical expertise and good will to engage with the project as it has a social development function that integrates community livelihoods with conservation. Local communities host over 70% of wildlife in Kenya outside protected areas.</p> <p>The newly devolved County Governments are actively engaged in community development, and increasingly through the NRT conservancies. They have the capacity to provide political support and technical engagement as partners in this project, and we expect to leverage further financial support from them to the Conservancy Livelihood Fund. Samburu Country Government is leading the way, and has so far provided over £100,000 to the conservancies in Samburu in 2014 and 2015.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

10. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Mike Harrison	Project Leader	10	Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Tom Lalampaa	Chief Programs Officer	20	Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Emmanuel Kochalle	NRT Regional Coordinator Marsabit County	30	Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Fred Obiya	NRT Regional Coordinator, Samburu County	30	Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Latif Boru	NRT Regional Coordinator Isiolo County	30	Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Richard Kasoo	NRT Regional Coordinator Laikipia/Meru County	30	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No X <input type="checkbox"/>
Benson Ojwang	NRT Grants Management Officer	50	Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Frank Beborah	Chief Finance Officer	20	Yes X <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Samson Lelelit	Financial Accountant	30	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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11. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.2)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1. African elephant	2. Black rhinoceros
3.	4.
Other species	

12. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty

(Max 300 words)

Poaching and illegal ivory and rhino horn trade reached highest levels in 20 years driven by increasing demand from Asia and soaring prices for ivory and rhino horn. One kilogram of rhino horn can fetch US\$60,000, more than the price of gold, while ivory sells for \$1,000-\$2,000 per kg. In 2013, it's estimated that more than 20,000 elephants were killed across Africa for their ivory, an annual poaching rate of 7.4% which exceeds the natural annual growth rate of 5%. The Ewaso-ecosystem in northern Kenya hosts 50% of the country's rhinos and 20% of its elephants is the second largest in Kenya after the Tsavo population. While the ecosystem has always been a target for ivory poachers, community conservancies are now facing better funded and increasingly professional poachers linked to international terrorist groups. 24 rhinos were lost to poachers in 2013 in northern Kenya alone.

Within NRT conservancies, which lie at the heart of the northern range, proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) was 81% in 2012, the highest rate since the 1980s, which now threatens local livelihoods, encouraging illegal weapons and criminal networks, drawing vulnerable youth into crime, jeopardizing security of elephant populations which are major assets for tourism and other livelihood developments. Poverty, weak governance and an increasing demand for illegally obtained ivory and rhino horns are three key factors giving rise to widespread poaching. The current encouraging signs of elephant poaching turnaround in 2013 and 2014, (PIKE of 59% in

2013, 46% in 2014) due to NRT community conservancy work calls for the need to capitalize on this and strengthen livelihoods in ways linked to elephant protection. NRT is pioneering the re-introduction of black rhinos into Sera Community Conservancy in 2015, where the same principles of community ownership and incentives will apply to rhino protection on community land.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and 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
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Sections 3.1 and 3.2, before answering this question.

(Max 750 words)

Historical elephant (and other wildlife) protection initiatives have not always worked effectively, due to an approach that focussed on protected area management, exclusion of communities, often-inefficient government management, and no community incentives or benefits. On community lands in northern Kenya, community conservancies pioneered by NRT have now proven a fresh approach, with community-driven conservation and development bringing peace, livelihoods development and good conservation impact in a landscape where marginalization, conflict over natural resources and ethnic tension was their caption statement.

Out of the 27 NRT member conservancies, the above mentioned 18 cover the core range of northern Kenya's elephants. These include 188,784 people and cover 2,728,858 hectares of rangelands and elephant habitat. The conservancies are already supporting livelihoods as a direct result of good conservation and land management work. e.g. in 2014 conservancies generated ██████████ in tourism revenues and livestock market sales in addition to bringing invaluable peace and security.

