



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

it is expected that this report will be no more than 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	22-015
Project title	Sustainable management of an Ethiopian rangeland for biodiversity and pastoralists
Host country/ies	Ethiopia
Contract holder institution	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Partner institution(s)	Ethiopian Wildlife Natural History Society (EWNHS); SOS Sahel; BirdLife International; Coventry University (CU); Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU)
Darwin grant value	£285,490
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2015/31 March 2018
Reporting period	01 April 2016 - 31 March 2017: Annual report number 2
Project Leader name	Alice Ward-Francis
Project website/blog/Twitter	http://www.rspb.org.uk/community/ourwork/b/biodiversity/archive/2015/06/15/closing-the-hunger-gap-establishing-grassland-reserves-in-ethiopia.aspx http://www.cebmmu.co.uk/research/darwin-initiative-sustaining-pastoralist-livelihoods-in-ethiopia-and-saving-the-liben-lark-from-extinction http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=1017228
Report author(s) and date	Clare Stringer; Alice Ward-Francis; Yilma Abebe; Feyera Abde; Abduba Yacob; Lemma Dinku; Kariuki Ndong'ang'a; Mercy Kariuki; James Bennett; Huw Lloyd (May 2017)

1. Project rationale

Pastoralism is potentially the most effective system for managing dry grasslands, delivering sustainable resource management with poverty alleviation. The Liben Plain supports c.10,000 pastoralists with usufruct property rights. Designated an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area and part of the South Ethiopian Highlands Endemic Bird Area, the Plain holds one of only two populations of Liben Lark *Heteromirafra archeri*, and important agro-biodiversity (a strategic priority in Ethiopia's NBSAP), including c.50 grass species and the unique Boran cattle. Poverty and drought have led to overgrazing, soil erosion, scrub encroachment, conversion of grassland to crops and severe degradation, with just 7,500 ha of degraded grassland remaining (30% of its extent 20 years ago).

Consequently, the Liben Lark is listed as Critically Endangered. Our research suggests that habitat degradation is the biggest threat to its survival. This degradation is also causing pastoralists to suffer from declining livestock productivity, reduced income and increasing food insecurity (particularly during

a three-month dry season hunger gap). This results in poor child nutrition and increased vulnerability to the impacts of drought. Driven by the declining fortunes of pastoralism, some pastoralists are turning to cultivation, which, due to unpredictable rainfall and poor soils, is unsustainable and accelerates grassland and biodiversity loss.

2. Project partnerships

BirdLife International is a global Partnership of autonomous NGOs who share a mission to conserve birds, their habitats and biodiversity, working with people towards the sustainable use of natural resources. The BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat (BLAPS), based in Kenya, supports and coordinates partners' work in Africa. EWNHS is the BirdLife International Partner in Ethiopia and has long experience of conservation work in the country, being established in 1966. RSPB and EWNHS have worked closely together since 2007, researching the Critically Endangered Liben Lark and other threatened species in southern Ethiopia. RSPB are recognised as a 'Supporting Partner', within the BirdLife Partnership, which means they provide targeted support to other BirdLife Partners, who request support. This project is the first large-scale partnership project between EWNHS and RSPB and the partnership continues to work well.

SOS Sahel had been leading several successful development focussed livelihood projects in the region and were invited to join the project partnership in 2014, to meet the need for development expertise in implementing this project. Their expertise has been extremely valuable and their involvement in the partnership has been welcomed, they have been able to share their skills and knowledge with project partners.

CU became involved in the EWNHS-RSPB research project in 2010, and provide crucial technical advice on collective rangeland management and grassland assessments. MMU has been working on the EWNHS-RSPB project since 2012, through supporting a PhD student to research the status of the Liben Lark and degradation of the plain. The student was co-supervised at CU and has now completed her PhD (see details in section 3.1). MMU provide technical advice on species research and monitoring.

All partners have been involved in project planning, monitoring and evaluation and decision-making, this has occurred formally through the three Project Steering Committee meetings held this year, as evidenced in the meeting notes. All partners bring specialist technical skills and experience, in a variety of different disciplines that complement each other and together provide a strong partnership for project delivery.

Communications have been more challenging this year due to the cancellation of the planned field visit in November 2016, and breakdowns in communication networks following the declaration of the state of emergency in Ethiopia. However, regular updates have been received from the field teams (see partner reports in Annex 4) and meetings have been held via Skype (see notes in Annex 5). Participation of field staff in these has not always been possible due to the limited communications available from Liben. An additional meeting in Addis Ababa has now been planned for early June 2017 to ensure the project stays on track and all partners are able to share information effectively.

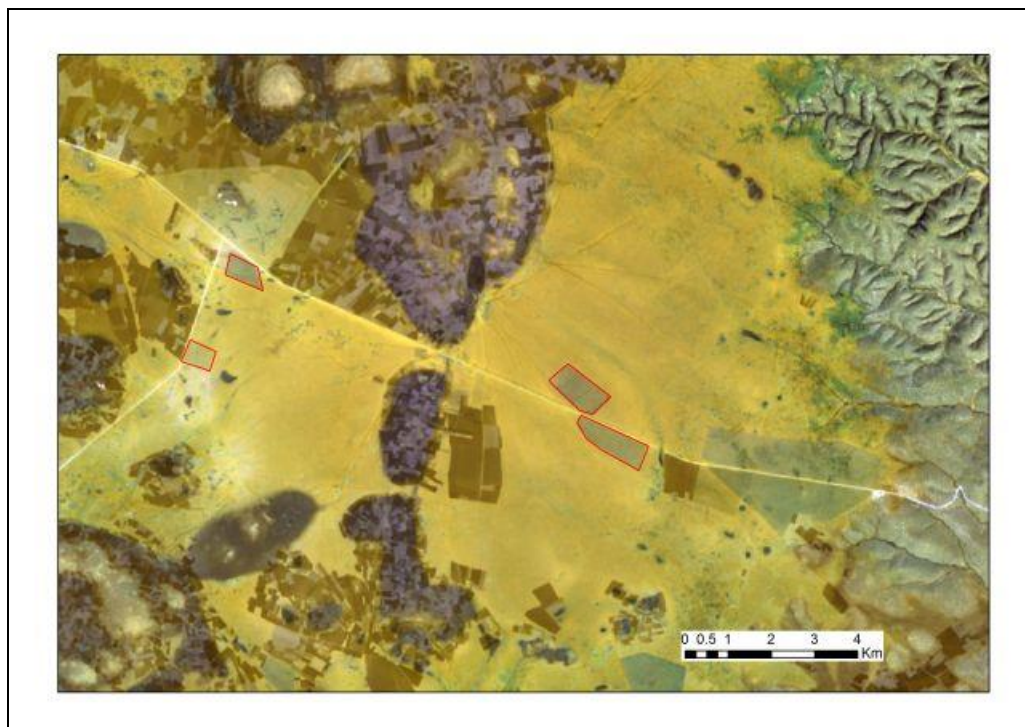
3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Using Participatory Rangeland Management this project will work to build capacity of local people to create communally managed grassland reserves ('kallos') across c. 1000 ha of the Plain, and support them to develop more sustainable livelihoods.

Project activities under **Output 1** (Participatory Rangeland Management process facilitates development of an institutional framework for managing community grassland reserves ('kallos')) have proceeded this year with some interruption due to the declaration of a State of Emergency in Ethiopia in October 2016, as well as the severe drought referenced elsewhere in this report. The State of Emergency led to the cancellation of a planned field visit by the UK project partners as well as difficulties in using the internet and telephones for remote meetings, and restrictions in travel within Ethiopia as well as for visitors to the country.

Progress of activities under **Output 2** (Grassland restoration increases dry season food security for pastoralists equitably and restores grassland quality and Liben Lark habitat) has been delayed, mainly due to the impacts of unusually severe drought in Ethiopia. There was drought in 2015/16 due to an extremely severe El Niño weather pattern, and in 2016/17 the rains failed in southern Ethiopia leading to a severe humanitarian crisis (see OCHA 2017a¹ and b², and Hagaya needs assessment report in Annex 6). There is currently very little grass left at Liben, and many livestock have perished. This drought, as well as the State of Emergency and political turmoil, has led to an influx of new pastoralists to Liben and conflict over grazing resources, which has put more pressure on the kallos. Additional resources have been used on repair and maintenance of the existing sites, and the planned expansion to 1,000 ha has not been achieved (Activity 2.3). However, a total of 300 ha of kallos have now been developed, and a further 100 ha of land has been identified for conversion to kallos. Upcoming meetings in Addis Ababa in June 2017 will focus on how further expansion of the kallo area can be achieved.



Satellite image (January 2017) showing location of kallos (outlined in red)

Again, due to the state of emergency and political unrest in Ethiopia, it was not possible for the project partners from outside Ethiopia to participate in the planned field visit to Liben in November 2016 to assess lark numbers and grassland quantity and quality. The project therefore still lacks good data on these aspects. The field visit has now been rescheduled for November 2017 (when the State of Emergency should be over, and the larks should be breeding following the autumn *hagaya* rains). The in-country situation has also limited the ability of staff based in Addis Ababa to visit Liben, but throughout this troubled period, SOS Sahel and EWNHS have maintained an active presence on the Liben plain and have delivered benefits for local communities as outlined in the other sections of this report.

Activities under **Output 3** (Pastoralist communities have the capacity to develop livelihoods without reducing grassland area) progressed ahead of schedule in Yr 1. Three Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) have been established: together they now have 100 members, comprising 66 men and 34 women. The CBOs are part of a legally recognised umbrella group, with a Savings and Credit Cooperative registration. Market assessments have been undertaken and the business plans developed in year 1 are being implemented. Basic literacy and numeracy training has been provided, alongside

¹ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_hrd_40final.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

² UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Horn of Africa Call for Action leaflet - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HOA_CALL_FOR_ACTION_Leaflet_Feb2017_1.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

business and entrepreneurship training. Evidence for this (Business Plans, training reports) was included in Annex 6 to the first Annual Report of this project. In the past year, literacy training has continued (see section 7 and information in reports from EWNHS, Annex 4) although this had to be suspended for a month in October due to political unrest.

