

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”: (<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023 Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-027
Project title	Developing ‘Lion Friendly Livestock’ to reduce poverty and incentivise conservation
Country/ies	Kenya
Lead Partner	Loisaba Community Trust
Project partner(s)	Borana Conservancy; Lion Landscapes
Darwin Initiative grant value	£293,344.00
Start/end dates of project	Start 1st June 2022; End 31st March 2025
Reporting period and number	1st June 2022 to 1st April 2023; Annual report Year 1
Project Leader name	Tom Silvester
Project website/blog/social media	https://loisaba.com/ https://www.facebook.com/LoisabaConservancy https://www.instagram.com/loisaba_conservancy/ https://twitter.com/Loisaba https://www.linkedin.com/company/loisaba-conservancy/about/ https://www.boranaconservancy.com/ https://www.facebook.com/BoranaConservancy https://www.instagram.com/boranaconservancy/ https://twitter.com/BoranaWildlife
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NOTE, throughout this report we refer to a prolonged and severe drought in the region and the challenges/adaptations made related to that drought. At the time of composing this report the drought had not ended. However, at time of submission, the drought appears to have broken, with 2 weeks of good rains. A lot more rain is needed but the situation is looking hopeful.

1. Project summary

The project aims to address unsustainable agricultural practices, which degrade rangelands, threaten biodiversity, increase poverty, and increase vulnerability to climate change for pastoralist communities, particularly women. We are developing a "Lion Friendly Livestock" programme in Laikipia, Kenya (see map below), which uses the African lion as the figurehead species for conservation livestock production on African rangelands. This programme builds on many years of conservation livestock production carried out by project partners in the region. Its novel approach works to reduce inequity in access to resources and sustainable farming knowhow between commercial livestock producers, where livestock is raised sustainably alongside rich biodiversity on private conservancies, and neighbouring traditional pastoral communities, where maximising livestock numbers leads to degraded rangelands and increasing poverty. Conservancies and communities joining the Lion Friendly programme commit to having their performance monitored against agreed Lion Friendly standards (see supplementary materials). These standards have been developed to improve biodiversity and wider rangeland health. Lion Friendly members also help enable sustainable and predator-friendly practices on neighbouring properties through the effective and equitable sharing of expertise, tools and benefits. The adoption of Lion Friendly practices is incentivised through developing strong brand recognition and market share for livestock products sustainably raised on healthy rangelands that include the largest carnivore species, i.e. lion. Livestock production is traditionally a male dominated enterprise among traditional pastoralists but women and children are most vulnerable to losses of livestock to drought or predation. This project works with women's groups and cooperatives to share information on alternate savings and credit schemes, allowing pastoralist women to diversify risk and improve family resilience. Overall, the Lion Friendly Livestock programme aims to strengthen local livelihoods, better enable communities to sustainably manage their rangelands, and safeguard critical habitats for biodiversity. The program also seeks to reduce poverty and the need for overstocking, reduce inequity for traditional pastoralists, and help fund sustainable rangeland management and conservation. In the longer term, investment in better rangelands will increase the potential for diversified income through tourism or payments for ecosystem services.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Lion Friendly Livestock is predominantly a partnership between Laikipia's conservancies (through the Laikipia Conservancies Association) and their neighbouring communities, and Lion Landscapes. These partners all have long-standing relationships but these are strengthening through this project. For example Lion Landscapes has recently signed new MOUs with key project partners Borana and Loisaba (and 9 other conservancies in the Laikipia Conservancies Association) outlining how they work together to support local livelihoods, mitigate human-wildlife conflict and enable connected conservation across the region. Additionally, the two first Lion Friendly conservancies have signed an addendum to these MOUs outlining the Lion friendly relationship specifically. These MOUs and addendums are provided in supplementary materials.

Additionally, partners have begun to co-develop conservation agreements with pastoralist communities that link wildlife presence, and eventually rangeland and biodiversity conservation action by community members, to meaningful benefits. These benefits will partly be generated from Lion Friendly Livestock fattening and sales in the future. However, a major drought has resulted in a lack of grazing and loss of livestock, leading to a delay in targets linked to increased profits from fattening livestock. As a result, co-funding has allowed the development of a strong and valued benefit sharing mechanism within local communities from philanthropic funding. While currently limited to the amount of philanthropic funding partners are able to raise, this will help incentivise positive change on community rangeland, even before LFL is in a position to generate financial benefits. The co-development of these Community Agreements is a slow process, but agreements with 3 village clusters have been signed during this reporting period (shared in supplementary materials). These agreements are initially very simple - benefits received are based on wildlife presence from camera trap pictures - but are designed to be reviewed every 3 months by communities and partners. As the rangeland regeneration knowhow improves, through other project activities, then agreed rangeland regeneration activities will be added as ways that communities can generate more benefits.

Additionally, we have engaged the following partners/stakeholders during the year under review.

- **Il Ngwesi 1 Maiyanat community land-** Very critical stakeholders in the project because this community is hosting the first rangeland regeneration demonstration plot. Being directly beneficiaries of the project, we have closely worked with this community through community and leaders' meetings, they have committed to fully own the project, are involved in planning, decision making and will be involved in monitoring and evaluation.
- **Lolldaiga conservancy-** As partner, Lolldaiga has undertaken soil samples (results being awaited), deployed a technical fencer with tools to help in erecting a quality fence around the demo plot and are currently involved in planning for the required interventions with the demonstration site. Lolldaiga is also in-line to become one of the next Lion Friendly conservancies.
- **Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF)** – As a partner, they are involved in restoration activities through Ilmamsi Community Forest Association (CFA) with funding from Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
- **Ilmamsi Mukogodo Forest Association (CFA)-** A critical stakeholder because the demonstration project's host community are members of the CFA. They have also been involved in restoration activities within the forest area as well as in community lands/conservancies including Maiyanat community land where the demo plot is located. With funding from FAO, the CFA has piloted semi-circular bunds within the demo plot area with plans to scale up.
- **Food Agriculture Organization (FAO)-** As a partner, they have been involved in funding restoration activities in the Mukogodo landscape through Ilmamsi CFA and Laikipia Wildlife Forum. They attended a partners meeting organised by the Maiyanat community land committee to introduce each partner and agree on the best way to collaborate on rangeland regeneration activities.

- **Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI)**- As a partner, and being funded by FAO, they are engaged in restoration and forest re-seeding activities within and around the Mukogodo forest area. They have dug contours in an area within the demo plot as part of interventions to regenerate the degraded land.
- **Laikipia Permaculture Centre**- They are involved in development of a permaculture design in concert with one of Borana's certified permaculture designer; Llewellyn Dyer. This design will define the necessary interventions for regenerating the highly degraded demonstration plot.

1. Project progress

1.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: At least 30% of the Laikipia Conservancy Association commercially run conservancies and their grazing schemes for community livestock are Lion Friendly

1.1 Development and registration of Lion Friendly certification criteria (Lion Landscapes lead)

This activity has evolved slightly to fit with other regional developments. There has been a move among Laikipia's conservancies to adopt the [Ecological Outcomes Verification \(EOV\) framework](#). This framework focuses on verifying and improving ecological function for rangelands, and its adoption is clearly aligned with this project achieving its Outcome - without functioning soil and water processes, sustainable livestock production and biodiversity conservation cannot be supported. The EOV framework includes the monitoring of biodiversity but this aspect of the framework is weak. The greatest strength of the EOV framework is in verifying the health of soil, water and habitat processes. We have therefore developed Lion Friendly criteria to build on the EOV framework, adding the criteria and standards needed to ensure that wildlife, all the way up to the largest carnivores, can be supported alongside sustainable livestock production (see Lion Friendly Livestock criteria and standards in supplementary materials). The Lion Friendly Livestock standards are also designed to stand alone, for those properties who wish to be Lion Friendly verified but do not follow the EOV programme. For properties who are signing up to both EOV and LFL, the associated monitoring will ensure detailed tracking of ecosystem health at all levels, and provide livestock producers robust data on which to make sustainable management decisions. We are currently in conversation with the Wildlife Friendly Network to potentially register the Lion Friendly Livestock verification but we want to test the criteria and review the standards on the basis of data from known Lion Friendly properties for at least a full 'normal' (not serious drought) year before doing that. Overall, this activity is on schedule but will need reviewing and potentially adjusting on the basis of incoming data at the end of Year 2 of the project.

1.2 Certification of commercially run wildlife conservancies and their community grazing schemes (Lion Landscapes lead)

We originally thought that Lion Friendly would be a certification scheme, whereby properties either met the standards for agreed criteria, and were certified, or not. However, the EOv verification (see above) has a more inclusive approach, whereby properties can join the programme at any level as long as they commit to working towards the agreed standards, and have agreed criteria measured against those standards so progress can be tracked. After discussions with partners, this approach seems better for the Lion Friendly verification too, as it allows any livestock producer to participate in the programme, and be enabled (through sharing knowhow and data) to move towards Lion Friendly standards. The depth and transparency of data collected will make any livestock producers' performance against the standards clear. While this activity took a little longer to complete than expected due to us pivoting to run alongside the EOv framework, this activity is still on track, with two properties taking part in the Lion Friendly programme. We believe the approach we have taken will result in faster uptake over the coming years.

1.3 Ongoing monitoring and verification that Lion Friendly standards are being met for all certified wildlife conservancies and their community grazing schemes (Lion Landscapes)

This is in the process of being established for the two initial partner properties, Loisaba and Borana. Data (see data table at the end of the LFL standards document in supplementary materials) will be collected for these properties over the next year. As both properties are known to be Lion Friendly - because of their well monitored lion populations over many years - the criteria and standards can be tested against their data and adjusted if needed (see activity 1.1. above). This puts us on track in terms of reaching our targets for this reporting year. In the meantime, three other conservancies (Mugie, Suyian and Lolldaiga) have already expressed interest in joining the LFL programme, and so this monitoring will also be expanded to include them during the next reporting period.

1.4 Development and verification of Conservation Agreements with participants in Lion Friendly certified community grazing schemes (all partners)

As explained in our Half Year report and recent change request (shared in supplementary materials), the drought (outlined in detail in later sections) has meant that communities, and to a lesser degree the commercial conservancies too, have suffered an enormous loss of grazing and livestock. While the commercial conservancies taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Loisaba and Borana so far) have continued offering grazing to their neighbouring community livestock, there has been relatively little fattening due to the lack of grass. Instead, the commercial conservancies have helped sustain and provide access to markets for community livestock that would otherwise have died of starvation. This year has seen all livestock producers struggling to survive. There have, therefore, not yet been any additional profits related to selling Lion Friendly premium products. On the constructive side, however, the drought has made the imperative for conservation and rangeland regeneration practices brutally obvious to community partners, making them open to embracing potential solutions. In order to incentivise the adoption of some of the rangeland regeneration and predator-proof husbandry practices, shared with community livestock owners through other project activities (see activities 4.1. to 4.6. below) we raised additional philanthropic funds to go ahead and sign conservation agreements with communities in the Lion Friendly project area, outlining the provision of benefits to communities in exchange for wildlife presence on community

land and, during the next reporting period, in exchange for the adoption of key rangeland regeneration and predator proof husbandry practices (see section 2. above). Agreed benefits linked to these agreements have been distributed every 3 months via open public meetings, and published on community notice boards. These agreements and the associated benefits have built huge amounts of goodwill between communities and other partners during this tough time. While funds underpinning these agreements are currently 100% philanthropic, we hope to add >50% of the additional income attributed to Lion Friendly status to the funds underpinning these community agreements, as soon as conditions allow the sale of premium Lion Friendly products.

1.5 Development of partnerships with women's groups in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (all partners)

During this reporting period we have identified and started to develop active partnerships with 11 women's groups through the process of providing financial information related to expanding their awareness of different savings and credit mechanisms available to them (see section 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 below). Please see the table provided in the supplementary materials showing the names and membership numbers of these women's groups.

