Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern rangelands of Kenya

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes

GEF ID

10292

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

☐ CBIT

☐ NGI

Project Title

Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern rangelands of Kenya

Countries

Kenya

Agency(ies)
IUCN

Other Executing Partner(s):
National Environment and Management Authority (NEMA) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Grasslands, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Conservation Trust Funds, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Forest, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Agriculture, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Food Security, Forest, Drylands, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Private Sector, SMEs, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date
6/27/2019

Expected Implementation Start
6/1/2021

Expected Completion Date
6/30/2025

Duration
48In Months

Agency Fee($)
481,913.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1		GET	2,231,078.00	5,866,668.00
LD-1-1		GET	892,431.00	2,346,666.00
CCM-1-1		GET	446,216.00	1,173,334.00
IP SFM Drylands		GET	1,784,862.00	4,693,332.00
			Total Project Cost($) 5,354,587.00	**14,080,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

to support a functioning and resilient dryland forest landscape that supports a sustainable economic/food production through integrated natural management

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands	Investment	Outcome 1: Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land management is strengthened	Output 1.1.1 : Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans	GET	1,089,385.00	2,864,561.00
			Output 1.1.2: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement sub-county restoration plans for natural resources including high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas			
			Output 1.1.3: Financial resource allocation increased at the Local level to support sustainable land management			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management	Investment	Outcome 2.1: Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented	Output 2.1.1: Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping	GET	3,217,930.00	8,461,615.00
		Outcome 2.2: Sustainable investments in resilient livelihood actions are increased	Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed			
			Output 2.1.3 : Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented			
			Output 2.1.4 : Water access for communities and livestock is improved			
			Output 2.1.5 : Human / Wildlife conflicts are mitigated			
			Output 2.2.1: Mechanism on sustainable offtake with private processors and export off-takers markets established			
			Output 2.2.2: Gender sensitive			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1: Sustainable landscape management actions are informed, coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level	Output 3.1.1: Functional landscape-level information system for improved planning and management of dryland resources established	GET	792,296.00	2,083,359.00
			Output 3.1.2: Gender responsive localized drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and utilized			
			Output 3.1.3: Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally and across countries and regions			
			Output 3.1.4: National and Eastern Africa policy dialogue on dryland restoration promoted through generation of evidence-based policy briefs and recommendations.			
				Sub Total ($)	**5,099,611.00**	**13,409,535.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET	254,976.00	670,465.00
	Sub Total($)	**254,976.00**	**670,465.00**
	Total Project Cost($)	**5,354,587.00**	**14,080,000.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	SOUTH Rift Association of Land Owners	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Africa Conservation Center	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	NEMA	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3,500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Meat Naturally	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000.00
Recipient Country Government	County Government of Narok	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	County Government of Kajiado	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	500,000.00
Others	KARLO	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Private Sector	Tata	Other	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**14,080,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized was identified from private and public sector sources, which are aligned with the GEF funded project under this IAP.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,231,078	200,797
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	446,216	40,159
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	892,431	80,319
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Multi Focal Area	IP SFM Drylands Set-Aside	1,784,862	160,638
				Total Grant Resources($)	**5,354,587.00**	**481,913.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

13,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	62,500	5,625
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	25,000	2,250
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	12,500	1,125
IUCN	GET	Kenya	Multi Focal Area	IP SFM Drylands Set-Aside	50,000	4,500
				Total Project Costs($)	**150,000.00**	**13,500.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	100,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	100,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	0	1500000	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)		1,500,000		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		72,000		
Male		128,000		
Total	0	200000	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) the global environemental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Globally, over 1 billion people depend on livestock, and 70 percent of the 880 million rural poor living on less than USD 1.00 per day are at least partially dependent on livestock for their livelihoods (FAO 2009). In Africa, 40 percent of the land is dedicated to pastoralism and 70 percent of the population relies on dry and subhumid lands for their daily livelihoods. These drylands, which are predominantly used for livestock production, are particularly sensitive to land degradation, with 10–20 percent of drylands already degraded. Extensive pastoralism occurs on one fourth of the global land area and supports around 200 million pastoral households.

The Kenya southern rangelands are part of the larger ecological biome, the savannah scrubland and the grasslands of the world. It is approximately one degree (10) south of the equator. The slopes of Nairagi enkare and longonot form the northern most boundary of the program site and on the South is the Plains of Namanga and the Nguruman escarpment on the eastern border. This part of the biome is the southernmost stretch of the Somali-Maasai dry Savannah and is characterized by short shrubs mainly acacia camiphora and grasslands. Typically the region has woody species including the Acacia Tortilis, Camiphora Africana, Crotalaria and Euphobia (candelabra) and Aloe species. The grass endemic to these areas include Panicum turgidium and Dactyloctenium aegyptium, Themeda triandra, Setaria incrassate, Panicum coloratum, aristida adscensionis, andropogon and Eroglostis. The intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ) passes through this area twice in a year hence giving it a bimodal rainfall. The short rains come in from late October to late December and the long rains coming in from late-March to mid-June. The area being in the shadow of Mt. Kilimanjaro experiences low rainfall levels (400-800mm) with long and erratic droughts. The El Nino-Southern Oscillattion (ENSO) also influence the floods and droughts in this area.

The region has an abundance of wild animal species that are now rare in other regions of the world with similar ecological conditions. These include the lions (panthera leo), the Cheetah (Acynonyx jubatus), the Leopard (Panthera pardus), the spotted hyena (Crocuta crocuta), the stripped hyena (Hyena, hyena) and wild dogs (Lycaon pictus) among the cats or the most significant apex carnivores. Among the ungulates, we have a wide range of wildlife species including the Elephant (Loxodanta Africana), the African buffalo (synecerus caffer), Eland (Tautrogus oryx), Grants gazelle (Nanger granti), common zebra (equus quagga), wildebeest (Chonocaetes taurinus) and giraffe (Giraffa camelopadalis). This section of the drylands supports a large number of bird species (estimated to be between 350 and 400). The landscape has evolved to hold these wild species in a rather sustainable way. The apex carnivores maintain the level of the ungulates through natural predation and ungulates maintain the grass and shrubs level through grazing and browsing respectively. The herbivores also help recycle nutrients and acts as agents of seed propagation through the dung.

For a long time in history, the communities that have lived in the drylands have been involved in extensive livestock production which easily blends in with wildlife conservation. The livestock kept here include cattle (Bos taurus) mainly the Kenyan zebu, sheep (Ovis aries) and goats (Capra aegugrus hircus). The place has little to no arable land but there

are patches used for crop production especially the slopes of Nairagi enkare, Suswa, Loita, Nguruman escarpment and along the Kisamis River. Most of the crop production is rain-fed but there is a bit of irrigation using springs and streams flowing down the Nguruman escarpment.

The main global environmental challenges affecting landscapes and production systems in Southern Kenya include:

Increase in Human, Livestock Population and urbanisation

The human population is expected to increase from 6.5 billion in 2010 to 8.2 billion by 2020. The parallel increase in food demand will of course increase demand for livestock and its products. This demand for livestock products and the subsequent and associated increase in production and production methods is commonly referred to as the "livestock revolution". Furthermore, the World Bank (2008) has projected a rapid rise in the urban population of all developing countries. Urbanisation is generally associated with higher average household incomes and changing lifestyles with more food consumed outside homes. This helps fuel the demand for food including livestock products. Increasing populations and inward migration results in increased demand for land and water resources. This can, in turn, drive unsustainable resource exploitation practices, conflict over land and resources and direct threats to species and natural ecosystems (including within protected areas). The most fertile and productive areas of land and water are often those under greatest pressure for unsustainable development. This leads to competition over access to resources and to land, and raises the problem of the coexistence of specific activities: agriculture, livestock rearing, and the protection of wildlife.

Increase in the human population is also linked to the increase of the domestic livestock population. In pastoral populations, that's the Maasai, as well as those who practice agro-pastoral production systems, livestock represents the central element for accumulating financial resources. A significant percentage of the financial revenue generated by the economic activity is reinvested in the livestock. Thus, an increase in financial income leads, indirectly, to an increase in the livestock density. The fragile balance between the possibilities of exploiting the natural environment and the populations' needs is no longer able to be maintained.

Dependence on natural resources

Most rural populations in Kenya are primarily dependent on agriculture and pastoralism for their survival and livelihoods. These production systems are highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate variability and to overcome this, they increase livestock numbers without much investment in protection of the rangelands. As food demand increases, more land is likely to be converted into croplands and hence reducing wild ranges for wildlife. Increased interactions between humans and wildlife lead to depredation of humans and livestock by wild animals. Human wildlife conflict threatens the integrity of rangelands and payment of ecosystem services through tourism.

Generally, the demand for forest product is highly correlated with the economic development, demographic changes, and competition from competing substitutes in use in Kenya. According to MEWNR (2013) the demand of timber is projected to increase by 43.2%, poles (58.2%), firewood by (16.1%) and charcoal (17.8%) by the end of this period. The total wood demand is expected to grow by 21.6% from 41,700,660 m3 in to 50,712,100m3 an increase of 9,011,440m3. The drylands forest constitute a one of the remaining source of indigenous wood that is under massive exploitation.

High dependency on biomass energy

The national level, wood fuel and other biomass account for about 68% of the total energy consumption, followed by petroleum at 22%, electricity at 9% and others including coal at less than 1%. Electricity, the projected alternative to wood fuel and biomass, remains far beyond the majority poor as the cost to electricity remains high in Kenya. According to studies by the Ministry of Energy (MOE), biomass supply comes from various forest formations including closed forests, woodlands, bushlands and wooded grasslands (16,307, 703 m3); farmlands comprising exotic tree species such as Grevillea, Eucalyptus and remnant natural vegetation (14,380,951 m3); plantations, mainly of Eucalyptus (2,717,972 m3) and residues from agriculture and wood based industries (3,085,800 m3).

Studies on charcoal in Kenya in 2005 estimated that annual production stood at 1.6 million tons. Subsequent assessments have shown that production has since risen to 2.5 million tons per annum, an increase of 156% within 8 years (or almost 20% growth per annum). The monetary value of the charcoal industry is now over Ksh 135 Billion. To provide for prudent management of charcoal production, Forests (Charcoal) Rules, 2009 were developed.

In Southern Kenya, this consultative process realized that most of the charcoal from the dry land forests is sold to the cities of Narok, Kajiado and Nairobi. The local communities only extract charcoal for commercial purposes and this is what is more destructive. The local people extract dead wood from the forest for use as wood fuel and this is likely to be a threat as the human population increases. Solar Energy, whose potential exists due to long periods of hot sun has not been fully harnessed.

Absence of alternative livelihood opportunities

Most communities in the drylands are constrained to carry out sustainable practices of land use or natural resource exploitation. They lack appropriate skills, knowledge, and access to new technologies and financial resources, to initiate alternatives livelihood streams. In addition, traditional community-based land management knowledge tends to disappear in favour of individual strategies that contribute to degradation.

Climate change and/or increased climate variability

Climate variability is one among a number of important drivers of change in the region. It has both direct and an indirect impact on the ecological and socio-economic component of the grazing resources at different spatial and temporal scales. Generally Kajiado is characterized by unpredictable rains and periodic droughts. Climate change can exacerbate the impact of these phenomena and cause other changes that necessitate rapid adaptation. Statistics from the Institute of Geomatics, GIS and Remote Sensing indicate that there has been a downward trend in vegetation condition over the last 30 years which has affected the livestock productivity of the area. There has been reduction of pastoral resources while the temperatures have increased with low records of rainfall.