Delivery of **Output 4** (Project partners maintain and build on the outcome of the project and promote Participatory Rangeland Management to conserve biodiversity across Ethiopia’s rangelands in the long-term) has been progressed, although there have been some delays due to the in-country conditions discussed above. Priority areas for biodiversity in Ethiopian Borana Rangelands have been identified, and a map of these has been developed (Activity 4.1) (see Annex 7). A desk analysis of stakeholders was carried out (see BirdLife report in Annex 7), but stakeholder meetings were delayed due to the cancellation of a planned field visit in November 2016 (discussed above). We are now planning to hold these meetings in June 2017 when the RSPB/BirdLife team will meet with in-country partners in Addis Ababa. Other activities under Output 4 have not been commenced, according to the project schedule.

Activities included under **Output 5**, relating to project management, monitoring and evaluation have been delivered on time. One steering committee meeting was missed due to communication issues following declaration of the State of Emergency. In Year 1, project partners decided to amalgamate the Steering and Implementation Committees due to the overlap in membership and restrict the meetings to project partners only. Key evidence for this is the Partnership Management Agreement, and the Project Steering Committee meeting notes, alongside the timely submission of project paperwork to Darwin. Baseline reports were completed in Year 1, except that the kallo vegetation height and diversity surveys, which were scheduled for November 2016 will now take place in November 2017 and at the end of the project. Partners decided to delay these surveys due to the delay in establishing kallos in Year 1, and it has not been possible for the UK partners (who have the required expertise and specified roles in the Project Document to lead on these aspects) to visit Liben during the state of emergency which has been in place since October 2016. Data on the distribution, abundance and habitat associations of the Liben Lark from 2007, and 2009-2013 across the Liben Plain have been completed and published as a PhD thesis at MMU this month (May 2017)³.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Participatory Rangeland Management process facilitates development of an institutional framework for managing community grassland reserves ('kallos')			
	Baseline -2015	Change recorded by 2017	Evidence Source
<i>Indicators 1a and 1b met to schedule in year 1</i>			
Indicator 1c By end of project, Kallo Management Committees are distributing dry season forage under agreed management and equitable benefit sharing approaches	No dry season forage available	Due to extreme drought in year 2, all of the kallos were harvested according to plan, but were also subject to over-harvesting due to incursions by pastoralists from outside the beneficiary communities. Although dry-season forage was available, the demand for this has been exceeded because of the drought and loss of forage to pastoralists outside the beneficiary communities.	For information on drought, see OCHA 2017a ⁴ and b ⁵ , and Hagaya needs assessment report in Annex 6. Notes from project steering committee meetings (Annex 5) Reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS (Annex 4)

³ Mahamued, B. A. (2017) Designing a rangeland to preserve Africa’s most threatened mainland bird and a peoples way of life. PhD Dissertation, Manchester Metropolitan University. Pp.168.

⁴ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_hrd_40final.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

⁵ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Horn of Africa Call for Action leaflet - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HOA_CALL_FOR_ACTION_Leaflet_Feb2017_1.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

Output 2: Grassland restoration increases dry season food security for pastoralists equitably and restores grassland quality and Liben Lark habitat			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Evidence source
<i>Indicator 2a (scrub clearance) exceeded by end Year 1</i>			
Indicator 2b: By end of Yr2, community kallos cover around 1000 ha, located to capture >50% of the core area occupied by Liben Larks	0 ha of kallos exist	By end Year 2, there were 300 ha of kallos created, with a further 100 ha in development. The impacts of the drought and the need to invest additional resources in defending and repairing the existing kallos has meant there has been a much lower opportunity to create new kallos than was hoped.	Satellite image of kallos (see section 3.1). Notes from project steering committee meetings (Annex 5) Reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS (Annex 4).
Indicator 2c: By end of project, grass species richness and diversity, and proportion of high fodder value species, are 50% higher and forage biomass is 1000% higher within kallos than outside		These data were due to be collected in November 2016 and March 2018. Due to the state of emergency in Ethiopia, the UK partners were unable to visit Liben in November 2016, and will also be unable to visit in June 2017. The next suitable time for this assessment to take place will be November 2017.	
Indicator 2d: By end of Yr3, 50% of the population of Liben Larks have responded to improved grassland quality by breeding in kallos and areas cleared of scrub, and having nest survival rates >30%		These data were due to be collected in November 2016 and March 2018. Due to the state of emergency in Ethiopia, the UK partners were unable to visit Liben in November 2016, and will also be unable to visit in June 2017. The next suitable time for this assessment to take place will be November 2017.	
Indicator 2e: By end of project, all 2,000 pastoralist households have cows that produce milk for calf rearing and human consumption during the dry season	0-5% based on stakeholder discussions in Nov 2014	Yr 1 baseline collected in July-August 2015. 0% of pastoralist households have milk for human consumption during the dry season. This measure is not scheduled to be assessed again until January 2018, according to the project plan.	Socio-economic report submitted with the first annual report (2016).
Output 3: Pastoralist communities have capacity to develop livelihoods without reducing grassland			
	Baseline 2015	Change recorded by 2017	Evidence Source
<i>Indicator 3a, 3b, 3c were met to schedule in year 1</i>			
Indicator 3d: By end of Yr 2, 70 pastoralist (35 male heads of household and 35 female heads of household) household heads are receiving training in basic numeracy and literacy skills and business and financial management to facilitate community engagement in livelihood initiatives	CBO members untrained.	By end of Yr 2, 101 heads of household have received training in business and financial management (68 male and 33 female). In addition, basic literacy training has been provided to 43 women and 9 men (total of 52 adult students) across 3 sites. Training had to be stopped during the worst stages of	Reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS (Annex 4).

		the political instability (for 4-5 weeks in Oct 2016) but was able to recommence in Nov 2016.	
Indicator 3e: By end of project, at least two of the three CBOs are in discussions with donors or applying to microfinance schemes to secure funding for livelihood initiatives	No finance for CBOs	A revolving fund of 79,000.00 ETB (c£2,600, meant for livelihood diversification, was transferred to the bank account of the Liben lark cooperative in August 2016. The cooperative has started to purchase livestock through mobilisation of this money as well as other resources, and 20 bulls were initially purchased for fattening by co-operative members.	Reports from SOS Sahel (Annex 4)
Output 4: Project partners maintain and build on the outcome of the project and promote Participatory Rangeland Management to conserve biodiversity across Ethiopia's rangelands in the long-term			
	Baseline 2015	Change recorded by 2017	Evidence source
Indicator 4a: By end of Yr 1, priority areas for biodiversity in Ethiopian Borana rangelands are identified for establishing Participatory Rangeland Management, linked to the Oromia Regional Pastoralist Development Strategy (ORPDS)	ORPDS does not consider delivering biodiversity benefits	Initial discussions led to development of a project plan but identification delayed until Year 2. In Year 2: 7 priority areas have been identified and mapped.	Report from BirdLife (Annex 7).
Indicator 4b: By end of Yr 2, regional stakeholders managing priority biodiversity areas (Indicator 1) that could benefit from Participatory Rangeland Management processes and from integration of biodiversity conservation into management practices are identified	Priority stakeholders not identified	Priority stakeholders have been identified and will be involved in meetings in Addis Ababa in June 2017.	Report from BirdLife, (Annex 7).
Indicator 4c: By end of project, partners and stakeholders agree a business plan for expanding the area of community kallos on the Liben Plain	Business plan not agreed	No change – as per project timeline	
Indicator 4d By end of project, SOS Sahel and EWNHS staff submit two proposals for funding to donors and supporting CBOs in implementing business plans and monitoring project interventions	Funding proposals not submitted	No change – as per project timeline	
Indicator 4e By end of project, partners have promoted Participatory Rangeland Management and biodiversity mainstreaming to 50 stakeholders managing other grassland sites of	Workshop not held	No change – as per project timeline	

high biodiversity importance in Ethiopia, through a workshop in Yr3			
Output 5: Project management, monitoring and evaluation structures and processes ensure that the project objectives are achieved on schedule and within budget			
	Baseline 2015	Change recorded by 2017	Evidence source
<i>Indicator 5a (partnership agreements) and 5b (baseline surveys) were met in Year 1 according to schedule</i>			
Indicator 5c: Project partner Steering Committee meets biannually; Project Implementation Committee (local stakeholders) meets quarterly	Project partnership newly established.	3 Steering Committee meetings were held in Year 2, each of which brought together all UK and Ethiopian partners.	Meeting notes (Annex 5)
Indicator 5d: By end of Yr 2, mid-term review of vegetation recovery and Liben Lark responses to management	No understanding of vegetation or lark use of kallos	No change. Due to the State of Emergency in Ethiopia, no field visit was possible and therefore these surveys have been delayed until November 2017.	Meeting notes (Annex 5)
Indicator 5e. By end of project, repetition of all baseline surveys complete	Surveys not repeated	No change as per project timeline	
Indicator 5f: All financial & progress reports submitted to the project manager and project donor on time	Reporting schedule agreed	Reports submitted on time (annual report 19 days late by agreement with Darwin).	6-monthly report, Darwin Annual report

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3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

