

## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance:  
(<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a  
**maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

### 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 (NRT)
Partner institution(s)	18 Community conservancies in northern Kenya
Total IWT grant value	£482,949
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
Project leader’s name	Mike Harrison
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.nrt-kenya.org">www.nrt-kenya.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	1) Mike Harrison; 2) Benson Ojwang, 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2018

### 1. Project Summary

On a global scale, the demand for ivory and rhino horns soared to high levels in 20 years due to poaching and illegal ivory. The main driver still remains to be the high 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 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) based on harmonised data from Kenya Wildlife Service was 77% in 2012, 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. However, as a result of community conservancy model being spearheaded by NRT, on the impact on species of focus, there is an encouraging trend of elephant poaching turnaround (PIKE of 77% - 2012, 59% - 2013, 43% - 2014, 35% - 2015, 56% - 2016 and 34% - 2017). Hence emphasizing the need to capitalize on this and strengthen livelihoods in ways linked to elephant and rhino protection – the central purpose of the IWT grant. NRT also pioneered the re-introduction of 10 black rhinos into Sera Community Conservancy in 2015, where the same principles of community ownership and incentives were applied to rhino protection on community land. The number of rhinos has now grown to 13, signifying a 10% annual increase as at March 2018. In regard to the impact on

community livelihoods, IWT has supported a total of 18 community development projects amounting to £415,472 in eco-tourism (39%), water (22%) and education infrastructure (39%) in form of construction of classrooms, provision of bursaries to needy students and supply of clean safe drinking water, for people and wildlife. These projects have benefited 31,365 direct beneficiaries and 188,748 indirect beneficiaries in 12 out of the targeted 18 community conservancies within the Ewaso-Nyiro ecosystem in northern Kenya. This has been evidenced by the overall NRT results of our socio-economic survey (SOCIO-COMMS) which indicates that in 2017, 91% of the communities feel wildlife is important to their future compared to 83% in 2016. On the security front, 73% of communities surveyed in 2017 feel safe as a result of conservation compared to 83% in 2016. This decline in community perception of feeling safe within their conservancies is largely due to natural resource based conflicts over scarce pasture and water emanating from the prolonged drought during the 1<sup>st</sup> half-year period of 2017 and thereafter compounded by political tensions leading to the build-up to the national elections in the last 2 quarters. This was evidenced by the increase in livestock theft incidents from 53 in 2016 to 90 in 2017 as well as road banditry incidents of 22 in 2017 compared to 18 recorded in 2016<sup>1</sup>.

## **2. Project Partnerships**

NRT continues to be a leader in effective community-led conservation in eastern Africa through its network of 35 (Annex 1- 2017 NRT Map) community conservancies covering 42,215 Km<sup>2</sup> in 10 counties. At the start of the project in April 2016, NRT was operating in 11 counties and covering 44,000 Km<sup>2</sup>. This community-led conservation model has proven successful by linking wildlife conservation and rangeland management to livelihoods and income generation for communities residing in northern Kenya's Ewaso-Nyiro ecosystem, which hosts 20% of the country's rhinos and 20% of its elephants, the second largest in Kenya and a prime focus for combatting poaching. Recovery of key endangered species including elephant, rhinos, Hirola and Grevys' Zebra is on the right track. These conservancies represent 188,754 people covering 2,728,858 hectares of rangelands and elephant habitat. In addition, the conservancies have been working closely with their county governments to leverage investments in livelihoods and development projects in education, health, water, enterprises as prioritized in their respective Conservancy Management and Development Plans (CMDPs) and aligned to the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). To ensure protection of key endangered species, the conservancies have also been partnering with Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) through coordinated security patrols and special operations to deter and curb elephant and rhino poaching and also ensure security of people, in liaison with the Kenya Police Service (KPS).

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 IWT grant, NRT has been working in partnership with 12 community conservancies (Biliqo-Bulesa, Il Ngwesi, Jaldessa, Kalama, Leparua, Lekurruki, Ltungai, Meibae, Melako, Mpus Kutuk, Naibunga, Naasulu, Namunyal, Nakrupat-Gotu, Sera, Shurr, Songa and Westgate) in identifying and developing sustainable livelihood projects linked to conservation and protection of elephants and rhinos. As indicated above, these conservancies are located along the Greater Ewaso Nyiro ecosystem that harbours large population of elephants and rhinos. To ensure community ownership, support and sustainability, the conservancy managers and their chairmen underwent a Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP). In addition, the conservancy managers were trained on how to write quality proposals, with clear objectives and aligned to the budgets reflecting value for money (VFM) and respective implementation work plans as well as preparing quality project reports demonstrating impact.