Output 2: At least 10% increase in the overall profit margin for community livestock owners selling livestock through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme, through the production of healthier, heavier livestock, reduced profit leakage to brokers by project end Note that this output assumes the current drought will end, and commercial rangelands will have time to recover enough to fatten community livestock, within the project period.

In our last change request, which was approved, (provided in the supplementary materials) we outlined the drought situation in the region, and the impacts that is having on the project outputs and activities. The biggest impacts have been on the activities linked to Output 2. While these activities are not scheduled for this first year, they are likely to be delayed beyond their scheduled time next year, and may even not be achieved beyond the life of the project if the drought continues.

2.1 Development of a Lion Friendly Livestock marketing and communication plan and materials (all partners and consultant)

This activity is not scheduled until the end of the next reporting year and will definitely be started even if the drought does not end.

2.2 Development of agreements with meat packers and butchers, to directly supply Lion Friendly certified livestock (all partners)

This activity is not scheduled until the end of the next reporting year and supply is dependent on the drought ending.

2.3 Quarterly analysis of local livestock market trends and assessment against data from Lion Friendly Livestock records (Lion Landscapes lead)

This activity is not scheduled until the end of the next reporting year. This is again drought dependent as very little cattle is being sold in any markets at the moment.

Output 3 Increased capacity to reduce losses of livestock to predation on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end

3.1 Expansion of the Lion Extension Officer programme (Lion Landscapes lead)

Three more Lion Extension Officers (LEOs) were employed in Lion Friendly Livestock areas during this reporting period (see employment contracts in supplementary materials) doubling the total number of LEOs to 6. This meets expectations for this reporting period. The Lion Extension Officer (LEO) program is a crucial tool for information sharing and raising awareness between project partners and local communities. The LEO role was developed in collaboration with local traditional leadership, with the aim of promoting sustainable pastoral livelihoods by sharing knowledge on protecting livestock from predators and regenerating rangelands. Training packages on large carnivore ecology and predator proof livestock husbandry for the new LEOs, and refresher training (for the LEOs employed before project start), were provided during this reporting period (see LEO training records). All LEOs then share the information they have learned through household visits (see activity, 3.2 below) , community meetings, and DVD nights (see activity 4.6 below). By being easily available and maintaining a continuous dialogue with their communities over these important subjects, LEOs form a key link between the latest scientific advances and traditional practices.

3.2 Household visits by Lion Extension Officers to discuss predator-proof livestock husbandry practices, and collect conflict data in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Lion Landscapes lead)

The 3 LEOs visited 20-50 households per month of employment (see LEO SMART data) and this will now double with the additional 3 LEOs. Through these visits, the LEOs shared valuable information with their communities on predator-proof livestock husbandry practices as well as responding to incidents of conflict as a result of predation of livestock by carnivores. This project also uses LEOs to help address challenges arising from the drought. By communicating the benefits of healthy functioning ecosystems in reducing the frequency and severity of drought, willingness to adopt conservation measures that will prevent the degradation of the land starts to develop.

Note: We have also undertaken additional activities towards this output that were not on our log frame but were needed to reach the indices on our logframe.

3.3 Provide demonstrations of how to build a predator proof boma at livestock markets (and other gatherings) serving the communities in the LFL area. This has been slower than planned because very few people have been frequenting markets due to the large number of livestock that have died during the drought. Additionally the field vehicle allocated to this task broke down and needed a new engine, which took time. However, this is not a concern because we can increase the number of demonstrations and catch-up to the planned numbers during the next reporting period.

3.4 Work with local hardware stores that serve the communities in LFL areas to make sure they are connected to suppliers selling the materials needed for predator proof bomas at cost. During this reporting period we have linked 6 hardware stores in the communities within the LFL project area to suppliers that have agreed to supply materials at cost. We have also produced a poster that helps advertise the materials for these hardware stores. Additionally we have produced an instructions book reminding people how to build and maintain their predator proof boma, to accompany boma materials sold by hardware stores (see supplementary materials for the poster and instructions book).

Output 4. Increased capacity for sustainable rangeland management on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end

4.1 Development of rangeland regeneration demonstration projects around schools in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Borana Conservancy lead)

The first 200 acre rangeland regeneration demonstration project has been agreed with the Maiyanat community and fully fenced during this reporting period (see pictures and agreement shared in the supplementary materials) on schedule for this activity. The plot chosen by the community is interesting because it includes an example of every rangeland regeneration challenge in the area, from bare earth to deep erosion ditches. As the plot was fenced towards the end of this reporting period, the condition of the rangeland inside and outside the plot are currently the same and [Ecological Outcomes Verification \(EOV\)](#) measurements have been taken to record the baseline (see EOV report in the supplementary materials). Over time, the rangeland regeneration techniques used inside the plot will demonstrate improvements in ecosystem functioning, which will be tracked in detail using the EOV framework. The communities fully participated in every step of the project and have committed to own and sustain the project moving forwards.

4.2 Quarterly assessments of rangeland regeneration demonstration projects (Borana Conservancy lead)

This activity is scheduled to start during the next reporting period.

4.3 Design and delivery of Lion Extension Officer training on sustainable rangeland management (True Range lead)

This activity was scheduled for the last quarter of this reporting period but is slightly delayed by the drought and scheduled for next month. We will report on this during the next reporting period.

4.4 Household visits by Lion Extension Officers to discuss sustainable rangeland management practices in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Lion Landscapes lead)

This activity will begin as soon as LEOs have completed their training on rangeland regeneration practices next month (see activity 4.3).

4.5 Design and delivery of sustainable rangeland management days (held on Lion Friendly certified conservancies or at community Rangeland Regeneration demonstration projects) for communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Loisaba and Borana Conservancies lead)

As explained in our change request form, this activity has been delayed by the severe drought situation, making the grazing very poor on the host conservancies. The rangeland conditions on host Lion Friendly conservancies are still better than on neighbouring communities, however, and will recover much faster, and it is this fast recovery with proper management that will be focused on during the planned visits as soon as the drought breaks. Currently the conditions make the necessary learning points difficult to demonstrate.

4.6 Design and delivery of sustainable rangeland management DVD/film nights for communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Lion Landscapes lead)

Ten DVD/film nights for communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme were held during this reporting period. Films on key conservation topics, including rangeland regeneration and predator-proof livestock husbandry, were shown to 736 pastoral people, 472 of which have watched all three in a series of sustainable management films produced by the Northern Rangelands Trust in local language. Of the 472, 53% were pastoralist women. Films were shown by the Lion Landscapes Community Projects Manager and the local Lion Extension Officers and each film was followed by an open discussion period facilitated by them. Of the 472 people who watched the rangeland regeneration films, 73% of the participants said they enjoyed the event, 68% said they learned new information and 75% said they would attend more events like this (see DVD night data in supplementary materials). Insecurity in the area due to the drought and limited resources meant that films could not be shown at night in local village centres but instead were shown in school buildings, where enough darkness could be created to use a projector during the afternoon and allow people to travel home safely during daylight hours. This meant not as many film 'nights' were held as initially scheduled but we hope to be able to catch up with this activity as soon as security improves.

Output 5. Improved financial management knowhow and access to suitable savings, credit and current account mechanisms (alternate to owning livestock herds) for pastoral women in Lion Friendly Livestock communities.

5.1 Development of a financial services awareness building workshop (Lion Landscapes and Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives, Laikipia County lead)

We have developed a financial services sensitization process, designed to help share information that local pastoral women find helpful in making financial management decisions. Content for this process was developed after meetings with the Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives and all local Savings And Credit Cooperatives serving the Lion Friendly area. When developing the structure and content, care was taken to make sure the process was a fully participatory one, led by the women's groups members. With this in mind the exact way in which the sessions play out varies from group to group but overall it involves five guided discussion sessions, which cover various topics such as discussions about their current use of small stock as a form of savings for the family; a comparison of using Savings And Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) vs. Self Help

Groups (SHGs); a comparison of the SACCO loaning system and SHGs; a needs assessment for the particular women's group, including a drought losses calculation; and a SACCO selection meeting if the women express interest in exploring the SACCO option further. By the end of the awareness sessions, the women have the information they need to decide what financial options available to them would serve them best. If the women decide they would like to explore the SACCO option, Lion Landscapes give the information about the available SACCOs in the area and then introduces participants to the SACCO of their choice.

Lion Landscapes staff have also met with all the SACCOs serving the study area in order to fully understand the services they offer. SACCO selection is carried out by the women 'blind' e.g. no names are shared just the services offered, and once women decide which SACCO they would like to meet with, Lion Landscapes staff make introductions and help arrange a meeting but take no further role.

5.2 Financial awareness building workshops held for pastoral women's groups in the communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives, Laikipia County lead)

To qualify for the financial awareness sessions at this stage in the project, groups must meet a 5-step criteria: being registered with the ministry of social services as a women's group; having a table banking component; or a merry-go-round component to their group i.e. already demonstrating the need/desire for a savings and credit scheme; meeting regularly - at least twice a month; and the willingness of members to commit to taking part in all five awareness building sessions. Women's groups fitting this criteria are identified (see women's groups details for the groups identified so far in supplementary materials) through word of mouth and then initial introductory meetings held by Lion Landscapes community staff (see activity 1.5).

During this reporting period 2 women's groups completed all 5 awareness sessions, and a 3rd group started the sessions. Both groups completing the sessions requested to be introduced to a SACCO and one of those groups had finished their initial meeting with the SACCO of their choice at time of writing (see minutes to this meeting in the supplementary materials). We will continue to work with more women's groups to provide the necessary information and support to allow them to create more resilient financial solutions that cater for their needs and those of their families. One measure of success will be the number of women who actually open SACCO accounts and then how much of their savings they use the SACCO for relative to the use of livestock but it is too early for this data.

5.3 Development of a SACCO product specifically supporting the needs of pastoral women in communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Community Women's groups and local SACCOs – facilitated by Lion Landscapes)

The initial goal was for this project to create a new SACCO that is community-inclusive, but the focus has shifted to working with existing SACCOs serving the project area (change request approved). Five SACCOs recommended by the Director of Cooperatives in Laikipia county were benchmarked and then assessed by Lion Landscapes to understand the services offered and willingness of the SACCOs to work with community women to offer (and develop if necessary) a product that would suit their needs.

5.4 Prior and post surveys on the use of savings accounts Vs. livestock to store family wealth (Lion Landscapes lead)

Pre-surveys of the use of savings accounts Vs. livestock to store family wealth was done with the three women's group who have taken part in the financial awareness sessions so far. We will continue to survey each new group taking part before the sessions and then 6 months and 1 year after the sessions are completed

1.2 Progress towards project Outputs

As you can see from the activities above, progress has been mostly good and we believe that the activities being carried out will result in the related outputs being successfully achieved. The only output that is in danger of not being achieved at this stage of the project is Output 2. This was outlined in our change request (see supplementary materials) where we raised the issue that the financial gain indices of Output 2 will be delayed, possibly beyond the life of this project. This is because the project area is currently in the grips of a severe drought year, after 4 years of lower than average rainfall. This has meant a huge die-off of livestock, and even wildlife, due to unusually poor access to grazing. While commercial conservancies in this programme have been supporting their communities with whatever grazing they have, it is not enough for the predicted fattening of livestock to be achieved. Other activities have also been deleted due to the drought conditions but all other outputs should still be reached.

Output 1: At least 30% of the Laikipia Conservancy Association commercially run conservancies and their grazing schemes for community livestock are Lion Friendly certified by project end.