EOP= end of project	Baseline 2015	Change by 2017	Evidence source for 2017
<p>Indicator 1: By EOP, around 2,000 pastoralist households (10,000 people, including c.2,000 women & 7,000 children) on and around the Liben Plain have access to milk during the dry season, reporting a closure of the current hunger gap</p> <p>By end Yr 1, socioeconomic surveys quantify dry season milk production and food shortage <i>[complete and submitted Yr 1]</i></p> <p>By end Yr 1, communities have agreed locations of 10km² of kallos, have developed by-laws and benefit sharing agreements to govern their use and at least 5km² of kallos have been created. <i>[276 ha delivered in Yr 1 with 150 ha in development]</i></p> <p>By end Yr 2, kallos completed, grass species richness and diversity, and proportion of high fodder value species within kallos are increasing in line with the harvest target of a 50% increase, and fodder biomass within kallos is increasing in line with a harvest target of 1000% increase over surrounding grassland.</p>	<p>Nov 2014 Baseline: 2,000 pastoralist households experience a three-month hunger gap in the dry season</p> <p>No kallos in place</p>	<p>Our calculations are that the 300 hectares of kallos currently in place should have been able to support 2,700 cows, giving additional food to approximately 900 households (4,500-7,200 people) during the hunger gap period</p> <p>Due to the severe drought and humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia as well as political instability and conflict which has been ongoing since October 2016, the development of new kallos has been stalled.</p> <p>300 ha of kallos have been established, and communities have identified 100 further hectares for conversion to kallos. However, there has been much more work required to defend and repair existing kallos and the target of completing 1000 ha of kallos by the end of Yr 2 has not been met.</p> <p>A planned field visit by UK partners in November 2016 was cancelled due to the state of emergency, so we still lack robust baseline information on the quality of the fodder biomass inside and outside the kallos. The field visit is now planned for November 2017.</p>	<p>For information on drought, see OCHA 2017a⁶ and b⁷, and Hagaya needs assessment (Annex 6)</p> <p>Notes from project steering committee meetings (Annex 5)</p> <p>Reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS (Annex 4)</p>
<p>Indicator 2: By EOP, 3 CBOs (70 people, >35 women) have the capacity to support communities to implement livelihood</p>	<p>Nov 2014 baseline: Local communities wish to be</p>	<p>Training of CBO members in literacy has been established and facilitated by EWNHS. Three</p>	<p>Reports from EWNHS and SOS</p>

⁶ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_hrd_40final_.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

⁷ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Horn of Africa Call for Action leaflet - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HOA_CALL_FOR_ACTION_Leaflet_Feb2017_1.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

<p>development/ diversification initiatives.</p> <p>By end Yr 1: three CBOs established and are developing business plans. <i>[complete and evidence submitted in Yr 1]</i></p> <p>By end Yr 2: Business plans developed; training of CBO committees in progress. <i>[business plans submitted in Yr 1]</i></p>	<p>proactive in developing livelihood opportunities but lack the resources and experience</p> <p>Business plans not in place</p>	<p>literacy officers have been employed to carry out this work. By end of Yr 2, 101 heads of household have received training in business and financial management (68 male and 33 female). In addition, basic literacy training has been provided to 43 women and 9 men (total of 52 adult students) across 3 sites. The activities had to be discontinued during October due to the public unrest in the area, but were restarted in November 2016.</p>	<p>Sahel (Annex 4)</p>
<p>Indicator 3: By EOP, precipitous population decline of the Critically Endangered Liben Lark has been halted or reversed</p> <p>By end Yr 2, surveys undertaken after kallo creation indicate strong selection of kallo grassland by birds and nesting density is higher inside kallos than outside.</p>	<p>Nov 2014 baseline: The number of Liben Larks on the Liben Plain is less than 150 individuals.</p>	<p>The surveys planned for Yr 2 (to measure the impact of kallo creation on the status of the Liben lark) were unable to go ahead in November 2016 as planned due to local unrest and the state of emergency, now ongoing until August 2017. These surveys have now been rescheduled for November 2017.</p>	<p>Minutes from PSC meetings, and reports from EWNHS and SOS Sahel (Annexes 4 and 5).</p>
<p>Indicator 4: By end of project, the potential for integrating biodiversity conservation with pastoralist development is understood by at least 10 key government and civil society stakeholders.</p> <p>By end Yr 1, kallos established on the Liben Plain provide a demonstration of how biodiversity and development can be delivered through Participatory Rangeland Management <i>[achieved in Yr 1]</i></p> <p>By end Yr 2, other priority areas for using PRM to deliver biodiversity conservation in Ethiopia's rangelands are being identified.</p>	<p>Nov 2014 baseline: The potential benefits that Participatory Rangeland Management can provide to Ethiopian rangeland biodiversity are not appreciated by national or local stakeholders</p> <p>No existing analysis or database of priority areas for PRM</p>	<p>The kallos are already acting as a demonstration, with a further visit made by regional Government staff in July 2016 during the "Kallo Celebration Day" held by local communities.</p> <p>Seven priority areas for using PRM have been identified.</p>	<p>Reports from EWNHS and SOS Sahel (Annex 4).</p> <p>Report from BirdLife (Annex 7).</p>

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3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption 1	Ethiopian Government continues its current drive to restoring sustainable pastoralism
Assumption 2	Political stability in the project area does not decline
Assumption 3	Drought levels do not greatly increase above expectation

Assumption 1 has not been challenged during this reporting period. Indeed, government officials who visited Liben in July 2016 “promised to lend support and work together with all partners that are striving at the moment to save the grasslands” (Report from EWNHS, October 2016).

Assumption 2, that “political stability in the project area does not decline” no longer holds true. Increased political instability in Ethiopia led to a six-month state of emergency being declared on 9 October 2016. This was extended for a further four months on 30 March 2017, meaning the state of emergency is now due to last until 8 August 2017.

Initially, government’s response to the political instability and declaration of the state of emergency included shut-downs of mobile phone networks, travel restrictions, restrictions on emails and the internet, as well as violent clashes between police and protesters. Fortunately, the project’s staff remained safe throughout this period, but meetings and communications between the field teams, in-country partners and the UK partners were difficult to organise whilst communications networks remained offline or unstable. The UK’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) still advises against travel to some areas of Ethiopia including to “within 100 km of the Ethiopian border with Somalia and Kenya in the Afder and Liben zones of Ethiopia’s Somali region” (advice at www.gov.uk accessed on 03 May 2017).

As a result, the project has had to delay a planned visit to Liben which was scheduled for November 2016. This field visit is now being planned for November 2017 when we hope the state of emergency will be over. An additional visit to Ethiopia to discuss the work programme for the final year of the project is planned for June 2017, but this will be limited to Addis Ababa, and surveys at Liben will not be possible.

Assumption 3, that “drought levels do not greatly increase above expectation” no longer holds true. In 2015/16, Ethiopia suffered from a drought caused by the most severe El Nino weather pattern on record⁸. As the country struggled to recover from the impacts of this crisis, the autumn *hagaya* rains failed in the south of the country (these were expected in November 2016 at Liben). The failure of these rains triggered a severe drought in lowland pastoralist areas, including at the Liben plain (For information on drought, see OCHA 2017a⁹ and b¹⁰, and Hagaya needs assessment report in Annex 6). The areas affected by this drought are large and sparsely populated geographic areas with limited infrastructure. The current drought’s impacts are even more intense and widespread than the severe drought in 2010-11. The spring *ganna* rains did arrive, but have been more limited than hoped, and it is therefore expected that the drought conditions will worsen before the next rains arrive (OCHA 2017a and b (refs above), and Hagaya needs assessment in Annex 6).

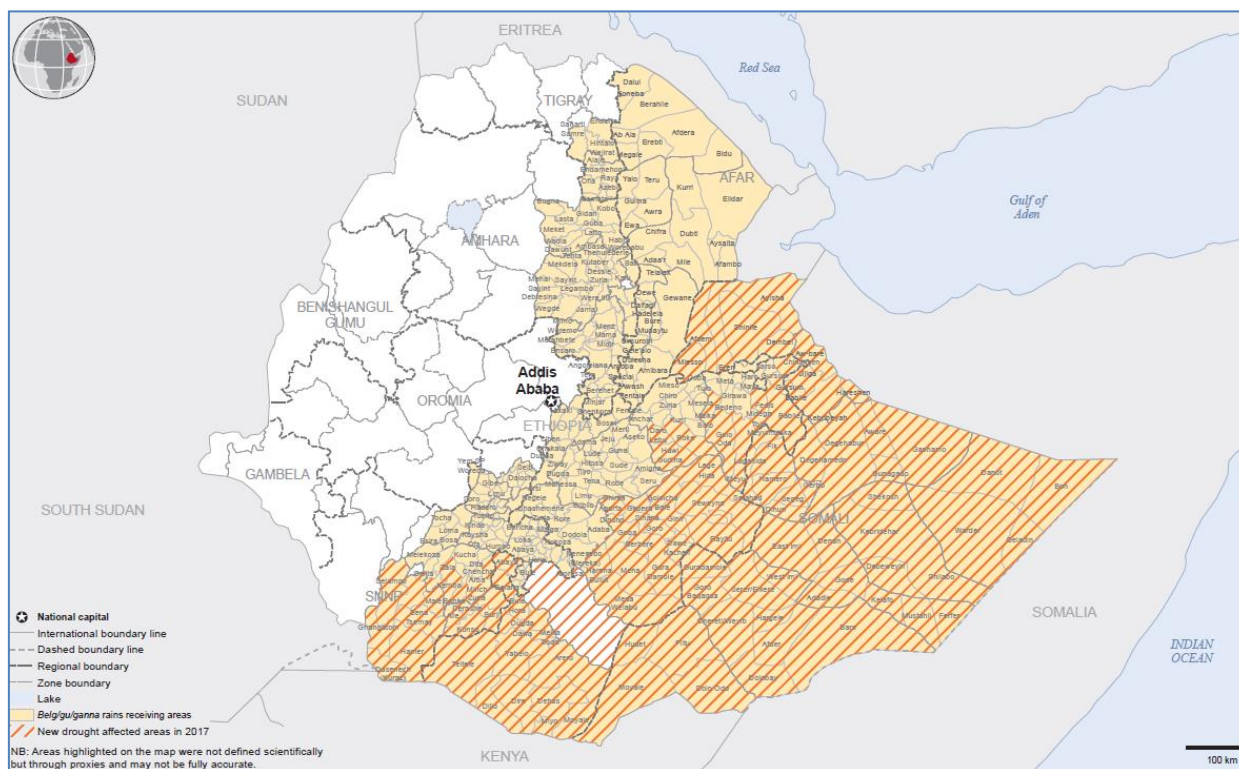
The drought conditions at Liben have led to the loss of livestock, an influx of pastoralists from other areas seeking food (which has led to local tensions and clashes), and increased pressure on the remaining grass in the kallos. Despite this, our local partners have advised that the kallos have “saved [human] lives and livestock” (see meeting notes in Annex 5). We are seeking to gather information on the attitudes of the community to the kallos during this period, especially whether local people see the benefits of this form of communal grassland management. However, it is certain that pressure from the

⁸ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52382#.WRmHYNlrJD9>

⁹ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_hrd_40final_.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

¹⁰ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Horn of Africa Call for Action leaflet - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HOA_CALL_FOR_ACTION_Leaflet_Feb2017_1.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

drought has limited our ability to develop the extent of kallos we had planned for. The project team are planning to meet in Addis Ababa in June 2017 to discuss whether we need to adapt our project plan for these conditions and perhaps put further emphasis on those outputs related directly to poverty reduction and alternative livelihoods.