Weak management, implementation and enforcement

Lack of approved natural resources utilization policy has encouraged massive land use changes. Legal regulations and tools pertaining to the management of natural resources, as well as and management contracts or documents are not always fully implemented or respected. The reasons contributing to this include corruption, influence from the government and politicians, conflicting interests among the policy makers among others.

Unsustainable natural resources management

Management of natural resources follows a “(soil nutrient) mining” approach, sometimes causing severe environmental degradation for example erosion, lack of soil fertility, invasion of weeds, degradation of pastures, deforestation, that is hard to reverse and leads to a disappearance of wildlife and plant species. In populated areas, this situation can result in the impoverishment of rural populations and to migration to towns or towards pioneer fronts. The uptake of new techniques and tools for the sustainable use of resources is low. This can be the result of a variety of factors, including lack of appropriate skills and knowledge, lack of access to new technologies and lack of financial resources.

Invasive Species

Invasive species of concern in the rangelands relate to plants that evolved elsewhere and have been either accidentally of purposely been introduced in the drylands. Invasive species are damaging to both the environment and the economy. They spread very fast and have the ability to modify rangelands negatively hence limiting the productive traits of the rangelands. Traditional productions systems like extensive livestock production get threatened by such invasive species. Examples include the *Prosopis juliflora* and *Acacia reficiens.*

Furthermore, the threats, roots causes and barriers analysis reveals the following:

Threats	Root causes	Barriers
Competition for use of the dryland resources Poor livestock and crop production methods leading to land degradation Urbanization Illegal and unsustainable enterprises Adverse weather and climate change threats	Poverty & absence of alternative livelihood opportunities Mushrooming of urban centers Change in land tenure arrangements Institutional evolution Lack of appropriate market infrastructure and organization	Governance barriers Lack of information to support decision-making Poor returns to livestock and crop production Land tenure systems, policies and Institutional barriers Socio-cultural barriers Lack of land plans Access to affordable financial resources

In addition, there are notable gaps that an analysis of past and present projects reveals. The gaps include:

- Low uptake of the relatively new Community Land Act 2016 to address the transition from trust land/group ranch to individual/private ownership. Poor management of this transition has escalated land degradation due to an increase in unplanned settlements and related activities,

- Weak and ineffective community institutions mandated to manage natural resources. They include water resource users associations (WRUAs), community forest associations (CFAs), group ranches, conservancies, traditional community institutions, among others. This is as a result of an over emphasis on infrastructural development with little regard to institutional development,

- There are notable attempts by various actors, including the government, to develop value chains for livestock and agricultural produce. But value chains in the industries still remain weak and skewed against producers,

- The potential of community-private tourism partnerships has not been fully explored to drive community tourism ventures. The Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, and its membership in Kajiado and Narok counties, is struggling to make conservancies and other tourism ventures lucrative due to low tourism investments. The positive impacts of tourism at the community level remains limited and unevenly distributed.

- There is inadequate county level planning and coordination of environmental interventions to address the myriad of environmental challenges facing Kajiado and Narok counties. This can be attributed to a number of factors including the lack of functional County Environment Committees and devolved structures to oversee planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on environmental challenges and interventions.

The gaps above have led to a number of unfavourable trends in the South Rangeland ecosystem. These include:

- An unprecedented land degradation due to unsustainable land use practises, leading to large volumes soil being lost through erosion to lower grounds,
- Poor returns for farmers and pastoralists due to lack or inefficient and ineffective value chains.

The project will strive to close these gaps.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Currently, the improvement of natural resource management is mainly driven by the **South Rift Association of Land Owners** (SORALO)'s activities with limited impact. SORALO was formed about ten years ago by bringing together 16 group ranches to form a continuous landscape that joins the Maasai Mara to the Amboseli Ecosystems. SORALO works to help these communities secure rights to the land, develop management systems to keep the landscape healthy and intact, and create economic opportunities to help people benefit from their natural resources. The organization is local and led by local experts who are all actively involved in rangeland conservation. The leadership is composed of committee members from each member group ranch. The group actively fund-raises for community development and conservation projects, targeting the most serious challenges faced by the community. They have been instrumental in rangeland restoration actions including capacity building for the leaders, rangeland monitoring and ecotourism (lodges and camps) development. SORALO is a repository of all the traditional and contemporary ecological knowledge about the project site. However, being an umbrella organization, they are not able to oversee everything in the community as most of the actions are at much lower level-the village. The secretariat is very lean in terms of human and financial resources.

As a consequence, the impact remains limited and depending on the areas, landscape fragmentation dynamics continue, impacting both grazing and wildlife movements.

The African Conservation Center (ACC) established SORALO. ACC was instrumental in building the capacity of the organization up until now when it is almost completely independent. ACC is involved in several other projects in the southern rangleands such as:

- Wildlife Conservation projects- these include research on wildlife species and the rangelands, building local capacity to undertake conservation, mitigation of human wildlife conflicts, collaborate in national and regional policy and enhance effective governance. Most of the activities like Ranger Training and Antipoaching Patrols, Wildlife and Rangelands Monitoring are on-going.

- Lale'nok Resource Center; Established as a product of collaboration between SORALO and ACC. It provides research and accommodation facilities for researchers, students and other visitors to Olkiramatian/Shompole areas. It is run by a local Women group-Reto Women group. Other community resource centers supported by ACC include the Noonkotiak resource center in Olgulului and the Twala Cultural Manyatta.

- The women enterprise initiatives- this includes the support ACC has given to women in the rangelands to establish cooperatives. The milk marketing cooperative which costed about USD 100,000 was initiated in the group ranches around Amboseli. ACC helped procure a cooler facility and provided training, mobilized the women to form cooperatives and manage the milk business. Another project is the Reto Women group.

There are a number of local structures set up by the State, such as Water User Associations and Community Forest Associations but their actions are on a very small scale and related to opportunistic strategies linked to the capture of public and private funds.

Restoration actions in the southern rangelands are mainly under the initiatives of Tata, Counties.

Magadi Tata Foundation projects

This is philanthropy arm of the Magadi Tata Chemicals limited. A combine project portfolio worth over USD 200,000 has been undertaken. The projects include;

- The health sector whereby the foundation, in conjunction with the International Medical collaborative (IMEC) they provided medical equipment to the Magadi hospital. The hospital supports both company staff and over 300,000 people from the community.
- HIV/AIDS wellness project which is also supported by an international NGO, AIDS Population and Health Integrated Assistance.
- The upgrade of over 70 Kilometers pipeline for water supply in the area including the Magadi Tata processing plant and staff residences and to the communities living within a few kilometers of the pipeline between the lake and Ewaso Ngiro River.
- Bursaries to school children from the community
- In partnership with Equity Bank, the foundation has provided financial literacy training to more than 100 community members.
- Desiltation of the lake Magadi to reduce silt that has been deposited in the lake due to upstream soil erosion. This includes an attempt to divert the River Kisamis at the point where it enters the lake.

Magadi Tata Chemicals Company and the foundation intend to undertake more projects aimed at promoting community livelihoods and rehabilitation of the lake Magadi catchment. The upper sections of the River Kisamis in Suswa and Nairagi enkare slopes will be planted with trees and have dykes constructed in order to heal gullies.

The Magadi Meat Enterprises Limited is another project that has been initiated and will include construction of a livestock slaughter facility at Shompole and a livestock holding ground (disease free area). The enterprise will include an elaborate meat marketing system which will take advantage of both the Magadi Rail and the Standard Gauge Railway to deliver the meat products to a wide market in Kenyan cities and outside the country.

Kajiado County

The 2018-2022 Kajiado County Plan describes a number of project in addition to their activities as usual to be implemented for addressing agriculture and livestock sector issues.

Narok County

Narok County has adopted an integrated development plan for the period 2018-2022. It planned to undertake the following activities:

- Increase the area of land under forest cover by 1,800 ha,
- Increase the area under agro-forestry by 10%
- Increase access to tree seedlings by establishing 7 tree nurseries
- Construct 123 small dams of capacity 50,000 m3
- Construct 74 pans of capacity 21,000 m3
- Install 1,250 plastic tanks with roof harvesting structures
- Drill and equip 163 boreholes
- Construct flood control structures
- Protect 100 water sources
- Train cooperatives members
- Supply 10 milk coolers
- Development of farmer field schools,
- Etc.

A number of projects in the agricultural, environmental, livestock and water sector are planned.

Nevertheless, county actions are often concentrated in the most accessible or dynamic areas close to transportation routes and economic centers. The project area has so far remained relatively isolated from county actions.

There is a research project implemented by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) looking at contextual factors affecting success of rangelands restoration and how that can be scaled up. The project looked at both technological and institutional innovations and how these affected different contexts of dry lands. In Magadi area, the technical innovations that were tried included exclosures (known as Olopololis in Maa) that were re-seeded and a grazing then resting program was trialed. The social innovations that were combined with the technical one was that of improved governance structures. The grazing committees and rangelands monitoring committees were re-invigorated through capacity building and linking them with other group ranches committees. This demonstrated success of restoration at landscape level.

Overall, the key takeaway is the lack of a clear strategy and action plan, leading to the continuation of the degradation process of the rangelands. In terms of value chains development, most part of the project area remains outside the scope of value chain development initiatives. Only the Magadi area, under the impulse of Tata benefit from a little strengthening of the value chains as TATA is expected to work with communities around Magadi in order to support them to increase the benefits from livestock activities. A slaughterhouse project should be implemented in the short-term. In addition, eco-tourism around Magadi area will develop due to the project of development of Lake Magadi Tented Camp (Conservation Entreprise). In other areas, most of the pastoralists and agropastoralists continue as usual their activities with limited collective actions.

At short term livelihood conditions would remain relatively similar to those of today but with a negative impact on the natural resources. Nevertheless, it is likely that, in the long term, initiatives will be developed, whether at the instigation of individuals within the communities or external private actors. These activities, in the absence of a concerted framework, could have a negative impact on both the environment and the living conditions of the communities (resources grabbing).

In the absence of a project, knowledge sharing remains inefficient. The flow of information between the departments of the counties and between the Counties and the State is not fluid. This leads to delays in public action and a lack of critical perspective on the relevance and effectiveness of the actions undertaken. Kajiado's Green Point is not in a position to strengthen its legitimacy and continues to exist with a role reduced to informing schoolchildren and students on conservation and environmental issues.

NEMA Green Points – Kenya

"The **Green Points** have been conceptualized in order to practically interpret the green economy concept in our context here in Kenya. The design and function is meant to lead to reduction in ecological footprint as possible. This will be achieved by incorporating aspects such as rainwater harvesting, waste water recycling technologies, low energy consumption, among other features. The green points are intended to improve and expand the advisory role of NEMA in the counties especially on issues related to the promotion of sound environmental management that can support the green economy, in conjunction with the private sector. This will demonstrate the public-private partnership spirit in the communities - a policy direction that the government has been advocating for. A Green Point therefore is a one stop shop for all NEMA activities, technologies and learning centre for innovation.

Services offered at the NEMA Green Points:

- NEMA operational functions such as review of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) applications and inspections.
- Advisory functions to county government, business people, and the wider community on environmental issues.
- Exhibitions of appropriate green technologies/innovations by the local business community.
- Host academic visits.

- Act as an environmental information resource centre.”

The dynamics of knowledge and data sharing among similar counties take place at the national level, but information does not come down to the local level, which does not allow the rapid translation of knowledge sharing into the implementation of concrete actions in the field.

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project:

This project aims to improve sustainability by first ensuring effective institutional and governance structures, technical and social innovations and scaling out of the positive results. The project will work to enhance improved functionality of local institutions, provide the appropriate linkages to resources in order to sustain the benefits including ecological integrity and improved local household livelihoods.

