



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



 UK International
Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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 (e.g. Apr 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1st April 2023 to 1st April 2024; Annual report Year 2
Project Leader name	Tom Silvester
Project website/blog/social media	www.lionlandscapes.org www.facebook.com/lionlandscapes www.instagram.com/lionlandscapes www.linkedin.com/company/lion-landscapes twitter.com/LionLandscapes
Report author(s) and date	Alayne [REDACTED]; Ana [REDACTED]; Hannah [REDACTED] 30/04/2024

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, 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 Livestock programme commit to having their performance monitored against agreed Lion Friendly standards (see Annex 6 in 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 programme 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 strengthened through this project. For example Lion Landscapes now has a signed MOU with the Laikipia Conservancies Association as well as many of the individual conservancies within that, including 2 new MOUs with community conservancies. These MOUs outline how Lion Landscapes and these conservancies work together to support local livelihoods, mitigate human-wildlife conflict and enable connected conservation across the region. Last year, the two first Lion Friendly conservancies signed an addendum to these MOUs outlining the Lion Friendly relationship specifically and this year a further 3 more conservancies have done the same, bringing the total number of Lion Friendly properties to 5. These MOUs and addendums are provided in Annex 4 in supplementary materials.

Additionally, partners have co-developed conservation agreements with 2 new pastoralist village clusters during this year, bringing the project total to 5 (shared in the CCT+ agreements folder; Annex 5 in supplementary materials) that link wildlife presence and 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 throughout most of the first 2 years of the project, 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 the number of conservation agreements is currently limited by the amount of philanthropic funding partners are able to raise, this will help incentivise positive change on community rangeland, even before Lion Friendly is in a position to generate financial benefits. 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, and now the drought has (recently) broken, agreed rangeland regeneration activities will be added as ways that communities can generate more benefits. 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.

Additional partners include.

Il Ngwesi 1 Maiyanat community land – Very critical stakeholders in the project because this community is hosting the first two rangeland regeneration demonstration plots. 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 first demo plot and are currently involved in planning and co-implementing the required interventions with both demonstration sites with the Maiyanat community and other partners. Lolldaiga is also in-line to become one of the next Lion Friendly conservancies.

[Natural State](#), [University of Oxford WildCRU](#), and **Trans Kalahari Predator Project** – are new partners on this project. Note: A new and complementary project developed over the last year by the same core partners (Lion Landscapes and the Laikipia Conservancies Association) plus Natural State, the University of Oxford and Trans Kalahari Predator Project was started with the purpose of developing biodiversity credits, with healthy lion populations as a key indicator. Lion Friendly Livestock practises will be one of the interventions most likely to ensure income from the credits being developed. This Paul G. Allen Family Foundation funded work therefore dovetails with the activities in this project. Key to both projects is the collecting of cutting edge data on ecosystem health and the density and distribution of wildlife.

[San Diego Zoo Global](#), [ZSL Kenya Rangelands Wild Dog and Cheetah Project](#), [Kenya Wildlife Service](#) and the [Wildlife Research and Training Institute](#) – are all additional collaborators on the regional camera trap surveys being developed for large carnivores and their prey as part of this project.

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 (Maiyanat) 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 plots are located. With funding from FAO, the CFA has piloted semi-circular bunds within the demo plot areas 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 plots.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity 1.1 Development and registration of Lion Friendly certification criteria (Lion Landscapes lead). **Completed but will be regularly reviewed:** This activity was completed during the first year of the project. After a year of collecting the data necessary to support the criteria and standards, the criteria have been reviewed and adjusted in order to allow for more effective long-term data collection. See Lion Friendly Livestock criteria and standards (Annex 6 in supplementary materials) for the latest version of the criteria and standards.

Activity 1.2 Certification of commercially run wildlife conservancies and their community grazing schemes (Lion Landscapes lead). **On schedule:** three more conservancies have agreed to join the Lion Friendly Livestock programme during the last reporting period, bringing the total number to 5. Addendums to the Main MOUs outlining the agreed Lion Friendly relationship can be found in Annex 4: supplementary materials. As reported last year, 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 that progress can be tracked. This is a more inclusive approach than a strict pass/fail certification. However, all five properties that have joined the programme so far are very likely to meet all Lion Friendly standards after a year of data collection.

Activity 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). **On schedule although tech developments continue to be incorporated:** As explained in our last report, testing the criteria and standards against the two initial Lion Friendly properties, which are known to support healthy lion populations, will allow us to fine-tune where the standards should lie, and make changes to the criteria (and standards set for those criteria) if necessary. Setting up data collection and sharing systems between the Lion Friendly properties and Lion Landscapes has continued to be streamlined so that robust and useful data can be collected whilst not overburdening any of the partners. As highlighted before, it is critical that the data collected forms part of normal management moving forwards and so must fit with the management information systems in use. The rapid evolution of these systems with the development of LoRa network and Smart Park monitoring tech over this reporting period has both presented a challenge and an opportunity. The growing LoRa network, in combination with Earth Ranger platforms adopted by most properties and Lion Landscapes previously, are slowly creating a regional 'smart park' with large quantities of incoming data streams. While these fast technological developments will only help with providing good quality data for Lion Friendly verification, the properties themselves are taking time to deploy and to learn the new systems and so this is a process of discovery on all sides. Eventually, these developments will make the seamless sharing of data between Lion Friendly

properties and Lion Landscapes - the verification body - faster, more cost effective and efficient. However, teething problems and the fact that different properties are at different stages of the process does present a short-term challenge. In summary, data streams needed to monitor almost all Lion Friendly criteria are being collected for the first two Lion Friendly properties and will be collected for new Lion Friendly properties over the next reporting period. Two data streams are delayed:

1. **Camera trap surveys that provide data on the density and distribution of large carnivores and their prey.** This is delayed because localised surveys on Lion Friendly properties have now evolved into an annual regional survey, run in partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Service and the Wildlife Research & Training Institute, and four additional groups with interests in this data - Oxford University and Natural State, who want this data to feed into biodiversity credits we are developing in partnership, and San Diego Zoo Global and The wild Dog and Cheetah project, who want this data to inform the management of key species of interest in the landscape. Regional surveys will be much better for this project but take considerably more planning, permitting and coordination and will start in the next reporting period.
2. **Livestock density and distribution.** This will also be gathered using the camera trap surveys above with the addition of more fine scale data from livestock LoRa ear tags on herds where possible. These should be deployed during the next reporting period.

Activity 1.4 Development and verification of Conservation Agreements with participants in Lion Friendly certified community grazing schemes (all partners). **On schedule:** As reported at the end of year 1, we had 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 in exchange for the adoption of key rangeland regeneration and predator proof husbandry practices (as described in the project stakeholder/partners section above). These agreements and the associated benefits have built huge amounts of goodwill between communities and other partners during the drought. During the second year of this project, Lion Landscapes signed two more conservation agreements with the Il Mamusi and Arijiju communities. This brings the total number of contracts signed in the entire project period to five, including Morijoh, Kojja and Lobarishereki. Agreed benefits linked to these agreements have been distributed every 3 months via open public meetings, and published on community notice boards.

On the Borana side of the project, agreements have been informally crafted in collaboration with participants through the Oramat Lenaboisho Cooperative Society, a pastoralist membership organisation affiliated with the Borana Livestock to Market programme. This programme is also supported by the Lolldaiga Conservancy, which provides grazing land for community livestock under the scheme.