Map showing areas of Ethiopia affected by serious drought in 2017 (UN OCHA)¹¹

Output Assumptions

Assumption 1	Existing Borana mechanisms for enforcing by-laws and distributing fodder to the most needy members of society are applied to new kallos
Assumption 2	Drought does not disrupt normal grassland management processes
Assumption 3	Illegal conversion of grassland to crops by external investors does not increase
Assumption 4	Local CBOs remain viable and engaged
Assumption 5	Other grassland stakeholders external to the Liben Plain are interested in learning from the project

Assumptions 1, 3 and 4 have not been challenged during this reporting period (see reports from EWNHS and SOS Sahel in Annex 4).

Assumption 2 no longer holds true, as the severe drought has led to the breakdown of normal grassland management practices because of the high numbers of pastoralists arriving at Liben and putting pressure on the kallos. After many months of drought, there was very little grass remaining on the plain for management (see reports from EWNHS and SOS Sahel in Annex 4).

Assumption 5 has not been challenged, but work to engage other grassland stakeholders has been delayed due to the inability of non-Ethiopian partners to travel to (and within) the country during the state of emergency. This work will be reinvigorated during the planned project meetings in Addis Ababa at the start of June.

¹¹ Map available at UN OCHA <http://reliefweb.int/map/ethiopia/ethiopia-areas-receiving-belgguganna-rains-and-area-affected-2017-iod-induced-drought> (accessed on 18-05-2017).

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The establishment of the grazing reserves (kallos) at the heart of this project should impact on both poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. Advice from our local partners is that the kallos have already “saved livestock and saved lives” (see notes from Steering Committee meetings in Annex 5) during a period of critical drought in Ethiopia (see OCHA 2017a¹² and b¹³, and Hagaya needs assessment report in Annex 6). Our calculations are that the 300 hectares of kallos currently in place should have been able to support 2,700 cows, giving additional food to approximately 900 households (4,500-7,200 people) during the hunger gap period (further detail in section 6, below).

As we have not been able to visit the site as planned to carry out surveys of vegetation inside and outside the kallos, it is hard to gauge the project’s impacts on biodiversity. Gathering this information is now a very high priority for the project team, and surveys are planned for November 2017. Anecdotal information is that the kallos held grass on the Liben plain longer than anywhere else, and Critically Endangered Liben larks have been seen using the kallos and their adjoining areas (see partner reports in Annex 4). Now that the spring *ganna* rains have fallen, and some growth of grass has been reported, we hope to see a recovery of the biodiversity that was inevitably lost during this period.

During our upcoming project meetings in June 2017 in Addis Ababa, a plan will be developed for gathering this information in the absence of the UK partners, should the state of emergency continue beyond November.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

This project was designed to contribute towards achievement of the SDGs. The grazing reserves (kallos) have already assisted at Liben by providing around 900 local pastoralist households with the ability to support more cows through the three-month hunger gap, giving year-round access to food (SDG2, target 2.1). However, the impacts of the severe drought and political instability at Liben (discussed in section 3.4) have meant that many people have still suffered from food shortages, and many livestock have died (see reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS in Annex 4). We are seeking the views of local people on whether the kallos made a significant difference during this crisis, and on their feelings and support for this form of pastoral management.

The work of the CBOs, whose members include unemployed people and female heads of household, are contributing towards SDGs 5 (target 5.1) and 8 (target 8.6) (see reports from EWNHS and SOS Sahel in Annex 4).

In addition, the kallos will enable sustainable use of the grassland ecosystem and halting biodiversity loss (SDG 15). However, this is difficult to measure at present due to a lack of opportunities to gather field data during Ethiopia’s ongoing state of emergency (declared in October 2016, leading to the cancellation of the project’s planned field visit in November 2016).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project was designed to support Ethiopia in meeting its NBSAP targets. It aims to develop sustainable management systems for a degraded rangeland, building upon indigenous knowledge and traditional systems (contributing to CBD articles 8, 10 and 11 and the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity; informing the UNESCO-SCBD programme on linking biological and cultural diversity, and contributing towards Aichi Targets 1, 7, 12-14 and 18).

During this project period, the combined impacts of the drought and political situation (see section 3.4) have meant that the grazing reserves (kallos) have been under intense additional pressure from pastoralists who have travelled to the Liben plain in search of forage for their animals. The planned November 2016 field visit which would have focused on biodiversity monitoring could not take place.

¹² UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017_hrd_40final.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

¹³ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2017 Horn of Africa Call for Action leaflet - http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HOA_CALL_FOR_ACTION_Leaflet_Feb2017_1.pdf (accessed on 18-05-2017)

We are still confident that the project will assist the Ethiopia in meeting three strategic objectives of its NBSAP, namely:

- Objective 2: By 2020, all remaining natural ecosystems outside protected areas are under sustainable management
- Objective 3: The costs and benefits of biodiversity conservation are equitably shared through a range of public, private, community/CBO and NGO partnerships
- Objective 4: The rich agro-biodiversity of Ethiopia is effectively conserved

During this project period, the project has not had any interaction with the Ethiopian CBD focal point; this contact is planned during the next year.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

To-date, the project has supported the creation of 300 ha of kallos on the Liben Plain. Each 100 ha (1 km²) of kallo grassland supports 900 milking cows through the dry season. An average household (5-8 persons) currently has three milking cows. Thus 100 ha of kallo will benefit approximately 300 households x 5-8 = 1,500-2,400 people. The 300 ha of kallos we have created can therefore support approximately 900 households, or 4,500-7,200 people through the hunger gap.

Until around November 2016, the kallos appeared to be doing their job extremely well. However, the autumn *hagaya* rains failed at Liben, and this led to the kallos being put under increased pressure from pastoralists who were not part of the beneficiary communities (see reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS in Annex 4). A large number of livestock are known to have died at Liben and in the surrounding area: 2882 from Liben woreda with 307 deaths recorded at Miesa and 215 at Siminto on the Liben Plain (see SOS Sahel report, April 2017 in Annex 4). Our local partners (EWNHS and SOS Sahel) reported that the kallos had “saved lives and livestock” (see project steering committee notes, Annex 5). However, humanitarian assistance has not been evident in the area, and some human lives were certainly lost during the drought and conflict period. We will measure the direct impact of the kallos on c. 2,000 pastoralist households by comparing the results of a baseline and end-of-project stratified sample surveys of milk production and food security as part of the PRM process.

Kallo creation has been slowed during the last period of drought and political turmoil, and there has been an increased need to repair and maintain the current kallo area. The labour and transport costs of creating kallos have been paid directly to local pastoralists of the Liben Plain providing a source of income and engendering ownership (see reports in Annex 4). For example, 98 people participated in 5 days of work to maintain damaged kallos (64 male and 34 female); 70 people participated in work to expand kallos (49 male and 21 female). They were paid at a rate of between 80-200 ETB per day depending on the type of work undertaken (see April 2017 report from SOS Sahel, Annex 4).



Communities have also been working on developing and diversifying their livelihoods. SOS Sahel have been working with CBOs on cattle fattening projects which provided additional income. However, the

drought has now pushed prices for livestock down as there is no fodder to sustain them (see April 2017 report from SOS Sahel in Annex 4).

CBO members have been provided with training in literacy as well as training in aspects of the alternative livelihoods work (see details in section 7 and reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS in Annex 4). Enhancing the governance and business skills of c. 70 CBO members (35 women) will directly benefit their households through increased ability to engage with livelihood initiatives. We will make particular efforts to include the small number of poorer households who are converting grassland to cropland.

The work to support 3 CBOs to help vulnerable households who are being driven to abandon pastoralism to develop/diversify their livelihoods and reduce their need to plough grassland for crops, will, post-project, lead to improvements to livelihoods such as: increased household ownership of key assets, improved quality of housing, increased resilience to drought, increased levels of food security, improved wellbeing and reduced need for further grassland conversion.

We will measure the increase in CBO capacity by comparing end of project and baseline CBO capacity needs self-assessments, and the production of governance documents, business plans and approaches to donors. We will train CBOs to monitor the impact of their work on the communities

7. Project support to gender equality issues

Women in the Liben area still have a lower level of education than men - many women over 20 have not completed school, and there are high rates of illiteracy and innumeracy in women over 30. In Borana culture, women's roles are focused on domestic duties, raising children, collecting water, firewood and cooking. Young girls often assist with these activities to support their mothers and prepare them for adulthood. Consequently women do not often engage in livelihood or decision-making processes outside their households.

The project is contributing to gender equity through provision of training for both men and women. For example, the project has provided training on business and entrepreneur skills and loan management for all members of the cooperatives. 101 heads of households have now participated in these training opportunities: 68 of these were male, and 33 female. Training in basic literacy has also been provided: 43 women participated, with a total of 52 adult students across 3 sites (see reports from EWNHS and SOS Sahel, Annex 4).

Women are members of the general Kallo Management Committee and are in the leadership teams of the 3 CBOs. Although the proportion of female members of these groups is still low, it is a significant achievement in this community. These groups were identified by the communities and self-elected, which is essential for ensuring local ownership of the project and sustainability of activities.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

An M and E plan has been developed and adopted, based on project Outputs, Outcome and indicators, and was submitted with the first annual report in 2016. This has not changed during this reporting period. Monitoring top level project progress is focussed on 3 key project measures:

1. The proportion of pastoralist households that experience a dry season hunger gap at the start compared to the end of the project.

Baseline socio-economic data has been collected and a report produced outlining that 100% of households currently experience the dry season hunger gap. We will repeat the survey at the end of the project to measure the impact of kallos and CBO initiatives on reducing the dry season hunger gap.