The project will aspire to align itself with the national and county government development plans as spelt out in the vision 2030 and the County Integrated development plans, all of which specify restoration of degraded rangelands, protection of wildlife corridors and reduction of human wildlife conflict as pillar of development. This project will endeavour to reverse the negative trends in environment degradation in the degraded forests and rangelands of Southern Kenya.

Without the interventions made possible by this project, rangeland degradation will continue accelerating, wildlife corridors will disappear and human wildlife conflict will increase. Tourism potential will not be exploited and the livestock will continue performing poorly. Land transfer and fragmentation will continue and pastoral livelihood will fail, leading to a more vulnerable community in the face of changing climate.

The project will focus on the management, restoration, protection and maintenance of ecological functions of natural environments, including the dryland forests, and the mitigation of negative environmental impacts of unsustainable practices. By building the local governance systems and management structures, setting up a basis for improvement of value chains (livestock, horticulture, bees, tourism) and providing skills for climate smart agriculture, the project will facilitate rehabilitation of the degraded areas of the rangelands and ensure sustainable biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods. The project is designed to a springboard for improved business enterprises based on the sustainable extraction of the natural resources and scaling out the best practices and experiences. The knowledge management and sharing component of the project is geared towards building institutions and equipping people with skills and knowledge that will live with the community after the completion of the project. This will ensure institutional memory and avoid redundancy in local institutions in the event that social changes occur.

Some minor changes to the project framework have been made since the PIF. These are summarized in the table below.

Topic	Main changes from PIF
Core indicator targets	Core Indicator 1 (Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservaton and sustainable use): Target from PIF: 500,000 ha Revised target in CEO ER: 0 ha Although the PIF may have assumed that the project would contribute to the improved management of protected areas, this will in actual fact not be the case as the project area does not include any existing protected areas, and the project does not account for the creation of any new protected areas.
Revised outputs	Wording for certain outputs has been made clearer and more concrete, based on consultations with stakeholders. These changes are detailed below by component.

Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands	**Previous output wording:** Output 1.1.1: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement county sub-restoration plans for high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas Output 1.1.2: Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land management plans **New output wording:** Output 1.1.1 : Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans Output 1.1.2: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement sub-county restoration plans for natural resources including high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas The order of outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 were interchanged to highlight the importance of the approach based on community organizations. The scope of output 1.1.2 was extended from restoration plans for HCVF areas, to restoration plans for natural resource in general, as HCVF does not reflect the reality of the project area.

Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management	**Previous output wording:** **Outcome 2.1**: Output 2.1.1: Degradation status assessments are guided by detailed gender-responsive forest landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping (ROAM) Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest landscape restoration investment action plans developed Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented Output 2.1.4: Gender sensitive Small-scale irrigation and water management schemes for crop and fodder production and dry season grazing developed **New output wording:** **Outcome 2.1**: Output 2.1.1: Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed Output 2.1.3 : Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented Output 2.1.4 : Water access for communities and livestock is improved Output 2.1.5 : Human / Wildlife conflicts are mitigated **Outcome 2.2**: Output 2.2.5 : Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices Output 2.1.1 was reworded for clarity. The focus of output 2.1.2 was extended from forest restoration only to forest and rangeland restoration as the project area is mainly rangeland. Output 2.1.4 was made more general. Output 2.1.5 was added to reflect the importance of paying attention to such an issue.

Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management	**Previous output wording:** **Outcome 3.1**: Output 3.1.4: Dryland forest and rangeland stakeholder forums held at county and national levels **New output wording:** **Outcome 3.1**: Output 3.1.4: National and Eastern Africa policy dialogue on dryland restoration promoted through generation of evidence-based policy briefs and recommendations. FAO requested that the scope of the output be expanded to neigboring countries with similar conditions.

The goal of the project is to restore degraded rangeland resources- forests, wildlife, soils and water thereby restoring the integrity of the ecosystem, improving wildlife conservation, improving people's livelihoods and enhance resilience (of both livelihoods and ecosystem) to climate change. All the drivers of negative processes in the environment will need to be reversed: governance systems improvement will lead to sustainable management of the rangelands which will in turn influence investment decisions. Improved ecosytems and governance systems will attract more investments in tourism and livestock value chains that will improve the payments for ecosystem services and goods. All the lessons learned will be used to influence policy and build the local people's capacity to sustain the benefits of the project.

The project has four expected outcomes:

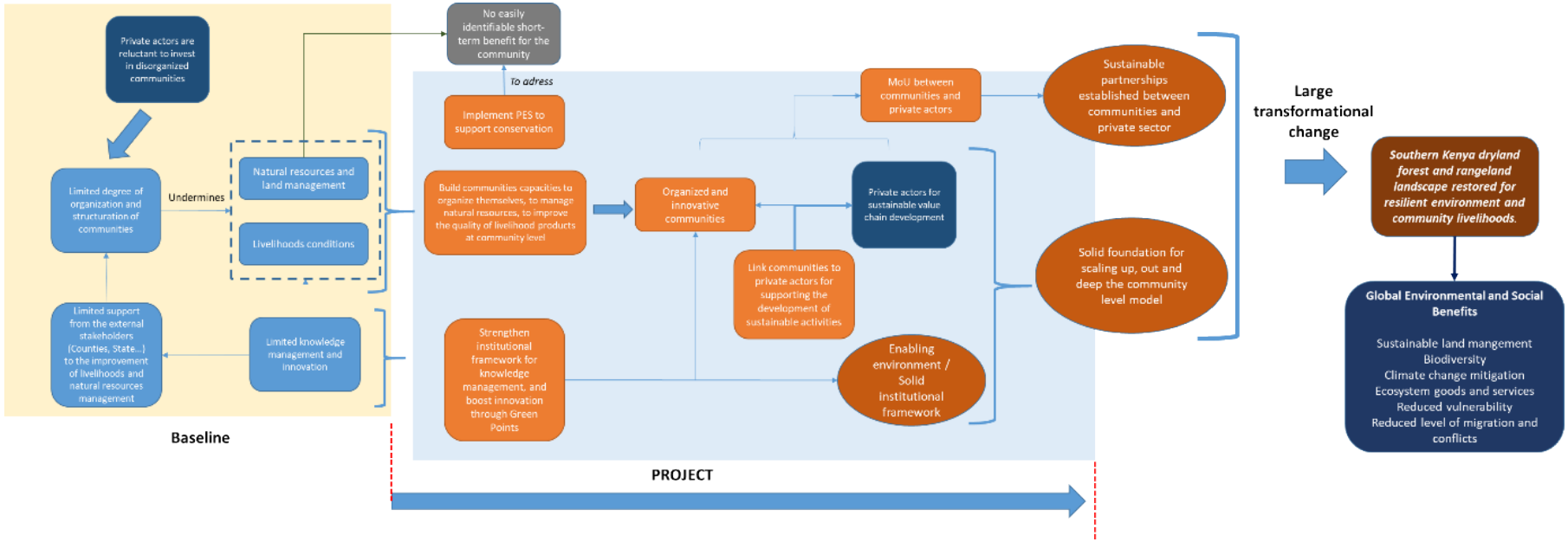
- Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land management is strengthened.
- Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented.
- Sustainable investments in resilient livelihood actions are increased.
- Sustainable landscape management actions are informed, coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level.

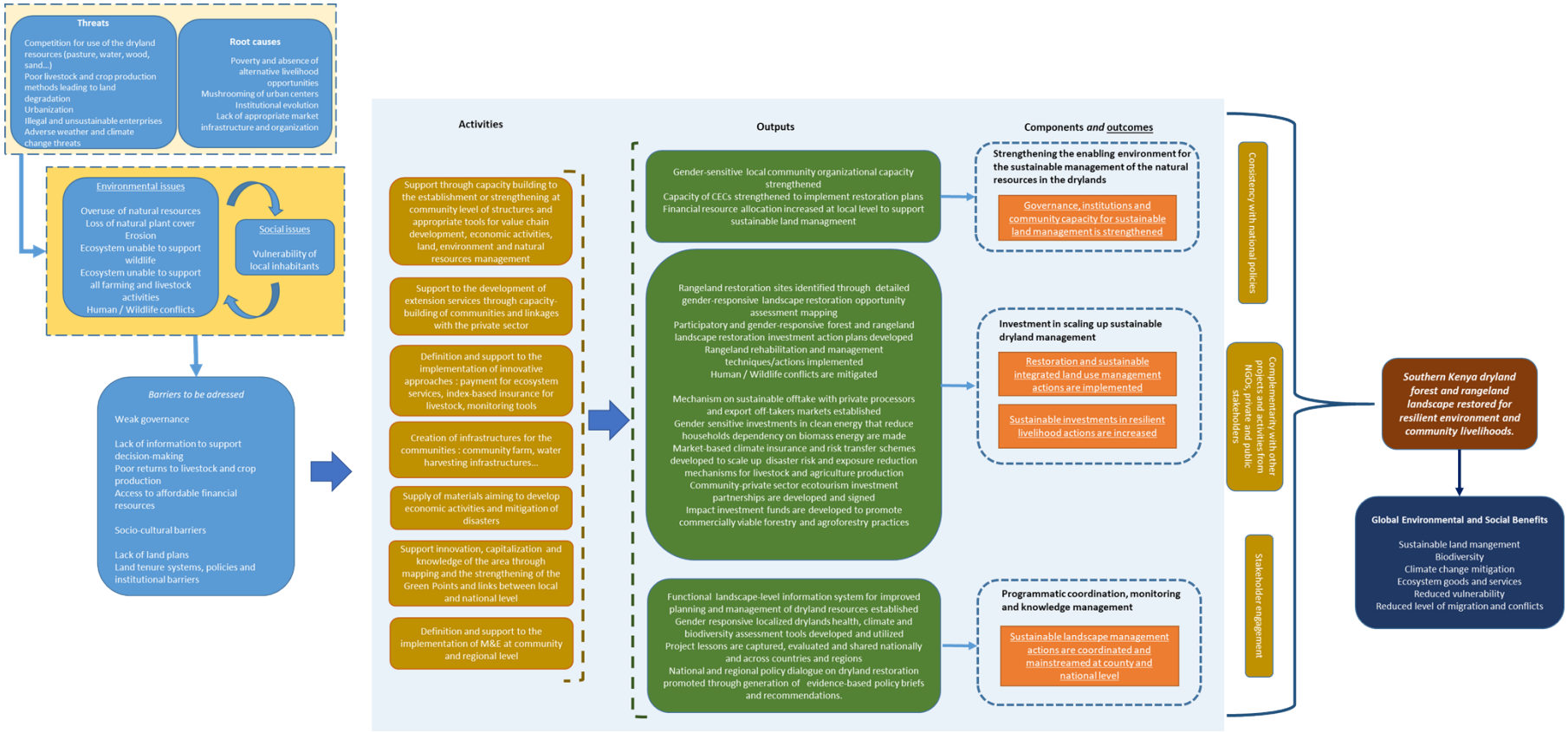
Another way to describe the expected outcomes of the project could be:

- Restored rangelands and thriving biodiversity.
- Well-resourced households deriving sutainable livelihoods through sustainable extraction of their natural resources.

A repository of knowledge, a sharing platform and communities understanding that economic activities affect and are affected by ecological processes.

The figure below presents the project's theory of change.





Component 1- Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of the natural resources in the drylands

Due to failures and ineffectiveness of most of the classical conservation of natural resource models, coupled with evolving challenges (like climate change), paradigms in conservation have shifted to include all actors in decision-making and implementation of interventions. The concept of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), which could be defined as the collective management by local institutions of natural resources for local benefit, has been developed and implemented in order to stop the degradation of natural resources. CBNRM is premised on the idea that communities will sustainably manage local resources if they are assured of their ownership of the

natural resource, allowed to use the resources themselves and/or benefit directly from others use of them, given a reasonable amount of control over management of the resources (IIED, 2009)[1][1].

