

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 026
Project title	Connecting enhanced livelihoods to elephant and rhino protection
Country/ies	Kenya
Contract holder Institution	Northern Rangelands Trust
Partner institution(s)	18 Community conservancies in northern Kenya
IWT grant value	£482,949
Start/end dates of project	1 st April 2016 – 31 st March 2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2016 – Mar 2017 Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Mike Harrison
Project website	www.nrt-kenya.org
Report author(s) and date	Benson Ojwang, 16 th May 2017

1. Project rationale

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\$ [REDACTED] more than the price of gold, while ivory sells for \$1 [REDACTED] 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 criminal 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, the proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) was 81% in 2012¹, the highest rate since the 1980s, which threatened 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 (PIKE of 59% in 2013, 46% in 2014, 38% in 2015) due to NRT community conservancy work calls for

¹ Based on the verified and harmonized data by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the PIKE data within NRT conservancies has been revised from 81%, 59%, 46% and 38% in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively to 77%, 59%, 43% and 35% for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. The PIKE for 2016 is 56%. NRT will henceforth use the KWS verified and harmonized data

the need to capitalize on this and strengthen livelihoods in ways linked to elephant protection – the central purpose of the IWT grant. 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.

2. Project partnerships

Being a leader in effective community-led conservation in eastern Africa, NRT through its network of now 33 conservancies covering 44,000Km² continues to thrive by linking wildlife conservation and rangeland management to livelihoods and income generation in northern Kenya. Recovery of key endangered species including elephant, rhinos, hirola and Grevy's Zebra is on the right track. NRT has been providing financial and technical support to the community conservancies through effective facilitation in building strong governance and management systems as foundations of ownership and trust. For this specific grant, NRT has been working in partnership with 18 community conservancies (Biliqo-Bulesa, Il Ngwesi, Jaldessa, Kalama, Leparua, Lekurruki, Ltungai, Meibae, Melako, Mpus Kutuk, Naibunga, Naasulu, Namunyal, Nakrupat-Gotu, Sera, Shur and Songa) located along the Greater Ewaso Nyiro ecosystem that harbours large population of elephants and rhinos. These conservancies represent 188,754 people covering 2,728,858 hectares of rangelands and elephant habitat. The Ewaso ecosystem which hosts 20% of the country's rhinos and 20% of its elephants is the second largest in Kenya and a prime focus for combatting poaching.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Conservancy Livelihood Fund (CLF) operating at scale with transparent, equitable and accountable systems of grant management and monitoring

Activity 1.1 Revise guidelines and online templates for CLF based on pilot findings

- Revised guidelines and application templates, including application form, budget and work plan, were developed and availed to all conservancy managers in July 2016 (annex 2,3 and 4)
- Configuration of online application templates (application form, budget and work plan) completed in July 2016
- Internal memo was sent out to all conservancies on 26th July 2016 on the launch of CLF 2017 and application process guidelines with emphasis on innovative projects that have greatest impact in connecting wildlife conservation and resilient community livelihoods (annex 1).

Activity 1.2 Set-up online Challenge Fund instructions

- Opportunity fund application instructions sent to conservancy managers in August 2016 (annex 5)

Activity 1.3 Ensure NRT staffing capacity, judging panels and timetables

- NRT grants management and finance staff trained on online grant management system, judging panels trained on review and scoring of applications based on agreed timetable in January 2017.

Output 2: Conservancy capacity built to plan and develop equitable and participatory livelihood program proposals

Activity 2.1 Sensitization in communities

- Awareness about IWT challenge fund opportunity was carried among all the participating community conservancies during annual general meetings in Q3 2016 (Oct-Dec'16) and Q4 2016 (Jan –Mar'17).