NRT has a comprehensive strategy for addressing the two main local drivers of poaching, namely (i) weak local law enforcement and (ii) poverty and low livelihood incentives. For the first, improving law enforcement, NRT has developed a Community Policing Initiative in partnership with key government and non-government agencies in northern Kenya, to support conservancy rangers, rapid response teams, training, equipment, intelligence and government coordination.

For addressing the second driver, low livelihood incentives for hosting elephants and combatting poaching, NRT has successfully piloted in 2014 a Conservancy Livelihood Fund. Through their Community Conservancies, communities can apply to this

challenge fund for support to projects that enhance their livelihoods – cementing the relationship between successful conservancies, good conservation and wildlife law enforcement, and their own well-being.

The new Conservancy Livelihoods Fund, part of a suite of support that NRT is providing to the conservancies to build capacity, finance operations, and enhance livelihoods, is the subject of this proposal. It was piloted at small scale in 2014 to establish the approach and methodology – the £ [REDACTED] fund had a significant impact on the lives of 9,924 people, creating incentives for communities to protect wildlife, given the benefits they are receiving through their conservancies. The success of this pilot has opened the way for a significant scale-up of the fund, to reach more people in more conservancies.

The Conservancy Livelihoods Fund operates as follows:

Application: a Competitive Award Management system allows NRT-member conservancies to apply for funds to support projects that address any relevant livelihood need, including human development (e.g. education, health, water), economic development (e.g. micro-finance fund, business skills, market development), conservation development (e.g. improving rangeland productivity for livestock, enhancing wildlife for tourism). The application must include a technical and financial proposal, other supporting documents including board minutes in support of the project, a resolution from the conservancy's Annual General Meeting (AGM) to approve the project as a community priority, target beneficiary profiles, a letter of support from county government and implementing partners, and a cover letter signed by the Conservancy Manager and Board Chairman.

Assessment: an application evaluation team comprising 3 members from NRT's Council of Elders (the governing body of NRT, including Chairpersons of all member conservancies), and 5 NRT staff, score the applications against pre-determined weighted scores. Successful applicants make a presentation to the evaluation team, at which they are either affirmed, requested to modify and re-submit, or rejected.

Award: letters of offer are sent out to Chairpersons of the successful community conservancies for acceptance, against which they sign and commit. NRT signs an MoU with the successful conservancies, stipulating terms and conditions of the grant including (a) establishment of a Project Implementing Committee (PIC) of 5 members, 2 from NRT, 2 from the community and 1 from the respective county government; and (b), in case of an infrastructure project, competitive tendering of construction contracts spear-headed by NRT's Infrastructure Department and submission of required GoK approvals on environment compliance.

Monitoring and accountability: an NRT team monitors projects and regular reports, and approves phased payments to the conservancy's Community Fund bank account. Regular internal auditing of the community account is conducted by NRT to ensure transparency and accountability in the use of the funds. An external project audit is carried out on all the funded projects.

Completion: project completion certificates are issued, and arrangements are made to formally launch or handover projects to the community in liaison with respective county government departments (health, water, education, agriculture, business development).

14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

(Max 750 words)

Up to 188,784 people living in 18 community conservancies in the core elephant population range of northern Kenya will improve their livelihoods as a direct result of being members of conservancies that effectively protect elephants from poaching

The members of the conservancies are largely pastoralist communities living alongside wildlife in a livestock driven economy. These are amongst the poorest people in Kenya, with very low levels of human development (HDI 0.43), poverty rates above 85%, and low status of women in leadership positions as a result of cultural biases.

They comprise several ethnic communities (Samburu, Borana, Rendille, Turkana, Somali, Gabbra, Maasai, Meru) who traditionally have hostile relations and a long history of conflict and competition over grazing and water - but the conservancies have started to bring peaceful co-existence to these communities.

Livelihood opportunities are limited, and drought periods increasingly frequent, decimating livestock herds and the basis of their livelihoods. The conservancies have helped to diversify the economy and empower marginalised groups including women in this region and the Conservancy Livelihoods Fund will further stimulate this diversification, building resilience and strong conservancy institutions.