As a result of these findings, a specific component aiming to improve governance and build community capacities for sustainable land and resource management appears to be particularly relevant:

- Community-level organisations are the smallest governance unit able to deal with natural resource management issues and literature shows the relevancy to consider a CBNRM.
- The global nature of the conservation issues makes it necessary to think locally at first when local or national conditions are not enough mature for large scaling changes
- Working at the community level aims to achieve a threshold effect and to be able to replicate/to scale up the strategy on a solid basis.
- A disorganized, dysfunctional, community will not convince any private sector enterprises to invest in them and, as a consequence, to build opportunities for improving livelihoods and protect the environment.

Therefore, **governance is at the heart of the project in order to improve the technical and institutional capacities at Community and County levels for sustainable land and resources management**. It will result in :

Output 1.1: Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land management plans

Output 1.2: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement county sub-restoration plans for high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas.

Output 1.3. Financial resource allocation increased at local level to support sustainable land management

This component will be structured into four main activities:

1. Baseline to assess the institutional and governance issues.
2. Mobilize community members to establish community based organizations based on a natural resource “common bond” or geographical location.

3. Improve the capacities of the communities to actively participate in the restoration and cooperatively managing the reseeded and restored areas. Improve the capacities of CECs to implement restoration plan.

4. Design and support for the implementation of a reward system / payment for ecosystem services.

Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management

Most of the degradation is aggravated by anthropogenic development activities. Since the livelihoods mainly depend on the environment, degrading the environment threatens the well-being of the people. Activities that ensure the environment is secure and also provide opportunities for people to generate improved income will go a long way in ensuring sustainability of both the environment and the livelihoods.

Based on the assessment carried out by the project design team, the potential value chains here include livestock, and nature-based tourism value chains. Others include bees and crops in a few areas.

The concept of value chains implies the product, the environment, the networks and governance that go into producing, adding value or transforming a product in a manner that is profitable to all the entities involved. This profitability along the value chain is the desirable attribute for sustainability. Environment or resource degradation threatens the potential profits and therefore the enterprises. **This component of the project will endeavour to enhance use of the environment in a sustainable manner to create products that the people can actively add value to make profit which they will use in improving their livelihoods**.

- Milk value chain: this will include the milk producer groups (mostly women groups), the processing/cooling plants, the distributors and consumers.

- Meat value chain: this will be the steer-fattening groups/cooperatives, the slaughterhouses, the supermarkets and retailers. Other important players are livestock feeds and veterinary suppliers.

- The producer groups will sign framework contracts with input suppliers (including local grass or hay producers), the slaughterhouses and the supermarkets. The framework contracts will include a clause for conservation and good governance of natural resources for premium prices for their livestock.

- Bee value chain- this will include the beekeeper associations at the community level and the Maasai beekeepers cooperative. The community groups will sign an agreement with the Maasai beekeepers association to conserve forest resources for membership and premium prices. The governance system will be regularly assessed based on the criteria.

- Pasture/Grass value chain: trials in other parts of the country have shown that women are better growers of fodder and the grass seeds. This will be one of the women enterprises. This will include the seed-suppliers, the women groups/growers and the buyers. The buyers will be mainly local livestock cooperatives-steer fattening groups, the milk producers. The women will harvest grass seeds for re-seeding on their own parcels of land and also to sell to others to generate income.

- Crops value chain: this will include the producers of irrigation fed horticultural enterprises in the few locations where it is possible and the distributors. The farmers will be linked to processors of tomatoes and green beans including Trufoods, Flamingo Holdings and Biofarm. The community groups will be supported to get membership at the Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya (FPEAK). Through this membership they will get access to short term credits among other benefits.

- Tourism value chain: this will include the community ecotourism and nature based tourism enterprises, existing tourism operators in the country and the Kenya Tourism Board. The community landowners who are part of a community group like SORALO will invite established players in the sector to invest in community enterprises including Eco lodges and camps that will be marketed as tourism facilities to uplift the status of the region as an attractive tourist destination. The pricing of the products and services will include a premium for conservation of the natural resources. Community members will receive dividends from the enterprises for their willingness to volunteer their land for conservation.

Upon formation of the community groups, the project will link those with interest and potential tourism enterprises with innovative financing solutions. Particularly, the Umiliki investments approach where the community establishes a fully commercial conservation enterprise. The community will be facilitated to sign a contract with a venture capital company. The Venture capital will develop the infrastructure for tourism and market the enterprise. The whole program will target high payouts for the stakeholders.

This component will result in :

Outcome 2.1 Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented

Output 2.1.1: Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping.

Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed

Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented

Output 2.1.4: Water access for communities and livestock is improved

Output 2.1.5: Human / Wildlife conflicts are mitigated

Outcome 2.2 Sustainable investments in resilient livelihood actions are increased

Output 2.2.1 Mechanism on sustainable offtake with private processors and export off-takers markets established

Output 2.2.2: Gender sensitive investments in clean energy that reduce households dependency on biomass energy are made

Output 2.2.3: Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production

Output 2.2.4: Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed- These activities will be undetaken by Conservation Capital, ACC and SORALO

Output 2.2.5: Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices

Component 3 – Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management

The project will put in place and institutionalize robust and integrated monitoring systems to determine the status of land degradation, climate change trends, forest cover change and connectivity, the status of wildlife populations, and the socio-economic status of the people that use the landscape.

Key enabling conditions include having an institution with the legitimacy to undertake such activities, having data sharing agreements in place among the stakeholders, addressing security concerns so that sensitive information about wildlife habitats are adequately protected and establishing the systems to store and manage the data.

Based on the results and best practices from the implementation of the project actions in other components, this project component **aims to inform SFM and more specifically SLM and FLR related national policies and processes**.

The project plans to build on **existing platforms and knowledge hubs** to implement dynamic knowledge management. ***Green Points*** have been created by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in several counties, including Kajiado (one of the two counties of the project area).

The project will strengthen the Green Point in Kajiado and create one in Narok to improve monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management at community, county, national and regional levels.

This system will improve the potential for shared national and regional understanding of critical biodiversity areas and real time understanding of how the status of rangeland, forest and ecosystem restoration are changing over time.

This will in turn inform conservation planning efforts and lead to improved conservation strategies at all levels.

These structures will be in charge of collecting and making available all relevant data for the proper understanding and monitoring of the environment and natural resources in the Counties. Green Points will therefore be a data & documentation centre and the project will support the establishment of data exchange and storage processes with the relevant administrations and entities. Centralizing the data will be particularly useful to promote the proper functioning of the administrations, the development of intervention strategies, and the communication of the Counties' and communities' achievements.

Linkages with knowledge management entities from neighbouring countries (or Countries will similar natural resources management issues) will also be established in order to promote transboundary cooperation.

Data and knowledge collection about the state and dynamics of the targeted landscape generated at local level and their transmission at national level to the institutions (NEMA) mandated to aggregate this knowledge from the various sources, including from the private sector through the environmental and social impacts studies led for infrastructure projects, is indeed critical to monitor dryland landscape restoration and conservation.

The project will use The Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation method (http://cmp- openstandards.org/) that are well known among the international NGOs and the government agencies. The project will develop a draft data collection protocol to collect social and scientific information using the Before After Control and Initiative (BACI) monitoring framework.

The methodology of the project "participatory assessment of land degradation and sustainable land management in grassland and pastoral systems" designed and tested a participatory rangeland and grassland assessment methodology (PRAGA) will be implemented to ensure that **sustainable land management actions are coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level**.

Structuring Green Points and strengthening them will boost both innovation and knowledge management. When we consider a territory, an area where projects are in isolation from each other with specific players and no entity to make the link between them (whatever the reason), innovation is limited and there is a risk of lack of coherence in the interventions. The creation and strengthening of a central actor with both scientific and institutional legitimacy to make the link between actors and projects will make it possible to create positive interactions and promote both the coherence of interventions and boost innovation.

The aim will also be to **foster innovation by providing access** to data for a better understanding of the territory, improving communication, bringing communities and private and public actors into contact and **launching calls for small-scale innovative projects.**

This proposal was discussed at the local level with the Counties' Departments and was particularly well received because of the lack of communication and data exchange between Departments, which requires a well-identified facilitator and the related procedures.

The appropriation of these knowledge hubs and small-scale innovative projects will be critical. The key decision-makers in the sectors impacting land degradation will have to be involved and their support will be instrumental for the sustainability and replicability of the project.

In addition **the Green Points will host a complaints office in order to ensure the implementation of a grievance mechanism.**

This component will result in :

Output 3.1.1: Functional Landscape level information system for improved planning and management of dryland resources established

Output 3.1.2 Gender sensitive localized drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and utilized

Output 3.1.3 Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared Nationally, across Countries and Regions

Output 3.1.4: National and Eastern Africa policy dialogue on drylands restoration promoted through generation of evidence-based policy briefs and recommendation

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The project is fully aligned with the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes as it will generate multiple environmental and social benefits and enhance resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods by focusing on addressing the barriers to sustainable dryland management and biodiversity conservation in Southern Rangelands. Furthermore, it is aligned with Land Degradation focal area Objective 1, "Support on the ground implementation of SLM to achieve LDN". It will contribute to maintaining or improving ecosystem services to sustain sustainable production and livelihoods by strengthening governance and management systems, investing in best practices for dryland restoration and SLM, engaging the private sector to improve the sustainability of key value chains and building capacity for SLM. The project will also aim to generate benefits in the focal area of Climate Change and its Objective 2, "Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts". The project will aim to enhance carbon sequestration and reduce GHG emissions through improved soil and land management and land restoration.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The incremental cost reasoning and the expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF financing and co-financing for each component is described in the table below.

Business as usual scenario	**Alternative scenario with the GEF resources**
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands	

Business as usual scenario	**Alternative scenario with the GEF resources**
In the absence of a project, the improvement of natural resource management would be driven mainly by SORALO's activities with limited impact. Depending on the areas, landscape fragmentation dynamics would continue, impacting both grazing and wildlife movements. The structures set up by the State would continue their actions on a very small scale and according to an opportunistic strategy linked to the capture of public and private funds.	The project makes it possible to implement a real strategy of appropriation of the management of natural resources by the communities. It builds long-term capacities for sustainable land and natural resources management and encourages the multiplication of sustainable initiatives at the local level. Proposals for landscape restoration are developed and funded to increase financial resource allocation at the local level. Agreements for payments for ecosystem services are signed and implemented enabling the CBNRM organizations to carry out and to scale up, out and deep their activities.
Co-financing - 2,864,561 USD	GEF funds - 1.089,385 USD
Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management	