2. The capacity of 3CBOs to develop and diversify sustainable livelihoods.

Baseline data on CBO capacity has been recorded using self-assessments. This exercise will be repeated at project end to measure the impact of training/livelihood initiatives on CBO capacity.

3. The change in the conservation status of the Liben Lark population on the Liben Plain.

Baseline data on the distribution, population and productivity of the Liben Lark has been collected. The planned mid-project survey has now been delayed until November 2017; this, together with an end-of-project survey will allow us to assess the impact of kallos and more sustainable livelihoods on the Liben Lark, as an indicator of grassland biodiversity.

Progress against activities and indicators has been tracked and measured through 6 monthly technical written reports, quarterly Steering Committee meetings and frequent email communications.

9. Lessons learnt

The last year has been challenging for the project with both a severe drought and political instability to cope with. At present, with both situations still ongoing, it is too soon to formulate useful lessons for future projects. However, this will be a topic for the upcoming project meetings in June in Addis Ababa, and the thoughts of all partners will be reported back to Darwin.

Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

The partners felt that the review of the last annual report was very positive. Missing evidence was submitted as requested with the half-year report in October, as requested in comment 3. There were also several queries which are answered below.

Comment	Response
1. It is unclear if the challenges to output Assumptions 2 and 3 are having a net positive or net negative impact on pastoralist support for kallo development, since the project's responses to how these challenges will impact the project are in some conflict with each other. Please clarify the situation.	The utility of the kallos during the drought period has built support for kallos from amongst the beneficiary communities, and more land has been committed for kallos. This has therefore been positive for pastoralist support (Assumption 2). Pressure for conversion of grassland to crops has resulted in some negative impact as pastoralists do not want to further reduce grazing area (Assumption 3). It is not possible to quantify the relative impact of each of these at present however, we are planning a survey to assess local support for the kallos which may assist in teasing this apart. The results of the planned survey will be reported back to Darwin when available.
2. It is unclear how much scrub clearance has taken place. Section 3.1 states 1,690 ha but section 3.2 and the project log frame refer to a lesser area of 690 ha. Please confirm.	This seems to be a misunderstanding. In section 3.1 the report states "at the end of year 1, 690 ha of scrub had been cleared..." and this figure is repeated in section 3.2 and the log frame. The correct total is 690 ha.
4. It is unclear exactly how the project is discouraging land conversion by external investors. It is assumed that dialogue with stakeholders has resulted in government support for kallos, rather than cultivation, but it would be useful to know how the project plans to stave off conversion pressure in the future.	The project team are working at several levels to discourage land conversion by investors. This work includes building community and government support for kallos as well as engaging with central policy initiatives such as the government's Pastoralist Development Strategy. The government officials who visited Liben in July were able to see the issues caused by conversion first-hand and reiterated their support for the kallos and the community-led approach being taken at Liben.
5. Was the drought experienced in 2015, which necessitated the need to cut 90 ha of newly established kallos, more significant than expected i.e. was the drought within the expected limits referred to in outcome assumption 3?	According to reliable sources (e.g. UN reports ¹⁴), the 2015/16 drought was the worst in 30 years. Triggered by a severe El Niño weather pattern, it caused the failure of rains in some areas whilst also triggering floods in other regions. This severe drought was outside the limits referred to in outcome assumption 3.

¹⁴ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52382#.WRmHYNirJD9>

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The challenges and risks encountered by the project over the past year have all been discussed in other sections.

11. Sustainability and legacy

Due to the impacts of the State of Emergency and severe drought in Ethiopia in 2016/17, the project has faced delays in several areas. However, anecdotal reports from the field have indicated that community support for the kallos is very high due to their impact in providing food during an extremely difficult period (see reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS in Annex 4). The alternative livelihood work being undertaken by the CBOs has already been delivering benefits; again, this has been compromised by the drought conditions.

Kallos have a high commercial value and low management costs. The Borana communities have a strong culture of sustainable community grassland management. For these reasons, kallos are likely to be retained and deliver sustainable benefits to local people long after project ends. SOS Sahel report 100% retention rates on kallos elsewhere after seven years. It is now extremely important that we can repair and maintain the existing kallos at Liben as the grassland recovers in order to make this form of management sustainable and ensure the project's legacy. It is also extremely important that we work in the next 12 months to develop the project's links outside Liben and ensure wider application of participatory rangeland management. These actions will be priorities for Year 3.

12. Darwin identity

Since the declaration of the state of emergency in Ethiopia, there have been only limited opportunities to publicise the project. However, the project retains a high profile within local communities and with the local Government administration. Sign boards with partner and Darwin Initiative logos demarcate kallos and explain their purpose (see Annual Report 1 for photographs). The regional Government has a good understanding of the project and staff have copies of the annual work plan and updates and are familiar with the Darwin identity.

A special event "Kallo Celebration Day" was held at Siminto PA on 21 July 2016. This was initiated by local community actors, and involved a gathering of around 100 people – this is a significant number for the area. Visitors met the project officers and implementation teams and the Darwin sign boards were visible to all visitors. New signboards with information in English and Oromiffaa were produced during the period, as were two large banners with logos, see pictures below (April 2017 EWNHS report, Annex 4).

A crew from Oromia TV visited Liben in October 2016 and filmed the kallos and larks as well as interviewing community members (April 2017 SOS Sahel report, Annex 4). They aimed to create awareness of the Liben lark, as well as to assist in arresting the illegal development of farmland on the Liben Plains.





Images showing signage at kallos (All images from SOS Sahel)

13. Project expenditure

We have not yet received all financial information from project partners, so a complete detail of expenditure will follow in the expense claim for the fourth quarter of the project.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total Darwin 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				

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

Progress made in Year 1 in italics

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The sustainable management of rangelands throughout Ethiopia increases the resilience of 12 million pastoralists and conserves grassland biodiversity</p>		<p>This project delivers positive impact on both poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. By project end, 2000 pastoralist households (10,000 people, including c.2,000 women and 7,000 children) around the Liben Plain have access to milk during the dry season, reporting a closure of the current hunger gap. In tandem, the precipitous population decline of the Critically Endangered Liben Lark has been halted or reversed.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Sustainable management of the Liben Plain enhances livelihoods and food security for 10,000 pastoralists, prevents mainland Africa's first bird extinction and integrates biodiversity conservation into Ethiopian rangeland recovery</p>	<p>Indicator 1: By end of project, around 2,000 pastoralist households (10,000 people, including c.2,000 women and 7,000 children) on and around the Liben Plain have access to milk during the dry season, reporting a closure of the current hunger gap</p> <p>By end Yr 1, socioeconomic surveys quantify dry season milk production and food shortage</p> <p>By end Yr 1, communities have agreed locations of 10km² of kallos, have developed by-laws and benefit sharing agreements to govern their use and at least 5km² of kallos have been created</p> <p>By end Yr 2, kallos completed, grass species richness and diversity, and proportion of high fodder value species within kallos are increasing in line with the harvest target of a 50% increase, and fodder biomass within kallos is increasing</p>	<p><i>YR 1: Baseline socio-economic surveys and baseline statistics completed.</i></p> <p><i>Kallos management by-laws agreed and signed. 276 ha of kallos delivered. 150 ha in development.</i></p> <p><i>3 CBOs established with membership of 100 people (66 men, 34 women)</i></p> <p><i>Business planning complete 6 months ahead of schedule in March 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Established kallos acting as demonstration, with Government visit in January 2016.</i></p> <p>YR 2: Area of kallos increased to 300 ha, with a further 100 ha in development</p> <p>Training programme maintained for CBO members: training in literacy and business development delivered</p> <p>Business plan implementation.</p> <p>Mid-project biodiversity surveys delayed due to State of Emergency, now rescheduled for November 2017</p>	<p>Project team meetings planned in Addis Ababa in June 2017 to plan kallos expansion</p> <p>CBO training programme to be maintained and expanded</p> <p>Field visit to Liben to survey larks and vegetation in November 2017</p> <p>Workshops planned for participatory rangeland management stakeholders outside of Liben</p>

	<p>in line with a harvest target of 1000% increase over surrounding grassland.)</p> <p>Indicator 2: By end of project, three CBOs (70 people, >35 women) have the capacity to support communities to implement livelihood development/diversification initiatives.</p> <p>By end Yr 1: three CBOs established and are developing business plans for most feasible livelihood development and diversification schemes.</p> <p>By end Yr 2: Business plans developed; training of CBO committees in progress.</p> <p>Indicator 3: By end of project, the precipitous population decline of the Critically Endangered Liben Lark has been halted or reversed</p> <p>Indicator 4: By end of project, the potential for integrating biodiversity conservation with pastoralist development is understood by at least 10 key government and civil society stakeholders.</p> <p>By end Yr 1, kallos established on the Liben Plain provide a demonstration of how biodiversity and development can be delivered through Participatory Rangeland Management</p>	<p>Site and stakeholder identification for promotion of Participatory rangeland management approaches and integration with biodiversity conservation completed</p> <p>Government visit and kallo celebration day held in July 2016</p>	
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<p>Output 1. Participatory Rangeland Management process facilitates development of an institutional framework for managing community grassland reserves ('kallos')</p>	<p>1a. By end of Month 4, Kallo Management Committees are established with equitable representation from all stakeholder groups (including women)</p> <p>1b. By end of Month 4, stakeholders, including communities, Government and civil society have agreed locations for kallos, and developed management, and equitable benefit-sharing agreements for them, upheld through by-laws</p> <p>1c. By end of project, Kallo Management</p>	<p><i>YR 1: General Kallo Management Committee comprising 17 people, alongside a Kallo Management Steering Committee, comprising 7 representatives have been established. This includes, Government staff, village elders, village leasers, pasture elders and 3 women.</i></p> <p><i>Stakeholders decided on locations, benefit-sharing approach and management of kallos by July 2015. Kallo management by-law finalised and signed by September</i></p>	<p>Continue work with Kallo Management Committees</p> <p>Monitor harvesting and distribution of forage from kallos</p>
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	Committees are distributing dry season forage under agreed management and equitable benefit sharing approaches	<p>2015</p> <p><i>Due to drought in year 1, 90 ha of kallos were harvested to provide emergency dry season forage under the management agreement by-law (Output Assumption 2). (see section 3.1 for potential consequences of this activity)</i></p> <p>YR 2: The project continued to work with the Kallo Management Committees (see reports from SOS Sahel, EWNHS in Annex 4).</p> <p>The severe drought in Ethiopia meant that kallos were under extreme pressure and subject to regular incursions. In the early stages of the drought, forage was harvested and distributed according to the agreed approaches and this was considered to be very beneficial (see reports from SOS Sahel, EWNHS Annex 4).</p>	
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Activity 1.1 Undertake a Participatory Rangeland Resource Assessment	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 1.2 Support customary institutions and Government bodies to establish joint Kallo Management Committees to oversee community kallos through the Participatory Rangeland Management process	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 1.3 Facilitate a series of stakeholder-led workshops, engaging communities, Government and civil society to identify locations for kallos and develop management, by-laws and benefit-sharing agreements for them through the Participatory Rangeland Management process	<p><i>Completed. Awareness raising activities and stakeholder engagement will continue to be an essential piece of work in year 2 and 3.</i></p> <p>Information on stakeholder workshops and engagement events held during this year is contained in the reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS (Annex 4).</p>