## **3. Project Achievements**

### **3.1 Outputs**

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

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<sup>1</sup> NRT 2017 State of Conservancies Report, page 44, Security Incidents trend analysis 2012-2017 <https://www.nrt-kenya.org/document-library/>

- Guidelines on CLF application process and templates were prepared and approved by NRT's Senior Management Team (SMT) in 2016 and 2017.
- The online "AmpliFund" grant management system application portal piloted in December 2015 has been successfully configured and rolled out to the conservancy managers who have applied in FY 2016 and FY 2017.
- Revised monitoring and reporting systems to capture impact on conservation, livelihoods, security and peace has been effective since December 2016, notably, Socio-COMMS and W-CoMMS.
- The AmpliFund system has allowed 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 18 quality project proposals funded under this grant against a target of 18 projects by end of the project period (100% achievement as at end of FY 2017).
- 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

- 18 livelihoods projects (£) implemented to improve access to quality education (39%), improve access to clean safe water (22%), enhance household level income and employment through tourism (39%). These projects are benefiting a total of 31,365 beneficiaries in 12 community conservancies.
- 1,480 households participated in a Socio COMMS survey carried out in 4 conservancies in Marsabit County in 2014. Another 2,910 households participated in the 2015 Socio COMMS surveys carried out in 10 other conservancies in Samburu and Isiolo Counties. By 2017, a total of 4,726 HH have so far participated in our S-COMMS surveys (average HH size of 5.13).

Sector	Total Request to NRT (GBP)	Percentage (%)	No of Projects	Sum of Beneficiaries
Tourism		39%	5	
Education		39%	10	
Water		22%	3	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	<b>18</b>	

Sector/Conservancy	Total Request to NRT (GBP)	Total Number of Beneficiaries
<b>Water</b>		<b>16,000</b>
	Biliqo-Bulesa	15,000
	Shurr	500
	Songa	500
<b>Tourism</b>		<b>12,500</b>
	Il Ngwesi	3,500
	Kalama	3,000
	Melako	3,000
	Sera	3,000
<b>Education (classrooms/admin block/teacher)</b>		<b>2,865</b>

## accomodation/dormitories)

Kalama	320
Ltungai	455
Meibae	320
Melako	320
Mpus Kutuk	320
Namunyak	320
Nasuulu	330
Sera	160
Songa	320
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31,365</b>

### 3.2 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%, 56% and 34% recorded in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. This translates to 43% reduction in poaching of elephants between 2012 – 2017 and signifying a 9% annual average 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 receiving direct conservation benefits based on 18 livelihoods projects that have been implemented in this grant in various sectors including education, water, rangelands, tourism income and employment opportunities. On the social economic survey, utilizing our Social-COMMS<sup>2</sup> monitoring tool, 91% of the households' surveyed in 2017 felt that wildlife is important to their future in terms of the socio-economic well-being compared to 92% in 2016. Also, 73% of the respondents surveyed in 2017 feel safe and secure compared to 83% in 2016.

### 3.3 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 43% decline in elephant poaching between 2012 and 2017, an average of 9% reduction per year. Overall, of the 4,726 Households (avr. HH size of 5.13) surveyed between 2014 and 2017, 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. This compares to 73% that feel safe and secure and 91% of the conservancy members that believe wildlife is important to their future in 2017.

## 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
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<sup>2</sup> The S-COMMS survey for 2016 and 2017 were conducted in different conservancies, hence it was not easy to get a trend analysis of the impact from each conservancy year after year. The reason for this is that it is expensive to carry out this survey on a yearly basis, and NRT wanted to roll out the survey to other conservancies not covered in previous surveys.