Business as usual scenario	**Alternative scenario with the GEF resources**
Restoration actions would continue on an ad hoc basis, mainly under the initiatives of Tata. Some reforestation actions would be implemented by Counties but without any real long-term support. Lack of a clear strategy and action plan would then lead to the continuation of the degradation process of the rangelands. Without GEF investment, most part of the project area would likely remain outside the scope of value chain development initiatives. Only the Magadi area, under the impulse of Tata, could benefit from a strengthening of the value chains. TATA is expected to work with communities around Magadi in order to support them to increase the benefits from livestock activities. A slaughterhouse project should be implemented in the short-term. In addition, eco-tourism around Magadi area will develop due to the project of development of Lake Magadi Tented Camp (Conservation Entreprise). In other areas, most part of the pastoralists and agropastoralists would continue as usual their activities with limited collective actions. Livelihood conditions would remain relatively similar to those of today but with a negative impact on the natural resources Nevertheless, it is likely that, in the long term, initiatives will be developed, whether at the instigation of individuals within the communities or external private actors. These activities, in the absence of a concerted framework, could have a negative impact on both the environment and the living conditions of the communities (resources grabbing).	The project helps to define and implement a concerted strategy for the restoration of the area. It makes it possible to reach a threshold effect. It results in an involvement of women and youth in restoration activities through the establishment of tree nurseries and woodlots. Community gardens are developed and support the development of collective actions for improving the livelihood conditions. Illegal logging is reduced. The GEF project both boosts the initiatives and support the capacity-building of communities to ensure the sustainable development of the project area. With the GEF investment, the communities get organized and are able to attract investors and have a more important negotiating power. Win-win partnerships are then able to be established with greater assurance of sustainability for the communities. In addition, the project will not only help to strengthen the livestock and horticulture value chains, but will also help to diversify sources of income for the communities. The resilience of communities is increased due to the diffusion of climate smart practices, improvement of water access and mitigation of drought disaster through good practices, sustainable land and natural resources management strategies and insurances mechanisms. Clean energy use increases and thus reduce the pressure on the natural resources.
Co-financing - 8,461,615 USD	GEF funds - 3,217,930 USD
Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management	

Business as usual scenario	**Alternative scenario with the GEF resources**
In the absence of a project, knowledge sharing remains inefficient. The flow of information between the departments of the counties and between the Counties and the State is not fluid. This leads to delays in public action and a lack of critical perspective on the relevance and effectiveness of the actions undertaken. Kajiado's Green Point is not in a position to strengthen its legitimacy and continues to exist with a role reduced to informing schoolchildren and students on conservation and environmental issues. The dynamics of knowledge and data sharing among similar countries take place at the national level, but information does not come down to the local level, which does not allow the rapid translation of knowledge sharing into the implementation of concrete actions in the field.	The flow of information between the different levels of governance is more fluid. This allows better capitalisation of projects, greater relevance and responsiveness of public action and encourages the development of new, more sustainable initiatives. In addition, the Kajiado Green Point strengthens its legitimacy and develops its activities. A similar Green Point is founded in Narok. The development model proposed by the project can be properly evaluated and its results disseminated, allowing for replication/scaling up, out and deep. In addition, national and regional dialogue to promote dryland restoration policies and initiatives are engaged.
Co-financing - 2,083,359 USD	GEF funds - 792,296 USD

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Globally, the project contributes to:

- Conservation of natural resources through improved land management, improved livestock and agriculture practices, better knowledge of the ecosystems.
- Minimizing the impact of drought incidences on livelihoods through institution of water harvesting, storage and utilization methods and natural resources management strategies at community level.
- Reducing poverty, food insecurity and population migration. Providing sustainable livelihoods, sustainable business enterprises and ensuring the rangelands remain ecologically functional will ensure a good living standard for the people.
- Strengthening community and production channel structuration in order to establish long term sustainable partnerships between communities/primary producers and private operators.

- Minimizing leadership and resource conflicts. With good institutional and governance systems, payments from ecosystem services equitably distributed and having income generating activities for the people will prevent any potential conflicts at Local, National or Regional levels.

- Boosting innovation through the development of Green Points and dynamic knowledge management.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation

The PPG investigations revealed that the communities in the project area barely benefited from the previous projects and that only very specific and localized actions, such as tree planting, had been implemented. In most part of the project areas, communities, pastoralists and crop producers receive only very limited support to implement good land and natural resource management practices and thus reduce the pressure of economic activities on the environment. State and County services are virtually absent from the areas visited due to the lack of human and financial resources. When actions are implemented, they are too diffuse and compartmentalized (addressing only a very specific issue and not considering the global problem) to bring a real change/transformation. Moreover, the degree of organisation of the communities remains very limited overall, which undermines their efforts to manage their environment and to interact with higher levels (for example for negotiating prices for livestock). It undermines also the capacity to scale up the activities due to the fact that the smallest governance unit (the community) is not solid and able to serve as a foundation for replication of actions.

For the above mentioned findings, and in relation to the international experience/best practices which shows the importance of strengthening the local level in the management of natural resources, it seemed necessary to structure the project around **an integrated/systemic approach** (i.e. one that takes into account several / trans-sectoral fields of activity) that will enable to build the skills of the communities to ensure the sustainability of the actions, their capacity to better manage their environment and implement good management practices. It is not possible to improve the conservation of natural resources if communities do not derive direct benefits in the short term.

One of the challenges is therefore to link income-generating activities (e.g. livestock marketing) with environmental management activities (that do not create easily identifiable short-term benefits). These "environmental" activities are difficult to finance in the long term if they are not considered within an integrated approach. Therefore, the project plans to create a **bridge between productive and environmental activities through the implementation of payments for ecosystem services**. Either by mobilizing private actors (Tata) or by setting up structures and mechanisms at the community level capable of sharing the benefits of economic activities for the environment since the economic activities benefit from an healthy environment.

By building the communities' capacities and supporting them to derive more benefits from sustainable activities, the **project will impact positively soil conservation**.

Finally, the project, by strengthening the Green Points and defining additional roles for them (data knowledge, linking communities with actors wishing to develop and test new innovative tools, managing a budget line for small calls for innovative projects at community level), will pave the **way for innovations at local or landscape level in terms of natural resources management and conservation**.

The proposed approach is therefore innovative insofar as it is systemic/holistic and involves significant resources on a small scale (although it does include certain actions that make it possible to influence the environment in which the communities are located) , unlike other projects that often have larger scale approaches and separate/disconnect nature conservation and value chains. By working at the community level, the objective is to achieve a threshold effect and to be able to replicate/to scale up this strategy on a solid basis.

Admittedly, the proposed activities may appear relatively conventional. But what makes the approach interesting is to have these activities within the same project on a realistic scale.

Any innovation that does not provide a going-concern type of business case is not sustainable. A disorganized, dysfunctional, community will not convince any private sector enterprises to invest in them.

The global nature of the problem makes it necessary to think locally at first when local or national conditions are not mature enough for large scale changes. A multi-disciplinary approach can provide concrete short-term solutions by addressing the main barriers.

Sustainability

The question of the sustainability of the activities implemented by a project is a recurring one. Very often, the project has a limited impact, as the closure of the project and the cessation of funding means that the involvement of the different actors stops and the activities come to an end. This common problem is the result of a dispersion of the means allocated to an area, the lack of resources of local institutions to be able to continue the activities at the end of the project, the often over-ambitious and unrealistic nature of the project objectives, the lack of analysis of the factors of change and the impact of extreme climate events such as droughts or floodings.

To ensure the sustainability of the project the approach is based on several principles:

- Realistic objectives.
- A focus of resources on a few sites to achieve a threshold effect.
- A community-based approach and a better involvement of the communities in the development processes.
- A support throughout the duration of the project for the creation and strengthening of local institutions.
- A faire-faire approach.
- Strengthening the capacities of actors through regular and repeated practical training in the field
- The development of PES in order to support conservation activities and CBOs.
- The strengthening of knowledge management and capitalization processes at Community, County, National and Regional level.
- The search for ways of mitigating extreme climate events.

Realistic objectives

Defining realistic objectives is, in our opinion, an essential element to ensure the sustainability of the project. This allows all actors to be involved in a responsible way: not to create too high expectations, not to promise things to the beneficiaries that cannot be met, etc.

The project plans to strengthen communities and influence the environment in order to pave the way for sustainable development. It does not promise a radical change after four years, but rather focuses on the need to lay the foundations for a long-term and sustainable dynamic.

A focus of resources on a few sites to achieve a threshold effect

It is planned to select only a few important community sites on which to concentrate activities in order to achieve a threshold effect.

A community-based approach and a better involvement of the communities in the development processes

The project plans to consolidate the grassroots level: the community. It is based on an important participatory approach and aims to create the conditions for internal development. By improving the link and the opportunities for linkage between communities, private actors and County departments, the project puts the main beneficiaries back at the center of decision-making.

Moreover, the first activity to be implemented will be the site selection. In addition to the large consultation process undertaken during this study, a second round will be carried out on the basis of the project detailed concept validated by all the stakeholders. The project objectives and types of activities will be clearly explained to the communities. Only those communities showing their willingness to participate and indicating their agreement will be selected. Particular attention will be paid to the representativeness of the interlocutors at the community level. Experience shows that considering communities as a homogeneous whole has often resulted in problems of sustainability by allowing projects to be implemented in areas for the benefit of only a few actors.

No activity will be implemented without ensuring that the beneficiaries have a good understanding of its content and without an explicit agreement.

A support throughout the duration of the project for the creation and strengthening of local institutions / A faire-faire approach

The project provides support throughout the 4 years to the creation and strengthening of local institutions and community-based organizations, groups of producers. The duration of 4 years is a minimum. Experience shows that it is not possible to create functional organizations in a limited period of time. In this respect, development projects are often far too ambitious. This is why a set of actors/experts is planned with a very important presence in the field to allow the implementation of a real support and repeated trainings.

This technical assistance will be carried out according to a faire-faire approach. There is no question of the project replacing the responsibilities of the actors already present on site. Involving the existing actors (NEMA, Counties, CBOs) increases the chances of success of the project and the continuation of the activities after its completion.

As an example, the project will support the implementation of farmers' field schools or extension services without substituting itself to the actors who could logically be in charge of this service. The project provides support in terms of expertise: training, definition and framing of actions, assistance in implementation but also material support.

The equipment and materials to be supplied by the project will be allocated to groups (cooperative) or individuals. When the equipment is provided to an individual, it must be reimbursed to the group, without interest. The amount of money to reimburse can eventually be subsidized in order to be realistic with the individual economic capacities of the person. The idea is to not provide materials for free. Moreover, in case of supply to individuals, a transparent selection process will be implemented in order to be sure that the project doesn't lead to unjustified preferential treatment.

Strengthening the capacities of actors through regular and repeated practical training in the field

The quality and relevance of training and capacity building is often an aggravating factor in the lack of sustainability of projects. The training and capacity building activities are most often based on informing the beneficiaries and not on a real process of knowledge development. Moreover, the costs of training activities are often not taken into account as such, which limits the operationality of technical assistance.

This is why the project's budget includes substantial amounts to implement an effective capacity-building approach. It also provides for a permanent presence in the project implementation sites to accompany the beneficiaries on a daily basis. The monitoring-evaluation system, by looking at different scales, will also make it possible to adjust the approach to make it as effective as possible and to ensure that it is as close as possible to the needs of the beneficiaries.

The development of PES in order to support conservation activities and institutions

The problem of the sustainability of the activities arises all the more in the event that the activities in question can no longer be financed after the project has ended. In order for them to continue to be carried out, the actors who are in charge of implementing the activities must benefit from it (improvement of living conditions, improvement of institutional legitimacy, negotiating capacity, etc.). Conservation activities, when implemented by communities, require a long period of ownership. Indeed, there are no or few easily identifiable short-term benefits compared to natural resource extraction. This is why the project aims to ensure the sustainability of conservation activities at the community level by implementing means of financing these activities through payments for ecosystem services.

The strengthening of knowledge management and capitalization processes at Community, County, National and Regional level

The sustainability of a project must also be questioned in terms of the capacity to monitor the project and assess its achievements and impacts. The monitoring-evaluation system will thus be designed as a multi-actor, multi-scale system. The aim is to provide different perspectives. Particular attention will also be paid to the knowledge management/sharing. By strengthening the Green Points and promoting links between Communities, Counties, the State and other Countries in the Region, the project aims to ensure a wide dissemination of lessons and to allow the replication of the model.