- All conservancy managers trained on the online application process in November 2016 (annex 6)

Activity 2.2 Participatory planning to produce livelihood priority projects

- One week (1) planning session workshop held in October 2016 involving all conservancy managers and NRT staff to brainstorm, prioritize and plan for conservation and livelihoods activities for the financial FY 2017. The interactive session allowed conservancy managers to share on their experiences, challenges and recommendations on community conservation and the link to improved livelihoods for greater impact

Activity 2.3 Proposal training with conservancy managers

- Conservancy managers were taken through the opportunity application process and how to come up with innovative and bankable projects that foster relationship between well-governed conservancies, good elephant, rhino and wildlife protection and well-being of communities across the 2.7 million hectare landscape of northern Kenya's elephant range. This training was carried during the week-long planning session held in October 2016.

Activity 2.4 Proposal writing and judging

- Effective proposal writing training was carried out in February 2017 to impart knowledge and skills to all conservancy managers on how to support community livelihoods with human, economic and development objectives, while linking these benefits to conservation (Annex 10- effective proposal writing training).
- Conservancy Livelihoods Fund (CLF) review committee comprising of the NRT senior management team including the CEO, Regional Directors, one (1) staff each from finance and grants section and also Lewa Wildlife Conservancy Education department member was put in place to review, guide and recommend livelihoods projects presented by each of the conservancy managers.
- 3 CLF review committee sittings held in January, February and March 2017, a total of six (6) projects on tourism infrastructure (x2); water (x1), education (x1) and energy, forestry and rangelands (x2) were approved for FY 2017 period (Jan-Dec). This is addition to four (4) livelihoods projects approved in FY 2016 period (Jan-Dec 2016) on education, water, energy and forestry.

Output 3: Meaningful livelihood programs implemented in 18 conservancies, with community-based monitoring systems

Activity 3.1 Approval, funding, procurement, technical assistance and supervision of livelihood programmes in all participating conservancies

- Six (6) livelihoods projects (GBP. 192,000) on tourism infrastructure-2; water-1, education-1 and energy, forestry and rangelands-2 were approved for FY 2017 period (Jan-Dec)
- Four (4) community livelihoods projects amounting to GBP. 61,538 on education, water, energy and forestry implemented in Q3 FY 2016 (Oct-Dec 2016).

Activity 3.2 Roll-out social-COMMS monitoring system

- Social COMMS monitoring system rolled out in 4 conservancies in Marsabit county in 2016 (Shurr, Songa, Jaldessa and Melako), in addition to 14 conservancies covered in 2015 in Isiolo and Samburu Counties.

Activity 3.3 Facilitation of AGMs for reporting and feedback

- AGM meeting were in late 2016 and early 2017 in 4 conservancies in Marsabit in which the outcome of the attitude survey carried out on 1,480 households on conservation, security and socio-economic empowerment were shared with community members.

Activity 3.4 Commission annual attitude survey

- Annual attitude survey to be conducted in Q3 2017 (Oct-Dec 2017)

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Conservancy Livelihood Fund (CLF) operating at scale with transparent, equitable and accountable systems of grant management and monitoring

- Guidelines on CLF application process and templates were prepared and approved by NRT's Senior Management Team (SMT) in June 2016.
- Successfully piloted the "amplifund" online grant management system by 31st December 2015, the online application portal configured and rolled out to the conservancy managers in July 2016
- Revised monitoring and reporting systems to capture impact on conservation, livelihoods, security and peace was put in place by December 2016, notably, Socio-COMMS and W-CoMMS.
- The amplifund system allows for greater transparency, accountability and equity as managers present applications based on prioritized community needs while the socio-CoMMS provides a feedback system from the community on impact of conservation on their livelihoods, peace and security.

Output 2: Conservancy capacity built to plan and develop equitable and participatory livelihood program proposals

- Training of conservancy managers enabled them to have greater capacity in preparing and submitting 10 quality project proposals funded under this grant against a target of 18 projects by end of the project period (100% achievement for FY 2016).
- The AGMs in each conservancy allowed community members to make informed decisions on prioritized community livelihoods projects while the socio-CoMMS survey provides a feedback system on how community members feel about equitable distribution of conservation benefits, living with wildlife, and the value of being a conservancy member (amongst other parameters).