	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	<b>As conservancies increase their socioeconomic status, they will be more supportive of anti-poaching activity</b>

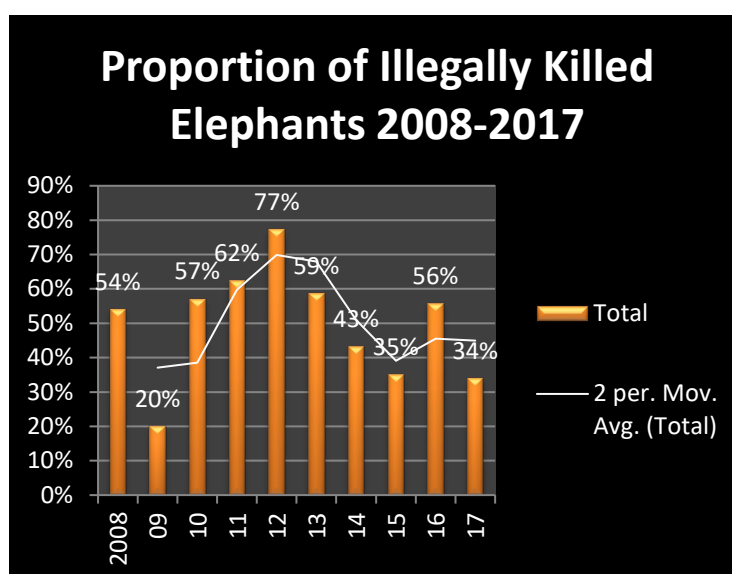
## 5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

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

- Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade by implementing conservancy livelihoods funds for the 4<sup>th</sup> year running since 2015 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 £891,930 in tourism revenues and livestock market sales while in 2017, a total of £566,373 was generated largely from tourism, beadworks, bird shooting and earnings from ecosystem services There were livestock revenues in 2017 due to the devastating drought experienced in late 2016 and early 2017.
- 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 house-holds (HH) 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. In 2017, 91% of conservancy members surveyed believed wildlife is important to their future.
- Through IWT funding and support from other donors, the project has greatly contributed to reduction in demand for illegal wildlife trade products from the supply side as evidenced by overall reduction in PIKE from a high of 77% in 2012 to a low of 34% recorded in 2017 across NRT conservancies. This represents an average annual decline of 9% over the 6 year period.

## 6. Impact on species in focus

NRT is using the proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) 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, 56% in 2016 and 34% in 2017. This translates into a 43% reduction since 2012, an average annual reduction of 9% for the five (5) year period. This has largely been contributed by positive impact of the conservancy livelihoods fund, now in its 4<sup>th</sup> 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



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). This project has directly benefitted 31,365 people from across the community conservancies under NRT umbrella from investments in tourism, water and education. Besides contributing to peace and security in the region, the long-term impact of these projects will ensure increased leverage of private sector business investments and community development projects from partners, including national and county governments in education, water, health and infrastructure as well as human capital.

## **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. Lessons learnt**

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. Initially, it was a challenge getting the communities to understand how development solutions work as their views

were more simplistic however, 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. Through this fund, the communities have been empowered not only to identify, but also plan and implement their own development programmes. In this regard, community members submit project ideas and vote on them, the conservancy manager then submits full proposal and budget to NRT for evaluation and finally, if the proposal meets criteria, NRT awards funding, provides technical support and advice on its implementation. The CLF has also become a powerful tool in the development of conservancies in northern Kenya as it has opened a completely new paradigm shift in the way communities' understand and prioritize their set of development projects. Further, the CLF projects are beginning to leverage wider economic opportunities for investments, business development and growth. A number of proposals have come in for developing tourism facilities and/or attracting tourism investments or for roads to open up village markets for business.

## 9.1 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 77% in 2012 to less than 34% by 2017 as measured by Wildlife-CoMMS (Community-based Management and Monitoring System, the 2012 baseline, signifying an overall 9% average annual reduction in elephant t poaching 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 another 8 projects by December 2017; and 3) successful implementation of 10 livelihoods programs by the end of FY 2016 and 8 additional projects by end of FY 2017. 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

## 9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

On 16<sup>th</sup> January 2016, NRT submitted a comprehensive response to Annual Report 1 Review (01 April 2016 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017) as an addendum to the Half Year Report 2 (01 April 2017 – 30 September 2017) by providing a) 2014 Socio-COMMS baseline data; b) proportion women trained and getting empowered economically (girls and women) and c) reasons for the spike in PIKE from 35% in 2015 to 56% in 2016. In this final report, the following are the answers to the queries accompanying the report:

- A. Status of formal management agreements on the following tourism four (4) tourism facilities constructed through this grant:
  - i. Sera Wildlife Community Trust: Construction of eco-tourism accommodation bandas with two (2) extra beds to increase tourism income and provide employment to the community at a cost of £. There is an existing agreement between the operator, Saruni Rhino and the conservancy on management of the facility and distribution of conservation fees over a given lease period.
  - ii. Kalama Community Conservancy: Provision of a water distribution system to the lodge and wildlife water holes to enhance tourism income, provide employment and reduce human-wildlife conflict at a total of. Saruni Samburu has an existing agreement with the conservancy on distribution of conservation tourism fees.