Indicator 1.1: Two (Yr 1) 3 (Yr 2) and 4 (Yr 3) commercially run wildlife conservancies become certified Lion Friendly. Baseline was zero at project start. Currently we are on target with 2 commercially run wildlife conservancies joining the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. The evidence for this change is the addendums to current MOUs between Lion landscapes and the Lion Friendly conservancies, explicitly outlining the requirements for the Lion Friendly verification (see supplementary materials) .

Indicator 1.2: Two (Yr 1) 3 (Yr 2) and 4 (Yr 3) commercially run wildlife conservancies have signed Conservation Agreements with their neighbouring communities that enable their grazing schemes for community cattle to be certified as Lion Friendly, Baseline was zero at project start. So far three Conservation Agreements have been signed between Lion Landscapes, Communities bordering the Lion Friendly conservancies and those conservancies. The evidence for this change is the conservation agreement documents (see supplementary materials).

Indicator 1.3: .3 0 (Yr 1) 300 (Yr 2) and 800 (Yr 3) community owned livestock are included in Lion Friendly Livestock sales. Baseline was zero at project start. We will hopefully include community owned livestock in Lion Friendly Livestock sales in the next reporting period. Lion Friendly Livestock production might be delayed until the rains and grazing return. The evidence for this change will then be shown in the community grazing scheme records.

Indicator 1.4: At least 5% pastoral livestock sold through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme are owned by women by project end. Baseline was zero at project start - no livestock in the community grazing schemes is owned by women prior to Lion Friendly livestock

certification. Lion Friendly Livestock production might be delayed until the rains and grazing return. The evidence for this change will be based on "Community grazing scheme records."

Overall, the evidence suggests that progress has been made towards achieving Output 1, and it is likely that the project will achieve this output by its close. The measurement indicators used are relevant to the outputs and provide a clear picture of progress towards achieving the targets. The only real concern is indicator 1.4. as it is as yet unproven that women will be allowed to make decisions on the management and sale of livestock on a meaningful scale because women are not culturally allowed to own livestock.

Output 2: At least 10% increase in the overall profit margin for community livestock owners selling livestock through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme, through the production of healthier, heavier livestock, reduced profit leakage to brokers by project end Note that this output assumes the current drought will end, and commercial rangelands will have time to recover enough to fatten community livestock, within the project period.

Progress towards achieving Output 2 has been limited to date, as the project is currently facing challenges due to drought conditions.

Indicator 2.1: Livestock sale price/kg for community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 10% for premium cuts, and 5% for non-premium cuts of meat. Baseline taken to be sales prices to local brokers of non-Lion Friendly certified livestock in participating communities during the same time period. The current increase in sales price is zero because we have not yet focused on finding new buyers while there is little quality livestock due to the drought.

Indicator 2.2: Average sales weight of community owned livestock grazing on Lion Friendly Livestock properties is increased by 10%. Baseline taken to be sales weights of comparative non Lion Friendly certified community livestock sold from participatory communities during the same period. The production of Lion Friendly Livestock has been delayed until the rains and grazing return, which means that any metrics linked to improvements in livestock condition, specifically weight gain through access to better grazing on commercial conservancies, will be reached post-drought. Grazing does not currently exist at levels where livestock condition can improve. The current best case scenario is that livestock survives.

In summary, based on the available evidence, progress towards achieving Output 2 of the Lion Friendly Livestock programme has been delayed due to severe drought conditions. We plan to measure progress towards this output in the future through community grazing scheme sales records, records of entry and exit weights, and local market data.

Output 3 Increased capacity to reduce losses of livestock to predation on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end

Indicator 3.1: Six (by end of YR1), 9 (by end of YR2) and 12 (by end of Yr3) Lion Extension Officers are employed and trained to deliver predator-proof livestock husbandry advice and support to their communities by project end. Baseline at project start was 3. We

employed and trained three additional LEOs, increasing the number of LEOs to six. Therefore, progress has been made in achieving this output. The source of evidence for this change is the employment contracts and Lion Extension Officer training records.

Indicator 3.2: At least 30% of the LEOs employed are women. The baseline condition was 33% at the project start, and the total number of women LEOs is 2 out of the 6, thus maintaining a 33% baseline figure. The source of evidence for measuring progress towards this output is employment contracts.

Indicator 3.3: LEOs carry out monthly visits to at least 180 (by end of Yr. 1) 270 (by end of Yr. 2) and 360 (by end of project) households to provide predator proof livestock husbandry support. The baseline condition was 90 households at the project start. There has been an overachievement with 257 households being regularly visited at the end of Year 1. The source of evidence for measuring progress towards this output is the Lion Extension Officer Household visit SMART data.

Indicator 3.4: At least 1000 additional members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have seen a demonstration on how to build a predator proof livestock enclosure by project end. The baseline condition was zero at the project start, and 161 community members have attended the demonstrations to date. There has been progress made in achieving this output, but more needs to be done to meet the target by the end of the project. The plan is to have more than five predator-proof demonstrations in the next reporting period. The source of evidence for measuring progress towards this output is the Predator Proof Boma (PPB) demonstration records.

Indicator 3.5: All communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme are given easy access to materials to build predator-proof livestock enclosures at cost by project end (distance to nearest boma material shop). The baseline condition was that the distance between the communities in the project area and the closest supplier of boma materials was greater than 100km at projects start and we plan to bring that down to less than 30km by project end. We have been working with 6 local community hardware stores to link them with suppliers at cost, and this indicator should be achieved during the next reporting period. The source of evidence for measuring progress towards this output will be the agreements between Lion Landscapes and hardware stores to stock and sell predator-proof boma materials. Currently please see a map in the supplementary materials showing the locations of the community based hardware stores in relation to Lion friendly conservancies and communities, who we are currently working with.

In conclusion, progress has been made towards achieving Output 3, but more needs to be done to achieve some of the targets. The indicators used to measure progress towards each output are SMART and relevant, and evidence for measuring progress is provided.

Output 4. Increased capacity for sustainable rangeland management on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end

Indicator 4.1: One (by end of Yr1), 2 (by end of Yr2) and 3 (by end of Yr3) rangeland regeneration demonstration projects established around schools within communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. Baseline at project start was zero. The first rangeland regeneration demonstration project has been agreed and fenced within the Maiyanat community, bordering Borana Conservancy. This

means we are on target for this metric. The source of evidence for this change is physical images and mapping of the new demonstration project, and the initial Ecological Outcome Verification report for the plot.

Indicator 4.2: Six (by end of Yr1), 9 (by end of Yr2) and 12 (by the end of Yr3) Lion Extension Officers trained to deliver sustainable rangeland management advice and support to their communities. Baseline at the start of the project was Zero. All 6 Lion Extension Officers (LEOs) are scheduled to attend a rangeland regeneration course next month, where they will build their own understanding and be trained to deliver sustainable rangeland management advice and support to their communities. The source of evidence for this change will be True Range training records, course details, and certificates.

Indicator 4.3: At least 33% of LEOs trained will be women, which will put us on target for this indicator. The source of evidence for this change will be True Range training records and certificates.

Indicator 4.4: At least 1000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended one or more sustainable rangeland management days on a commercially run conservancy by project end. Baseline was zero at project start. This indicator is yet to be met because the Lion friendly conservancies need to be able to recover from the drought themselves before becoming a more compelling example for their neighbouring communities. However, this activity is scheduled towards the end of 2023, assuming the drought breaks. The source of evidence for this change is expected to be Rangeland Day records on each conservancy.

Indicator 4.5: The target of having at least 30% of the sustainable rangeland management day attendees be women is yet to be met because the rangeland management days have not yet started (see above). However, this activity is scheduled towards the end of 2023. The source of evidence for this change is expected to be Rangeland day records.

Indicator 4.6: At least 3000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended at least one sustainable rangeland management DVD night by project end. Baseline was zero at project start and is on progress to be achieved but behind schedule due to drought related security issues making regular night-time showings of DVD night at community centres dangerous. Locations where DVD night can be held indoors during the daytime (to create a dark enough environment to use a projector) are limited. So far 472 community members have attended at least one sustainable rangeland management DVD night and watched all three sustainable rangeland films in local language. The source of evidence for this change is DVD night records.

Indicator 4.7: The target of having at least 30% of the DVD night attendees be women. Currently 47% of the DVD night attendees have been women, putting us ahead of our target. The source of evidence for this change is DVD night records (KOBO).

In summary, this project has made good progress in indicator 4.1, while indicator 4.2, 4.3, 4.6 and 4.7 are slightly delayed (by <3 months), and 4.4 and 4.5 are significantly (by at least one year) delayed due to the drought. However, there is still time for the project to catch-up to the expected levels for these indicators by the end of the project, and we believe the indicators chosen are still fit for purpose.

Output 5. Improved financial management knowhow and access to suitable savings, credit and current account mechanisms (alternate to owning livestock herds) for pastoral women in Lion Friendly Livestock communities.

Indicator 5.1: At least 80% of established women's groups in LFL communities have participated in financial management awareness building workshops by project end Two of the 11 women's groups (20%) so far have completed the financial management awareness building workshops, and a third group is still undergoing the awareness sessions, which indicates that progress has been made towards achieving the target. The source of evidence for this change is the mapping and details of women's groups in LFL areas and the financial management awareness program records.

Indicator 5.2: All women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building workshops, who express a desire to join a SACCO, have been connected to at least one SACCO who can provide them with a savings and credit product that is suitable to their needs. The baseline at project start was presumed to be zero. Progress has been made towards achieving this target, as the 2 women's groups who have completed the financial awareness sessions both expressed a desire to join a SACCO, and one group has already been connected to the SACCO of their choice at the time of writing, so they can be provided with a suitable product. The other group will be connected to the SACCO of their choice soon. The source of evidence for this change is the financial awareness record, with action points recorded in minutes from meetings between women's groups and SACCOs.

Indicator 5.3: At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building programme are members of a SACCO or another officially registered savings and credit scheme by project end. The baseline is being calculated as new groups start the awareness building process. Pre-surveys have been conducted to establish the interest of participants in joining SACCOs and their current status. The source of evidence for this change is the financial survey data collected before and after financial awareness meetings and SACCO records, as well as proof of SACCO membership shared by women (later). It is expected that progress towards this target will be updated at the end of the project.

Indicator 5.4: At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building programme report an increased percentage of family wealth held in an account, and a decreased proportion of family wealth held in livestock, by project end. Baseline calculated at project start. A survey will be carried out at the end of the project to determine the increase in the percentage of family wealth held in an account and the decreased proportion of family wealth held in livestock. The source of evidence for this change will be the financial survey data collected before and after financial awareness meetings, and at the end of the project.

Overall the indicators seem to be good for measuring progress towards this output and we should achieve this project outcome by project end.

1.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: A scalable and equitable sharing of tools, knowhow and benefits that enable and incentivise sustainable livestock production and biodiversity conservation on commercial and community conservancies in Laikipia, Kenya.

Indicator 0.1: At least 50% of the additional profits generated from the sale of Lion Friendly certified livestock products are used to fund activities that enable and incentivise sustainable livestock practices on traditional pastoral land. The severe drought has meant that there are currently no additional profits related to being Lion Friendly and so this has not yet been tested.

Indicator 0.2: At least 50% of the beneficiaries from Lion Friendly Livestock outputs are pastoral women. This is also partly dependent on the supply of Lion Friendly Livestock, which has been affected by the drought. However, there are beneficiaries of livestock husbandry support and knowledge sharing from this project, and we are ensuring that at least 50% of them are women. Additionally, while livestock is mostly owned by men, we will continue to work with any women's groups who have control of small stock to include them.

Indicator 0.3: Expansion plans for the Lion Friendly Livestock activities to >3 new conservancies by project end. This indicator will only be revealed at the end of the project. However, discussions with other livestock producers in the region has led us to believe that this will be reached.