Output 3: Meaningful livelihood programs implemented in 18 conservancies, with community-based monitoring systems

- 10 livelihoods projects (£ [REDACTED] implemented to a) improve access to quality education (30%), improve access to clean safe water (20%), enhance household level income and employment through tourism (40%) and rehabilitate rangeland, undertake afforestation and promote access to clean energy (10%). These projects are benefiting a total of 14,399 beneficiaries in 10 conservancies.
- 1,480 households participated in a Socio COMMS survey carried out in 4 conservancies in Marsabit County. 2,910 households participated in the 2015 Socio COMMS surveys carried out in 10 other conservancies in Samburu and Isiolo Counties.

Row Labels	Sum of Number of Beneficiaries
Education Infrastructure	815
Energy	1,800
Infrastructure - Tourism	4,800
Infrastructure - Water	150
Rangelands	3,000
Water Infrastructure	4,374
Grand Total	14,939

- o Social-CoMMS survey results show a positive baseline of attitudes towards wildlife, conservancies, and economic benefits derived from elephant protection (see Annex 9 – Socio-CoMMS survey of 2016 for Marsabit County).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Significant strides have been made in the protection of elephants, rhinos and other wildlife in northern Kenya, a landscape with the second largest elephant population. According to the latest Monitoring of Illegally Killed Elephants (MIKE) harmonized data by Kenya Wildlife Service, the proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) within NRT conservancies declined from a high of 77% recorded in 2012 to 59%, 43%, 35% and 56% recorded in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. This translates to 21% reduction in poaching of elephants with an annual average of 5% reduction over the five (5) year period. On the other hand, Sera Wildlife Conservancy is successfully running the first community-owned rhino sanctuary in East Africa, with a re-introduction programme that initially trans-located 10 black rhinos in May 2015, the number have increased to 11 after the birth of the 1st rhino calf in June 2016. The ultimate goal is to protect and conserve black rhino while promoting the Rhino sanctuary as a tourism destination to increase commercial income to support conservancy operations, community development projects and create employment opportunities as direct benefits to the communities. In addition, there is a positive feeling from community members that they are receiving direct conservation benefits based on 10 livelihoods projects that are currently being implemented in this grant in various sectors including education, water, rangelands, tourism income and employment opportunities (Annex 9 – Socio-CoMMS survey of 2016 for Marsabit county)

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The following monitoring assumptions still hold true:

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

4. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

Besides promoting resilient livelihoods for communities residing in northern Kenya, elephant and rhino populations are expected to be stable and increasing through reduced poaching as a result of improved security in the region. There was a 21% decline in elephant poaching between 2012 and 2016, an average of 5% reduction per year. In addition, of the 1,480 households surveyed in four (4) conservancies in Marsabit County in northern Kenya, 92% feel safe and secure within the conservancies while 77% believe that conservancies have improved their socio-economic well-being as per the Social COMMS survey conducted in 2016 to capture opinions and trends at the community zonal-levels.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

The project is currently addressing two (2) of the IWT challenge fund objectives as follows:

- a) Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade by implementing conservancy livelihoods funds for the third year running in 2014, 2015 and now 2016 where communities applied to this challenge fund for support to projects that enhance their livelihoods in education, enterprises, water, clean energy, rangelands and

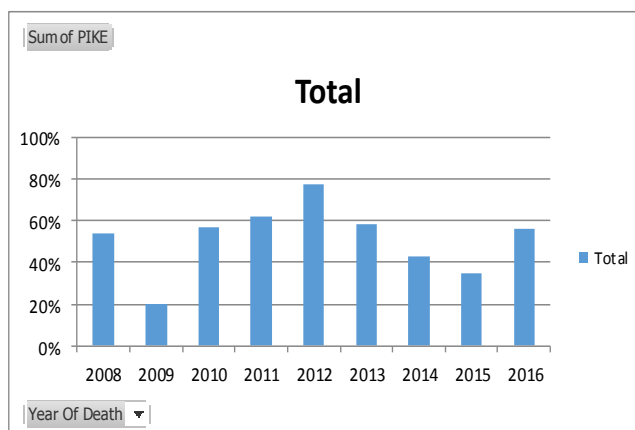
forestry thus cementing the relationship between successful conservancies, good conservation and wildlife law enforcement, and their own well-being e.g. in 2016 conservancies generated £ [REDACTED] in tourism revenues and livestock market sales.