Output 2. Grassland restoration increases dry season food security for pastoralists equitably and restores grassland quality and Liben Lark habitat	<p>2a. By end of Yr1, scrub cleared from 500 ha adjacent to areas occupied by Liben Larks, increasing the size of the open Liben Plain by 7%</p> <p>2b. By end of Yr2, fences made using cut scrub (underplanted with non-invasive</p>	<p><i>YR 1: 690 ha of scrub has been cleared.</i></p> <p><i>276 ha of kallo created. 150 ha of kallo now in negotiation. Change request agreed, to extend kallo delivery into end of year 2.</i></p> <p><i>Yr 1 baseline collected in July-August 2015. 0% of pastoralist households have milk for</i></p>	<p>Carry out field visit and survey quality of vegetation as well as breeding and nest survival of larks (planned for November 2017)</p> <p>Carry out survey of pastoralist households to assess food availability</p>
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	<p>euphorbia to create permanent living fences) demarcate community kallos covering around 1000 ha, located to capture >50% of the core area occupied by Liben Larks</p> <p>2c. By end of project, grass species richness and diversity, and proportion of high fodder value species, are 50% higher and forage biomass is 1000% higher within kallos than outside</p> <p>2d. By end of Yr3, 50% of the population of Liben Larks have responded to improved grassland quality by breeding in kallos and areas cleared of scrub, and having nest survival rates greater than 30%</p> <p>2e. By end of project, all 2,000 pastoralist households (including at least 5,000 women and girls and over 300 households headed by women) have cows that produce milk for calf rearing and human consumption during the dry season (Yr1 baseline likely to be 0-5% based on stakeholder discussions in Nov 2014</p>	<p><i>human consumption during the dry season. Scheduled to be measured again in January 2018.</i></p> <p>YR 2: 300 ha of kallo created. 100 ha of new kallo in negotiation. High impact of drought has meant additional resources needed to repair and maintain existing kallo area with continued incursions from outside the beneficiary communities.</p> <p>Planned field visit in November 2016 was cancelled due to State of Emergency and political unrest. Due to continued State of Emergency, this is now rescheduled for November 2017.</p>	(January 2018)
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Activity 2.1. Committees identify and establish local teams to build the kallos	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 2.2. Remove acacia scrub from 500 ha of grassland, outside kallos, adjacent to existing Liben Lark populations, to encourage range expansion and grassland restoration (increasing the size of the open plain by 7%)	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 2.3. Use cut acacia scrub, underplanted with euphorbia, to create at least four kallos of around 250 ha each (total 13% of remaining Plain) in key sites for Liben Larks	<p><i>YR 1: 276 ha of kallo created. 150 ha of kallo now in negotiation. Change request agreed, to extend kallo delivery into end of year 2. Priority for implementation in 2016/17.</i></p> <p>YR 2: 300 ha of kallo now created, and 100 further ha identified for development. Impact of drought and State of Emergency has led to significant impact on this activity. Completing kallo development and maintaining and restoring existing kallos remains a priority for Yr 3.</p>

<p>Output 3. Pastoralist communities have the capacity to develop livelihoods without reducing grassland area</p>	<p>3a. By end Month 6, three CBO's baseline capacity needs self-assessments complete and opportunities for equitable livelihood development are identified and prioritised by communities</p> <p>3b. By end of Yr1, three community based organisations (CBOs) are established to manage livelihood development and diversification initiatives</p> <p>3c. By end of Month18, three CBOs have developed business plans for sustainable development initiatives, potentially including resource centre for visitors and local people, communal vehicles, milk collection and storage point (all are ideas suggested by local people during visit in November 2014)</p> <p>3d. By end of Yr 2, 70 pastoralist (35 male heads of household and 35 female heads of household) household heads are receiving training in basic numeracy and literacy skills and business and financial management to facilitate community engagement in livelihood initiatives</p> <p>3e. By end of project, at least two of the three CBOs are in discussions with donors or applying to microfinance schemes to secure funding for livelihood initiatives</p>	<p><i>YR 1: 3 CBO baseline capacity self-assessments complete and opportunities for livelihood development identified and prioritised by September 2015</i></p> <p><i>3 CBOs formally established under single umbrella group, with legal status and cooperative accreditation.</i></p> <p><i>Business planning complete 6 months ahead of schedule in March 2016. (section 3.1 for explanation)</i></p> <p><i>Initial training initiatives run with CBO members.</i></p> <p>YR 2: Training programme has continued with CBOs. By end of Y2, 101 heads of households have received training in business and entrepreneur skills and loan management (68 men and 33 women) (ref SOS Sahel reports Annex 4). Training in literacy has also been provided to 52 adult students (43 female) (EWNHS reports Annex 4).</p> <p>A small office and store for cooperative members has been built at Liben. This will be used to run ecotourism activities as well as to store important documents and records. The store will be used to keep grain to resell when prices are high (April 2017 EWNHS report Annex 4).</p>	<p>Continue training with CBO members</p> <p>Continue implementation of CBO business plans</p> <p>Initiate new funding applications from CBOs to donors or microfinance schemes</p>
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<p>Activity 3.1. Support CBOs to undertake a self assessment of their capacity needs and prioritise needs for enabling equitable livelihood development and diversification</p>	<p><i>Completed</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Support local communities to develop/establish three Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to manage and oversee livelihood and infrastructure development initiatives</p>	<p><i>Completed</i></p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Support CBOs to develop business plans that potentially could include: a resource centre for visitors and local people, communal vehicles, milk collection/storage point and local commodities shop (ideas suggested by local people during visit in November 2014)</p>	<p><i>Completed</i></p>

<p>Activity 3.4. Provide training in numeracy and literacy skills and business and financial management to CBO committees (70 people, 35 women) to enable them to facilitate community engagement in livelihood development and diversification initiatives</p>	<p><i>Yr 1: Initiated. Priority for continuation in 2016/17.</i></p> <p>By end of Y2, 101 heads of households have received training in business and entrepreneur skills and loan management (68 men and 33 women) (ref SOS Sahel reports Annex 4). Training in literacy has also been provided to 52 adult students (43 female) (ref EWNHS reports Annex 4).</p>
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<p>Output 4. Project partners maintain and build on the outcome of the project and promote Participatory Rangeland Management to conserve biodiversity across Ethiopia's rangelands in the long-term</p>	<p>4a. By end of Yr 1, priority areas for biodiversity in Ethiopian Borana rangelands are identified for establishing Participatory Rangeland Management, linked to the Oromia Regional Pastoralist Development Strategy 4b.</p> <p>By end of Yr 2, regional stakeholders managing priority biodiversity areas (Indicator 1) that could benefit from Participatory Rangeland Management processes and from integration of biodiversity conservation into management practices are identified</p> <p>4c. By end of project, partners and stakeholders agree a business plan for expanding the area of community kallos on the Liben Plain</p> <p>4d. By end of project, SOS Sahel and EWNHS staff submit two proposals for funding to donors and supporting CBOs in implementing business plans and monitoring project interventions</p> <p>4e. By end of project, partners have promoted Participatory Rangeland Management and biodiversity mainstreaming to 50 stakeholders managing other grassland sites of high biodiversity importance in Ethiopia, through a workshop in Yr3</p>	<p><i>Initial discussions led to development of a project plan but identification delayed until Year 2. No impact on project outcome, or outputs, only this indicator, which is suggested to be changed for delivery by end of Year 2, as designed in the project schedule (see explanation in 3.1).</i></p> <p>YR 2: Seven priority areas for Participatory Rangeland Management have been identified (see section 3.1 and map in BirdLife report in Annex 7).</p> <p>Regional stakeholders managing priority biodiversity areas that could benefit from Participatory Rangeland Management processes have been identified (see section 3.1, and BirdLife report in Annex 7)</p>	<p>Participatory Rangeland Management Workshop to be held</p> <p>Submission of funding applications by SOS Sahel and EWNHS</p> <p>Agree business plan for expansion of kallos on the Liben Plain</p>
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<p>Activity 4.1. Identify priority areas for rangeland biodiversity and regional stakeholders that could benefit from Participatory Rangeland Management in Ethiopian Borana Rangelands, to direct implementation of Oromia regional Pastoralist Develop Strategy to inform Activity 4.5</p>	<p><i>YR1: Not initiated. Suggested delay of indicator to year 2. Project schedule included in project proposal and project planning documents, was for year 2 already.</i></p> <p>YR 2: Seven priority areas identified and mapped. Priority stakeholders identified (see section 3.1, and BirdLife report in Annex 7).</p>
<p>Activity 4.2. Assess current use of the kallos on the historic (240km²) extent of the Liben Plain and develop strategy to support the expansion of kallos across the Liben Plain</p>	<p>YR 2: Not yet initiated, as per project schedule.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. Provide training in fundraising, communications and monitoring impacts of interventions to in-country partners and CBOs to enable them to build on project outcome in</p>	<p>YR 2: Not yet initiated, as per project schedule.</p>

the long-term	
Activity 4.4. Facilitate transfer of skills and expertise between EWNHS and SOS Sahel project staff eg the value of biodiversity conservation in development and participatory processes for rangeland management	<p><i>YR 1: Initiated. Project staff worked jointly on activities, bringing participatory rangeland management and biodiversity knowledge and skills together, to enable knowledge sharing. In 2016/17 a training plan for knowledge transfer and skill sharing amongst the partnership has been drafted and will be implemented.</i></p> <p>YR 2: Staff have continued to work together throughout the project period, although there has been less opportunity for meetings during this year due to the political unrest and the severe drought at Liben.</p>
Activity 4.5. In Yr3, hold stakeholder visits to demonstration kallos and national level multi-stakeholder workshop at Liben Plain, including to raise awareness and promote integration of biodiversity conservation into sustainable grassland management systems for application at other priority grassland sites in Ethiopia	<p><i>YR 1: Not initiated as per project schedule. However, Government staff have made a site visit to the kallos.</i></p> <p>YR 2: Not initiated, as per project schedule. However, government officials and other stakeholders visited the kallos in July 2016 (see reports from SOS Sahel and EWNHS in Annex 4).</p>