A key feature of the conservancy institution is that transparent and equitable decisions that can be made through the elected board and at the Annual General Meeting for the benefit of the community as a whole. Typically at the AGM, members decide on how to spend their community fund, often targeting the poorest and most needy. For the Conservancy Livelihood Fund, the conservancy management will make the proposal on behalf of the community, and ensure that it is implemented effectively and equitably. The monitoring and accountability of the programmes will be ensured through the boards and AGMs in each conservancy, with strong NRT oversight and guidance.

NRT's own M&E system will also monitor the effectiveness and impacts of the conservancies operations and livelihood programmes at a landscape level.

15. Gender

Under the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, all applicants must consider whether their project is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

Gender Analysis

Pastoralist communities in northern Kenya rely heavily on natural resources for fulfilling their daily needs. The use and control of these resources is 'gendered': women and men have different knowledge and use resources in different ways according to their social roles and responsibilities. Women's knowledge of biodiversity is as important as men's, but whilst they make decisions within their households regarding the use of natural resources they are largely excluded from conservancy decision making. Their knowledge can thus be overlooked, resulting in partially informed decisions and strategies.

NRT is aware of the importance of gender in natural resource governance and of the research evidence showing that increasing women's participation results in positive social and conservation outcomes.

Gender Mainstreaming:

NRT will ensure that the benefits of conservation accrue to men, women and youth, and to improve our understanding of gender dynamics in conservancy communities, to guide proactive gender programmes. The approach in this IVT Challenge Fund project will help to develop and address: (i) women's participation and representation in conservancy decision making, through constitutional requirements and good practice, to secure women's resource rights; (ii) women's skills in enterprise, access to credit and financial literacy in the NRT Trading programmes; (iii) adequate gender balance in training programmes, and gender awareness more widely amongst both men and women; (iv) cultural practices that may be harmful to girls, and proactive programmes to empower girls through education and access to economic opportunities; and (v) youth unemployment, through warrior programmes, education, enterprise based on natural resources, and vocational skills.

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

The key metric for elephant poaching is the proportion of illegally killed elephants, in relation to total deaths including natural causes (PIKE) - this peaked at 81% in 2012, and came down to 59% in 2013 and 46% in 2014 as the Conservancy Operations Fund and other conservancy benefits kicked in, and we will expect a further decline in PIKE from 2015 as a result of improving livelihoods and better conservancy security. Note that the conservancy security strategy to improve law enforcement (through the Community Policing Initiative) is the subject of other NRT funded programmes, which will directly complement the Conservancy Livelihood Fund.

A reduction in PIKE in northern Kenya to less than 34% (the baseline figures from 2009, when our records started) will start to reverse the threats of elephant extinction, and ensure elephant populations reach stability again.

Note that improved livelihoods alone will not save elephants, but in combination with NRT's other programmes of law enforcement, the Conservancy Livelihoods Fund will have significant impact.

17. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

Once the Conservancy Livelihoods Fund system is scaled up, and livelihoods are increasingly enhanced through membership of effective conservancies, other mechanisms will start to engage. Business enterprises will be stimulated through the CLF and be sustained after 3 years; County Government funds will be more effectively targeted at organised communities with meaningful livelihoods development plans; and other sources of funds may be forthcoming (such as Global Climate Adaption funds, and in Kenya the Equalization Fund will be initiated as required by the new Constitution from 2016).

The institution of the conservancy is permanent, not an imposed or time bound structure by an outside NGO or government agency. As such, the conservancy is the appropriate organisation to promote such livelihoods development. And NRT will sustain its support to the conservancies so long as such support is required.

Finally, the CLF will build confidence in investors, such as tourism and livestock market entrepreneurs, and the grassland carbon markets which NRT is developing, to ensure a commercially-driven exit strategy.