- b) Strengthening law enforcement and the role of criminal justice system through NRT's Community Policing programme in partnership with key government (Kenya Wildlife Service) and non-government agencies in northern Kenya, to support conservancy rangers, rapid response teams, training, equipment, intelligence and government coordination crucial in to bringing invaluable peace and security with a multi-plier effect of attracting investments and promoting economic development in the region. Notable achievement in 2016 is that of the 1,480 households survey in four (4) conservancies in northern Kenya, 92% and 83% of the respondents feel safe in the conservancies and believe wildlife is important to their future respectively ([Annex 9 - Socio-COMMS survey of 2016 for Marsabit county](#))

Both of these approaches are anchored on the London Conference Declaration and/or Kasane Statement (February 2014) of a) *Strengthening law enforcement* and b) *promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic development* of impoverished communities in northern Kenya.

6. Impact on species in focus

NRT is using the proportion of illegally killed elephants as the key metric for elephant poaching in relation to total deaths including natural causes (PIKE, using KWS harmonized date) - this peaked at 77% in 2012, and came down to 59% in 2013, 43% in 2014, 35% in 2015 and 56% in 2016. This translates into a 21% reduction since 2012, an average annual reduction of 5% for the five (5) year period. This has largely been contributed positive impact of the conservancy livelihoods fund, now in its 3rd year running, that has linked livelihoods benefits to wildlife conservation. The trend in PIKE decline is expected to continue into 2020 as a result of improving livelihoods and better conservancy security. While its noted that improved livelihoods alone will not save elephants, a combination with NRT's other programmes of law enforcement, the Conservancy Livelihoods Fund will have significant impact with expectation that a reduction in PIKE in northern Kenya to less than 34% (the target figure from 2012) will start to reverse the threats of elephant extinction, and ensure elephant populations reach stability again.



7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The 18 community conservancies represent 188,784 people who are mainly pastoralists living alongside wildlife and livestock driven economy in the core elephant range of arid and semi-arid land of northern Kenya, a region covering 3.0 million hectares. As guided by the “ Learning Note-Poverty and the Darwin Initiative, 2014”, this project demonstrates a strong link between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in this impoverished region which had the lowest human-development index (HDI 0.43), poverty rates of above 85% and low status of women in leadership positions as a result of cultural biases (2014 baseline). Due to marginalization since independence, the region lacks access to basic service such as education, health, road infrastructure; clean water and sanitation, degraded rangeland which affects food and water security besides the effects of climate change their livelihoods resilience. The livelihoods projects in education, water, tourism enterprises being supported by UKAID's IWT Challenge Fund, USAID and DANIDA has helped to improve access to quality education and clean water, diversify the economy; empower marginalized groups including women and youth through capacity building, employment and income generating opportunities as direct benefits. Expected direct impact include increased proportion of residents believing their socio-economic well-being having improved, that wildlife is important to their future as well as perceptions of residents who feel secure within the conservancies which are all captured in our

Socio-COMMS survey carried out across the conservancies. Indirect benefits include improved governance of conservancies that have embraced wildlife conservation, improved rangelands as a result of planned grazing management and rehabilitation of degraded land, reduced conflicts and improved peace among different ethnic communities over scarce water and pasture resources (see indicators in the Log frame).