- iii. II Ngesi Community Conservancy: Provision of water supply and solar lighting system to II Ngwesi Lodge to increase tourism income and provide employment to the local community, including women and youth at a total cost of £. This is a community run tourism facility and an agreement exists between the conservancy and the II Ngwesi Lodge, which is run as a separate entity.
- iv. Melako Community Conservancy: Construction of a campsite at OI Choro to increase tourism income and provide employment to women and youth. The project was earmarked to cost £. However, there was lack of agreement between the original operators and now NRT and the community are currently seeking other interested operator to make an agreement with the community to design, construct and operate the facility and agree on sharing of tourism income. Of the committed amount, only £has been incurred as expenses towards environmental compliance and other feasibility studies.

B. Evidence of Output 3 Progress through means of verification

- i. There is a database of implemented projects for this grant as per the attached excel sheet with project description and number of beneficiaries.
- ii. All applications from the conservancies were captured in our 'AmpliFund' grants management system, agreements of approved projects made between NRT and the conservancies
- iii. CLF 2018 Impact Report with success stories and pictures (Annex 2).

## 10. Other comments on achievements 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.

## 11. 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. As at the end the project period, NRT had supported five (5) counties to incorporate natural resources management in their operational and policy legislation in their County Integrated and Development Plans (CIDPs).

## 12. 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 State of Conservancies Report (SoCR) since 2014 to 2017( which has mentioned 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/>). 2017 SoCR is available on this link: <https://www.nrt-kenya.org/document-library/>). The Conservancy Livelihoods Fund Impact Report 2018 will be uploaded to our website library section in due course upon finalization.



**13. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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.

**WATER: A BILIQO-BULESA STORY**

“Ndio, maji ni maisha - yes, water is life.”

— HABIBA TADICHA, Chairlady Biliqo Bulesa Conservancy.

The Merti Plateau sits embossed into the harsh landscape on the eastern edge of Biliqo Bulesa Conservancy, Isiolo County. While the dry season ravages the plains beneath it, the Plateau boasts good grazing long after the last rains have fallen. Until recently, herders have been unable to spend more than half a day grazing here, having to make the trek back down to the Ewaso River every evening to water their livestock.



In 2017, Biliqo Conservancy applied for a two-year CLF grant (KES 3 million a year) to install a seven kilometre pipeline from the village of Dima Adho to Didewaride at the foot of the Merti Plateau. “By giving people controlled access to the Merti Plateau, the pipeline will reduce pressure on other dry season grazing areas like Kom, which has seen a lot of conflict in the past,” says Habiba.

**14. Finance and administration**

**14.1 Project expenditure**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 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)				
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

<b>Staff employed (Name and position)</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
Benson Ojwang, Grants Management Officer	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Capital items – description</b> <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	<b>Capital items – cost (£)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Other items – description</b> <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	<b>Other items – cost (£)</b>
AmpliFund grants management software	
Bank charges	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

#### 14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

<b>Source of funding for project lifetime</b>	<b>Total (£)</b>
USAID	
DANIDA	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime</b>	<b>Total (£)</b>
USAID	
DANIDA	

<b>TOTAL</b>	
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### **14.3 Value for Money**

Overall, the project has directly supported 18 community livelihood development projects in 12 community conservancies at a total direct cost of £. The number of direct beneficiaries is 31,365 signifying £ per beneficiary. Comparing the indirect project cost of £, which translates to £ per beneficiary, the direct benefit of £per beneficiary outweighs the indirect cost of £ per beneficiary by £. Direct benefit is therefore % compared to % indirect administrative costs, thereby depicting value for money for this project as originally stated in the approved project proposal document and budget. The total approved grant was £ for the two (2) period (01 April 2016 – 31 March 2018).

## Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> 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.			
<b>Outcome:</b> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1: PIKE reduced in northern Kenya from 77% in 2012 to less than 34% by 2017 (the 2009 baseline)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2: Socio-COMMS (Community's self-assessment of socio-economic status) doubled within 3 years (baseline established in 2014).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) PIKE scores derived from conservancy ranger patrol reports and analyzed in Wildlife-COMMS (Community-Based Management and Monitoring System)</li> <li>ii) Social-COMMS reports on livelihood programme impacts-Independent attitude surveys of community perceptions of conservancy benefits and elephant presence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The price of ivory does not increase to the extent that paramilitary organized crime syndicates overwhelm Kenyan and community efforts to curb elephant and rhino poaching.</li> <li>2. Political stability is maintained in Kenya and newly devolved County Governments start to gain traction in local livelihoods development efforts.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs:</b> 1. Conservancy Livelihood Fund (CLF) operating at scale with transparent, equitable and accountable systems of grant management and monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Revised CLF guidelines and templates developed in Q 2016</li> <li>1.2 New grant management system in place in Q2 2017.</li> <li>1.3 Revised monitoring and reporting systems in place in Q3 2016.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Online CLF documentation and guidance notes</li> <li>1.2 Database of approved proposals</li> <li>1.3 Database of successfully implemented livelihood programs with numbers of beneficiaries and impacts</li> <li>1.4 Pictures and films taken on successfully implemented projects at every stage of implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Global ivory prices and markets do not escalate</li> <li>1.2 Successful national elections in 2017 and transition to full devolved government</li> <li>1.3 Droughts and flood do not affect implementation of the projects</li> </ul>
2. Conservancy capacity built to plan and develop equitable and participatory livelihood program proposals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 conservancy communities sensitized and management staff trained by Q3 2016</li> <li>2.2 effective community planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 attendance list for LAMP training and conservancy managers planning week forum held in 2016 and 2017.</li> <li>2.2 minutes of conservancy board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 conservancy leaders and managers attend trainings and apply acquired knowledge.</li> <li>2.2 peace and security prevail to allow</li> </ul>

	<p>processes produce 18 prioritized livelihood projects by end of Q4 2016.</p> <p>2.3 effective proposal writing skills shown in 18 approved project proposals by end of Q4 2016.</p>	<p>meetings and community Annual General Meetings (AGM).</p> <p>2.3 Applications, budgets and work plans available for the 18 funded projects.</p>	<p>community meetings to take place</p> <p>2.3 conservancy managers understand guidelines and able to access online application portal</p>
<p><b>3. Meaningful livelihood programs implemented in 18 conservancies, with community-based monitoring systems</b></p>	<p>3.1 Successfully implemented 18 livelihoods projects by each end of Year Q2 2017 and Q2 2018.</p> <p>3.2 Social CoMMS data used effectively at each conservancy AGM to provide community feedback.</p> <p>3.3 Independent attitude surveys commissioned in Q3 2017 and annually thereafter, showing positive attitudes to wildlife conservation.</p>	<p>3.1</p>	
<p><b>Activities</b> (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>1.1 Revise guidance and online templates for CLF, based on pilot findings</p> <p>1.2 Set up online Challenge Fund instructions</p> <p>1.3 Ensure NRT staffing capacity, judging panels and timetables</p> <p>2.1 Sensitisation in communities</p> <p>2.2 Participatory planning to produce livelihood priority projects</p> <p>2.3 Proposal training with conservancy managers</p> <p>2.4 Proposal writing and judging</p> <p>3.1 Approval, funding, procurement, technical assistance and supervision of livelihood programmes in all participating conservancies</p> <p>3.2 Roll-out social-COMMS monitoring system</p> <p>3.3 Facilitation of AGMs for reporting and feedback</p> <p>3.4 Commission annual attitude surveys</p>			

## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></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"> <li>• improved livelihoods and better conservancy security (21% decline in elephant poaching between 2012 and 2016, an average of 5% reduction per year)</li> <li>• Communities in northern Kenya feel safe and secure (92% of 1,430 households surveyed in 2016).</li> <li>• 77% of the social CoMMS survey respondents believe that their socio-economic wellbeing has improved in 2016.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></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"> <li>▪ Indicator 1: PIKE reduced in northern Kenya from 81% in 2012 to less than 34% by 2017 (the 2009 baseline)</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2: Socio-COMMS (Community's self-assessment of socio-economic status) doubled within 3 years (baseline established in 2014).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ Results of a socio-economic survey conducted in 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Complete livelihoods projects for FY 2016 and roll out new projects for FY 2017</li> <li>○ Contract out business development consultancy across the 18 conservancies</li> </ul>