18. Funding

18a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

The project will bring to scale the newly piloted NRT Conservancy Livelihood Fund, established in 2014 to strengthen the link between conservation efforts and livelihood benefits to the community members. The Competitive Award Management system, and the evaluation, implementation, monitoring and accountability processes were established. NRT is currently completing the successful implementation of the the first funding round (£██████ granted), which reached 9,924 people in 10 conservancies, supporting projects in education (1364 bursaries), health (2330 beneficiaries), infrastructure (3000 people), water (3010 people), microfinance (200 loans), and agriculture (30 people). Feedback indicates very strong support for conservancies being generated through this Fund, as well as leverage of County Government funds to supplement it. Multiplying the size of the fund will now extend the scale of this impact significantly.

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes No

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

NRT is the leading exponent of community conservancies in Kenya, and indeed in Africa alongside the successful conservancies in Namibia. We have a long and evolving track record, and while the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (stimulated by NRT) was created in 2013 as a national support body for communities wishing to develop conservancies, this does not yet have the mandate or capacity for such an initiative. As such this will be a unique project, led by marginalised communities in northern Kenya with the support and mentorship of NRT.

18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes No

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

USAID provided an initial grant of [REDACTED] for the Conservancy Livelihood Fund piloted in 2014/5, and they have just extended this for another 5 years to 2020 to the tune of [REDACTED] under their Climate Resilient Community Conservancies Program. This was signed in September 2015 to support community development projects in 25 conservancies, with some overlap in elephant range conservancies. This USG grant will add a more diverse base to the CLF, with UKAid funds acting as the primary scale up of the fund, and source of leverage for county government and other future funds. The primary objective of the USG fund is to build climate resilience, rather than elephant protection. A significantly scaled Fund will increase the attractiveness of this financing mechanism to other funders, and add to the sustainability of the initiative.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet (also available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Please refer to the Finance Information document for more information.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP.

Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

19. Co-financing

19a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Guidance note 4.4)

Confirmed:

NRT cost-share is £ [REDACTED] which is 45% of the project total

19b) Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

19c) Justification

If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(max 150 words)

n/a

20. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT 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.

(max 150 words)

N/A

21. Value for money

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

(Max 250 words)

1. On average 18 conservancies would receive £ [REDACTED] per year per conservancy. Each conservancy could thus support the following:

70 secondary school bursaries for a year (£ [REDACTED] per student)

water project (pump, piping and storage) to serve 3000 people and their livestock (£ [REDACTED] per unit).

6,000 additional hectares of degraded rangelands under improved management (£ [REDACTED] per hectare for clearance and reseeded)

100 households of poor families benefitting from access to mobile health clinics (£ [REDACTED] per household)

microcredit facility to support 125 women to develop small enterprises (£ [REDACTED] per person)

These are highly cost effective interventions with meaningful livelihood value and strong conservation leverage.

2. A total of [REDACTED] people in 18 conservancies would receive an equivalent of only [REDACTED] per person if this fund was spent directly as cash, suggesting that wider livelihood projects are an extremely cost-effective way of generating positive incentives for elephant protection.

3. Significant NRT core management costs are covered as cost-share, equivalent to [REDACTED] of the support to getting the CLF operational and effective (staff costs and other costs=GBP [REDACTED] [REDACTED] being [REDACTED] of the total funds requested from IWT will go directly to supporting community development projects. With a charge to the project of only £ [REDACTED] per year for running costs (including LOE of [REDACTED] for a grants management officer and grants management software), this ensures that [REDACTED] of the total fund value is spent directly on community livelihoods

4. Every conservancy is audited annually to ensure sound financial management. Added to the NRT oversight, this will build confidence in accountability and value for money.

5. The conservancies are already putting their own resources towards livelihood development, from their Community Funds, and this too helps to ensure their own oversight, ownership and value for money.

22. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(See Guidance Note 5.4)

(Max 250 words)

NRT's approach and this project will meet IWT's ethical guidelines comprehensively, as follows:

- legal and ethical obligations on benefit sharing are at the heart of the community conservancy model
- likewise this is a northern Kenya community-led initiative, with strong local leadership and member participation, NRT acts only as the facilitator
- traditional knowledge is embedded in the many local cultures and ethnic traditions that govern the community conservancies
- the rights, privacy and safety of people are ensured as they are the decision-makers in all the affairs of the community conservancies
- as such, all activities conducted by the members of the conservancies are undertaken with Prior Informed Consent
- strong health and safety principles are embedded in NRT's modus operandi, and encouraged through training and advice within all conservancies

23. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

(Max 250 words)

All project reports, M&E data, calls for proposals by the conservancies, and films or research made about this work will be posted on the NRT website, with open access. No additional costs to the IWT Challenge Fund will be requested for this, as this is covered under NRT core costs

24. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

This section uses a logical framework (logframe) approach. This approach is a useful way to take a logical approach to tackling complex and ever-changing challenges, such as tackling the illegal wildlife trade. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Annex B in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty alleviation in developing countries.

(Max 30 words)

Stabilised elephant and rhino population and reduced poaching in northern Kenya through more resilient livelihoods in the marginalised and impoverished communities that share their range

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The outcome statement is the overarching objective of the project you have outlined. That is, what do you expect to achieve as a result of this project? The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit.

There should be a clear link between the outcome and the impact.

This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to Questions 12, 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 5 here).

(Max 50 words)

Up to 188,748 people living in 18 community conservancies in the core elephant population range of northern Kenya will improve their livelihoods as a direct result of being members of conservancies that effectively protect elephants from poaching

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. For each indicator, you should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	PIKE reduced in northern Kenya from 81% in 2012 to less than 34% by 2017 (the 2009 baseline)
Indicator 2	Social-COMMS scores (community self-assessment of socio-economic status) doubled within 3 years – baseline being established in 2014
Indicator 3	

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the IWT Challenge Fund (and you) will use to verify the indicators provided, and the progress made towards achieving them. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc. You should submit evidence of these with your annual reports.

Indicator 1	PIKE scores derived from conservancy ranger patrol reports and analyzed in Wildlife-COMMS (Community-Based Management and Monitoring System)
Indicator 2	Social-COMMS reports on livelihood programme impacts- Independent attitude surveys of community perceptions of conservancy benefits and elephant presence – disaggregated by gender

Indicator 3	
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Outcome risks and important assumptions

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

Assumption 1	The price of ivory does not increase to the extent that para-military organised crime syndicates overwhelm Kenyan and community efforts to curb elephant poaching
Assumption 2	Political stability is maintained in Kenya and newly devolved County Governments start to gain traction in local livelihood development efforts
Assumption 3	As conservancies increase their socioeconomic status, they will be more supportive of anti-poaching activity

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear.

If you have more than 3 outputs, insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	Conservancy Livelihood Fund operating at scale with transparent, equitable and accountable systems of grant management and monitoring
Output 2	Conservancy capacity built to plan and develop equitable and participatory livelihood program proposals
Output 3	Meaningful livelihood programs implemented in 18 conservancies, with community-based monitoring systems

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

	Output 1
Indicator 1	Revised CLF guidelines and templates developed in Q2 2016

Indicator 2	New grant management systems in place by Q2 2016
Indicator 3	Revised monitoring and reporting systems in place by Q3 2016

Output 2

Indicator 1	Conservancy communities sensitized and management staff trained by Q3 2016
Indicator 2	Effective community planning processes produce 18 prioritized livelihoods projects by Q4 2016
Indicator 3	Effective proposal writing skills shown in 18 approved proposals by end Q4 2016

Output 3

Indicator 1	Successfully implemented livelihood programs in each conservancy by each End-of Year Q2 2017 and Q2 2018
Indicator 2	Social-COMMs data used effectively at each conservancy AGM to provide community feedback
Indicator 3	Independent attitude surveys commissioned in Q3 2017 and annually thereafter, showing positive attitudes to wildlife conservation

Verifying outputs

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

Indicator 1	Online CLF documentation and guidance notes
Indicator 2	Database of approved proposals
Indicator 3	Database of successfully implemented livelihood programs with numbers of beneficiaries and impacts
Indicator 4	Pictures and films taken on successfully implemented projects at every stage of implementation.