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

In July 2016, NRT engaged a gender consultant to undertake a gender assessment of its programmes both at NRT and conservancies levels to identify key gender-related conservation/pastoralists' needs, interests, issues, and constraints, present gender game-changers for NRT conservation efforts and recommendations for developing appropriate interventions to offset existing strategic gender needs, and gender-based inequalities and/or disparities. This report builds NRT's understanding of gender gaps and provides recommendations on empowering leadership and expertise of women and girls, and the strategies to meet their needs in NRT's programming and monitoring. Finally, the resulting gender strategy is expected to help NRT and conservancies establish gender-disaggregated information requirements for data collection, analysis and reporting, highlighting gender-specific constraints and issues with assessments, surveys and studies applicable to NRT's model of enhancing resilient community conservancies that transform lives, securing peace and conserving natural resources.

The approach in this IWT Challenge Fund project is helping to 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.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

NRT has a comprehensive M&E framework measuring 3 high level outcomes: 1. Peace and security - by the % of individuals in conservancies that feel safe and secure; 2. Resilient livelihoods - by the % of community members reporting improved socio-economic status and the number of conservancy members benefitting from conservation; and 3. Biodiversity conservation - by the area under community conservancy management, and the % of rangelands highly degraded. Under this grant, in order to have an impact of a 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, the outcome on the number of people showing improved livelihoods as a result of being members of conservancies that effectively protect elephants and other wildlife from poaching is measured by 2 indicators namely i) *PIKE reduced in northern Kenya from 81% in 2012 to less than 34% by 2017 as measured by Wildlife-CoMMS (Community-based Management and Monitoring System, the 2012 baseline, 56% achieved in 2016; overall 21% reduction since 2012); ii) Social-COMMS scores (community self-assessment of socio-economic status) doubled within 3 years – baseline established in 2014, 92% and 77% of community members having improved well-being and feeling safe and secure within the conservancies.* The outcome was achieved as a result of realization of the 3 outputs namely; 1) conservancy livelihood fund operating at full scale, with acquisition and implementation of a transparent and accountable grant management and monitoring system by beginning of 2016; 2) training of conservancy managers on development of 10 quality proposals in October 2016; and 3) successful implementation of 10 livelihoods programs by the end of FY 2016. All the activities were implemented according to the work plan to achieve the outlined outputs.

There has not been any change in the M&E plan during the reporting period

10. Lessons learnt

The main lessons from this grant have been as follows: the Conservancy Livelihoods Fund (CLF) has proven to be a valuable tool in the overall approach to community conservation in Northern Kenya. It has further cemented the value that pastoralist communities place in wildlife, proven from the emerging social survey data from Social-COMMS. NRT has learnt about how to improve the workings of the CLF, engage communities in the process of identifying and programming livelihoods projects, and delivering benefits that link conservation to livelihoods improvement.

11. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

There were no previous reviews as this is the first annual report being submitted to UKAID under this grant.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Most of the livelihoods projects currently being implemented under this grant are construction infrastructure based in nature and complying with local governmental (county and national) regulations have somehow affected the process especially on environmental impact assessment approvals by National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), architectural building approvals. However, going forward, NRT has contracted an EIA consultant to continuously monitor and support our infrastructure projects on an on-going basis. There are no imminent risks facing the project.

13. Sustainability and legacy

In terms of service delivery projects such as construction of school classrooms and amenities, provision of clean water and sanitation, respective county governments have officially been engaged to approve and offer maintenance support by integrating the Conservancy Management And Community Development Plans (CMCDPs) with County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and also providing matching funds to scale up these projects across the conservancies. On other hand, formal management agreements on operation and management of new tourism facilities are being developed to ensure sustainable management of these tourism ventures in terms of marketing, operations, employment of locals and sharing of profits between the operators and the conservancies to meet their operational costs as well as initiate priority community development projects.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

In recognition that improved livelihoods of communities involved in wildlife conservation have a direct bearing in the reduction of poaching and illegal wildlife trade in northern Kenya, NRT has widely publicised the impact of conservation on livelihoods through production of annual status of conservancies (SoC) report since 2014 to- date (production of 2016 SoC is underway which will mention generous contribution from UK Aid. UK Aid has also been acknowledged in the following link to our website (<http://www.nrt-kenya.org/livelihoods-and-enterprise/>)