Indicator 0.4: systems in place for the long-term monitoring of wildlife and livestock abundance in Lion Friendly beneficiary areas with at least 1 year of data. The project has trained LEOs and Lion Ranger units to collect monitoring data using SMART, and this has been used to monitor wildlife numbers and distribution, as well as track conflict and security incidents across the landscape. The Lion Friendly properties have also signed up to formal surveys that will track livestock and wildlife abundance and distribution as well as other criteria that will provide rich data sets to inform adaptive management (see the LFL Criteria and Standards document and the signed MOU addendums in supplementary materials)

Indicator 0.5: Conservation agreements signed with >3 community grazing committees taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. Baseline is zero at project start. We have started to make progress on this indicator, with three conservation agreements being signed with communities bordering the initial Lion Friendly conservancies. The difference in approach at this stage is the scale of engagement - we have been signing agreements and distributing benefits linked to wildlife presence, and (soon) conservation-positive behaviour, but these agreements have been developed at the village cluster level within communities (see section 3.1, activity 1.4 above) not with grazing committees. After initial meetings with community leaders and members, this was felt to be the best scale at which to get benefits to the households most in need, and effect change. This slight change should better help us to achieve our Outcome.

Indicator 0.6: Perceived benefits of wildlife presence in participating traditional pastoral communities recorded as significantly more positive by project end. Baseline taken from attitudinal surveys taken at project start compared to those taken during year 3. Attitudinal surveys are being taken in each new area before project work begins. So far 100 attitudinal surveys have been taken, and this initial data will continue to be collected. The project plans to re-run these surveys at the end of the project to assess progress towards this outcome.

Overall, while the drought challenges the profits needed to test the first indicator, and fully test the second indicator, other indicators are showing good progress and the project should achieve our outcome by project end.

1.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Project Summary	Important Assumptions	Update if it still hold true
Outcome: A scalable and equitable sharing of tools, knowhow and benefits that enable and incentivise sustainable livestock production and biodiversity conservation on commercial and community conservancies in Laikipia, Kenya.	Lion Friendly Livestock producers see value, and are able to channel this percentage of profits into biodiversity conservation and rangeland regeneration activities on community rangelands - Year 1 participants have already verbally agreed	We are yet to test this assumption to see if it holds true. The production of Lion Friendly Livestock has been delayed until the rains and grazing return. There is therefore not yet any increase in profits associated with being Lion Friendly. Participating properties do see value in the additional data provided through the monitoring of Lion Friendly criteria, and potential for increased profits in the future, as evidenced by their agreement to sign up to the programme.
	Funds disbursed to community entities can be tracked and expenditure verified to be spent on agreed activities. - Lion Extension Officer SMART data will help with this	We are testing this assumption through our community conservation agreements. These are currently funded through co-funding rather than LFL profits but the transparent and inclusive processes being set in place ensure that benefits are equitably distributed.
	There are no major occurrences of insecurity, livestock incursions from other areas, and the current drought does not last beyond year 1 of the project – these factors are beyond the control of this project but would have a significant short-term negative impact on metrics listed here	Does not hold true. The project activities remain relevant, but changes had to be made to the timetable and measures of success due to the current drought continuing. We will mitigate the impact of the drought on project activities as much as possible e.g. we will increase community engagement events/meetings to allow for the participation of young men, once they return to their communities after seeking grazing elsewhere. We are also allowing for more travel by the project teams in order to limit the need for travel to project activities for the community members. Rangeland regeneration visits and lion-friendly livestock production will be delayed until the rains return. The regeneration of the rangeland regeneration demonstration plots will be slower, but efforts to prepare for increased action on project activities as soon as the rains return are being carried out.

Outputs:		
1. At least 30% of the Laikipia Conservancy Association commercially run conservancies and their grazing schemes for community livestock are Lion Friendly certified by project end	Lion Friendly criteria are sufficient to ensure persistence of lions and other large carnivores on the landscape	Holds true but will be further tested over the coming year.
	Conservancy livestock farmers agree that Lion Friendly is the conservation certification/brand that they want to get behind. Initial meetings with the Laikipia Conservancies Association indicate support for this idea	This is still under discussion. Livestock producers see benefit in having the Lion Friendly standards - and will join the Lion Friendly programme - but they want to test the market to see which branding they will use outwardly. This is delayed due to the drought.
	Communities wishing to join the Lion Friendly grazing schemes on the well-managed wildlife conservancies (where there is much better grazing) will be willing to undertake activities that improve the sustainable management of their own rangeland as part of the agreement	Holds true. The communities are willing to undertake activities that improve the sustainable management of their own rangelands as part of the agreement. The drought has increased the understanding that current norms need to change. The challenge lies with the fact that not all community livestock can be included in current grazing schemes on Lion Friendly conservancies. It is therefore crucial to work with communities to change the way livestock is managed on community land too. A share stock model/concept is being piloted, in which members of the communities will be part of shareholding in a livestock scheme /business, which runs over both commercial conservancy and community land. This will enable all community members not only to become shareholders, but also get dividends and be part of the decision making process. This will be piloted in the Borana area first.
	Women's groups will be empowered to join the Lion Friendly Livestock programme, despite cultural norms. Initial discussions with several women's groups indicates that this is possible although it will take time to change	Holds true. While there is still a strong cultural norm towards women not being able to own livestock, numerous women's groups have been identified within the communities neighbouring Borana conservancy. These groups are willing to be trained and supported to Join a Cooperative Society operating under Borana's community grazing scheme - Livestock to Markets. Six women's groups, one from each of the 6 community areas in the Borana area, will be supported to join the LTM program. A similar approach will be tried

		to include women in the community grazing schemes on commercial conservancies in other areas moving forwards.
2. At least 10% increase in the overall profit margin for community livestock owners selling livestock through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme, through the production of healthier, heavier livestock, reduced profit leakage to brokers by project end Note that this output assumes the current drought will end, and commercial rangelands will have time to recover enough to fatten community livestock, within the project period.	The main meat packers and bigger butcheries will see CSR value in Lion Friendly branding as long as meat quality is maintained - note companies have already expressed interest in this	Not yet tested: Lion Friendly Livestock production has been delayed until the rains and grazing return, as livestock production at scale is not possible under the current conditions. This has slowed down engagement with meat packers and bigger butcheries
	By working through the Laikipia Conservancies Association, with multiple conservancies joining the programme, and by including community livestock grazing schemes, Lion Friendly Livestock can directly fulfil supply requirements for larger meat packers and distributors, cutting out brokers	Hold true. Although Lion Friendly Livestock production has been delayed until the rains and grazing return, as livestock production at any scale is not possible under the current conditions. This has slowed down engagement with meat packers and bigger butcheries
Output 3 Increased capacity to reduce losses of livestock to predation on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end	LEO support, knowhow sharing and access to materials will result in an uptake of predator-proof husbandry practices on community conservancies	Holds true.
	This project will be able to attract women to Lion Extension Officer positions. The first 3 LEOs have already been employed, one of which is a woman and several applicants were women	Holds true: Three additional LEOs have been employed and one of them is a woman.

<p>Output 4. Increased capacity for sustainable rangeland management on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end</p>	<p>Demonstration projects showing the regeneration and/or the sustainable management of rangelands, and knowhow sharing, will result in increasing uptake of sustainable rangeland management practices among community members</p>	<p>Holds true: This assumption is quite true and has been emphasised by communities and community leaders during community meetings. Community agreeing to fencing of the first demo plot area is testament that communities are keen on learning sustainable management practices.</p>
<p>Output 5. Improved financial management knowhow and access to suitable savings, credit and current account mechanisms (alternative to owning livestock herds) for pastoral women in Lion Friendly Livestock communities</p>	<p>Sensitisation efforts are able to build trust in the SACCO structure, and local pastoralist women do adopt savings and credit mechanisms as an alternative to livestock in Lion Friendly Livestock areas. SACCOs are a popular and widely trusted mechanism among other groups in Kenya. We believe that by providing a better understanding of how such financial services work, working with local SACCOs to provide a service that is suitable to pastoral women, and making sure these women are included in all steps of the process will build trust in Access to a local trusted savings and credit cooperatives will mean that less 'wealth' is kept as physical livestock. Recent surveys carried out in these communities by Lion Landscapes show that 74% of those interviewed would prefer to keep their savings in a SACCO than in livestock, if one was available</p>	<p>Holds true: As a result of SACCO sensitisation training 2 women's groups who expressed a desire to join a SACCO have been connected to at least one SACCO that can provide them with a suitable product.</p>

The expected pathway to change is currently only partly tested but still assumed to be true. As joining the "Lion Friendly Livestock" programme provides verifiable conservation and quality standards, being part of the programme should allow conservation livestock producers to increase income, reduce debt risks, and involve traditional pastoralists, especially women, as equitable partners, as soon as the current drought conditions improve. In the meantime, access to grazing on Lion Friendly commercial conservancies is reducing the devastating loss of community income through livestock dying of starvation. It is important to note here, however, that the latter would have happened whether the commercial conservancies were part of the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or not - the community grazing schemes linked to Loisaba and Borana conservancies existed prior to this project. The real value in Lion Friendly is the increase in market share or product value linked to the verifiable standards, which is yet to be tested. The other real value from the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is its facilitation of increased knowledge sharing and support across the landscape, which is definitely valued by community livestock producers and commercial conservancies. We still believe that this training and information sharing will help enable sustainable management practices on traditional rangelands, facilitated by a network of community-based Lion Extension Officers. Conservation agreements are building good will in the communities linked to wildlife presence and (soon) the adoption of sustainable practices. Awareness building among pastoral women on the savings and credit mechanisms available for their use as an alternative to livestock will reduce reliance on small stock. A more sustainable livestock economy will improve economic resilience for pastoral families and support livestock, people, wildlife, and generate payments for ecosystem services.

1.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

The impact we stated on our application form was: ***Sustainably managed conservancy and community rangelands capable of supporting livestock, people, wildlife (including the largest carnivores) and ecosystem services such as rangeland carbon projects***

Project activities work towards this impact in two ways, firstly through providing and sharing information and knowhow about rangeland regeneration, and sustainable and predator friendly livestock production practices. The fencing of the first 200 acre rangeland regeneration plot on community land, represents a huge leap of faith for communities for whom access to land and grazing means life and death for their livestock. This demonstration plot, and the ones to follow, will become an example of rangeland regeneration and a focus for learning. As soon as the rains come, and the commercial conservancies recover, then rangeland regeneration days will also begin on Lion Friendly conservancies. Additionally, local language films on the importance of sustainable livestock production and wider biodiversity are being shown at DVD nights, stimulating discussion and helping to create a common knowledge about solutions to preventing future devastating losses of livestock and human life due to drought. Discussion, understanding and support to implement the practices learned is provided by a growing network of Lion Extension Officers, who attend meetings and visit households throughout their community with the aim of helping their communities to effectively reconcile traditional knowledge with the latest scientific solutions. All this knowledge sharing gives communities the information and practical support they need to help make more sustainable livestock management decisions moving forwards, improving the resilience of the pastoral livelihood against climate change.

Additionally, the Lion Friendly Livestock programme activities will help to increase the income to livestock owners linked to making more sustainable choices that result in biodiversity conservation. This is yet to be proven due to drought related delays in livestock production (explained in earlier sections) but verifiable conservation and quality standards linked to clear biodiversity conservation impacts should create a

competitive advantage for Lion Friendly producers. The robust data through the monitoring of biodiversity conservation criteria used in the Lion Friendly standards could also feed into the development of stacked carbon/biodiversity credits, or other payments for ecosystem services, in the future.

The African lion, as a pinnacle carnivore and the hardest species for livestock producers to coexist with, is a strong flagship species for sustainable livestock production in healthy ecosystems. The Laikipia conservancies and communities are home to the third largest population of lions in Kenya, all of which coexist with people and livestock, as well as high densities of other biodiversity. While community rangelands are degenerating, there is hope that the right interventions could secure this rich biodiverse rangeland for people, livestock and wildlife.

2. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The Lion Friendly Livestock project significantly contributes to goals in (1) Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) plan and (2) AICHI targets.

(1). Kenya's NDC goals:

LFL activities will help achieve P3 Mainstream Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) towards increased productivity through value chain approach to support the transformation of agriculture into an innovative, ...modern sector and P39 Strengthen access of women, youth, ...to enterprise funds, climate finance and credit lines. Our LFL standards will result in ecologically appropriate herd management and appropriate responses to wildlife conflicts, contributing towards P4 Build resilience of the agriculture systems through sustainable management of land, soil, water and other natural resources...and safety nets. According to the FAO, many governmental and non-governmental groups are looking to meet rapidly rising demands for meat by increasing efficiency in the livestock industry. This approach promotes greater food security, while reducing exposure to disease, stemming land conversion to intensive agriculture, and increasing personal wealth, especially in rural areas. The diversity and scale of potential benefits have driven many groups to invest time, resources and funding into increasing the local production of livestock.

Productivity of traditional livestock systems in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) remains generally poor. The main source of variability in output is livestock density and not individual animal productivity. For example, calf mortality in SSA is 22 percent and calving rates are low at about 60 percent. Our project increases efficiency and livestock productivity to address these directly and thereby meeting P3 and P4. Co-developing economic incentive approaches with women's cooperatives will help achieve P38 Develop social safety net structures for women, youth... and P40 Promote gender responsive technologies and innovations in the private sector, through financing capacity building and start-up services.

Creating a certified green label for meat will help achieve P42: Mobilise financial resources from capital markets and other financial instruments for green investments and implementation of the Green Business Agenda 11,12.

Certification will allow community owned livestock, including goats owned by women, to be sold as Lion Friendly, contributing towards P43 Eco-label industrial products to promote green procurement especially by public procurement agencies.

(2) Biodiversity AICHI goals.

Creating a certified green label for meat will help achieve goal 3: 'Enhance implementation of positive/new incentives. Conservation Agreements will be developed with commitments to enable better wildlife and rangeland conservation. This will contribute towards habitat restoration, e.g. in goal 15 'By 2020 at least 5% of degraded ecosystems are restored.'

3. Project support to poverty reduction

The project contributes to reducing poverty for traditional pastoralist communities (men and women) in the project area in multiple ways. As described in section 3.5 in more detail, LFL project activities share critical information and implementation support on sustainable livestock production and rangeland regeneration practices with over 700 pastoralist men and women, who are reliant on livestock - therefore rangeland health - to meet all their basic needs. Additionally, project activities build knowhow, and directly support the implementation of predator proof livestock husbandry with over 200 pastoralist household visits so far, helping them to protect their livestock from predation losses and therefore protecting their main livelihood.

The Lion Friendly programme is also expected to have direct economic impacts, such as increased household and community income through the sales of Lion Friendly certified livestock. In addition, the project aims to increase the overall profit margin for community livestock owners selling livestock through the program, through the production of healthier, heavier livestock, and reduced profit leakage to brokers. As the Lion Friendly Livestock brand develops, it will hopefully become possible to sell some products at premium prices, further increasing the returns to livestock producers. The current severe drought means that the economic benefits of the Lion Friendly Livestock project have not yet been realised but we believe they will start to be realised before the project end.

The current drought has highlighted the insecurity of pastoralist women and children, as many men have left the communities to take cattle in search of grazing, leaving women and children with very little to eat and no power to make decisions over the sale of the remaining small stock. Women and children have required emergency support with food and supplies from project partners over this period as they are literally starving without the power to eat or sell the small stock. Work with 6 Women's groups by project partners, to enable these women's groups to have decision making power over some livestock and join the community grazing schemes run on conservancies, is helping to make women key partners in the development of solutions to livelihood sustainability. Additionally, the financial management awareness building completed so far with two women's groups, and in process with a third group, has been particularly well received by women who have seen their family's wealth (100% held in the form of livestock) decimated over the last months, and who are now eager to learn about alternative ways to manage family savings, and gain access to credit.

Additional benefits have also been given to 3 of the poorest village clusters in the project area through developing conservation agreements (described in more detail in section 3 of this report). Linking meaningful benefits received to the presence of wildlife and to conservation-positive behaviours, further incentivises behaviours that will improve rangeland health and the resilience of the communities involved to climate change related droughts, while also relieving the immediate drought related desperation.

4. Gender equality and social inclusion

This project addresses an issue that is culturally dominated by men and yet the impacts disproportionately affect women. In traditional pastoralist culture in the region, women are not even allowed to own livestock and have very little decision making power when it comes to livestock husbandry or sales. At the same time, women are completely dependent on livestock production for their basic needs, and those of their children. Meanwhile, unsustainable livestock management is the biggest cause of degraded rangelands, contributing to climate change and drought, leaving pastoralist families at risk of extreme poverty during drought years. Additionally, women are often left to defend the smaller stock from large carnivore attacks when kept in enclosures around the home and therefore play a key role in the husbandry of a key part of the family herd. It is crucial that women are included in the knowledge sharing, discussions, and the development of solutions to making livestock production more sustainable. It is also important that women are supported to protect livestock in their care from predation, and that women are given the information they need to explore alternative, more resilient ways of managing family savings beyond livestock. In section 5 above, we describe how women are directly being included in the livestock production elements of the project, and also how women are being given the information they need and supported to diversify the management of their finances through using Savings and Credit Cooperatives, so we will not repeat again here. Additionally, women are being included in all other elements of project activities. Specifically, one third of the Lion Extension Officers being employed and trained to support their community to implement sustainable and predator-proof husbandry are pastoral women. Our longer term goal is to increase this proportion to 50% but this might take beyond the life of the project. In traditional pastoralist culture there is a significant gender divide in communication so it is important that community women have female LEOs they can talk to and reach out to for help. Having LEOs who are pastoralist women also ensures that the experiences, views and knowledge of women are heard by projects like our and used to inform the development of these project activities, as a key part of the LEO role is to share information from the communities with project partners. Additionally, LEOs have a key role in running DVD nights and other related meetings, and having female LEOs helps this project to ensure that women are properly represented, and have a voice, at all meetings and information sharing. This valuable community-based support network therefore works to ensure that women are included in all aspects of other project activities.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	<p>Women make up 66% of the project board and 50% are local traditional pastoralists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Michael Dyer ▪ Alayne Cotterill ▪ Juliet Miller ▪ Rosemary Putunoi ▪ Benedetah Tingoi ▪ Peter Matunge
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lion Landscapes is led by women; 4 out of 6 (67%) of the board of trustees and 80% (4 out of 5) of senior management positions are held by women. ▪ All 11 women's groups (and expanding) currently working with the project

5. Monitoring and evaluation

The project has employed several systems and processes to monitor and evaluate the project's activities and outcomes. One of the main tools used is the Spatial Monitoring and Recording Tool (SMART), which is used by project staff and Lion Extension Officers to collect data during project activities. SMART allows the tracking of metrics and other project activities, which are uploaded into a central database. This data is useful for project managers to track key metrics against expected targets, analyse trends, and adapt activities where necessary.

In addition to SMART, the project also collects detailed records of training and information sharing activities, livestock grazing and management records, and intends to track visitor records to the rangeland regeneration demonstration projects. The project has also undertaken extensive household surveys to collect data on attitudes towards wildlife conservation and levels of predation.

Additionally, some of the project activities themselves provide data designed to track ecological impacts and social impacts. For example, collecting the data required to track Lion friendly criteria against standards will provide extensive ecological data, likewise the related EOV data collected by many properties. While the latter is not part of this project, it will integrate with and help to inform this project. Another example is the Community agreements, where benefits received (tracked) are linked to wildlife sightings captured on camera traps (a good source of data) and will also be linked to recorded conservation positive behaviours by community members e.g. digging bunds for rangeland regeneration, repairing

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

erosion ditches, removing invasive species etc. This data will all be recorded and shared with community members in a transparent way using the [Baotree](#) platform, with whom we are working to develop the necessary functionality. This will give a really robust measure of active community engagement in rangeland regeneration work.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (see supplementary materials) was drawn up by Lion Landscapes, and the data was shared through an open sharing platform with community partners. The partners themselves carry out the data collection for their own activities outlined in the plan, but Lion Landscapes oversees and reviews the data.

6. Lessons learnt

Large and complex problems often mean that the solutions need to remain adaptive. As described in the report above, and our previous change request (approved) we have had to make multiple adjustments in approach. Most of these have been due to the severity and length of the drought, which is beyond this project's control and beyond anything else seen in the last 39 years. The main lesson learned so far is that better communication between partners is needed. The crisis faced with the drought has meant that all project partners have been working as hard as possible to stay ahead of changing circumstances - crisis often breeds innovation - but it is crucial that the activities in this joint project keep pace with changes in related projects. This is particularly the case when it comes to development around the community livestock programmes, which have been exciting but important for other partners to understand. This last year has been a case of 'heads down and keep fighting to survive' for all livestock producers but next year we will make time for more regular meetings between partners to make sure opportunities to synergise are not missed, and to make sure all partners are still on the same page with regards to the project activities described above, despite rapidly changing circumstances. With this in mind, we will appoint one overall project 'coordinator', who will be responsible for keeping up communications between all partners related to this project.

Another area where there is room for improvement is in consolidating and sharing the data collected for monitoring and evaluation, and information on budget expenditure against budget. The project coordinator will also be responsible for collating and reviewing M&E data and budget expenditure across all partner activities on a regular basis, to ensure all activities are on track, and that the M&E data is effectively tracking project progress. Also to avoid surprise underspends. Partner organisations have their own goals and objectives, which sometimes change slightly over time. Regular data reviews across the board will allow any problems to be picked up from the perspective of this Darwin project in a timely manner.

Overall, lessons learned are basic multi-partner project management issues that have been brought to the forefront because of the rapidly changing circumstances over the last year.

While there have been ecological and logistical challenges related to the drought (described in the rest of this report), which we have adapted to, overall the situation has only highlighted the need for activities that work towards improving sustainable livestock management, making this project's activities more important to partner conservancies and communities, rather than less.

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

Not applicable

8. Risk Management

There are new risks that have arisen in the last 12 months for the Lion Friendly Livestock project. The project has been impacted by a severe drought across the project area, which has led to loss of livestock and weakened the communities to the point of malnutrition. The situation has also led to outbreaks of insecurity in the region, where fighting over grazing breaks out between local communities and incoming herds from other areas. The project has made some significant adaptations to address the changes to the risk. Specifically, the following changes were made:

- Community engagement events where the participation of young men is needed have been rescheduled until the young men return in search of grazing in order to enable them to fully participate in any decisions made, and ensure long-term buy-in.
- Community engagement activities are being conducted through the teams travelling more and holding a higher number of meetings to reduce travel and time needs for community members to attend while there are such severe energy constraints.
- Rangeland Regeneration visits to LF certified conservancies for community members will be delayed until the rains return
- The Lion Friendly Livestock production has been delayed until the rains and grazing return.

Please find the risk register as part of the documents submitted with this report.

9. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Challenges to the project and enhancements made to project activities have all been described in other sections. Please note, however, that there are big and exciting developments underway with regards to the Borana community grazing scheme. Within the life of this project they will be piloting an approach called 'Share Stock', which will break down the community-commercial (private) conservancy boundaries. Details will follow as this progresses but in summary now, rather than Borana and Lollidaiga having grazing schemes that allow certain numbers of community livestock to graze on private conservancy land, which does little to influence the management of community rangelands, community and conservancy cattle will be managed in joined-up herds under a single 'Share Stock' company, with communities being full shareholders. Both community and private conservancy land will be used for this livestock and treated as a single rangeland, managed following best regenerative practices for long-term sustainable livestock production. This approach expands sustainable livestock management beyond the boundaries of the commercial/private conservancies, with communities as full and equitable partners. It will also demonstrate that relatively large herds of livestock can be managed to regenerate ecosystem function and biodiversity when managed in the right way. The community buy-in for this approach represents a huge step forward in understanding that all livestock producers must work collectively to manage the rangeland for future

generations, or risk losing the ability of the rangeland to support people, livestock and wider biodiversity. While all community grazing schemes are developed and managed independently of this project, this Share Stock development will provide a valuable testing and learning opportunity for Lion Friendly Livestock project activities, and if successful will represent a big step towards achieving the overall Impact this project is working towards.