The search for ways of mitigating extreme climate events

Extreme climatic events can affect the sustainability of the project by negatively impacting the investments made and the livelihood conditions of the populations. The project plans to address this issue through actions to increase resilience to drought (water harvesting methods, index based livestock insurances) and reduce human / wildlife conflicts (beehive fences, lion deterrents lights).

Institutional and Resource Assessments and Plans

The project will support the assessment of institutions at the local and county level that have a mandate to sustainably manage forest and rangeland resources. The assessment reports will be used to inform project interventions geared towards strengthening them. Resource assessment will also be used to craft long term plans for the sustainable management of forests and rangeland resources.

Strong grassroots and county level institutions, as well as sound forest and rangeland resource plans developed will aid in generating the GEBs targets and ensuring their sustainability.

Potential for scaling up

Replication, scaling up, out and deep will be a primary focus of the project.

The concept of the project is based on strengthening the smallest governance unit and creating links between the communities, the private sector, the Counties and the Central State. It goes even further by planning an activity to strengthening regional cooperation by supporting knowledge management and sharing.

The holistic approach on a small scale could be easily replicated and could serve as an example in similar contexts in East Africa or in the Sahel Region.

Component 3 of the project provides for the implementation of a process of capitalisation and knowledge sharing through Green Points. All the data produced by the project, lessons and evaluations, and more generally all the information concerning the project areas will be centralised and shared through specific actions at several scales: local, national

and regional. By linking different actors, replication will also be facilitated. This resource centre will enable to monitor and evaluate the relevancy of the strategy and the opportunity to replicate it. Natural resources management decisions can then be made on evidences from the project area.

The problem of replication is also sometimes a form of passivity from the actors involved. This is why the project not only strengthens the Green Points as a resource centre but also put them in a position of active dissemination of information and good practices with a dedicated budget line. Finally, a forum will be held every year on the issue of conservation of rangelands. Governmental structures as well as private actors, civil society and communities will participate in this forum. This forum will be open to regional actors (e.g. neighbouring countries) to facilitate the sharing of experience and the dissemination of good practices and the launching of new initiatives.

By increasing access to the supporting data for improved natural resources management, building capacity, promoting knowledge sharing and coordination, it is expected that the project will pave the way for the creation of multiple additional areas under improved management.

To ensure the replication of a project, a strategy, a practice, it is essential to embed concepts more deeply in hearts and minds. The project plans to carry out sensitization and awareness activities for sustainable natural resources management and improving livelihood conditions.

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[1] WWF, 2016. *Community Based Natural Resource Management. A collection of case studies from Kenya.*

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The geographical scope of the project covers two counties :
Kajiado county is situated about 2° 0′ 0″ S, 36° 52′ 0.12″ E south of the equator
Narok County lies between latitudes 0° 50′ and 1° 50′ South and longitude 35o 28′ and 36o 25′ East

A map of the project landscapes is presented below.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The Kenya child project project will directly contribute to the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes and its aims to produce significant global environmental benefits and national socio-economic benefits. The project is aligned with the program objective "to avoid, reduce, and reverse further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands through the sustainable management of production landscapes", and contributes to all three of the programs project components and numerous outcomes. Specifically, it contributes to program outcomes 1.2 and 1.3 by strengthening comprehensive land use planning and restoration that takes into account landscape configurations and dynamics, global environmental values and multiple stakeholders' needs in a participatory manner. It contributes to outcomes 2.1 to 2.4 by building the capacity of stakeholders to strengthen ecosystem-based value chains for important agropastoral products. Furthermore, it contributes to program outcomes 3.1 to 3.3 by ensuring effective coordination, M&E and knowledge management. By sharing knowledge and fostering exchange with other countries in Eastern Africa and globally, the project will contribute to increased program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above,please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The stakeholder engagement plan and analysis is attached to this submission. See also the relevant section in the project document.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Stakeholder contribution to the design phase (PPG mission and final worskhop)

The project design process, during the PPG mission, benefited from the contributions of various national, county and local stakeholders. National public entities dealing with conservation, NGOs, private players and communities have been met in order to explain them the initial project concept, to invite them to share data and information on the environmental and livelihood issues they face. They were also invited to express their needs in terms of capacity building, institutional strengthening and on-the-ground intervention to tackle these issues.

The stakeholder consultation was carried out in five steps:

- During the first mission at the end of October, the public, private actors and NGO likely to participate in the project were met individually. During these interviews, the context of the project and its objectives were presented. Discussions then focused on feedback on similar projects, identification of ongoing projects, types of activities to be included, recommendations for the approach, etc.

- A workshop was held on 1 November at IUCN to present the concept of the project, give a feedback on the individual meetings held during the inception mission and mobilize collective intelligence around the definition of the project content. A participatory approach (similar to a Metaplan approach) was used during the workshop. The list of participants to the workshop is in annex 10 such as the workshop report.

- Then during two weeks of mission at the end of November and beginning of December, focus groups were organized in the project area with potential beneficiaries. These focus groups were conducted with representative members: community leaders, members of Community Association Forest, Water Resources User Association, cooperatives, etc. Pastoralists and agropastoralists were met.

The objective was to present the project and discuss with them the potential content of the project. In order not to guide the answers of the interested parties, we conducted the interviews around a few questions: what are the main problems you are facing? What are the actions that could help to solve these problems? If a project were to be implemented, what are your recommendations? Have you ever been a beneficiary of a project or are you currently a beneficiary of a project?

These focus groups were supplemented by some individual random interviews in order to be able to cross check information.

All interviews were conducted in the Maasai language. 86 people (37 women) have been met during the focus groups.

Almost all focus groups included women. Some meetings were held only with women to encourage expression, although the discussions showed that they were easily expressed in the presence of men.

- Additional interviews for sharing our feedback of the field mission were carried out in December and January with ACC, SORALO, NEMA and private actors. The idea was to consolidate our findings.

- Two additional virtual meetings (due to the COVID19 crisis) have been held. This was led by IUCN and in attendance were the Ministry of Environment representatives, NEMA officers, County officials of Narok and Kajiado. Workshops for Narok and Kajiado held on the 31st of March and the 1st of April 2020 respectively.

The consultation process was therefore essential for the definition of the project's activities and concept. Great importance was attached to taking into account the communities' expectations and comments.

Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project

Successful implementation of the project will depend on the active participation of stakeholders. To ensure the sustainability of the project's activities, stakeholder involvement is recognized as an integral requirement. In endorsing the project document, the National Environment Management Authority- Executing Agency, and the key stakeholders recognize and embrace the need for this direct involvement by all stakeholders in the project process. The primary stakeholders in this project include:

- Government Agencies at National Level : NEMA and KALRO, TNC, NETFUND
- Government Agencies at County Level : NEMA-Green Points, Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Water, Irrigation Environment and Natural Resources, County Environment Committees
- Civil society organizations: South Rift Association of Landowners (SORALO)
- Private sector: TATA Chemicals, Conservation Capital, Meat Naturally
- International organizations : African Conservation Centre (ACC)
- Research institutions and universities: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Indicative roles of identified key partners are detailed in the following stakeholder table.

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
■ **Technical Committee members**		

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
IUCN	■ Implementing agency ■ Member of the steering and technical committee ■ Undertake audits at mid and final term ■ Coordination of the project's activities at national and Eastern Africa levels ■ Support the project through co-financing governance and restoration activities ■ Contract KALRO for implementing activities of the project ■ Supervise contracts between NEMA and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of project's activities ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
NEMA	■ Government Counterpart ■ Executing agency of the project ■ Coordination of transnational and national activities of the project ■ Member of the steering and technical committee ■ Host the PMU ■ Hire or provide the staff for the PMU : Project coordinator and finance offier ■ Provide expert in water harvesting methodfs for the delivery of output 2.1.4 ■ Contract an expert in monitoring and evaluation and an expert in communication and knowledge management to implement activities for strengthening Green Points governance, communication and knowledge management ■ Build and support the establishment of the Green Point of Narok ■ Contract ACC/SORALO/Meat Naturally ■ Support to the project through co-financing activities: Green Points staff, data management at national level, etc. ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	As executing agency and entity responsible for the PMU, NEMA will be involved in the delivery of all the outputs of the project. NEMA will be mores pecifically involved in the delivery of the following output: ■ Output 2.1.4 : water access for communities and livestock is improved ■ Output 3.1.1: Functional regional and community-level information system for improved planning and management of dryland forest and rangeland resources established ■ Output 3.1.2: Gender sensitive localized dryland forest and rangeland health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and utilized. ■ Output 3.1.3: Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally across countries and regions ■ Output 3.1.4: National and Eastern Africa policy dialogue on drulands restoration promoted through generation of evidence based policy briefs and recommendations
■ **Component 1**		

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
ACC	■ Contract with NEMA ■ Provide experts in CBNRM, institutional strengthening, community empowerment, awareness and sensitization on conservation ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation ■ Support to the project through co-financing activities	■ Output 1.1.1: Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans ■ Output 1.2.1: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement sub-county restoration plans for natural resources including high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas
SORALO	■ Contract with NEMA ■ Provide 4 field officers and 3 liaison officers for ensuring a strong presence on the field for addressing governance issues, community empowerment, awareness and sensitization on conservation and land management ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	■ Output 1.1.1: Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans
Meat Naturally	■ Contract with NEMA ■ Provide experts in PES and expert in drought mitigation strategies for livestock ■ Support to the project through co-financing activities ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	■ Output 1.1.3: Financial resource allocation increased at the Local level to support sustainable land management
■ **Component 2**		

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
ACC	■ See above	■ Output 2.1.1: Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping ■ Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed ■ Output 2.1.5: Human/wildlife conflicts are mitigated
Meat Naturally	■ See above	■ Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented ■ Output 2.2.1: Mechanism on sustainable offtake with private processors and export off-takers markets established ■ Output 2.2.3: Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production ■

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
SORALO	■ See above	■ Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented ■ Output 2.1.5: Human/wildlife conflicts are mitigated ■ Output 2.2.4: Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed ■ Output 2.2.5: Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices
KALRO	■ Contract with the IUCN ■ Lead the component 2 ■ Provide experts in strengthening of cooperatives, horticulture value chain development, livestock, expert in food security and an expert in extension services to implement activities for supporting extension services development, strengthening horticulture and livestock value chain, support the development of CSA practices ■ Support to the project through co-financing activities: Value chain development and livelihood incentives- Extension services ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	As leader of the component, involved in the delivery of all the outputs of the component but more specifically on the following: ■ Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
TATA	■ Support to the project through co-financing activities for supporting the delivery of output 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	■ Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented ■ Output 2.1.4: Water access for communities and livestock is improved
County Govt	■ Provide materials, equipment and adequate training ■ Support to the project through co-financing activities ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	■ Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed ■ Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented
TNC	■ Contract with KALRO ■ Provide staff and materials for establishing tree nurserives ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	■ Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented ■ Output 2.2.5: Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices
NEMA	■ See above	■ Output 2.1.4: Water access for communities and livestock is improved ■ Output 2.2.2: Gender sensitive investments in clean energy that reduce households dependency on biomass energy are made

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
ILRI	■ Contract with KALRO ■ Contract an expert in index-based livestock insurance to implement activities for strengthening livestock value chain and develop index-based livestock insurance ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation ■ Support to the project through co-financing activities	■ Output 2.2.3: Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production ■
Conservation Capital	■ Contract with KALRO ■ Provide expert in ecotourism	■ Output 2.2.4: Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed
NETFUND	■ Contract with KALRO ■ Provide staff for establishing the revolving fund	■ Output 2.2.5: Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices
■ **Component 3**		
NEMA	■ See above	■ All the outputs of the component
ACC	■ See above	■ Out 3.1.1 and Output 3.1.2