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2016-March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				

Consultancy costs			
Overhead Costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating Costs			
Capital items (see below)			
Others (see below)			
TOTAL			

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section

UK Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson visited NRT headquarters during his 17th March tour of East Africa, to learn more about our work. He met with the Chairman and Vice-Chair of the NRT Council of Elders, visited the security operations centre, and heard about the impacts of the IWT funding in cementing the links between livelihoods improvements and wildlife security.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Stabilized elephant and rhino population and reduced poaching in northern Kenya through more resilient livelihoods in the marginalized and impoverished communities that share their range.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved livelihoods and better conservancy security (21% decline in elephant poaching between 2012 and 2016, an average of 5% reduction per year) • Communities in northern Kenya feel safe and secure (92% of 1,430 households surveyed in 2016). • 77% of the social CoMMS survey respondents believe that their socio-economic wellbeing has improved in 2016. 	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Up to 188,748 people living in 18 community conservancies in the core elephant population range of northern Kenya will have improved livelihoods as a direct result of being members of the conservancies that effectively protect elephants from poaching</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicator 1: PIKE reduced in northern Kenya from 81% in 2012 to less than 34% by 2017 (the 2009 baseline) ▪ Indicator 2: Socio-COMMS (Community's self-assessment of socio-economic status) doubled within 3 years (baseline established in 2014). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As per the harmonized data by Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and all partners involved in wildlife conservation in Kenya, there was a marked decline in the Proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) of 21% between 2012 and 2016, an average of 5% reduction per year in the five (5) year period. ▪ Results of a socio-economic survey conducted in 2016 involving 1,430 households in four (4) conservancies in Marsabit county in northern Kenya (Melako, Shurr, Songa and Jaldessa) indicated that a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Complete livelihoods projects for FY 2016 and roll out new projects for FY 2017 ○ Contract out business development consultancy across the 18 conservancies

		77% believe that Marsabit conservancies improve their well-being; b) 83% believe wildlife is important to their future; c) 92% feel safe within these conservancies and; d) almost half (49%) feel benefits are distributed fairly.	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Conservancy Livelihood Fund (CLF) operating at scale with transparent, equitable and accountable systems of grant management and monitoring.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicator 1: Revised CLF guidelines and templates developed in Q2 2016 (Jul-Sep). ▪ Indicator 2: New grant management system in place by Q2 2016 (Jul-Sep). ▪ Indicator 3: Revised monitoring and reporting systems in place by Q3 2016 (Oct-Dec). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines and application templates developed in June 2016, Q1 2016 • “Amplifund” online grant management system rolled out in July 2016, Q2 2016 • New NRT monitoring and reporting system in place in November 2016, Q3 2016 capturing impact indicators for the period 2015-2020 see NRT’s A guide to ranger-based monitoring of wildlife and illegal activities (http://www.nrt-kenya.org/wildlife-comms) 	
Activity 1.1 Revise guidelines and online templates for CLF based on pilot findings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised guidelines and application templates, including application form, budget and work plan, were developed and availed to all conservancy managers in July 2016 (annex 2,3 and 4) • Configuration of online application templates (application form, budget and work plan) completed in July 2016 • Internal memo was sent out to all conservancies on 26th July 2016 on the launch of CLF 2017 and application process guidelines with emphasis on innovative projects that have greatest impact in connecting wildlife conservation and resilient community livelihoods (annex 1). 	
Activity 1.2 Set up online Challenge Fund instructions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity fund application instructions sent to conservancy managers in August 2016 (annex 5) 	
Activity 1.3 Ensure NRT staffing capacity, judging panels and timetables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NRT grants management and finance staff trained on online grant management system, judging panels trained on review and scoring of applications based on agreed timetable in January 2017. 	