Output risks and important assumptions

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

Assumption 1	Global ivory prices and markets do not escalate
Assumption 2	Successful national elections 2017 and transition to full devolved government
Assumption 3	Droughts and flood do not affect implementation of the projects

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the project to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators

should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Revise guidance and online templates for CLF, based on pilot findings
Activity 1.2	Set up online Challenge Fund instructions
Activity 1.3	Ensure NRT staffing capacity, judging panels and timetables

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Sensitisation in communities
Activity 2.2	Participatory planning to produce livelihood priority projects
Activity 2.3	Proposal training with conservancy managers
Activity 2.4	Proposal writing and judging

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Approval, funding, procurement, technical assistance and supervision of livelihood programmes in all participating conservancies
Activity 3.2	Roll-out social-COMMS monitoring system
Activity 3.3	Facilitation of AGMs for reporting and feedback
Activity 3.4	Commission annual attitude surveys

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

Activity	No of Months	FY 1				FY 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1									
1.1 Design online guidance and templates for CLF	3	x							
1.2 Set up online challenge fund instructions	6		x	x					
1.3 Ensure NRT Staffing capacity, judging panels and timetables	3		x	x					
Output 2									
2.1 Sensitization in communities	6	x			x				
2.2 Participatory Planning to produce livelihood priority projects	6		x				x		

2.3 Proposal training with conservancy managers	3		x				x		
2.4 Proposal writing and evaluations	3			x				X	
Output 3									
3.1 Approval, funding, procurement, technical assistance and supervision of livelihood programs in all participating conservancies	27			x				x	
3.2 Implement social-COMMS in all conservancies	21	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.3 Facilitation of AGMs for reporting and feedback	9				x				x
3.4 Commission of annual attitude surveys	12			x	x			x	x
Output 4									

4.1									
4.2									
4.3									
4.4									
4.5									
Output 5									
5.1									
5.2									
5.3									
5.4									

26. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

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

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 250 words)

NRT's M&E system is embedded in all the work we support, including collection of landscape level data using external sources, and community-led data collection on wildlife, vegetation and socio-economic status. The following specific measurement tools will be used for measuring impact of this project:

- for PIKE, the conservancies' own Community Managed Monitoring System (Wildlife-CoMMS) will generate data on wildlife population trends, including all elephant poaching incidents.
- for measuring livelihoods improvements, the Social-CoMMS data will be used (Social-CoMMS, a system currently under development in NRT). Both Wildlife-CoMMS and Social-CoMMS are adaptive management tools that feedback to the community through Board meetings and the conservancy AGMs
- financial oversight and management will be assured through annual audits of the conservancy accounts
- sustainability will be assessed through the development of new funding sources and partnerships for implementation
- attitude surveys will be commissioned independently by NRT to assess the levels of community support for the conservancy work
- the overarching NRT M&E systems, collecting information for a landscape level of analysis of environmental, social and economic impacts, will provide independent assessment of the working of the Conservancy Livelihoods Fund

FCO notifications

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

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

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

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of Northern Rangelands Trust
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 482949 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

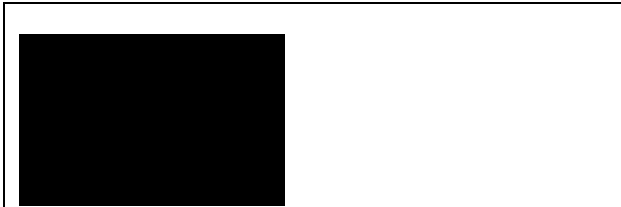
I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

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

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	DR. MIKE HARRISON
Position in the organisation	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Signed



Date:

12TH OCTOBER
2015

revised 23 Feb 2016

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations identified at Question 9?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	X
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 12th October 2015 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government-funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2004 and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000: Information (including personal data) relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.