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
NEMA-Green Points	■ Ensure the Monitoring and Evaluation of activities ■ Knowledge management of the project ■ Communication ■ Establish data sharing protocols at Community, County and National levels ■ Support small scale initiatives at community level through funds and technical assistance ■ Boost innovation ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	■ Output 3.1.3 : Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally acroos counties and regions ■ Output 3.1.4: National and regional dialogue to promote dryland restoration policies and initiatives are established.
■ **Co-financing activities**		
Govt of Kajiado and Narok -County Dpt of Agriculture	■ Member of the steering committee ■ Support the project through co-financing activities: tree plantation, water harvesting methods, restoration investments, data sharing, etc. ■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1, 2 and 3
Govt of Kajiado and Narok -County Dpt of Livestock		
Govt of Kajiado and Narok -County Dpt of Env.		
IUCN	■ See above	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2 and 3
NEMA	■ See above	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 2 and 3
ACC	■ See above	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1, 2 and 3

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
KALRO	■ See above	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2
TATA Chemicals Ltd	■ Support the project through co-financing activities: restoration activities, livestock value chain development, slaughterhouse facilities, etc. ■ Implementation of PES with CBOs	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2
Meat Naturally	■ See above	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1 and 2
ILRI	■ Support the project through co-financing activities for livestock	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2
KFS	■ Support the project through cofinancing activities for dryland forest protection	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1 and 2
WWF Kenya	■ Support the project through cofinancing acitivites for dryland restoration	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1 and 2
UAP Insurance	■ Support the project through cofinancing activities for disaster mitigation	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2
Green Climate Fund	■ Support the project through cofinancing activities for dryland restoration	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1, 2 and 3

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Civil society will play a key role in the project. The role and responsibilities of the CSOs includes:

- Implementation of restoration and sustainable practices activities;
- Capacity building, both as potential beneficiaries of technical trainings and as providers of training to smallholders and their organizations;
- Public awareness, community engagement and social inclusion;
- Social mobilization;
- Participants in strategic thinking and multi-stakeholder consultation processes (ROAM, restoration and land use planning, value chains development, communication and knowledge management), drawing on their in-depth knowledge of local communities;
- Encourage inclusive consultation processes that are gender sensitive/responsive and the implementation of appropriate interventions that meet local needs; and
- Ensure continuity of work on the project, especially when implementing agencies lack capacity.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

The way to consider gender issues could easily be reduced to the need for each activity to address equally women and men. Such an approach would be limited. The field mission and literature review highlighted the differentiated role of women in natural resources management and livelihood activities:

- Women often work with milk production, handcrafts products and vegetable gardens. They care for small ruminants and poultry and have responsibility for collecting fodder. They are also more often involved in bee production than men.

- Women collect firewood and water for the household and are consequently more sensitized than men to forest and water management issues. Rangeland degradation increases their workload by increasing the distance and efforts for collecting resources necessary for the household.

- Women are often facing the impacts of men’s out migration as a consequence of degradation of livelihood conditions.

- Women have a more limited access to markets than men due to the lack of transportation means.
- Women are generally less involved than men in community-based organizations.
- Women have a more limited access to new technology, information and training related to agriculture development and natural resources management.

Thus, the project does not intend to treat men and women equally but to specifically target women through several types of activities:

- Support for creating and strengthening milk women's cooperatives. The lessons from ACC activities will be useful in this regard.
- Develop water harvesting methods.
- Facilitate the access to improved cooking stoves and clean energy technologies.
- Develop bee production.
- Create woodlots and tree nurseries that would be run by women group.
- Support the development of handcrafts and bead crafts activities.
- Create community farms and develop extension services for vegetable production.

Gender Action Plan

The Gender action plan will be developed to ensure equal opportunities for all gender in decision making processes, implementation of restoration plans and sharing of the benefit. The plan should recognise that in this particular landscapes, women and men use resources differently; have different access to information; have different levels of authority in decision-making and are affected by ecological processes differently. Therefore, the Action Plan will integrate women in all the rangeland resources management and restoration processes, creating special opportunities for women to influence decisions appropriately while ensuring equity and equality. The plan should consider pertinent issues around ownership, access and use of main production resources:-

- Who owns the land;
- Who uses which resources,
- How the information is shared

- Who Makes decisions and who implements the decisions.

The following priority areas will be looked into by the gender action plan:

Capacity building

The baselines would have identifying the capacity issues that need to be addressed in order for the community to appreciate the need for gender equality. The project will enhance the community understanding in these matters through appropriate training. The knowledge created through this capacity building will be communicated appropriately to ensure a systematic integration of gender equality in the community rengeland restoration and resource management actions.

Gender Balance, and Women participation in leadership positions

The project implementation will ensure there is a gender balance in all decision-making platforms and benefit sharing. There should equal women representation in the decision-making organs.

Coherent Gender Responsive Implementation Plans

The project should ensure the consisted and coherent consideration of gender equality in all actions of the project. It should ensure respect for all and that women are empowered to take up roles that are otherwise undertaken by men only. Care will be taken to respect the cultural aspirations of the community that are not repugnant to sustainable development.

The plan will also include a transparent system of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the gender action plan. The monitoring and evaluation system will consider gendered indicators for several activities such as the Gender and Environment Index, the number of hours saved by women in fetching water, % of women actively participating or with responsibilities in CBOs, number of women trained and benefiting from extension services, satisfaction with project activities disaggregated by gender, etc.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector will play a substantial role in the project. The project will strive to enhance community governance and increase their capacities to work with private sector actors, with the objective of attracting these private stakeholders to invest in sustainable value chains. The project will make the links between the various actors along a number of value chains: milk, meat, honey, crops, eco-tourism. The strengthening of community and production channel structuration will lead to the establishment of long term sustainable partnerships between communities/primary producers and private operators.This approach will encourage the development of livelihoods for local communities, based on the sustainable use of natural resources, and thus contribute to the project's overall objective of supporting a functioning and resilient dryland forest landscape that supports a sustainable economic/food production through integrated natural management.
In addition, the project will also contribute to the design and support for the implementation of payment for ecosystem services: it will support the identification and design of PES and negotiations between community level stakeholders (cooperatives or CBNRM organisations) and private stakeholders. This will provide incentives for local communities to sustainably manage their resources, whilst at the same time providing benefits to the private stakeholders, whose economic activities generally rely on a healthy environement.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

During the PGG missions, a risk analysis was conducted based on site visits and consultations with stakeholders. A number of risks were identified for this project - external risks, technical & operational risks and environmental & social risks. Measures to mitigate these risks have been integrated into project design as demonstrated in the table below.

Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
External risks		
Climate variability	High	Project's activities aim to increase the resilience to climate change but extreme climate events might affect the project effectiveness by degrading the infrastructures, affecting the grazing and farming areas, etc. To mitigate these risks, the places and ways to implement the different activities are essential. Climate change must be taken into account in the design of infrastructures or the strategies to be implemented at community level. However, it should be accepted that the project will not be able to mitigate all the risks with specific measures due to the higher and higher unpredictability of the changes.
Risks of livelihood and environmental loss caused by logging and mining industry	Medium	One of the objectives of the project is to implement sustainable land management and resources use processes. This implies in particular creating the conditions for restricting access to certain territories or resources according to the time of year and the type of user. The project will support the development of land/resource management plans and control of land/resource use through strengthened governance at the local level. The rules will therefore be defined by the community itself. They may concern the access to the land, water, forests/trees, soil.
Technical & operational risks		
Low level of cooperation and coordination between stakeholders	Medium	The holistic approach, the realistic objectives and the support to the establishment of linkages between stakeholders should enable to mitigate this risk.
Weak implementation capacity at local and institutional levels	Medium	The weak implementation capacities of local institutions are taken into account through the approach giving importance to the capacity-building of communities. Additional training and capacity building will be provided to the Counties in order to support them to be more involved and more efficiently involved in natural resources management and value chains development. The Monitoring and Evaluation System will also enable to adapt the activities and the approaches if necessary.
Delays in work plan and procurement plans validation and disbursements	Low	Guarantee the fluidity of administrative and project management IUCN procedures.

Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
Environmental & social risks		
Overuse of natural resources as a consequence of value chain strengthening and improvement of natural resources conditions	High	The project aims to improve livelihoods of communities in order to get benefits for the environment. However, by organizing the communities, increasing their capacities to develop their own economic activities, supporting the development of value chains, creating a more secured environment for economic activities at community level, the project could result in negative impacts on biodiversity due to increase in human movements and human activities. For example, development of water points in Chad for securing livestock activities resulted in an increase of the number of livestock and a degradation of the environment. . Moreover, development of ecotourism has been identified as an interesting activity for supporting the communities to get sustainable benefits from their environment. As every tourism activities, it could result in a pressure on the environment. Thus, there is a risk that the improvement of grazing areas or the creation of water points may result in population and livestock movements triggering environmental but also social problems. This issue has been highlighting by the communities during the focus group. Mitigation measures include anticipating these movements by paying particular attention to the positioning of water points (if they are planned) and the methods of land management by the community. The coercive capacities of community-based organizations will be an effective way to mitigate this risk. Their capacity building will be also a way to ensure a sustainable development of the value chains.
Conflicts between different user groups over competition for access to resources	Medium	The objective of a better control of access to the various resources is precisely to improve the livelihoods of the communities. However, there is a risk of negatively impacting populations living from the illegal extraction of the resources. Charcoal burners would be affected by not being able to continue their activities. Pastoralists may be affected by the control of access to the grazing land. To mitigate the risks of conflicts, the ability of CBOs to operate and demonstrate legitimacy will be essential.
Risk that the project exposes communities to accidental hazards or increases their vulnerability to natural hazards	Low	The project potentially involves the creation of sand dams and other water harvesting infrastructures. Consequently the risk of an accidental hazard cannot be zero. However, the small size of the planned infrastructure limits the risk. Site selection and design will also be essential. The project will thus have to take into account the risks during the feasibility studies of the infrastructures through a dedicated impact study and good operating practices.

Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
Development of value chains could lead to activities and infrastructures with a negative impact on the environment such as a slaughterhouse, roads, etc.	Medium	Build the capacities of the Counties and State Entities to assess environmental impacts of projects and to implement ESMP. Involve the Green Points to influence development dynamics at County level. Facilitate the coherency of projects development through a better knowledge management
Global Pandemic- COVID 19 Risk		
Tourism/Ecotourism: The travel restrictions will adversely affect visitor traffic to tourism destinations within the project area.	Medium	Improved packages to stimulate and encourage local tourism.
Public tree planting and other mitigation measures that require public participation will not attract large numbers of public participants due to social distancing guidelines	Low	Increase the number of events for limited numbers at local level and provide safety measures.
Target number of participants in meetings and in training activities will not be met due to social distancing measures	Low	Have more training sessions and meetings at local level, provide safety measures, explore options for online/digital meetings and training
Increased pressure on natural resources due to reduced household incomes e.g. illegal logging and charcoal burning	Low	Identify hotspots and prioritize sustainable charcoal production and identified livelihood interventions of the project
The pandemic poses a risk to staff who will interact with stakeholders in the course of discharging their duties	Medium	Provide staff with protective gears, ensure health guidelines are adhered to in project premises and areas where project activities are undertaken.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

National decision making and planning

The project will focus on undertaking robust assessments and establishing strong institutional foundations enabling favourable and ongoing dialogue throughout the project units and over the entire project period.