Activity 1.5 Development of partnerships with women's groups in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (all partners). **On schedule:** In this reporting period, Lion Landscapes identified and built strong partnerships with 16 women's groups by sharing financial information that helps them understand various savings and credit options available to them, as outlined in sections 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 below. Note, in our timeline we had this activity as only occurring during year 1, but the number of women's groups that we have identified during the first year means that this will be ongoing.

Additionally, connections were established between Borana and five women's self-help groups around Borana Conservancy and the Oramat Cooperative Society. These women's groups have subsequently become part of the cooperative and have received support from the Society to purchase a steer each for fattening. These steers are still being fattened due to drought related delays. The cooperative will assist them as cooperative members, facilitating access to optimal markets and encouraging their participation in livestock ventures alongside other group activities. The mid-term plan is to encourage these women to increase the number of livestock they invest into this scheme.

Activity 2.1 Development of a Lion Friendly Livestock marketing and communication plan and materials (all partners and consultant). Slightly behind schedule but not significant

- This was started internally during the reporting period but some issues with engaging the consultant we chose meant that this was not completed during this reporting period. However, we have identified a good consultant to help us develop the plan and professionalise the materials developed so far, and this will be a priority for the next reporting period. The decline in livestock production due to the drought (see activity 2.2 below) has meant that the delay does not hold up any other activities.

Activity 2.2 Development of agreements with meat packers and butchers, to directly supply Lion Friendly certified livestock (all partners). Slightly behind schedule but not significant

- The engagement of meat packers and butchers to directly supply Lion Friendly certified livestock, was scheduled for the end of this reporting period but this activity is dependent on the recovery of rangelands and livestock production from the terrible and prolonged drought, outlined in our previous reports, which severely negatively impacted livestock production. There have now been some rains but livestock production will take some time to recover and building a Lion Friendly brand around healthy productive ecosystems and using that to build relationships with meat packers and butchers has been delayed until the next reporting period, when supplies of Lion Friendly meat are hopefully more stable.

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

- while the ongoing drought meant relatively few cattle were sold at market we have collated a record of monthly average prices of goats and sheep, and any cattle sold at market in the region since the project started (see market prices for livestock doc in Annex 7: supplementary materials). This data is collected from the National Drought Management Authority reports, with occasional visits to markets to check data. These prices are during a drought period, and so not representative of non-drought times but data collection will continue over time and become more representative. Note that livestock are not weighed at local markets and so price per kilogram is not something we can collect. This means that the outputs related to increased price per kilogram due to being Lion Friendly may need to be adjusted to whole animal values (see suggested edits to output 2 indicators in the progress towards outputs section below).

Activity 3.1 Expansion of the Lion Extension Officer programme (Lion Landscapes lead). On schedule

- Over the last year, 3 additional Lion Extension Officers (LEOs) were hired and trained in Lion Friendly Livestock areas, bringing the total number of LEOs to 9, the target given to be reached by end of year 2. Three more LEOs have been selected for hire in the last month and will sign contracts and be trained early in the next reporting period. The Lion Extension Officer (LEO) programme plays a vital role in sharing information and increasing awareness between project partners and local communities. LEOs promote sustainable pastoral

livelihoods by sharing knowledge about protecting livestock from predators and regenerating rangelands. Over the last year, the first 3 new LEOs hired received training on large carnivore ecology and predator-proof livestock husbandry, while the LEOs employed prior to this project or during year 1 underwent refresher training on the same. All LEOs then disseminated this information through household and boma visits (as detailed in section 3.2 below), community meetings, and DVD nights (as detailed in activity 4.6 below). LEO contracts and training records are shared in Annex 8: supplementary materials. By remaining accessible and maintaining a continuous dialogue with their communities on these crucial topics, LEOs serve as a vital link between the latest scientific developments and traditional practices, and can help enable more sustainable practices.

Activity 3.2 Household livestock enclosure and herd 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 schedule: LEOs work to provide a quick and supportive response to human-carnivore conflict events and to proactively prevent conflicts through household/herd visits during times of no human-large carnivore conflict. During these 'peace time' visits, LEOs share information on protecting pastoralist livelihoods through preventing livestock loss to predation and sustainably managing rangeland, as well as support their communities to implement recommended activities. During the period for this annual report, the LEOs carried out an impressive 2099 household livestock enclosure and herd visits during times when no livestock has been predated, aimed at providing guidance that could prevent predation and resulting conflict. Additionally, LEOs responded to a total of 664 events where livestock had been killed by carnivores in order to help the livestock owner prevent it from happening again in the future. LEOs therefore played a significant role in building positive connections within their local community, promoting good livestock management practices, preventing conflict and improving attitudes towards the presence of large carnivores and their prey. All records of LEO activities recorded using SMART and fed into central databases.

Activity 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.

On target: In total over the last year, the project partners successfully conducted 23 demonstrations of how to build cost effective predator-proof livestock bomas at community livestock markets, collectively reaching 2,035 individuals, 25% of whom were women (see PPB demonstration records; Annex 22 in supplementary materials). Setting up these demos in bustling livestock marketplaces and community meetings enhances accessibility as they are visited by many livestock owners. Having the demonstration bomas erected for the whole market day, or for the duration of a big community meeting, allows us to reach more pastoralist people, and gives time for open discussions between visiting pastoralists and project team members about predator proof husbandry and other subjects related to project activities.

Activity 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.

On schedule - In July, we organised a stakeholders' meeting for the Predator Proof Boma (PPB) activity (see PPB stakeholder meeting minutes; Annex 9 in supplementary materials). The purpose of this meeting was to bring together suppliers of materials needed to build PPBs and retail store owners who could act as outlets for the materials in the communities most in need of a supply. Lion Landscapes played the role of facilitator for this event. During the meeting, we conducted a demonstration to help all stakeholders understand how their combined role could better protect local livelihoods in their

communities. This meeting linked 8 store owners, 3 of which were women, with 2 suppliers of the cost effective materials needed to build PPBs so that they can be made more easily available to community members who have seen a demonstration (section 3.3. above) and want to build their own predator proof boma. It was also agreed that suppliers would provide the materials at cost and store owners would cap the sales price for these materials (after transport costs) so that they remain affordable. With this increased access to knowhow and materials, there have been 46 sales of PPB materials to community members. The drought has left local pastoralists short of livestock and in considerable financial hardship, conditions that are not conducive to spending money on new boma materials. However, considerable interest in the PPB design has been shown by attendees to the demonstrations, and a willingness to buy the materials once the financial situation improves is commonly expressed. We therefore expect sales of these materials to continue to grow over the next year.

Activity 4.1 Development of rangeland regeneration demonstration projects in communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme (Borana Conservancy lead). **On schedule** - This Activity was edited slightly to give communities more flexibility over where to site their demonstration plot. Schools are often in areas that are more populated and not suitable for the scale of rangeland regeneration we are doing in this project. The target for this year was to develop a second rangeland regeneration demonstration plot on community land, and the Maiyanat community agreed to set-aside another area of 350 acres for this purpose. The second plot was planned differently; the rangeland regeneration activities being done on the land are the same as the first plot i.e. creation of bunds, Vallerani trenches, animal bunching techniques for soil improvement, and the establishment of swales, but the second plot is unfenced. This is experimental - if this works then it will be a much more cost effective and scalable example of community rangeland regeneration efforts. Meanwhile the initial fenced plot will serve as a control for comparison. The commitment to rangeland regeneration by the Maiyanat community is remarkable. During this reporting period, 110 community members worked for a solid month to dig bunds, trenches and swales in the new demonstration area. Pictures of the demonstration plots and the work being carried out; Annex 10 in the supplementary materials.