10. Sustainability and legacy

It has become apparent in Laikipia, and in many rangelands across Africa, that the unsustainable production of livestock is the main threat to ecological function, and rangeland's ability to support people, livestock and wider biodiversity. There are two overarching challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure healthy and functional rangelands in the future. Firstly, regenerative practices leading to the sustainable production of livestock need to become possible and main-stream, and secondly, the ecosystem services that are provided by healthy rangelands need to be properly valued locally and globally. The latter is not possible without the former. This project works towards both of these key points by enabling local livestock owners to follow regenerative rangeland practices (through information sharing and implementation support), and incentivising behavioural change towards regenerative practices (through making livestock products from sustainably managed, biodiverse rangeland more valuable). The lion is used as a figurehead species under which to address the interlinked challenges of biodiversity loss, climate change and increasing poverty for pastoralists. Working towards Lion Friendly standards (especially when additional to the EO framework) leads to broader rangeland health both from an ecosystem function and a biodiversity perspective, and ultimately more sustainable livelihoods. Linking biodiversity conservation and better livestock production practices to greater income for producers, and benefits for the wider community members, further incentivises conservation-positive behavioural change.

The Lion Friendly Livestock project activities are all designed to run long-term, beyond the life of the project, and become embedded in livestock production norms across the region. While activities are currently 100% funded by philanthropy, they will become increasingly supported through additional income from Lion Friendly produce, as they are seen as beneficial to producers. Saying that, philanthropic support for regenerating degraded community rangeland and including women in key decision making processes will need to continue in the mid to long-term. However, a holistic approach like Lion Friendly is attractive to donors who care about wildlife conservation, climate change and sustainable development and so will be easier to fund than species or theme specific projects.

Ultimately, Lion Friendly Livestock activities will support other payment for ecosystem services projects, such as the production of soil carbon credits (now) and biodiversity or water credits (future). In the meantime, the long-term goal of strengthening local livelihoods, sustaining rangeland management, and conserving critical habitats remains valid. We intend to refine or adjust certain aspects of the program to optimise its effectiveness as evidenced by the adjusted log frame and timetable. The evidence for increasing interest, capacity and impact resulting from the project will continue to be monitored and evaluated, with adjustments made where necessary to ensure we meet our outputs and outcome are ultimately met.

11. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin project is a distinct project that adds another layer of value to current livestock production and conservation efforts on the landscape. This year has been focused on getting the work underway with the added complication of the drought. However, activities over the coming year will include efforts to build understanding of the project within and beyond the Laikipia area, specifically with wider Laikipia Conservancies Association members (rather than the few initial partners), local government, Key UK government representatives, meat packers and butchers.

Likewise, efforts to publicise the project activities will increase over the coming year. This year, the Darwin Initiative logo is captured on our [website](#). We requested but have not received the UK Aid logo. This has not been thoroughly followed up and we will do so.

Support from Darwin Initiative was acknowledged in our [newsletter article](#) on 'Improving the Resilience of Pastoral Communities' in our April 2023 [newsletter](#) - this falls into year 2 of the project but is mentioned here because it was published before this report was due for submission.

Support from the Darwin Initiative was also acknowledged in posts on our social media channels once during Year 1. There was a post on Lion Friendly Livestock programme in Laikipia landscape in February 2023 shared on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Instagram](#). In these social media posts we used the relevant Darwin Initiative social media handles or hashtags.

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No	
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No (no concerns)	
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes, she is due to start 1 May 2023	
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No	
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	We will plan with the safeguarding focal point training on safeguarding in the next reporting period.	
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No		
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. We will plan with the safeguarding focal point in the next reporting period		

13. Project expenditure

• Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	84,539.00	76,276.53	-9.77%	

Approved Changes to the Budget (see approved change request)

Funds moved between financial years

- [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

The first year of this project has been dominated by the worst drought for many years in the Laikipia region of Kenya, exacerbated by increasing degradation of community rangelands due to unsustainable livestock production practices. The resulting die-off of livestock has pushed traditional pastoralist communities into deeper poverty, with food aid being required in many areas to stop families starving. Lion Friendly Livestock works on many fronts to reverse the downward spiral of unsustainable livestock production which is eroding the ability of much of Africa’s rangeland to support livestock, people and wider biodiversity. Against a backdrop of critical resource limitation, the most valuable of which being land and grass, the biggest success of this project so far has been the co-creation of a 200 acre rangeland regeneration demonstration plot with the Maiyanat community. Darwin funds provided the capital to fence the entire demo plot with an elephant and livestock proof fence, allowing the 200 acres to be demarcated and protected during regeneration. The project is supported by a wide range of additional partners and stakeholders (chiefly Lolldaiga and Borana Conservancy and Ilmamusu Community Forest Association) with the Maiyanat community committed to own and sustain the project into the future. Fencing and regeneration activities have so far provided temporary employment for 60 people (approximately 12 households) helping to cushion the hardship of the drought. Regeneration work began in March, with the bare, cement-like soil cap being broken by shallow D shaped depressions, ringed on the downhill side with a low mound of earth following the ‘Just Dig It’ design. At the time of writing, 1000 of these ‘bunds’ had been dug by community members, ready to catch the surface run-off, hold water long enough for it to soak in, and grow grass once the rains returned. Shortly afterwards, the rains did return and the red desert ground was transformed into a green fish-scale pattern of grass growth, demonstrating just how fast rangeland can regenerate if water can be slowed down long enough to soak into the ground. This will be the first of many simple interventions designed to halt degradation and begin the path back to healthy rangelands. The Maiyanat demonstration plot is the first of 3 that the Darwin Initiative will support across the landscape, through fencing and activities that bring members of other communities to visit the plots and see rangeland regeneration in action.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	RangelandRegenerationPlot_DarwinFundedFencing; https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hfZ6dw14Wnxw_RcwVYJagUhzLxGUw6p/view?usp=share_link	Darwin funded fencing demarcating the rangeland regeneration plot	https://www.facebook.com/BoranaConservancy https://www.instagram.com/boranaconservancy/ https://twitter.com/BoranaWildlife https://www.facebook.com/LoisabaConservancy https://www.instagram.com/loisaba_conservancy/ https://twitter.com/Loisaba https://www.linkedin.com/company/loisaba-conservancy/about/ https://www.facebook.com/lionlandscapes https://twitter.com/LionLandscapes	Yes

			https://www.instagram.com/lionlandscapes/ https://www.linkedin.com/company/lion-landscapes/ https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100083607996707	
Image	RangelandRegenerationPlot_Digging Bunds; https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hckTd4A2Ly9zez_4YsVHV5WrySwsdyDI/view?usp=share_link	Community members digging bunds in their rangeland regeneration plot	as above	Yes
Image	RangelandRegenerationPlot_April2023_BundsAfterFirst Rains2; https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bTqnFCbYDOPdJ_OCYfBm8rqjVOGeeUKA/view?usp=share_link	Grass growth in the bunds after the first 2 weeks of rain producing a green fish-scale pattern across the landscape	as above	Yes

Image	RangelandRegenerationPlot_April2023_BundsAfterFirst Rain; https://drive.google.com/file/d/10BQv0AG3XYfYNUkBuvfTgY-qocaAlnAx/view?usp=share_link	A close up of grass growing in some of the bunds	as above	Yes
				Yes / No

▪ **Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023**

Project Summary	SMART indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2021 - March 2022			Actions required/plan ned for next period	Data source	Responsibility
		Project start	Target	Year 1			
Outcome: A scalable and equitable sharing of tools, knowhow and benefits that enable and incentivise sustainable livestock production and biodiversity conservation on commercial and community conservancies in Laikipia, Kenya.	0.1 At least 50% of the additional profits generated from the sale of Lion Friendly certified livestock products are used to fund activities that enable and incentivise sustainable livestock practices on traditional pastoral land.	0%	50%	Not yet applicable	This indicator will only start to become apparent in year 2 (end) or year 3	LFL certified livestock sales records; Community LFL activity investment records.	All LFL certified conservancies
	0.2 At least 50% of the beneficiaries from Lion Friendly Livestock outputs are pastoral women	0%	50%	Not yet applicable	See above	Lion Friendly Livestock accounts	Lion Landscapes; Lion Friendly Livestock certified conservancies
	0.3 Expansion plans for the Lion Friendly Livestock activities to >3 new conservancies by project end.	0	3	Not yet applicable	This indicator will only be revealed at the end of the project	Lion Friendly project work plans	Lion Landscapes; Lion Friendly Livestock conservancies

	0.4 systems in place for the long-term monitoring of wildlife and livestock abundance in Lion Friendly beneficiary areas with at least 1 year of data.				On target; see more specific indices in the M&E table in supplementary materials	All SMART tracking project activities will continue and specific LFL metrics data will start to be collected.	Lion Landscapes monitoring databases	Lion Landscapes; Lion Friendly Livestock conservancies
	0.5 Conservation agreements signed with >3 community grazing committees taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. Baseline is zero at project start.	0	2	3		Conservation agreements will continue to be developed. Note we are working at a smaller, more effective scale than first proposed i.e. with village clusters and so we would expect more agreements	Conservation Agreements signed with communities	Lion Landscapes; Lion Friendly Livestock conservancies
	0.6 Perceived benefits of wildlife presence in participating traditional pastoral communities recorded as significantly more positive by project end. Baseline taken from attitudinal taken surveys at project start compared to those taken during year 3.	Only calculated once all initial data is collected	>80%		We can only calculate this at the project end..	Baseline data will continue to be collected for any new areas	Household surveys	Lion Landscapes

Output 1: At least 30% of the Laikipia Conservancy Association commercially run conservancies and their grazing schemes for community livestock are Lion Friendly certified by project end	1.1 Two (Yr 1) 3 (Yr 2) and 4 (Yr 3) commercially run wildlife conservancies become certified Lion Friendly. Baseline is zero at project start	0	4	2	On target. At least 2 more conservancies will join in the coming year.	Lion Friendly Livestock certification records and associated Agreements	Lion Landscapes
	1.2. Two (Yr 1) 3 (Yr 2) and 4 (Yr 3) commercially run wildlife conservancies have signed Conservation Agreements with their neighbouring communities that enable their grazing schemes for community cattle to be certified as Lion Friendly, Baseline is zero at project start	0	4	3	This is on track - see above.	Community Conservation Contract documents	All Partners -Lion Friendly certified conservancies
	1.3 0 (Yr 1) 300 (Yr 2) and 800 (Yr 3) community owned livestock are included in Lion Friendly Livestock sales. Baseline is zero at project start	0	800	Not yet applicable	We will include community owned livestock in Lion Friendly Livestock sales in the next reporting period, for conservancies joining the programme in this period.	Community grazing scheme records	All Partners -LF certified conservancies

	1.4 At least 5% pastoral livestock sold through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme are owned by women by project end. Baseline is zero at project start - no livestock in the community grazing schemes is owned by women prior to Lion Friendly livestock certification	0%	5%	Not yet applicable (see above)	See above	Community grazing scheme records	All Partners -LF certified conservancies
1.1 Development and registration of Lion Friendly certification criteria (Lion Landscapes lead)				LFL criteria and standards have been designed, reviewed and are in the process of being endorsed by the Wildlife Friendly Network and reputable conservation organisations.			Criteria and standards will be tested against data from known Lion Friendly conservancies over the next year before being registered with the Lion friendly Network, and finally registered with the Kenyan Bureau of Standards.
1.2 Certification of commercially run wildlife conservancies and their community grazing schemes (Lion Landscapes lead)				Two conservancies have signed up to the programme and monitoring is beginning.			We will continue to bring more conservancies on board.
1.3 Ongoing monitoring and verification that Lion Friendly standards are being met for all certified wildlife conservancies and their community grazing schemes (Lion Landscapes)				This has begun for the first two conservancies.			Ongoing for all conservancies joining the programme.
1.4 Development and verification of Conservation Agreements with participants in Lion Friendly certified community grazing schemes (all partners)				We have developed and signed three community conservation agreements			We plan to sign 2 conservation agreements in the next reporting period
1.5 Development of partnerships with women's groups in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (all partners)				We have met and started to develop partnerships with 11 women's groups			We will continue to identify women's groups in the study area and develop partnerships.