<p>Output 5. Project management, monitoring and evaluation structures and processes ensure that the project objectives are achieved on schedule and within budget</p>	<p>5a. By end of month 2 project partners have signed partnership agreements and confirm their respective roles and responsibilities</p>	<p><i>YR 1: Project partnership agreement signed.</i></p>	<p>Completion of vegetation and lark surveys in November 2017</p> <p>Project team meeting in Addis Ababa in June 2017 and remote meetings quarterly throughout year</p> <p>All reports submitted on time</p> <p>Repeats of baseline surveys completed</p>
	<p>5b. By end Yr 1, Baseline surveys complete: 1. milk production level/ hunger gap assessment survey (stratified sample of the 10,000 households – part of PRRA); 2. Three CBO capacity needs self assessments; 3. Height and diversity of vegetation in kallos, from freely available aerial photographs and field visits; 4. Liben Lark distribution and productivity surveys</p> <p>5c. Project partner Steering Committee meets twice annually; Project Implementation Committee (local stakeholders) meets quarterly to project progress (enables local stakeholder involvement in M+E)</p> <p>5d. By end of Yr 2, mid-term review of vegetation recovery and Liben Lark responses to management</p> <p>5e. By end of project, repetition of all baseline surveys complete</p> <p>5f. All financial and progress reports submitted to the project manager and project donor on time</p>	<p><i>Baseline surveys 1 and 2 completed in year 1. Baseline survey 3 - kallo vegetation will be surveyed in November 2016 and March 2018 (see section 3.1). Baseline survey 4, completed.</i></p> <p><i>4 Steering Committee meetings held in Year 1. 6-monthly reporting submitted on time.</i></p> <p>YR 2: Baseline survey 3 delayed due to State of Emergency and cancellation of field visit in November 2016. Rescheduled for November 2017.</p> <p>3 Steering Committee meetings held in Year 2 (one cancelled due to communications difficulties during early period of State of Emergency)</p> <p>Mid-year report submitted on time; annual report 19 days late (agreed with LTS)</p>	

Activity 5.1. Formalise roles and responsibilities, including project management and implementation structure in project partnership agreements	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 5.2. Collect baseline data on current milk production levels and hunger gap assessment (stratified sample of the 10,000 households)	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 5.3. Analyse CBOs capacity needs self assessments (done under activity 3.1)	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 5.4. Collect baseline survey of vegetation height and diversity of vegetation and Liben Lark distribution and productivity inside and outside kallos	<p><i>YR 1: Not completed. Suggested change to year 2 (see section 3.1). No impact on outcome or outputs as measurement comparison is between inside and outside kallos.</i></p> <p><i>YR 2: Not completed. Planned for November 2016, but visit cancelled due to State of Emergency. Now rescheduled for November 2017.</i></p>
Activity 5.5. Facilitate 6-monthly Steering Committee (SC) and quarterly Project Implementation Committee (PIC - including local stakeholders) meetings to evaluate project process towards impact	<p><i>YR 1: On track. Although suggested change to amalgamate the 2 committees into one on a quarterly basis.</i></p> <p><i>YR 2: On track. Meetings held regularly, although one missed due to communications issues during early state of emergency period.</i></p>
Activity 5.6. Monitor project progress on a monthly basis through liaison with all partner staff	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 5.7 Undertake a mid-term vegetation recovery and Liben Lark survey	<i>YR 2: Not completed. Planned field visit to carry out this work was cancelled due to declaration of the State of Emergency in October 2016. These surveys are now planned for November 2017.</i>
<p>Activity 5.8 Undertake repeats of baseline surveys and produce comparative analysis reports on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milk production level/ hunger gap assessment survey (stratified sample of the 10,000 households); 2. CBOs capacity needs self assessments 3. Changes to height and diversity of vegetation in kallos, including freely available satellite photographs; 4. Liben Lark distribution and productivity 	<i>YR 2: Not yet initiated as per project schedule.</i>

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Sustainable management of the Liben Plain enhances livelihoods and food security for 10,000 pastoralists, prevents mainland Africa's first bird extinction and integrates biodiversity conservation into Ethiopian rangeland recovery</p>	<p>Indicator 1: By end of project, around 2,000 pastoralist households (10,000 people, including c.2,000 women and 7,000 children) on and around the Liben Plain have access to milk during the dry season, reporting a closure of the current hunger gap</p> <p>By end Yr 1, socioeconomic surveys quantify dry season milk production and food shortage</p> <p>By end Yr 1, communities have agreed locations of 10km² of kallos, have developed by-laws and benefit sharing agreements to govern their use and at least 5km² of kallos have been created</p> <p>By end Yr 2, kallos completed, grass species richness and diversity, and proportion of high fodder value species within kallos are increasing in line with the harvest target of a 50% increase, and fodder biomass within kallos is increasing in line with a harvest target of 1000% increase over surrounding grassland.</p> <p>Indicator 2: By end of project, three CBOs (70 people, >35 women) have the capacity to support communities to implement livelihood development/diversification initiatives.</p> <p>By end Yr 1: three CBOs established and are developing business plans for most feasible livelihood development and diversification schemes.</p> <p>By end Yr 2: Business plans developed; training of CBO committees in progress.</p> <p>Indicator 3: By end of project, the precipitous population decline of the Critically Endangered Liben Lark has been halted or reversed</p> <p>By end Yr 2, surveys undertaken after kallo creation indicate strong selection of kallo grassland by birds and nesting density is higher inside kallos than outside</p> <p>Indicator 4: By end of project, the potential for integrating biodiversity conservation with pastoralist development is</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Reports of baseline and end-of-project participatory community milk production/hunger gap assessment surveys</p> <p>Indicator 2: We will monitor CBO capacity through comparative analysis of baseline and end of project self-assessment reports of capacity needs and by the generation and quality of business plans for livelihood initiatives and approaches made to donors.</p> <p>We will also monitor how CBOS are using their training to set up an ongoing M&E process to measure the impact of their activities on the wellbeing of the communities in the long term. This will be done through verbal reports of discussions the CBO committees, and the sharing of source materials such as data sheets and monitoring plans.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Biological transect surveys will quantify the use made by kallos by Liben Larks, and their distribution and population will be compared with baseline transect data going back to 2005. Population size will be estimated using distance sampling. Results will be published in the peer-reviewed literature.</p> <p>Indicator 4: The aim of the stakeholder visits and multi-stakeholder workshop held in year 3 will be to encourage stakeholders from other priority sites for rangeland biodiversity in Ethiopia to adopt the PRM approach at their sites. At the end of the workshop/stakeholder visits we will ask participants to provide feedback of the event, which will include indicating whether they intent to promote PRM at their priority site. We will</p>	<p>Ethiopian Government continues its current drive to restoring sustainable pastoralism</p> <p>Political stability in the project area does not decline</p> <p>Drought levels do not greatly increase above expectation</p>

	<p>understood by at least 10 key government and civil society stakeholders.</p> <p>By end Yr 1, kallos established on the Liben Plain provide a demonstration of how biodiversity and development can be delivered through Participatory Rangeland Management</p> <p>By end Yr 2 other priority areas for using PRM to deliver biodiversity conservation in Ethiopia's rangelands are being identified.</p>	<p>provide a summary report of these statements as part of the final project progress report.</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Participatory Rangeland Management process facilitates development of an institutional framework for managing community grassland reserves ('kallos')</p>	<p>1a. Project management, monitoring and evaluation structures and processes ensure that the project objectives are achieved on schedule and within budget</p> <p>1b. By end of Month 4, stakeholders, including communities, Government and civil society have agreed locations for kallos, and developed management, and equitable benefit-sharing agreements for them, upheld through by-laws</p> <p>1c. By end of project, Kallo Management Committees are distributing dry season forage under agreed management and equitable benefit sharing approaches</p>	<p>1a. Records of stakeholder meetings and Kallo Management Committees meetings, ToR for Committees and lists of representatives</p> <p>1b. Kallo management and equitable benefit-sharing agreements and by-laws</p> <p>1c. Kallo Management Committees forage distribution records</p>	<p>Existing Borana mechanisms for enforcing by-laws and distributing fodder to the most needy members of society are applied to new kallos</p> <p>Drought does not disrupt normal grassland management processes</p> <p>Illegal conversion of grassland to crops by external investors does not increase</p>
<p>2. Grassland restoration increases dry season food security for pastoralists equitably and restores grassland quality and Liben Lark habitat</p>	<p>2a. By end of Yr1, scrub cleared from 500 ha adjacent to areas occupied by Liben Larks, increasing the size of the open Liben Plain by 7%</p> <p>2b. By end of Yr2, fences made using cut scrub (underplanted with non-invasive euphorbia to create permanent living fences) demarcate community kallos covering around 1000 ha, located to capture >50% of the core area occupied by Liben Larks</p> <p>2c. By end of project, grass species richness and diversity, and proportion of high fodder value species, are 50% higher and forage biomass is 1000% higher within kallos than outside</p> <p>2d. By end of Yr3, 50% of the population of Liben Larks have responded to improved grassland quality by breeding in kallos and areas cleared of scrub, and having nest survival rates greater than 30% (the average for larks in degraded habitats)</p> <p>2e. By end of project, all 2,000 pastoralist households (including at least 5,000 women and girls and over 300 households headed by women) have cows that produce milk for calf rearing and human consumption during the dry season (Yr1 baseline likely to be 0-5%</p>	<p>2a. Before-and-after geo-referenced photographs showing extent of scrub clearance</p> <p>2b. Satellite images showing extent and quality (based on NDVI – see section 27) of new community kallos</p> <p>2c. Published analysis of the vegetation survey reports</p> <p>2d. Published analysis of surveys of Liben Larks comparing densities and breeding behaviour inside and outside kallos</p> <p>2e. Comparative analysis report of the baseline/end of project milk production level/ hunger gap assessment surveys</p>	<p>Local CBOs remain viable and engaged</p> <p>Other grassland stakeholders external to the Liben Plain are interested in learning from the project</p>