Activity 4.2 Six monthly EOV assessments of rangeland regeneration demonstration projects (Borana Conservancy lead). **On schedule:** This was edited slightly because 6 monthly assessment fit more with seasonal changes and give plenty of data for the long term monitoring being done. The first demonstration plot has undergone one initial Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV - <https://savory.global/eov/>) assessment and a second EOV assessment 6 months later. The demo plot assessment docs are available; Annex 11 in supplementary materials. The new demonstration plot, recently designated, will undergo its initial EOV assessment at the same time as the first plot undergoes its third in June 2024.

Activity 4.3 Design and delivery of Lion Extension Officer training on sustainable rangeland management (True Range lead). **Slight delay to schedule but not significant** - The first 6 LEOs underwent a rangeland regeneration training course in the first quarter of this reporting period. The 3 day training covered a range of topics including basic rangeland ecology, the importance of sustainable rangeland management and the challenges faced in the broader Mukogodo and Laikipia north landscapes, and rangeland rehabilitation practices. The course was very well received by the trainees who felt inspired to share the information learned with their communities. Since then LEOs have been working to fine-tune the key messages and actions to be taken that they learned in the course so that they deliver them to their communities in a way that is understandable and engaging. The course contained a lot of

information for trainees to take on board, and so a new training course will be organised soon to include the new LEOs on-boarded since then, and to allow the old LEOs to revisit the information. This is slightly delayed due to wanting to employ the next 3 LEOs and then train all LEOs at the same, which is more cost effective. The first LEOs trained will take an active role in training the new ones to help with this process. The first LEOs trained will also be able to feed back what they have learned while trying to share this information with their communities since the last training.

Activity 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). **On schedule** - By emphasising the advantages of well-functioning ecosystems in reducing the occurrence and impact of droughts and floods during their normal household visits (see section 3.2 above) LEOs discuss and increase the awareness and willingness to embrace conservation measures that protect the land from degradation in members of their communities. The total number of household visits done by LEOs during the reporting period for this annual report was 506, and many of these visits involved discussions around livestock and rangeland management in an informal setting where the people in the household can ask as many questions as they like and share their thoughts and concerns for further discussion. In this informal setting, women often get more engaged in the conversations than they do in large group information sharing events such as DVD nights (section 4.6 below) and so this is a valuable opportunity to engage them in this important subject.

Activity 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 or neighbouring Lion Friendly Livestock properties (Loisaba and Borana Conservancies lead). **On schedule** - Open days that share information about sustainable rangelands management, rangeland regeneration and biodiversity conservation began after the initial rains in October, which allowed the results of rangeland regeneration activities to begin to show. Since then events have been held at the rangeland regeneration demonstration plot that was developed at the end of the last reporting period, and at the Borana Conservancy education centre.

Rangeland regeneration demo plot - there have been regular events held at the plot since the short rains in October 2023 (see Demo plot events report; Annex 12 in supplementary materials):

- Fifty livestock owners met at the demo plot to discuss and agree grazing plans as part of the plan to experimentally try different techniques to rehabilitate the plot.
- The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry with his delegation visited the Maiyanat Demo plot to witness the different interventions. He was welcomed by Maiyanat CLMC board members, Borana and Lolldaiga Conservancies representatives, FAO and other partners including the national government representatives. Overall, approximately 80 people welcomed the PS at the demo site, and he later held a public community.
- The Director General National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and his team visited the demo site to understand the regeneration efforts on the Demo plot as well as the climate change mitigation being carried out by the community.

Approximately 50 members of the community and local stakeholder representatives welcomed the DG.

Additionally, a total of 1,372 community people were provided with rangeland regeneration training/awareness this reporting period. On the demo plot a total of 65 people took part in a weeks training on permaculture design, regenerative agriculture, and landscape design (the gender break down was not recorded), and a further 50 people, forty of which were women, took part in another week of hands-on training on swale development, bund digging and using livestock grazing management for rangeland regeneration. Finally a further 110 community members, approximately 30% of whom were women, were trained and engaged to develop the new rangeland regeneration plot, digging bunds and swales for 30 days (see section 4.1 above).

Additionally, 1,053 grade 5&6 students from the neighbouring primary schools and 94 teachers visited the Borana Conservancy centre during this reporting period. While there they engaged in conservation education, sports and agriculture activities. These activities included kitchen gardening, organic farming demonstrations, and watching educational clips promoting harmony between humans, plants, and animals. Children also take part in upcycling projects, games and dances that highlight the connectedness of all elements of a healthy natural ecosystem. Most activities have a focus on managing and regenerating rangelands for the future, and the importance of biodiversity conservation for the wellbeing of people and livestock as well as nature. Additionally, the children visit various departments in Borana Conservancy e.g. the operations room, recycling department, stables and garage. Overall the activities during this rangeland day expose students and their teachers to conservation and sustainable agriculture activities in an environment where they can see first-hand tangible examples of the positive impacts from such activities.

Activity 4.6 Design and delivery of sustainable rangeland management DVD/film nights for communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring Lion Friendly Livestock properties (Lion Landscapes lead). **On target:** In our last half year report, we reported a total of 21 DVD/film viewings were organised for communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme. These events featured films addressing important conservation topics such as rangeland restoration and safeguarding livestock from predators. The films were presented to 3,740 community individuals. The Lion Landscapes Community Projects Manager and Lion Extension Officers conducted the film screenings, followed by open discussions facilitated by them. This figure included all wildlife conservation films shown, not just the rangeland regeneration films. We have therefore revised this figure to only include the film showings specifically including rangeland regeneration training in this report. The total number of pastoralist people who saw the rangeland regeneration films during the year covered by this annual report was 1,322, 43% of which were women or girls.

Activity 5.1 Development of a financial literacy building workshop (Lion Landscapes and Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives, Laikipia County lead). **Completed but will undergo regular review:** During year one of this project, the Lion landscapes team designed and began to deliver financial literacy building workshops. In the second half of this reporting period we changed the member of staff leading this activity and their first task was to review the content of this workshop and make any adjustments necessary. Additionally, the new lead for this activity shared the course content document with the head of Cooperatives Department for Laikipia county on 27/02/2024. After a week of review, she approved the

implementation of the course without any need for change. An outline of the financial literacy workshop document, showing the course content; Annex 13 in the supplementary materials.

Activity 5.2 Financial literacy building workshops held for pastoral women's groups in the communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring Lion Friendly Livestock properties (Lion Landscapes lead). Slightly behind

schedule but catching up: This activity was paused for 5 months during this reporting period, while we hired a new person to lead this activity because the previous person was not performing. Prior to the staffing change we had successfully connected with a total of eleven groups. Each of these groups met the eligibility and 5-step criteria we had set; 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 four awareness building sessions. The groups had been organised into clusters based on their geographical proximity in order to promote better coordination and foster a sense of community among the participants. Since the new activity lead started work in January this year, 9 women's groups (a total of 55 women and 3 men) have completed the financial literacy course, and another 7 women's groups (110 women) are part way through the course at the time of this report. During the course, the women's groups identified their financial needs and preferences. Out all the groups that have completed the course, 4 women's groups (representing 46% of the course graduates) have gone through the process of being introduced to their SACCO of choice, after which 146% i.e. more than the total number of the women who completed the course, have taken out accounts, indicating that the information is being shared beyond those attending the course, and others are opening accounts on the basis of word of mouth information exchange. A financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials.