<p>Output 2. Conservancy capacity built to plan and develop equitable and participatory livelihood program proposals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicator 1: conservancy communities sensitized and management staff trained by end of Q4 2016 ▪ Indicator 2: effective community planning processes produce 18 prioritized livelihoods projects by end of Q4 2016 ▪ Indicator 3: Effective proposal writing skills shown in 18 approved proposals by end of Q4 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and management staff more informed and empowered in making informed decisions on priority community development projects based on needs as approved through the Annual General Meeting (AGM) process. • 10 livelihoods projects prioritized based on each conservancy's management and development plans of respective conservancies. • 10 quality project proposals successfully approved to support community development projects in water, tourism commercial income, enhanced employment opportunities, water supply, promotion of green energy and improved rangeland management (100% achievement against target for FY 2016 period)
<p>Activity 2.1 Sensitization in communities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness about IWT challenge fund opportunity was carried among all the participating community conservancies during annual general meetings in Q3 2016 (Oct-Dec'16) and Q4 2016 (Jan –Mar'17). ▪ All conservancy managers trained on the online application process in November 2016 (annex 6)
<p>Activity 2.2 Participatory planning to produce livelihood priority projects</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One week (1) planning session workshop held in October 2016 involving all conservancy managers and NRT staff to brainstorm, prioritize and plan for conservation and livelihoods activities for the financial FY 2017. The interactive session allowed conservancy managers to share on their experiences, challenges and recommendations on community conservation and the link to improved livelihoods for greater impact
<p>Activity 2.3 Proposal training with conservancy managers</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservancy managers were taken through the opportunity application process and how to come up with innovative and bankable projects that foster relationship between well-governed conservancies, good elephant, rhino and wildlife protection and well-being of communities across the 2.7 million hectare landscape of northern Kenya's elephant range. This training was carried during the week-long planning session held in October 2016.
<p>Activity 2.4 Proposal writing and judging</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective proposal writing training was carried out in February 2017 to impart knowledge and skills to all conservancy managers on how to support community livelihoods with human, economic and development objectives, while linking these benefits to conservation

	<p>(Annex 10- effective proposal writing training).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservancy Livelihoods Fund (CLF) review committee comprising of the senior management team including the CEO, Regional Directors, one (1) staff each from finance and grants section and also Lewa Wildlife Conservancy Education department member was put in place to review, guide and recommend livelihoods projects presented by each of the conservancy managers. • During the period, three (3) CLF review committee sittings held in January, February and March 2017, a total of six (6) projects on tourism infrastructure-2; water-1, education-1 and energy, forestry and rangelands-3 were approved for FY 2017 period (Jan-Dec). This is addition to four (4) livelihoods projects approved in FY 2016 period (Jan-Dec 2016) on education, water, energy and forestry.
<p>Output 3. Meaningful livelihood programs implemented in 18 conservancies, with community-based monitoring systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Successfully implemented livelihoods programs for each conservancy by end of end of Q2 Year 2017 and Q2 year 2018. ▪ Social CoMMS data used effectively at each conservancy AGM to provide community feedback. ▪ Independent attitude surveys commissioned in Q3 2017 and annually thereafter, showing positive attitudes to wildlife conservation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 livelihoods projects on education, tourism, water, energy, forestry and rangelands implemented during the period. • 2016 Social COMMS data for 4 conservancies in Marsabit were shared with community members during AGMs held in Q3 2016 (Oct-Dec 2016) and Q4 2016 (Jan-Mar 2017). • Independent survey to be conducted in Oct 2017 (Q3 2017, Oct-Dec 2017)
<p>Activity 3.1 Approval, funding, procurement, technical assistance and supervision of livelihood programmes in all participating conservancies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Six (6) livelihoods projects (GBP. 192,000) on tourism infrastructure-2; water-1, education-1 and energy, forestry and rangelands-3 were approved for FY 2017 period (Jan-Dec) ▪ Four (4) community livelihoods projects amounting to GBP. 61,538 on education, water, energy and forestry implemented in Q3 FY 2016 (Oct-Dec 2016).
<p>Activity 3.2 Roll-out social-COMMS monitoring system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social COMMS monitoring system rolled out in 4 conservancies in Marsabit county in 2016 (Shurr, Songa, Jaldessa and Melako) - Annex