<p>Output 2: At least 10% increase in the overall profit margin for community livestock owners selling livestock through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme, through the production of healthier, heavier livestock, reduced profit leakage to brokers by project end Note that this output assumes the current drought will end, and commercial rangelands will have time to recover enough to fatten community livestock, within the project period.</p>	<p>2.1 Livestock sale price/kg for community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 10% for premium cuts, and 5% for non-premium cuts of meat. Baseline taken to be sales prices to local brokers of non-Lion Friendly certified livestock in participating communities during the same time period</p>	0%	10%	Not applicable yet.	Drought allowing, this will begin in the next reporting	Community grazing scheme sales records; local market data	All Partners -LF certified conservancies; Lion Landscapes
	<p>2.2 Average sales weight of community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 10%. Baseline taken to be sales weights of comparative non Lion Friendly certified community livestock sold from participatory communities during the same period</p>	0%	10%	Not applicable yet	Drought allowing, this will begin in the next reporting	Community grazing scheme sales records and records of entry and exit weights; local market data	All Partners -LF certified conservancies; Lion Landscapes

2.1 Development of a Lion Friendly Livestock marketing and communication plan and materials (all partners and consultant)		To be conducted during by the end of 2023		To be conducted during by the end of 2023			
2.2 Development of agreements with meat packers and butchers, to directly supply Lion Friendly certified livestock (all partners)		To be conducted early 2024		To be conducted during by the end of 2023			
2.3 Quarterly analysis of local livestock market trends and assessment against data from Lion Friendly Livestock records (Lion Landscapes lead)		We carry out the analysis of local livestock market trends		We plan to include LFL data in the analysis in the next reporting period			
Output 3 Increased capacity to reduce losses of livestock to predation on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end	3.1 Six (by end of YR1), 9 (by end of YR2) and 12 (by end of Yr3) Lion Extension Officers are employed and trained to deliver predator-proof livestock husbandry advice and support to their communities by project end. Baseline at project start is 3	3	12	6	This is on schedule. We plan to employ 3 more LEOs in the next reporting period	Lion Landscapes employment contracts; Lion Extension Officer training records and certificates; equipment records (EZ)	Lion Landscapes
	3.2 At least 30% of the LEOs employed are women	33%	33%	33%	This is on schedule. We plan to employ 3 more LEOs in the next reporting period	Employment contracts	Lion Landscapes
	3.3 LEOs carry out monthly visits to at least 180 (by end of Yr. 1) 270 (by end of Yr. 2) and 360 (by end of project) households to provide predator proof livestock husbandry support	90	360	257	This is on track. We plan for LEOs to conduct at least 200 household visits in the next reporting period	Lion Extension Officer SMART data	Lion Landscapes
	3.4 At least 1000 additional members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have seen a demonstration on how to build a predator proof livestock enclosure by project end. Baseline calculated at project start	0	1000	161	This is behind schedule. We plan to have more predator proof demonstrations in the next reporting period to start to catch up.	Lion Extension Officer and LL staff SMART data	Lion Landscapes

	3,5 All communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme are given easy access to materials to build predator-proof livestock enclosures at cost by project end (distance to nearest boma material shop for furthest communities in the LFL project areas)	>100km	>30km	>60km (On target. We will continue to link community based hardware stores with suppliers of the materials needed to build PPBs, so that they are easily accessible to the community.	Boma programme records. Agreements between Lion Landscapes and hardware stores to stock and sell predator proof boma materials	Lion Landscapes
3.1 Expansion of the Lion Extension Officer programme (Lion Landscapes lead)					On target - Employed 3 additional LEOs increasing the number to 6	Plan to employ 3 more LEOs in the next reporting period	
3.2 Household visits by Lion Extension Officers to discuss predator-proof livestock husbandry practices, and collect conflict data in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Lion Landscapes lead)					On target - LEOs proactively visited community members discussing husbandry best practices and collected conflict data in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme	With increased number of LEOs, they will continue to proactively visit community members discussing husbandry best practices and collect conflict data in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme	
3.3 Note activity that was missing from our original Logframe. Provide demonstrations of how to build a predator proof boma at livestock markets (and other gatherings) serving the communities in the LFL area.					This activity has been slower than planned due to multiple logistical and drought related challenges.	Increase the rate in which we do this activity to catch up on our targets	
3.4 Note activity that was missing from our original Logframe. Work with local hardware stores that serve the communities in LFL areas to make sure they are connected to suppliers selling the materials needed for predator proof bomas at cost.					Linked 6 community hardware stores with suppliers for materials at cost and advertising an instruction materials	Continue this activities to follow-up with current hardware stores to see how sales are going, and engage more hardware stores.	

Output 4. Increased capacity for sustainable rangeland management on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end	4.1 One (by end of Yr1), 2 (by end of Yr2) and 3 (by end of Yr3) rangeland regeneration demonstration projects established around schools within communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. Baseline at project start is zero.	0	3	1	As the plot was fenced towards the end of this reporting period we plan to continue with its establishment during the next reporting period, and establish a second plot in another community.	Physical images and mapping of new demonstration projects	Borana Conservancy and True Range
	4.2 Six (by end of Yr1), 9 (by end of Yr2) and 12 (by the end of Yr3) Lion Extension Officers trained to deliver sustainable rangeland management advice and support to their communities. Baseline at the start of the project is Zero	3	12	0	This activity is scheduled to start during the next reporting period.	True Range training records, course details and certificates	Borana Conservancy and True Range -True Range
	4.3 At least 30% of LEOs trained are women	33%	33%	Not yet applicable	We will report on this during the next reporting period.	True Range training records and certificates	Borana Conservancy and True Range -True Range
	4.4 At least 1000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended one or more sustainable rangeland management days on a commercially run conservancy by project end. Baseline is zero at project start.	0	1000	Not yet applicable	This has been delayed until rangelands on host conservancies start to recover post drought.	Rangeland day records	Loisaba and Borana Conservancies lead- LF certified conservancies
	4.5 At least 30% of the sustainable rangeland management day attendees are women	0	30%	Not yet applicable	We will report on this during the next reporting period.	Rangeland day records	Loisaba and Borana Conservancies lead- LF certified conservancies

	4.6 At least 3000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended at least one sustainable rangeland management DVD night by project end. Baseline is zero at project start	0	3000	472	We are behind on this indicator due to insecurity but will be able to catch up as soon as security allows.	DVD night records	Lion Landscapes
	4.7 At least 30% of the DVD night attendees are women	0	30%	53%	Exceeding target, efforts will continue to include women in these events	DVD night records	Lion Landscapes
4.1 Development of rangeland regeneration demonstration projects around schools in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Borana Conservancy lead)				The first 200 acre rangeland regeneration demonstration project has been agreed, fenced and interventions begun	To continue application of rangeland regeneration techniques inside the plot to demonstrate improvements in ecosystem functioning, Start negotiations for a second demonstration plot.		
4.2 Quarterly assessments of rangeland regeneration demonstration projects (Borana Conservancy lead)				Baseline EOV data has been collected for the first demo plot	Assessment of the demo plot will continue quarterly		
4.3 Design and delivery of Lion Extension Officer training on sustainable rangeland management (Borana Conservancy lead)				This activity was scheduled for the last quarter of this reporting period but is slightly delayed.	This training will be carried out next month (May)		
4.4 Household visits by Lion Extension Officers to discuss sustainable rangeland management practices in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Lion Landscapes lead)				This activity will be done during the next reporting period, after the training (above)	This activity will commence		
4.5 Design and delivery of sustainable rangeland management days (held on Lion Friendly certified conservancies or at community Rangeland Regeneration demonstration projects) for communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Loisaba and Borana Conservancies lead)				This activity has been delayed by the severe drought situation, making the grazing very poor on the host conservancies	This activity will commence as soon as the drought breaks.		
4.6 Design and delivery of sustainable rangeland management DVD/film nights for communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Lion Landscapes lead)				10 DVD/film nights for communities participating in the Lion Friendly	We plan to conduct at least 10 DVD/film nights in the next reporting period		

				Livestock programme were held during this reporting period				
Output 5. Improved financial management knowhow and access to suitable savings, credit and current account mechanisms (alternative to owning livestock herds) for pastoral women in Lion Friendly Livestock communities.	5.1 At least 80% of established women's groups in LFL communities have participated in financial management awareness building workshops by project end	0%	80%	27%	On target. Efforts will continue to provide these awareness sessions to more women's groups.	Mapping and details of women's groups in LFL areas. Financial management awareness programme records	Lion Landscapes	
	5.2 All women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building workshops, who express a desire to join a SACCO, have been connected to at least one SACCO who can provide them with a savings and credit product that is suitable to their needs Baseline calculated at project start	0%	100%	50%	We are on target, the second and third women's groups to be trained will also be connected to the SACCO of their choice in the near future.	Financial management training - action points recorded in minutes; Minutes from meetings between women's groups and SACCOs	Lion Landscapes	
	5.3 At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building programme are members of a SACCO or another officially registered savings and credit scheme by project end. Baseline calculated at project start	SO far 0% but will be updated at the end of the project		20%	Will be calculated at the end of the project	We will continue to carry out surveys before awareness sessions begin	Financial survey data collected before and after financial awareness meetings; SACCO records, proof of SACCO membership shared by women	Lion Landscapes
	5.4 At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building programme report an increased percentage of family wealth held in an account, and a decreased proportion of family wealth held in livestock, by project end. Baseline calculated at project start	0%	20%		Will be calculated at the end of the project	We will continue to carry out surveys before awareness sessions begin	Financial survey data collected before and after financial awareness meetings	Lion Landscapes
5.1 Development of a financial services awareness building workshop (Lion Landscapes and Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives, Laikipia County lead)				We developed the content for financial services awareness	This activity was completed, although the course contents will continue to be reviewed and improved			

	building workshop	
5.2 SACCO awareness building workshops held for pastoral women's groups in the communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives, Laikipia County lead)	We held 10	We will continue providing awareness sessions to women's groups
5.3 Development of a SACCO product specifically supporting the needs of pastoral women in communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Community Women's groups, NRT and Porini SACCOs – facilitated by Lion Landscapes)	We have been working with SACCOs serving the project area to develop products suitable for pastoralist women's needs	This activity will continue
5.4 Prior and post surveys on the use of savings accounts Vs. livestock to store family wealth (Lion Landscapes lead)	All 3 women's groups embarking on the financial awareness sessions were surveyed before the sessions began.	Pre-surveys will continue to be carried out with every women's group embarking on the financial awareness sessions.