Activity 5.3 Review local financial institutions and work with them to provide (or develop where necessary) products specifically supporting the needs of pastoral women in communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring Lion Friendly Livestock properties (Community Women's groups and local SACCOs/banks – facilitated by Lion Landscapes). On Schedule

- During this reporting period this activity was paused for 5 months due to a staffing change (as above). The project's original objective was to establish a new, community-inclusive SACCO. However, through a change request that was approved, the focus shifted towards collaborating with existing SACCOs operating in the project area. To facilitate this transition, we benchmarked five SACCOs recommended by the Director of Cooperatives in Laikipia County. Lion Landscapes conducted assessments to gauge the services provided by these SACCOs and their willingness to collaborate with community women to offer and, if necessary, develop a product tailored to their needs. The new staff member hired for this work reviewed the work done previously, meeting with the recommended SACCOs, assessing the products available and re-establishing a collaboration to provide for these women's groups. After this process 4 different savings and credit institutions were identified as providing suitable products for pastoral women in the project area. These financial institutions are: Rasilimali SACCO, Siraji SACCO, and KCB and Equity Banks.

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

- During this reporting period we revised our approach with the introduction of a new member of staff leading these activities. Instead of conducting pre-surveys on random individuals, our new strategy is to administer the Financial Questionnaire to each member of women's groups participating in the awareness building

workshops before the workshop begins. This will be followed by a 6-month and 1-year post-course follow-up, and the data will be analysed at the end of the grant.

3.2 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 still in danger of not being achieved at this stage of the project is Output 2. This was outlined in our change request (see change request December 2022; Annex 15 in supplementary materials) and our previous reports, 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 suffered severe drought conditions for almost the entire first two years of this project. This meant a huge die-off of livestock, and even wildlife, due to unusually poor access to grazing. Some rains fell in October 2023 but still less than needed, however, the project area is experiencing exceptionally heavy rains and floods at the time of writing this report and so the drought has properly broken. There will be a lag period before livestock production recovers. Note that the lack of livestock and recovering grassland has resulted in insecurity in the area, caused by people stealing livestock from each other to try and rebuild their herds faster. This insecurity has affected how some project activities are conducted but not enough to impact outputs.

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. This indicator is **on schedule**. Two properties were certified Lion Friendly in Year 1 and a further 3 have been certified during this year 2 reporting period. As evidenced by LFL MOUs and LFL addendums; Annex 4 in 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. On Target: As described in section 1.4 of this report, these conservation agreements are slightly different in structure to those originally planned but this indicator is on schedule. There are 5 community conservation agreements signed at the end of year 2 point. These are reviewed with the community every 3 months. Evidence of the latest version of these (CCT+) agreements; Annex 5 in 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. Target in danger of not being met: Community livestock sales from community grazing programmes on Lion Friendly properties were much lower than expected because of the drought. However, 168 community livestock were fattened on Lion Friendly Livestock properties, and 141 of those livestock were sold during the last reporting period (Evidenced by LFL livestock sales reports; Annex 16 in supplementary materials). These numbers are below the targets set for this indicator, and although numbers should start to pick up now the rains have returned, the targets set here are unlikely to be met by the grant end due to a lag period between the rains, rangeland recovery and rebuilding livestock numbers.

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. Target in danger of not being met: As with all the outputs linked to livestock fattening and sales, this indicator is less than expected due to the severe drought in the region, which has impacted this output from year 1 of the project. Historically, women have not been culturally allowed to own livestock, something that this project hoped to help change. The massive loss of livestock, and more recently, the rarity of livestock combined with recovering grasslands, has meant that female livestock ownership is even more contested. However, there has been progress made towards including livestock owned by women in the cooperatives (see section 1.5 above). For this reporting period, 2.9% of the livestock in the community grazing scheme were owned by women. The women's livestock only joined the programme in Jan 2024 and so none have yet been sold. Evidenced by LFL livestock sales reports.

Overall, the evidence suggests that progress has been made towards achieving Output 1, although progress has been impacted by the severe drought in the region. The indicators used provide a clear picture of progress towards achieving the output, however, the targets for indicators 1.3 and 1.4 may not be met by grant end. However, a movement towards the targets will hopefully be clearly demonstrated.

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. As with Output 1, the drought situation in the region became critical at the very start of the project. This drought continued until October 2023, when some rains fell, but heavy rains have only returned this month. Even if the rainfall from now on is good, the drought lasted so long, and the impacts of the drought on livestock production in the region have been so great, that outputs linked to livestock fattening and sales may not be measurable within the life of this grant.

Indicator 2.1: Livestock sale price for community owned cattle taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by an average of 7.5% per animal sold. Baseline taken to be sales prices to local brokers of non-Lion Friendly certified livestock in participating communities during the same time period. On target: This indicator has been edited since our last report (track changes) to reflect the fact that the data on market prices is given for the whole animal not per kg. The small number of livestock fattened for sale during this reporting period, both from Lion Friendly properties and elsewhere, means that the data for this indicator is based on relatively small numbers. However the average price of community cattle sold from Lion Friendly properties (Ksh 37,966) was 33% higher than the average price of livestock sold at local markets during the same period (Ksh 28,396). This is much more than the target for this indicator. Market prices of livestock in Laikipia, as produced by the [National Drought Management Authority](#), are summarised in Annex 7 in supplementary materials as supporting evidence for this indicator.

. Unable to collect the necessary data: We have not been able to collect this data as most community grazing schemes do not weigh livestock but judge their condition by eye. This is also the case at local markets. We therefore suggest that this is removed as an indicator.

Overall indicator 2.1 (edited version) is thought to still be valuable with regards to measuring progress towards output 2, however indicator 2.2 has proved impossible to track because livestock are rarely weighed during the fattening and sales process. We believe that indicator 2.1 may be enough.

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. On Target: The targets for this indicator are being met with 9 LEOs fully employed, trained and working, and a further 3 LEOs already selected for employment by the end of year 2. The latest 3 LEOs still need to sign contracts and be trained, and this will happen during the first part of the next reporting period. Evidenced by LEO contracts and training records; Annex 8 in the supplementary materials.

Indicator 3.2: At least 30% of the LEOs employed are women. The baseline condition was 33% at the project start. On Target: Thirty three percent of the LEOs currently hired are women. Evidenced by LEO contracts and training records; Annex 8 in the supplementary materials.

Indicator 3.3: LEOs carry out at least 180 household peacetime visits (by end of Yr. 1) 270 (by end of Yr. 2) and 360 (in year 3) to provide predator proof livestock husbandry support. The baseline condition was 0 households at the project start. (edited indicator).

Exceeding Target: LEOs record the number of household boma visits they make, not the number of households visited. The map called peacetime support and advice given at livestock bomas; Annex 17 in supplementary materials demonstrates that the coverage of these visits is wide. In our last report we reported an overachievement with 246 household boma visits being done by LEOs during Year 1. However we realised that the earlier figure included visits to herds, where LEOs also give husbandry advice. We have therefore revised the year one figure down to 38, representing purely peacetime visits to physical households (bomas). There were 506 such household visits carried out by LEOs during year 2, however, which was much more than the target given and puts us ahead of the target again. Evidenced by: the Lion Extension Officer boma visits in 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. Exceeding Target: The target for this indicator has already been exceeded, with 2035 community members being given a predator proof boma demo during this reporting period alone and 2504 since project start. Evidenced by PBB demonstration records in SMART.

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. On Target: This indicator was added during the last reporting period and the number of hardware stores on the landscape now stocking boma materials at cost price means that we are progressing well towards meeting the target for this indicator. Evidenced by a map of PPB hardware stores; Annex 18 in supplementary materials.

Overall, indicators are believed to be good for monitoring the project progress towards Output 3, and they indicate that Output 3 will be reached during the grant period.