	based on stakeholder discussions in Nov 2014)		
3. Pastoralist communities have the capacity to develop livelihoods without reducing grassland area	<p>3a. By end Month 6, three CBO's baseline capacity needs self-assessments complete and opportunities for equitable livelihood development are identified and prioritised by communities</p> <p>3b. By end of Yr1, three community based organisations (CBOs) are established to manage livelihood development and diversification initiatives</p> <p>3c. By end of Month18, three CBOs have developed business plans for sustainable development initiatives, potentially including resource centre for visitors and local people, communal vehicles, milk collection and storage point (all are ideas suggested by local people during visit in November 2014)</p> <p>3d. By end of Yr 2, 70 pastoralist (35 male heads of household and 35 female heads of household) household heads are receiving training in basic numeracy and literacy skills and business and financial management to facilitate community engagement in livelihood initiatives</p> <p>3e. By end of project, at least two of the three CBOs are in discussions with donors or applying to microfinance schemes to secure funding for livelihood initiatives</p>	<p>3a. Baseline capacity needs self-assessments /livelihood prioritisation report</p> <p>3b. Community-Based Organisation (CBO) constitution documents and records of CBO meetings</p> <p>3c. Business plans</p> <p>3d. Training materials, training workshop list of attendees, training workshop photographs</p> <p>3e. Funding proposals, records of meetings</p>	
4. Project partners maintain and build on the outcome of the project and promote Participatory Rangeland Management to conserve biodiversity across Ethiopia's rangelands in the long-term	<p>4a. By end of Yr 1, priority areas for biodiversity in Ethiopian Borana rangelands are identified for establishing Participatory Rangeland Management, linked to the Oromia Regional Pastoralist Development Strategy</p> <p>4b. By end of Yr 2, regional stakeholders managing priority biodiversity areas (Indicator 1) that could benefit from Participatory Rangeland Management processes and from integration of biodiversity conservation into management practices are identified</p> <p>4c. By end of project, partners and stakeholders agree a business plan for expanding the area of community kallos on the Liben Plain</p> <p>4d. By end of project, SOS Sahel and EWNHS staff submit two proposals for funding to donors and supporting CBOs in implementing business plans and monitoring project interventions</p> <p>4e. By end of project, partners have promoted Participatory Rangeland Management and biodiversity mainstreaming to 50</p>	<p>4a. Map of identified sites for inclusion within Oromia Regional Pastoralist Development Strategy</p> <p>4b. List of land management stakeholders in Ethiopian Borana rangelands to be invited to workshop (activity 4.5)</p> <p>4c. Business plan for kallo sustainability assessment report</p> <p>4d. Project proposals and CBO records</p> <p>4e. Workshop presentations, attendance lists and minutes, scientific papers and technical guidance publications</p>	

	stakeholders managing other grassland sites of high biodiversity importance in Ethiopia, through a workshop in Yr3		
5. Project management, monitoring and evaluation structures and processes ensure that the project objectives are achieved on schedule and within budget	<p>5a. By end of month 2 project partners have signed partnership agreements and confirm their respective roles and responsibilities</p> <p>5b. By end Yr 1, Baseline surveys complete: 1. milk production level/ hunger gap assessment survey (stratified sample of the 10,000 households – part of PRRA); 2. Three CBO capacity needs self-assessments; 3. Height and diversity of vegetation in kallos, from freely available aerial photographs and field visits; 4. Liben Lark distribution and productivity surveys</p> <p>5c. Project partner Steering Committee meets twice annually; Project Implementation Committee (local stakeholders) meets quarterly to project progress (enables local stakeholder involvement in M+E)</p> <p>5d. By end of Yr 2, mid-term review of vegetation recovery and Liben Lark responses to management</p> <p>5e. By end of project, repetition of all baseline surveys complete</p> <p>5f. All financial and progress reports submitted to the project manager and project donor on time</p>	<p>5a. Copies of signed partnership agreements</p> <p>5b. Baseline survey reports of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milk production level/ hunger gap assessment survey (stratified sample of the 10,000 households); 2. CBO capacity needs self-assessments 3. Published analyses of changes in height and diversity of vegetation in kallos, including analysis of freely available satellite photographs; 4. Published analyses of Liben Lark distribution and productivity <p>5c. Records of Steering Group and Project Implementation Committee meetings</p> <p>5d. Report of mid-term review</p> <p>5e. Comparative analysis report of baseline and end of project surveys; scientific papers</p> <p>5f. Report submission records; Darwin feedback on annual and 6-month reports</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)			
Activity 1.1	Undertake a Participatory Rangeland Resource Assessment		
Activity 1.2	Support customary institutions and Government bodies to establish joint Kallo Management Committees to oversee community kallos through the Participatory Rangeland Management process		
Activity 1.3	Facilitate a series of stakeholder-led workshops, engaging communities, Government and civil society to identify locations for kallos and develop management, by-laws and benefit-sharing agreements for them through the Participatory Rangeland Management process		
Activity 2.1	Committees identify and establish local teams to build the kallos		
Activity 2.2	Remove acacia scrub from 500 ha of grassland, outside kallos, adjacent to existing Liben Lark populations, to encourage range expansion and grassland restoration (increasing the size of the open plain by 7%)		
Activity 2.3	Use cut acacia scrub, underplanted with euphorbia, to create at least four kallos of around 250 ha each (total 13% of remaining Plain) in key sites for Liben Larks		
Activity 3.1	Support CBOs to undertake a self-assessment of their capacity needs and prioritise needs for enabling equitable livelihood development and diversification		
Activity 3.2	Support local communities to develop/establish three Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to manage and oversee livelihood and infrastructure development initiatives		
Activity 3.3	Support CBOs to develop business plans that potentially could include: a resource centre for visitors and local people, communal vehicles, milk collection/storage		

	point and local commodities shop (ideas suggested by local people during visit in November 2014)
Activity 3.4	Provide training in numeracy and literacy skills and business and financial management to CBO committees (70 people, 35 women) to enable them to facilitate community engagement in livelihood development and diversification initiatives
Activity 4.1	Identify priority areas for rangeland biodiversity and regional stakeholders that could benefit from Participatory Rangeland Management in Ethiopian Borana Rangelands, to direct implementation of Oromia regional Pastoralist Develop Strategy to inform Activity 4.5
Activity 4.2	Assess current use of the kallos on the historic (240km ²) extent of the Liben Plain and develop strategy to support the expansion of kallos across the Liben Plain
Activity 4.3	Provide training in fundraising, communications and monitoring impacts of interventions to in-country partners and CBOs to enable them to build on project outcome in the long-term
Activity 4.4	Facilitate transfer of skills and expertise between EWNHS and SOS Sahel project staff eg the value of biodiversity conservation in development and participatory processes for rangeland management
Activity 4.5	In Yr3, hold stakeholder visits to demonstration kallos and national level multi-stakeholder workshop at Liben Plain, including to raise awareness and promote integration of biodiversity conservation into sustainable grassland management systems for application at other priority grassland sites in Ethiopia
Activity 5.1	Formalise roles and responsibilities, including project management and implementation structure in project partnership agreements
Activity 5.2	Collect baseline data on current milk production levels and hunger gap assessment (stratified sample of the 10,000 households);
Activity 5.3	Analyse CBOs capacity needs self-assessments (done under activity 3.1)
Activity 5.4	Collect baseline survey of vegetation height and diversity of vegetation and Liben Lark distribution and productivity inside and outside kallos
Activity 5.5	Facilitate 6-monthly Steering Committee (SC) and quarterly Project Implementation Committee (PIC - including local stakeholders) meetings to evaluate project process towards impact
Activity 5.6	Monitor project progress on a monthly basis through liaison with all partner staff
Activity 5.7	Undertake a mid-term vegetation recovery and Liben Lark survey
Activity 5.8	Undertake repeats of baseline surveys and produce comparative analysis reports on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milk production level/ hunger gap assessment survey (stratified sample of the 10,000 households); 2. CBOs capacity needs self-assessments 3. Changes to height and diversity of vegetation in kallos, including freely available satellite photographs; 4. Liben Lark distribution and productivity

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6a	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) *	76 women and 77 men	Ethiopian	101	52		153	100
6b	Number of training weeks to be provided			2	8		10	10
7	Number of (e.g., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country			1	0		1	3
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country			1	0		1	2
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals			0	0		0	0
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals			0	0		0	2
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to the host country			0	0		0	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings			3	0		3	8
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities, structures, or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased			0	0		0	2
22	Number of permanent field plots and sites to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased			4	0		4	As many as possible
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work			0	0		0	£60,000

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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

[ANNEX 4: Local partner reports \(EWNHS and SOS Sahel\)](#)

[ANNEX 5: Notes from Project Steering Group meetings](#)

[ANNEX 6: Hagaya needs assessment report on Ethiopian drought \(November 2016\)](#)

[ANNEX 7: BirdLife report on Output 4 \(including map of priority areas for PRM\)](#)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	YES
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	NO
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.	YES
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	YES
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	NO
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	