- **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
Impact: Sustainably managed conservancy and community rangelands capable of supporting livestock, people, biodiversity (including the largest carnivores) and ecosystem services such as rangeland carbon projects (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: A scalable and equitable sharing of tools, knowhow and benefits that enable and incentivise sustainable livestock production and biodiversity conservation on commercial and community conservancies in Laikipia, Kenya. (Max 30 words)	<p>0.1 At least 50% of the additional profits generated from the sale of Lion Friendly certified livestock products are used to fund activities that enable and incentivise sustainable livestock practices on traditional pastoral land.</p> <p>0.2 At least 50% of the beneficiaries from Lion Friendly Livestock outputs are pastoral women</p> <p>0.3 Expansion plans for the Lion Friendly Livestock activities to >3 new conservancies by project end.</p> <p>0.4 systems in place for the long-term monitoring of wildlife and livestock abundance in Lion</p>	<p>0.1 and 0.2 Lion Friendly Livestock accounts</p> <p>0.3 Lion Friendly project work plans</p> <p>0.4 Lion Landscapes monitoring databases</p> <p>0.5 Conservation Agreements signed with communities</p> <p>0.6 Household surveys</p>	<p>Lion Friendly Livestock producers see value, and are able to channel this percentage of profits into biodiversity conservation and rangeland regeneration activities on community rangelands - Year 1 participants have already verbally agreed</p> <p>Funds disbursed to community entities can be tracked and expenditure verified to be spent on agreed activities. - Lion Extension Officer SMART data will help with this</p> <p>There are no major occurrences of insecurity, livestock incursions from other areas, and the current drought does not last beyond year 1 of the project – these factors are beyond the control of this project but would have a significant short-term negative impact on metrics listed here</p>

	<p>Friendly beneficiary areas with at least 1 year of data.</p> <p>0.5 Conservation agreements signed with >3 community grazing committees taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. Baseline is zero at project start.</p> <p>0.6 Perceived benefits of wildlife presence in participating traditional pastoral communities recorded as significantly more positive by project end. Baseline taken from attitudinal taken surveys at project start compared to those taken during year 3.</p>		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. At least 30% of the Laikipia Conservancy Association commercially run conservancies and their grazing schemes for community livestock are Lion Friendly certified by project end</p>	<p>1.1 Two (Yr 1) 3 (Yr 2) and 4 (Yr 3) commercially run wildlife conservancies become certified Lion Friendly. Baseline is zero at project start</p> <p>1.2. Two (Yr 1) 3 (Yr 2) and 4 (Yr 3) commercially run wildlife conservancies have signed Conservation Agreements with their neighbouring communities that enable their grazing schemes for community cattle to</p>	<p>1.1 Lion Friendly Livestock certification records</p> <p>1.2 Conservation agreements</p> <p>1.3 and 1.4 Community grazing scheme records and</p> <p>1.3 and 1.4 Lion Friendly Livestock sales records</p>	<p>Lion Friendly criteria are sufficient to ensure persistence of lions and other large carnivores on the landscape</p> <p>Conservancy livestock farmers agree that Lion Friendly is the conservation certification/brand that they want to get behind. Initial meetings with the Laikipia Conservancies Association indicate support for this idea</p>

	<p>be certified as Lion Friendly, Baseline is zero at project start</p> <p>1.3 0 (Yr 1) 300 (Yr 2) and 800 (Yr 3) community owned livestock are included in Lion Friendly Livestock sales. Baseline is zero at project start.</p> <p>1.4 At least 5% pastoral livestock sold through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme are owned by women by project end. Baseline is zero at project start - no livestock in the community grazing schemes is owned by women prior to Lion Friendly livestock certification</p>		<p>Communities wishing to join the Lion Friendly grazing schemes on the well-managed wildlife conservancies (where there is much better grazing) will be willing to undertake activities that improve the sustainable management of their own rangeland as part of the agreement</p> <p>Women's groups will be empowered to join the Lion Friendly Livestock programme, despite cultural norms. Initial discussions with several women's groups indicates that this is possible although it will take time to change</p>
<p>2. At least 10% increase in the overall profit margin for community livestock owners selling livestock through the Lion Friendly Livestock programme, through the production of healthier, heavier livestock, reduced profit leakage to brokers by project end Note that this output assumes the current drought will end, and commercial rangelands will have time to recover enough to fatten community livestock, within the project period.</p>	<p>2.1 Livestock sale price/kg for community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 10% for premium cuts, and 5% for non-premium cuts of meat. Baseline taken to be sales prices to local brokers of non-Lion Friendly certified livestock in participating communities during the same time period</p> <p>2.2 Average sales weight of community owned livestock</p>	<p>2.1 livestock sales records for LFL certified and non LFL certified livestock</p> <p>2.2 records of entry and sales weight of community livestock grazing schemes</p>	<p>The main meat packers and bigger butcheries will see CSR value in Lion Friendly branding as long as meat quality is maintained - note companies have already expressed interest in this</p> <p>By working through the Laikipia Conservancies Association, with multiple conservancies joining the programme, and by including community livestock grazing schemes, Lion Friendly Livestock can</p>

	<p>taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 10%. Baseline taken to be sales weights of comparative non Lion Friendly certified community livestock sold from participatory communities during the same period.</p>		<p>directly fulfil supply requirements for larger meat packers and distributors, cutting out brokers</p>
<p>Output 3 Increased capacity to reduce losses of livestock to predation on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end</p>	<p>3.1 Six (by end of YR1), 9 (by end of YR2) and 12 (by end of Yr3) Lion Extension Officers are employed and trained to deliver predator-proof livestock husbandry advice and support to their communities by project end. Baseline at project start is 3</p> <p>3.2 At least 30% of the LEOs employed are women</p> <p>3.3 LEOs carry out monthly visits to at least 180 (by end of Yr. 1) 270 (by end of Yr. 2) and 360 (by end of project) households to provide predator proof livestock husbandry support</p> <p>3.4 At least 1000 additional members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly</p>	<p>3.1 and 3.2 Lion Extension Officer employment, equipment and training records</p> <p>3.3 Lion Extension Officer monthly workplans and SMART data</p> <p>3,4 Demonstration boma records</p> <p>3,5 Boma material delivery records</p> <p>3.6 Household survey data</p> <p>3.7 receipt of good for hardware shops</p>	<p>LEO support, knowhow sharing and access to materials will result in an uptake of predator-proof husbandry practices on community conservancies</p> <p>This project will be able to attract women to Lion Extension Officer positions. The first 3 LEOs have already been employed, one of which is a woman and several applicants were women</p>

	<p>Livestock programme have seen a demonstration on how to build a predator proof livestock enclosure by project end. Baseline calculated at project start</p> <p>3,5 All communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme are given easy access to materials to build predator-proof livestock enclosures at cost by project end</p> <p>3.6?</p>		
<p>Output 4. Increased capacity for sustainable rangeland management on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end</p>	<p>4.1 One (by end of Yr1), 2 (by end of Yr2) and 3 (by end of Yr3) rangeland regeneration demonstration projects established around schools within communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. Baseline at project start is zero.</p> <p>4.2 Six (by end of Yr1), 9 (by end of Yr2) and 12 (by the end of Yr3) Lion Extension Officers trained to deliver sustainable rangeland management advice and support to their communities.</p>	<p>4.1 Rangeland regeneration demonstration projects quarterly survey data</p> <p>4.2 and 4.3 Lion Extension Officer training records</p> <p>4.4 and 4.5 Sustainable rangeland management programme records</p> <p>4.6 and 4.7 Sustainable Rangeland Management DVD 31night records</p>	<p>Demonstration projects showing the regeneration and/or the sustainable management of rangelands, and knowhow sharing, will result in increasing uptake of sustainable rangeland management practices among community members</p>

	<p>Baseline at the start of the project is Zero</p> <p>4.3 At least 30% of LEOs trained are women</p> <p>4.4 At least 1000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended one or more sustainable rangeland management days on a commercially run conservancy by project end. Baseline is zero at project start.</p> <p>4.5 At least 30% of the sustainable rangeland management day attendees are women</p> <p>4.6 At least 3000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended at least one sustainable rangeland management DVD night by project end. Baseline is zero at project start.</p> <p>4.7 At least 30% of the DVD night attendees are women</p>		
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<p>Output 5. Improved financial management knowhow and access to suitable savings, credit and current account mechanisms (alternate to owning livestock herds) for pastoral women in Lion Friendly Livestock communities.</p>	<p>5.1 At least 80% of established women’s groups in LFL communities have participated in financial management awareness building workshops by project end</p> <p>5.2 All women’s groups taking part in the financial awareness building workshops, who express a desire to join a SACCO, have been connected to at least one SACCO who can provide them with a savings and credit product that is suitable to their needs Baseline calculated at project start</p> <p>5.3 At least 20% of members of pastoralist women’s groups taking part in the financial awareness building programme are members of a SACCO or another officially registered savings and credit scheme by project end. Baseline calculated at project start</p> <p>5.4 At least 20% of members of pastoralist women’s groups taking part in the financial awareness building programme report an increased percentage</p>	<p>5.1 Records of women’s groups in the project areas</p> <p>5.1 Minutes and workshop contents from financial awareness building workshops</p> <p>5.2 Minutes of meetings between women’s groups and SACCOs</p> <p>5.3 Post and prior surveys</p>	<p>Sensitisation efforts are able to build trust in the SACCO structure, and local pastoralist women do adopt savings and credit mechanisms alternate to livestock in Lion Friendly Livestock areas. SACCOs are a popular and widely trusted mechanism among other groups in Kenya. We believe that by providing a better understanding of how such financial services work, working with local SACCOs to provide a service that is suitable to pastoral women, and making sure these women are included in all steps of the process will build trust in</p> <p>Access to a local trusted savings and credit cooperatives will mean that less ‘wealth’ is kept as physical livestock. Recent surveys carried out in these communities by Lion Landscapes show that 74% of those interviewed would prefer to keep their savings in a SACCO than in livestock, if one was available</p>
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	<p>of family wealth held in an account, and a decreased proportion of family wealth held in livestock, by project end. Baseline calculated at project start</p>		
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- **Annex 3: Standard Indicators**



Table 1



Project



Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Total planned during the project
DI-E01	1.2. Two (Yr 1) 3 (Yr 2) and 4 (Yr 3) commercially run wildlife conservancies have signed Conservation Agreements with their neighbouring communities that enable their grazing schemes for community cattle to be certified as Lion Friendly, Baseline is zero at project start	Commercially run wildlife conservancies have signed Conservation Agreements with their neighbouring communities to promote conservation in their grazing schemes	Number	NA		4
DI-D16	1.3 0 (Yr 1) 300 (Yr 2) and 800 (Yr 3) community owned livestock are included in Lion Friendly Livestock sales. Baseline is zero at project start	Number of livestock included in Lion Friendly Livestock sales	Livestock	NA	0	800

DI-D17	2.1 Livestock sale price/kg for community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 10% for premium cuts, and 5% for non-premium cuts of meat. Baseline taken to be sales prices to local brokers of non-Lion Friendly certified livestock in participating communities during the same time period	Increased sales price/kg as a result of community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme	Price	NA	0	10%
DI-D11	4.4 At least 1000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended one or more sustainable rangeland management days on a commercially run conservancy by project end. Baseline is zero at project start.	Number of members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended one or more sustainable rangeland management days	People	Gender		1000
	4.5 At least 30% of the sustainable rangeland management day attendees are women					30%
DI-D05	4.6 At least 3000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme have attended at least one sustainable rangeland management DVD night by project end. Baseline is zero at project start	Number of community members trained to better manage rangeland as a result of the project	People	Gender		3000

DI-A06	5.2 All women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building workshops, who express a desire to join a SACCO, have been connected to at least one SACCO who can provide them with a savings and credit product that is suitable to their needs Baseline calculated at project start	Percentage of women's groups taking part in the financial awareness building workshops have been connected to at least one SACCO	Women groups	NA	100%	100%
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▪ **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)
None in year 1						