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. On Target:

The target for this indicator has been met with two rangeland regeneration demonstration plots having been developed by the time of this year 2 report. As evidenced by photographs of these plots and the work being done to regenerate them; Annex 10 in supplementary materials.

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. Slightly behind target but will catch up:

This indicator is slightly behind target; while 9 LEOs were already trained to mitigate human-large carnivore conflict and collect monitoring data by the end of year 2, only 6 were trained in rangeland regeneration techniques (Evidenced by LEO contracts and training records; Annex 8 in the supplementary materials). This is because more LEOs are in the process of being employed (another 3 have already been selected) and the rangeland regeneration course will be delivered to all new LEOs at once during the first half of the next reporting period.

Indicator 4.3: At least 33% of LEOs trained will be women. On Target: Thirty three percent of all LEOs given rangeland regeneration training are women. As evidenced by LEO contracts and training records; Annex 8 in the supplementary materials.

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. Exceeding target: The target for this indicator for project end has already been exceeded with 1372 members of the community taking part in rangeland regeneration open days (or more than one day) at the time of this report. As evidenced by the demo plot events report (Annex 12) and the Borana rangeland school visits records (Annex 19) in supplementary materials.

Indicator 4.5: The target of having at least 30% of the sustainable rangeland management day attendees be women. On target: This indicator is on track with approximately 46% of the attendees being women, where gender data was collected. Note the gender was not collected for all groups and this will be improved over the next reporting period. As evidenced by the demo plot events report; Annex 12 in supplementary materials.

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. On Target: This indicator is on target with 1,794 community members having attended at least one rangeland regeneration DVD night since project start. This will be increased during the final year. As evidenced by the Rangeland Regeneration DVD night records.

Indicator 4.7: The target of having at least 30% of the DVD night attendees be women.

Exceeding targets: The percentage of DVD night attendees who were women in year 1 of this project was 53%, and 43% in year two. This means we are exceeding the targets for this indicator.

Overall, indicators are believed to be good for monitoring the project progress towards Output 3, and they indicate that Output 3 will be reached during the grant period.

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.

This output was paused for 5 months during this reporting period due to a new person being hired to lead these activities. This was done because the previous person was not performing well enough and it was felt that taking time to find the right person would be worth the delay. We now have an excellent person leading the activities linked to this output and we are back on track to achieve this output by grant end.

Indicator 5.1a: 25 women's groups in LFL communities have participated in financial literacy workshops by project end (edited wording). **On target:** In this report we suggest an edit to this indicator. This is because as the number of Lion Friendly properties grow, so do the number of women's groups in associated communities. We, therefore, suggest changing the target to a fixed number of women's groups. We also suggest adding an indicator for the number of people who have attended the course (below). Currently 9 women's groups have completed the financial literacy course and another 7 are currently taking part, so we are on track to meet the new target for this indicator. As evidenced by the financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials.

Indicator 5.1b: 100 pastoralist people have completed the financial literacy course by project end (new metric). **On Target:** Currently 58 people have completed the financial literacy course, so we will likely meet the target for this indicator by grant end. As evidenced by the financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials.

Indicator 5.1c: At least 70% of the people completing the financial literacy course are pastoralist women (new metric). **On Target:** At the time of this report, 95% of the pastoralist people completing the course were women so this target is on course to be met. As evidenced by the financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials.

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. **On Target:** Currently, 4 of the women's groups who have completed the financial literacy course have been introduced to the financial institution of their choice, and the other 5 groups are scheduled to be introduced to theirs early in the next reporting period, so the target for this indicator should be met by the grant end. As evidenced by the financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials.

Indicator 5.3: At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial literacy 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. Exceeding target: More than 100% of the women who had attended the course, and were introduced to the financial institution of their choice, opened accounts i.e. attendees were passing on the financial information to others in their group who also opened accounts. The target for this indicator should be met or exceeded by grant end. As evidenced by the financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials.

Indicator 5.4: At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial literacy 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. This will be calculated at project end.

Overall, the indicators for Output 5 are believed to be effective at tracking progress towards this output, and the project is on track to achieve this output by grant end.

3.3. 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. Target unlikely to be measurable within grant period: 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. As the drought has lasted so long, this is unlikely to be measurable within the period of the grant. A big push will be made this year towards increasing public awareness around what it means to be Lion Friendly, thus giving the Laikipia livestock producers some positive publicity.

Indicator 0.2: At least 50% of the beneficiaries from Lion Friendly Livestock outputs are pastoral women. On Target: 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 (as evidenced by the gender records for all activities). 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. As evidenced by the M&E document; Annex 20 in supplementary materials.

Indicator 0.3: Expansion plans for the Lion Friendly Livestock activities to >3 new conservancies by project end. On Target: This indicator will only be revealed at the end of the project. However, discussions with other livestock producers in the region - the Lion Friendly Livestock concept has been met positively - 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. On Target: The project has trained LEOs and Lion Ranger units to collect monitoring data using SMART, and this has been used to monitor wildlife occurrence and distribution, as well as track conflict, security incidents and the conservation activities linked to this project done 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 Lion Friendly Livestock Criteria and

Standards document and the signed MOU addendums; Annex 4 in supplementary materials). Additionally, this project is now expanding plans to include regional camera trap and acoustic monitoring surveys, which will provide a level of biodiversity monitoring well beyond other areas in the country, and will feed into the development of other payments for ecosystem services such as biodiversity credits.

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.

On Target: This indicator is progressing well, with 5 conservation agreements being signed with communities bordering the initial Lion Friendly conservancies. The difference in approach implemented during the first year of this project means a finer scale of engagement - we have been signing agreements and distributing benefits linked to wildlife presence, and conservation-positive behaviour at the village cluster level within communities (As evidenced by signed CCT+ agreements). This is still felt to be the best scale at which to get benefits to the households most in need, effect change and 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. On

Target: Attitudinal surveys are being taken in each new area before project work begins. So far 100 (year 1) and another 200 (year 2) 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 and provide access to all survey data and results then.

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 grant end. The project will continue beyond the life of this grant, and the indicators affected by the drought should then start to be met.

3.4. 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 Lion Friendly 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 severe drought conditions. We mitigated the impact of the drought on project activities as much as possible e.g. we increased community engagement events/meetings to allow for the participation of young men, once they return to their communities after seeking grazing elsewhere. We also allowed 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 was delayed but is catching up since it rained in October 2023.
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 (LTM). Six women's groups, one from each of the 6 community areas in the Borana area, will be supported to join the LTM programme. 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 due to the drought. This has delayed 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	Holds true. Although Lion Friendly Livestock production has been delayed by the drought - 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: Six additional LEOs have been employed and two of them are women. Additionally 3 more LEOs have been selected for employment and one of them is a woman.
Output 4. Increased capacity for sustainable rangeland management on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end	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	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.
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	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	Holds true: As a result of attending a financial literacy course, 4 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, and more than 100% have taken out accounts (i.e. course attendees and extra women that attendees spoke to)

3.5. 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, and designation of the second, 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. These demonstration plots are already examples of rangeland regeneration and a focus for learning (see evidence given for output 4 above). As the Lion Friendly certified conservancies recover post drought, they also provide an example of healthy rangeland, which is being shared through rangeland days for adults and school children. 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. All of the above is evidenced in all outputs in sections above.