		<p>involving 1,430 households in four (4) conservancies in Marsabit county in northern Kenya (Melako, Shurr, Songa and Jaldessa) indicated that a) 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>	
<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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"> <li>▪ Indicator 1: Revised CLF guidelines and templates developed in Q2 2016 (Jul-Sep).</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2: New grant management system in place by Q2 2016 (Jul-Sep).</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3: Revised monitoring and reporting systems in place by Q3 2016 (Oct-Dec).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines and application templates developed in June 2016, Q1 2016</li> <li>• “Amplifund” online grant management system rolled out in July 2016, Q2 2016</li> <li>• 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 (<a href="http://www.nrt-kenya.org/wildlife-comms">http://www.nrt-kenya.org/wildlife-comms</a>)</li> </ul>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Revise guidelines and online templates for CLF based on pilot findings</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Configuration of online application templates (application form, budget and work plan) completed in July 2016</li> <li>• Internal memo was sent out to all conservancies on 26<sup>th</sup> 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).</li> </ul>	

Activity 1.2 Set up online Challenge Fund instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Opportunity fund application instructions sent to conservancy managers in August 2016 (annex 5)</li> </ul>
Activity 1.3 Ensure NRT staffing capacity, judging panels and timetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>Conservancy capacity built to plan and develop equitable and participatory livelihood program proposals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator 1: conservancy communities sensitized and management staff trained by end of Q4 2016</li> <li>▪ Indicator 2: effective community planning processes produce 18 prioritized livelihoods projects by end of Q4 2016</li> <li>▪ Indicator 3: Effective proposal writing skills shown in 18 approved proposals by end of Q4 2016</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 10 livelihoods projects prioritized based on each conservancy's management and development plans of respective conservancies.</li> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>
Activity 2.1 Sensitization in communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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).</li> <li>▪ All conservancy managers trained on the online application process in November 2016 (annex 6)</li> </ul>
Activity 2.2 Participatory planning to produce livelihood priority projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Activity 2.3 Proposal training with conservancy managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservancy managers were taken through the opportunity application process and how to come up with innovative and bankable</li> </ul>



	<p>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>
<p>Activity 2.4 Proposal writing and judging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Meaningful livelihood programs implemented in 18 conservancies, with community-based monitoring systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Successfully implemented livelihoods programs for each conservancy by end of end of Q2 Year 2017 and Q2 year 2018.</li> <li>▪ Social CoMMS data used effectively at each conservancy AGM to provide community feedback.</li> <li>▪ Independent attitude surveys commissioned in Q3 2017 and</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 livelihoods projects on education, tourism, water, energy, forestry and rangelands implemented during the period.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Independent survey to be conducted in Oct 2017 (Q3 2017, Oct-Dec 2017)</li> </ul>

	annually thereafter, showing positive attitudes to wildlife conservation.	
Activity 3.1 Approval, funding, procurement, technical assistance and supervision of livelihood programmes in all participating conservancies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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)</li> <li>▪ Four (4) community livelihoods projects amounting to GBP. 61,538 on education, water, energy and forestry implemented in Q3 FY 2016 (Oct-Dec 2016).</li> </ul>
Activity 3.2 Roll-out social-COMMS monitoring system		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social COMMS monitoring system rolled out in 4 conservancies in Marsabit county in 2016 (Shurr, Songa, Jaldessa and Melako) - <a href="#">Annex 9 – Social CoMMS survey for Marsabit county</a></li> </ul>
Activity 3.3 Facilitation of AGMs for reporting and feedback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>
Activity 3.4 Commission annual attitude survey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual attitude survey to be conducted in Q3 2017 (Oct-Dec 2017)</li> </ul>

## Annex 3 IWT Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	IWT026
<b>Project Title</b>	Connecting enhanced livelihoods to elephant and rhino protection
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
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Role within IWT Project	Implementing Partner, Community Conservancy
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**Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> 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	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	