	9 – Social CoMMS survey for Marsabit county
Activity 3.3 Facilitation of AGMs for reporting and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGM meeting were in late 2016 and early 2017 in 4 conservancies in Marsabit in which the outcome of the attitude survey carried out on 1,480 households on conservation, security and socio-economic empowerment were shared with community members.
Activity 3.4 Commission annual attitude survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual attitude survey to be conducted in Q3 2017 (Oct-Dec 2017)

Annex 2: Project’s full current log frame as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

N.B. if your application’s log frame is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: 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: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIKE reduced in northern Kenya from 81% in 2012 to less than 34% by 2017 (the 2009 baseline) Social-COMMS scores (community self-assessment of socio-economic status) doubled within 3 years – baseline being established in 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIKE scores derived from conservancy ranger patrol reports and analysed in Wildlife-COMMS (Community-Based Management and Monitoring System) Social-COMMS reports on livelihood programme impacts- Independent attitude surveys of community perceptions of conservancy benefits and elephant presence – disaggregated by gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Political stability is maintained in Kenya and newly devolved County Governments start to gain traction in local livelihood development efforts. As conservancies increase their socioeconomic status, they will be more supportive of anti-poaching activity.

<p>Output 1 Conservancy Livelihood Fund operating at scale with transparent, equitable and accountable systems of grant management and monitoring</p>	<p>1.1 Revised CLF guidelines and templates developed in Q2 2016 (Jul-Sep)</p> <p>1.2 New grant management system in place by Q2 2016 (Jul-Sep).</p> <p>1.3 Revised monitoring and reporting systems in place by Q3 2016 (Oct-Dec).</p>	<p>1.1 Online CLF documentation and guidance notes</p>	<p>1.1 Global ivory prices and markets do not escalate</p>
<p>Output 2 Conservancy capacity built to plan and develop equitable and participatory livelihood program proposals</p>	<p>2.1 Conservancy communities sensitized and management staff trained by Q3 2016</p> <p>2.2 Effective community planning processes produce 18 prioritized livelihoods projects by Q4 2016</p> <p>2.3 Effective proposal writing skills shown in 18 approved proposals by end Q4 2016</p>	<p>2.1 Database of approved proposals</p>	<p>2.1 Successful national elections 2017 and transition to full devolved government</p>
<p>Output 3 Meaningful livelihood programs implemented in 18 conservancies, with community-based monitoring systems</p>	<p>1.1 Successfully implemented livelihood programs in each conservancy by each End-of Year Q2 2017 and Q2 2018</p> <p>1.2 Social-COMMs data used effectively at each conservancy AGM to provide community feedback</p> <p>1.3 Independent attitude surveys commissioned in Q3 2017 and annually thereafter, showing positive attitudes to wildlife conservation</p>	<p>3.1 Database of successfully implemented livelihood programs with numbers of beneficiaries and impacts</p> <p>3.2 Pictures and films taken on successfully implemented projects at every stage of implementation.</p>	<p>3.1 Droughts and flood do not affect implementation of the projects</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Output 1</p> <p>1.1 Revise guidance and online templates for CLF, based on pilot findings</p> <p>1.2 Set up online Challenge Fund instructions</p>			

1.3 Ensure NRT staffing capacity, judging panels and timetables

Output 2

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

Output 3

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

Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

- Annex 1 - guidelines and conservancy livelihoods fund (CLF) launch
- Annex 2 - application form template
- Annex 3 - budget template
- Annex 4 - work plan template
- Annex 5 - application instructions
- Annex 6 - online application training
- Annex 7 - Participatory Planning in development of livelihoods projects
- Annex 8 - Conservancy Management (Nakrupat-Gotu Community Conservancy (
- Annex 9 - Social CoMMS Survey report for Marsabit County
- Annex 10 - Effective Proposal writing training

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report. No.	