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. Increased income through heavier, healthier livestock with a strong and verifiable conservation story attached 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 belief in this is evidenced by the enthusiasm of properties to become certified. The robust data through the monitoring of biodiversity conservation criteria used in the Lion Friendly standards, planned to be further improved by project partners through regional camera trap and acoustic surveys using the latest technologies available, will also feed into stacked carbon and biodiversity credits being developed on the landscape (by some of the same project partners) and maybe other payments for ecosystem services, in the future. While the development of credits is funded by a separate Paul G. Allen Family Foundation grant, unsustainable livestock production is the main threat to biodiversity on the Laikipia landscape and the regenerative or sustainable practices being built in this project are key interventions needed for generating income from carbon and biodiversity credits. Partners involved with both projects (currently Lion Landscapes and the Laikipia Conservancies Association) are working hard to ensure that communities are included as equitable partners in the development of ecosystem service projects on the landscape.

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, and for biodiversity credits. Supporting healthy populations of lions requires the successful conservation of prey and habitat, and the effective management of human wildlife

conflict. 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 turn this around to secure this rich biodiverse rangeland for people, livestock and wildlife, and generate new streams of income for local people through doing so.

4. 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:

Lion Friendly Livestock 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 and youth to enterprise funds, climate finance and credit lines. Our Lion Friendly 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. 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 and 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.'

5. Project support for multidimensional 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 the section detailing the progress of project activities, Lion Friendly Livestock project activities have already shared critical information and implementation support on sustainable livestock production and rangeland regeneration practices with over 2000 pastoralist men and women, who are reliant on livestock - therefore rangeland health - to meet all their basic needs. Additionally, project activities are building knowhow, and directly support the implementation of predator proof livestock husbandry with over 4000 pastoralist households and herds visited so far, and demonstration bomas shown, 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 grant end.

The drought highlighted the insecurity of pastoralist women and children, as many men were forced to leave their 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 required emergency support with food and supplies from project partners during that period as they were literally starving during the peak of the drought 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 literacy building completed so far with 9 women's groups, and in process with 7 more groups, 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 5 of the poorest village clusters in the project area through developing conservation agreements (described in project partners/stakeholders and progress of activity 1.4 of his report), Linking meaningful benefits received to the presence of wildlife and to conservation-positive behaviours in this way, further incentivises behaviours that will improve rangeland health and the resilience of the communities involved to climate change related droughts, while it also relieved the immediate drought related desperation.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	Women make up 66% of the project board and 50% are local traditional pastoralists:
---	--

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.

	<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; 3 out of 5 (60%) of the board of trustees and 80% (4 out of 5) of senior Executive team positions are held by women. ▪ All 22 women's groups (and expanding) currently working with the project are led by women

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	X

The GESI context is at the heart of this project design. 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.

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.

In this project women are actively included in the knowledge sharing, discussions, and the development of solutions to making livestock production more sustainable. Inclusion is done in a culturally sensitive way, for example women will often not speak out against men openly in public meetings and so their opinions are taken into account through break-out groups in meetings. Women are also supported to protect livestock in their care from predation by Lion Extension Officers, of whom at least 30% are pastoralist women to ensure that they are able to engage with women in their area and provide appropriate support. Our longer term goal is to increase this proportion to 50% but this might take beyond the life of this grant. 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 ours 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.

In this project, women are also being given the information they need to explore alternative, more resilient ways of managing family savings beyond livestock. This could be transformative in giving women more power over the management of family wealth, which is currently held entirely in male-owned livestock. This project is also encouraging and enabling women to own some livestock in Lion Friendly Livestock grazing schemes through engaging women's groups in community livestock cooperatives. Women are culturally not allowed to own livestock in the family context but as established women's groups, they are being accepted into the cooperative partnering with one of the first Lion Friendly certified properties. While this is a small step, it is transformative in terms of changing historical cultural norms.

Our main lesson learned so far has been how willing and ready women are to be engaged in these big issues that were traditionally exclusively male. There appears to be a real desire for change and the courage to take leadership roles.

7. 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 conservation 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 erosion ditches, removing invasive species etc. This data is all currently recorded and shared with community members in a transparent way using open meetings and central village notice boards, but we are also working with the [Baotree](#) platform to develop the necessary functionality. This will give a really robust measure of active community engagement in rangeland regeneration work.

The Monitoring and Evaluation document (see Annex 20 in supplementary materials) was drawn up by Lion Landscapes, and the data is regularly shared through open meetings 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. Note, data collection by all partners is being improved by the development of a LoRa network which allows '[Smart Park](#)' levels of monitoring.

8. Lessons learnt

Most of the big lessons learned were during the first year of this project and captured in our first annual report. This year, while there have been many small adjustments and a constant process of learning, there have not been any big sharable lessons. Most of the challenges have been beyond the control of this project. One point of improvement in this reporting period has been maintaining better and more frequent communications between the partners. This has been achieved through linking multiple people in each partner organisation with their equivalent person in a partner organisation. Having the key people in the teams, who are working in similar areas or on linked aspects of the project, consistently communicate on a day to day basis has drastically improved the flow of information and helped us avoid mis-communications and duplication of effort.

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

All partners thank the last reviewer for their feedback, which appeared to be very fair.

Specific feedback from our last annual report, and our actions taken in response are below:

1, Please ensure the sections in the report are correctly labelled and referenced; the text often referred to incorrect sections for reference (for example in section 4 "Gender equality and social inclusion" the text reads "In section 5 above" when actually referring to section 3 "Project support to poverty reduction").

We Apologise for the mistakes in referencing the correct sections. We have endeavoured to make sure these are correct in this report.

2 Please number/name documents in the supplementary material and use these labels to refer to relevant documents throughout the report where applicable

Again, we apologise for any confusion and have tried to be more clear in this report.

3 Please consider the feasibility of achieving Output 2; it may be difficult to achieve if the drought persists and it would be prudent to have a contingency plan in place/discuss a change to the logframe.

We agree with the reviewer that this is a concern, and have referred to this concern again in this report. However, the drought has at last broken, and as this project is going to continue

beyond the life of this grant, we believe that Output 2 is still valuable. Even if the targets are not met in full, we hope to be able to show progress towards them, and demonstrate that the project will reach them shortly after the end of this grant, if not reached before. We have realised that indicator 2.2 in the section describing progress towards outputs, is not possible to collect but hopefully indicator 2.1 is adequate to show progress towards this output. We are trying to demonstrate that being part of a Lion Friendly grazing scheme means an increase in profits from selling livestock, which is captured by indicator 2.1.

10. Risk Management

There are new risks that have arisen in the last 12 months for the Lion Friendly Livestock project. The project was still impacted by drought during most of this reporting period but a new threat emerged after there was some rain in October 2023. Because of the very high level of livestock die-off, the grazing recovered faster than expected resulting in pastoralists having grass but no livestock, and no resources to buy livestock. This has led to an increased level of armed cattle rustling and related gun battles in the area. Those who have managed their livestock well, and still have livestock herds alive, being particular targets. Additionally, the heavy rains falling at the time of writing are leading to floods. This is a very newly arisen risk. The project has made some adaptations to address these changes to the risk. Specifically, the following changes were made:

- Project activities requiring travel are carefully planned, and local knowledge from our network of Lion Extension Officers (LEOs) and their contacts is sought before travel. LEOs, who are embedded in their communities, limit their own movements during outbreaks of insecurity.
- The community conservation agreements are performance based, related (in part) to the capture of wildlife presence on camera traps. These cameras are very vulnerable to being destroyed when there is fighting in the area, because they are seen as capturing evidence that might result in action against those photographed. The cameras in particularly unstable areas have been temporarily removed and it has been agreed with those communities that they will receive the average value of benefits from wildlife photos that they received over the previous 6 months. Cameras will be re-deployed as soon as the insecurity in the area reduces again.
- Security around livestock herds on well managed Lion Friendly certified properties has had to be increased in order to protect the herders. Security is not part of the activities for this project so this is technically outside of this grant.
- Project field activities are temporarily postponed until the local flooding subsides.

Please find the risk register as part of the documents submitted with this report; Annex 21.

11. Sustainability and legacy

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. Work has been done by this project to build momentum and interest among livestock producers in the region, with an increasing number wanting to join the programme. Additionally, other organisations have joined as partners, seeing value in one or more aspects of the work, as evidenced in the growing partners section. 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 Livestock 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.

As already mentioned in this report, Lion Friendly Livestock activities will also directly support payment for ecosystem services projects, such as the production of a stacked soil carbon and biodiversity credit, in the process of being developed now. With the current development of these new nature-based income streams, strengthening local livelihoods through sustainable rangeland management, and conserving critical habitats and wildlife species in the process, gains even more momentum. 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 our outcome is ultimately met.

12. Darwin Initiative identity

The Lion Friendly Livestock is an umbrella programme and Darwin Initiative funding has been recognised as one of the main funders of this programme in the following ways:

Support from Darwin Initiative was acknowledged in our blog posts about the Lion Friendly Livestock project on [28 September 2023](#) and [21 October 2023](#)).

Support from Darwin Initiative was also acknowledged in [our newsletter](#) article on 'Grounds for Hope: Regenerative Agriculture's Role in Wildlife Conservation' in our April 2023 newsletter (reporting over the first quarter of 2024 which falls into year 2 of the project).

On 2 March we [published a post](#) across all our social media channels featuring the Lion Friendly Livestock project and acknowledged funding by the Biodiversity Challenge Funds and tagged this account.

And the Darwin Initiative logo features on the Sponsor page of our [Website](#).

We have reached out multiple times via corporatecommunications@fcdo.gov.uk to request the UK Aid logo for our website but unfortunately haven't received a response yet. Consequently, we are unable to feature UK Aid's support as we'd hoped. We are eager to properly recognise UK Aid's contribution and would appreciate assistance in this matter.

This year has again been focused on building 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. The focus will expand to building understanding about what Lion Friendly Livestock is over this coming year.

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	Yes/No

Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/No <i>[If yes, please provide their name and email] - this will be assigned in the next reporting period</i>
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/No <i>[If yes, please provide date and details of training]</i>
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number] We will plan with the safeguarding focal point training on safeguarding in the next reporting period for all project staff.
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>No</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>We will plan safeguarding training in the next reporting period</p>	
<p>Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.</p>	
<p>Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.</p> <p>No</p>	

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				Some salaries were adjusted to compensate for high inflation in Kenya
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				More expenditure than expected in community grazing meetings
Capital items (see below)				The cost of the camera traps was a bit lower than budgeted
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£112,061.0	£112,061.0	0	

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			PGAFF, TUSK, Private donations
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			PGAFF, TUSK, Salvick Foundation

15. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

There is nothing that is not covered in other sections.

16. 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 to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Sustainably managed conservancy and community rangelands capable of supporting livestock, people, wildlife (including the largest carnivores) and ecosystem services such as rangeland carbon projects.</p>	<p>Project activities work towards this impact through providing and sharing information and knowhow about rangeland regeneration, and sustainable and predator friendly livestock production practices, providing the support to help livestock producers to implement the practices learned, and a mechanism to increase the income to livestock owners linked to making more sustainable choices that result in biodiversity conservation.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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>This indicator is not yet tested as the drought has meant that there are not yet profits from LFL sales (see section 3.3. of the report above)</p>	<p>There are no additional actions that can be done to mitigate this. Continue current activities.</p>
<p>0.2 At least 50% of the beneficiaries from Lion Friendly Livestock outputs are pastoral women</p>	<p>This indicator is on target as evidenced by the SMART database and the data in our M&E plan; Annex 20 in the supplementary materials.</p>	<p>Continue current activities</p>
<p>0.3 Expansion plans for the Lion Friendly Livestock activities to >3 new conservancies by project end.</p>	<p>This indicator is on target as evidenced by the MOUs and LFL addendums folder; Annex 4 in the supplementary materials</p>	<p>Continue current activities</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>This indicator is on target although certain aspects, e.g. the camera trap surveys have become more ambitious and so are slightly delayed in order to accommodate. See section 3.1 and 3.3. In the report above.</p>	<p>Continue current activities plus proceed with permitting for regional survey, produce a LFL monitoring plan document and complete first set of regional surveys.</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>The related activity was slightly adjusted in the first year of this report (agreed in a change request and mentioned again in section 32.1 of this report above) but is on target (as</p>	<p>Continue current activities</p>

	evidenced by the CCT+ agreements; Annex 5 in supplementary materials.	
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.	This will be calculated near project end and reported in our final report.	Continue current activities.
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		
Output indicator 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	This indicator is on target. Evidenced by MOUs and LFL addendums folder; Annex 4 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
Output 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 is zero at project start	This indicator is on target, Evidenced by CCT+ agreements folder; Annex 5 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
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	This indicator is behind target and may not reach targets in the life of the project due to the severe drought (see section 3.2 of the report above). Evidence of sales in LFL livestock sales report folder; Annex 16 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
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	This indicator is behind target and may not reach targets in the life of the project due to the severe drought (see section 3.2 of the report above). Evidence of sales in LFL livestock sales report folder; Annex 16 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
Output 2. 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.		
Output indicator 2.1 Livestock sale price per animal for community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 7.5% per animal sold. Baseline taken to be sales prices to local brokers of non-Lion Friendly certified livestock in participating communities during the same time period	Indicator was slightly edited (see section 3.2 of the report above). Despite the small numbers of livestock sold (due to the drought) this indicator is exceeding the targets set. Evidence can be found in the LFL livestock sales reports	Continue current activities

	(Annex 16) and the Market prices for livestock doc (Annex 7)in supplementary materials.	
Output indicator 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	Data for this indicator cannot be collected, therefore this will need to be dropped (see section 3.2 of the report above)	N/A
Output 3 Increased capacity to reduce losses of livestock to predation on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project en		
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	This indicator is on target as evidenced by LEO contracts and training records folder; Annex 8 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
3.2 At least 30% of the LEOs employed are women	This indicator is on target as evidenced by LEO contracts and training records folder; Annex 8 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
3.3 LEOs carry out at least 180 (by end of Yr. 1) 270 (by end of Yr. 2) and 360 (by end of project) peacetime household boma visits/year to provide predator proof livestock husbandry support	This indicator is exceeding the target as evidenced by the household boma visits and livestock husbandry advice given in LEO SMART records.	Continue current activities
3.4 At least 1000 additional members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring a LFL certified property have seen a demonstration on how to build a predator proof livestock enclosure by project end. Baseline calculated at project start	This indicator is exceeding the target as evidenced by PPB demo records in the LEO SMART records.	Continue current activities
3,5 All communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring LFL certified properties 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)	This indicator is on target as evidenced by the distribution of PPB hardware stores selling PPB materials as evidenced by the map of hardware stores; Annex 18 in supplementary materials.	Continue current activities
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 within communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring LFL certified properties. Baseline at project start is zero.	This indicator is on target as evidenced by photos documenting the creation of two rangeland regeneration demo plots; Annex 10 in supplementary materials.	Continue current activities

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	This indicator is slightly delayed but not significantly so, as evidenced by LEO contracts and training records; Annex 8 folder in supplementary materials	Leos who are not yet trained will be trained with new LEOs about to be employed
4.3 At least 30% of LEOs trained are women	This indicator is on target as evidenced by LEO contracts and training records folder; Annex 8 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
4.4 At least 1000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring a LFL certified property have attended one or more sustainable rangeland management days on a LFL certified conservancy by project end. Baseline is zero at project start.	This indicator is exceeding the target as evidenced by Demo plot events report (Annex 12) and Borana rangeland school visit records (Annex 19) in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
4.5 At least 30% of the sustainable rangeland management day attendees are women	This indicator is on target as evidenced by Demo plot events report (Annex 12) and Borana rangeland school visit records (annex 19) in supplementary materials	Better recording of the gender of attendees is needed in the next reporting period
4.6 At least 3000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring a LFL certified property have attended at least one sustainable rangeland management DVD night by project end. Baseline is zero at project start.	This indicator is on target as evidenced by DVD night SMART records.	Continue current activities
4.7 At least 30% of the DVD night attendees are women	This indicator is exceeding targets as evidenced by DVD night SMART records.	Continue current activities
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.		
5.1a: 25 women's groups in LFL communities have participated in financial literacy workshops by project end. 5.1b: 100 pastoralist people have completed the financial literacy course by project end. 5.1c: At least 70% of the people completing the financial literacy course are pastoralist women.	This indicator was edited and new indicators added (see section 3.2 of the report above). All new indicators are on target as evidenced by the Financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities
5.2 All women's groups taking part in the financial literacy workshops, who express a desire to join a SACCO/bank, have been connected to at least one SACCO/bank who can provide them with a savings and credit product that is suitable to their needs Baseline calculated at project start	This indicator is on target as evidenced by the Financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials	Continue current activities but strive for all women to have completed the course and be introduced to their SACCO of

		choice by the 6 month reporting time.
5.3 At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial literacy building programme are members of a SACCO or another officially registered savings and credit scheme by project end. Baseline calculated at project start	This indicator is currently exceeding targets, as evidenced by the Financial literacy summary report; Annex 14 in supplementary materials	As above
5.4 At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial literacy 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	This will be analysed near the end of this grant and reported in the final report	Continue current activities

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: 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)</p>			
<p>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>	<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 Friendly beneficiary areas with at least 1 year of data.</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>0.5 Conservation agreements signed with >3 community village clusters taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring a LFL certified property. 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 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</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>Communities wishing to join the Lion Friendly grazing schemes on the well-managed wildlife conservancies (where</p>

	<p>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>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 per animal for community owned livestock taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme is increased by 7.5% per animal sold. 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 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</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 directly fulfil supply requirements for larger meat packers and distributors, cutting out brokers</p>

	communities during the same period.		
Output 3 Increased capacity to reduce losses of livestock to predation on communities participating in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme by project end	<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 at least 180 (by end of Yr. 1) 270 (by end of Yr. 2) and 360 (by end of project) peacetime visits to household bomas per year to provide predator proof livestock husbandry support</p> <p>3.4 At least 1000 additional members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring a LFL certified property have seen a demonstration on how to build a predator proof livestock enclosure by project end.</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>Baseline calculated at project start</p> <p>3.5 All communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring LFL certified properties are given easy access to materials to build predator-proof livestock enclosures at cost by project end</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 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. Baseline at the start of the project is Zero</p> <p>4.3 At least 30% of LEOs trained are women</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>4.4 At least 1000 members of communities taking part in the Lion Friendly Livestock programme or neighbouring a LFL certified property have attended one or more sustainable rangeland management days on a LFL certified conservancy by project end. Baseline is zero at project start. 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 or neighbouring a LFL certified property 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>		
--	--	--	--

<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>5.1a: 25 women’s groups in LFL communities have participated in financial literacy courses by project end (edited wording)</p> <p>5.1b: 100 pastoralist people have completed the financial literacy course by project end (new metric)</p> <p>5.1c: At least 70% of the people completing the financial literacy course are pastoralist women (new metric).</p> <p>5.2 All women’s groups taking part in the financial literacy programme, who express a desire to join a SACCO/bank, have been connected to at least one SACCO/bank 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 literacy 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>5.1 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>
--	---	---	---

	<p>5.4 At least 20% of members of pastoralist women's groups taking part in the financial literacy 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</p>		
--	---	--	--

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

The M&E document developed for this project can be found as Annex 20 in the supplementary materials

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	Year 2 Total	Total planned during the project
DI-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training ² .	Number of pastoralist people completing the financial literacy course	Number	Gender		58 (3 men; 55 women)	100 (30 men; 70 women)
DI-A05	Number of trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project.	Number of LEOs trained and operating	People; Number trained	Gender	6 (4 men; 2 women)	9 (6 men; 3 women)	12 (8 men; 4 women)
DI-A06	Number of people with improved access to services or infrastructure for improved well-being.	Number of people within 5km of a hardware store stocking PPB materials/ Number of people served by a LEO/number of people with a savings account	People	Gender	Calculated at the end	Calculated at the end	10,000 (5,000 men; 5,000 women)
DI-B02	Number of new/improved species management plans available and endorsed*.	Number of lion management plans (LFL standards)	Number		1	1	1
DI-B10	Number of individuals / households reporting an adoption of livelihood improvement practices as a result of project activities.	Number of people buying PPB boma materials/number of people practicing rangeland regeneration activities in CCT+villages	Number		0	46	100
DI-C01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products ¹⁰ published and endorsed ¹¹ .	LFL monitoring plan/ PPB boma guide/	Number		2	2	2
DI-C16	Number of records added to accessible databases.	Number of LFL criteria monitored	Number		17	17	19
DI-D01	Hectares of habitat under sustainable management practices ²⁰	Area of LFL certified properties	Area, hectares or km ²		16,000	30,000	50,000

DI-D11	Number of people benefitting from improved sustainable agriculture practices and are more resilient to weather shocks and climate trends.	Number of people attending a rangeland open days or DVD night	People	Gender	472 (222 men; 250 women)	3166 (1717 men; 1449 women)	4000 (2800 men; 1200 women)
--------	---	---	--------	--------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
Why growing grass helps save lions, and vice versa (part 1)	Blog post	Alayne Cotterill, 2023	F	UK	Lion Landscapes	https://www.lionlandscapes.org/post/why-growing-grass-helps-save-lions-and-vice-versa-part-1
Why growing grass helps save lions, and vice versa (part 2)	Blog post	Alayne Cotterill, 2023	F	UK	Lion Landscapes	https://www.lionlandscapes.org/post/why-growing-grass-helps-save-lions-and-vice-versa-part-2

Annex 4: MOUs and LFL addendums	(folder in supplementary materials)
Annex 5: Latest CCT+ agreements	(folder in supplementary materials)
Annex 6: Lion Friendly Livestock criteria and standards	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 7: Market prices for livestock	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 8: LEO contracts and training records	(folder in supplementary materials)
Annex 9: PBB stakeholder meeting minutes	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 10: Pictures of demo plot work	(folder in supplementary materials)
Annex 11: Demonstration plot assessment doc	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 12: Demo plot events report	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 13: Financial literacy workshop course contents	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 14: Financial literacy summary report	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 15: Change request December 2022	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 16: LFL livestock sales reports	(folder in supplementary materials)
Annex 17: Map - peacetime support and advice given at bomas	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 18: Map PPB hardware stores	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 19: Borana rangeland school visits records	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 20: M&E Doc	(document in supplementary materials)
Annex 21: Risk register	(document in supplementary materials)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N/A
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes, to follow
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	