The execution of the project will be under the responsibility of the National Environment and Management Authority (NEMA) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The Steering Committee (SC): The SC will be responsible for guiding the project implementation, advise the National Project Coordinator and its PMU when needed, and validate reports. It will be the main decision-making platform of the project. It will be chaired by the Permanent secretary – or Under Secretary – of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Proposed Steering committee members will include the relevant Directorates and Departments of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, NEMA, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, County governments of Kajiado and Narok, IUCN and FAO. Community representatives will be also invited to participate. The final list of SC members will be completed during the project inception phase, but no later than three months after project kick off.

The SC will meet annually to review progress in project execution, and to review and approve annual work plans and budgets. The main responsibilities of the SC members are to:

- Ensure alignment of the project with other regional and national initiatives;
- Oversee project progress and take timely actions to resolve implementation constraints;
- Receive and review annual substantive and financial reports on project activities;
- Review and approve annual work plans; and
- Ensure monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

The Technical Committee: The committee will be composed by the executing agency and the implementing agency. It will be responsible for ensuring a fluid supervision of the Project. It will meet monthly. Its responsibilities will be to:

- Oversee project progress and take timely actions to resolve implementation constraints;
- Prevent any problems;
- Ensure a smooth coordination and full involvement of the partners.

Implementing Agency: IUCN is the implementing agency for the project. IUCN will support the NEMA to ensure execution of administrative and financial matters and will assist in key technical and scientific issues. Wherever possible, the project will take advantage of the opportunities for synergy and complementarities with other projects or other GEF Agencies. Opportunities will be explored during project implementation to secure partnerships for follow up investments for on-the-ground activities.

The Implementing Agency will be the primary responsible to:

- Supervise project implementation;
- Monitor and evaluate project performance, and prepare implementation review;
- Provide technical backstopping to executing agencies at national and regional levels;
- Ensure fluid communication with the executing agency and
- Ensure quality control of the project workplans, budget and reports.

Project coordination and management

The project coordination and management will comprise national implementing and executing agencies as well as local partners.

The project will be implemented and coordinated by a project management unit (PMU). The PMU will be led by NEMA and will consist of:

- A project coordinator from NEMA (or hired by) with an expertise in community based natural resources management and rangeland conservation.
- A project administrative and finance officer and a secretariat from NEMA.

The PMU will lead the implementation of the project in accordance with the rules and procedures of GEF/IUCN and consistent with directions provided by the Steering committee and the Technical Committee.

It will be the primary responsible to:

- Coordinate component activities and key partners;
- Ensure proper annual Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation, and communication of the project achievements;

- Ensure proper financial management and reporting of the project resources;
- Ensure fluid communication between the executing and implementing agencies;
- Ensure compliance with GEF and IUCN project management procedures and standards;
- Procure any necessary equipment and supplies;
- Administer contracts;
- Consolidate reports;
- Other duties as defined.

The PMU will be supported by additional experts to be contracted/provided by partners on short-term basis as may be appropriate for the implementation of activities aiming to strengthen rangeland conservation through governance and restoration activities and to strengthen value chains. The table below aims to summarize the responsible entities for each activity:

Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Component 1	**Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands**	***NEMA – Leader component 1***
Outcome 1.1	Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land mangement is strengthened	
Activity 1.0	Implementation of a TA	ACC
Output 1.1.1	*Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans*	
Activity 1.1	Baseline to assess the institutional and governance issues	ACC
Activity 1.2	Based on the organizational capacity assessment, train committees of local community organizations on leadership and governance of community-based organizations	ACC/SORALO

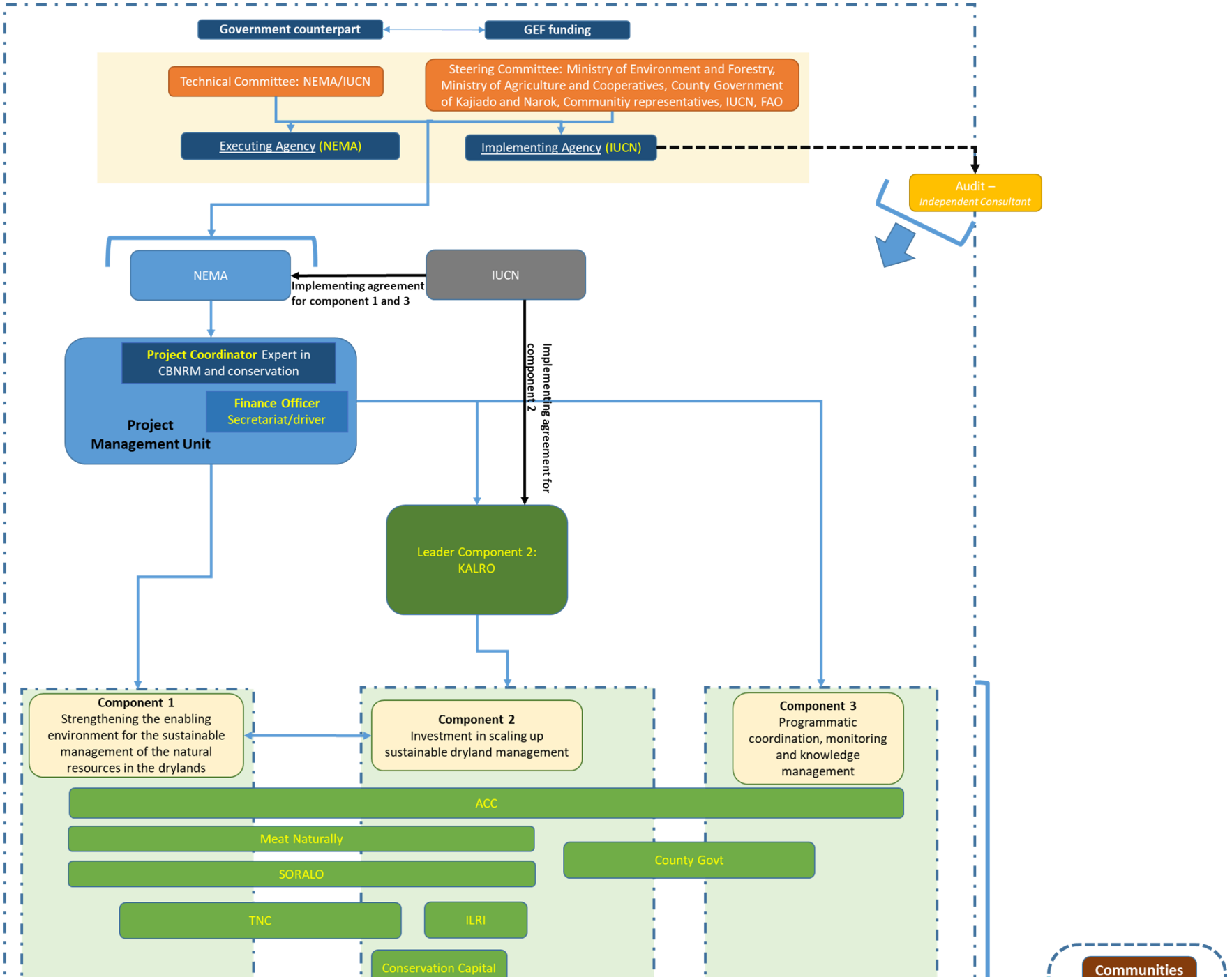
Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Output 1.1.2	*The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement sub-county restoration plans for natural resources including high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas*	
Activity 1.3	Based on the organizational capacity assessment, train CECs and related government departments	ACC
Output 1.1.3	*Financial resource allocation increased at the Local level to support sustainable land management*	
Activity 1.4	Design and support for the implementation of a reward system / payment for ecosystem services	*Meat Naturally*
Component 2	**Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management**	***KALRO – leader Component 2***
Outcome 2.1	Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented	
Activity 2.0	Implementation of a TA	KALRO
Output 2.1.1	*Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping*	
Activity 2.1	Degradation status assessments are guided by detailed gender-responsive forest landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping (ROAM)	ACC
Output 2.1.2	*Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed*	
Activity 2.2	Design rangelands landscape restoration investment action plans with special opportunities for women	ACC - Counties
Output 2.1.3	*Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented*	
Activity 2.3	Implementation of rangelands landscape restoration investment action plans	KALRO - Counties
Activity 2.4	Design and execute an appropriate livestock and crop husbandry extension scheme	KALRO in collaboration with County Gov.
Activity 2.5	Support for producer groups through the acquisition of materials and equipment	County Govt Dpt Agric. - support from KALRO and TATA
Activity 2.6	Support for rangeland restoration activities including community tree planting, removal of invasive species and gully healing	Meat Naturally/TATA

Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Activity 2.7	Establishment of tree nurseries to supply recommended species of tree seedlings	Counties/TNC
Activity 2.8	Development of a community garden strategy	KALRO in collaboration with County Gov.
Activity 2.9	Establishment of community gardens	KALRO in collaboration with County Gov.
Output 2.1.4	*Water access for communities and livestock is improved*	
Activity 2.10	Assessment and determination of appropriate water harvesting technologies per project intervention area	NEMA with an hydrologist and support from Tata
Activity 2.11	Support for the adoption of appropriate water technologies	NEMA with an hydrologist and support from Tata
Output 2.1.5	*Human/wildlife conflicts are mitigated*	
Activity 2.12	Assessment and mapping of human-wildlife conflict hot-spots in the project area	ACC/SORALO
Activity 2.13	Support in the implementation of the HWC Mitigation Plan	ACC/SORALO
Outcome 2.2	Sustainable investment in resilient livelihood actions are increased	
Output 2.2.1	*Mechanism on sustainable offtake with private processors and export off-takers markets established*	
Activity 2.14	Sensitization of ranches/livestock producer groups on drought adaptation and coping strategies	Meat Naturally and KALRO
Activity 2.15	Support for stronger linkages between livestock fattening groups and livestock buyers/slaughter houses through formal agreements	Meat Naturally
Output 2.2.2	*Gender sensitive investments in clean energy that reduce households dependency on biomass energy are made*	
Activity 2.16	Establishment of clean energy demonstration centres to sensitize the community on clean energy technologies	NEMA will identify and support service providers in this sector (e.g. FlexiTech)

Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Output 2.2.3	*Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production*	
Activity 2.17	Assessment of the technical and operational capacities of ranches/livestock producer groups to determine their resilience to drought	Meat Naturally/ILRI
Activity 2.18	Institute Index Based Livestock Insurance	ILRI
Output 2.2.4	*Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed*	
Activity 2.19	Implementation of a technical support for ecotourism development	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Activity 2.20	Assessment of existing community ecotourism facilities	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Activity 2.21	Support for the development or strengthening of community-tourism private sector partnerships	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Activity 2.22	Development of a community tourism benefit sharing plan	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Output 2.2.5	*Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices*	
Activity 2.23	Establishment of investment revolving fund	NETFUND
Activity 2.24	Financial support for commercially viable forestry and agroforestry initiatives	NETFUND
Component 3	**Monitoring and Evaluation, learning and knowledge management**	***NEMA – leader Component 3***
Outcome 3.1	Sustainable landscape management actions are coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level	
Activity 3.0	Implementation of a TA for knowledge management and M&E (within the TA for conservation)	*NEMA*

Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Output 3.1.1	*Functional Landscape level information system for improved planning and management of dryland resources is established*	
Activity 3.1	Definition and support to the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system at community, county and national level	*NEMA*
Activity 3.2	Establishment of baseline on the natural resources and the socio-economic characteristics of communities	*ACC*
Activity 3.3	Strengthen the technical capacities of the Green Point in Kajiado and Narok as resource centres and support the estalishment of similar ones in other places	*NEMA*
Output 3.1.2	*Gender sensitive localized drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and utilized*	
Activity 3.4	Identify and assess the adequacy of current drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools	*ACC*
Activity 3.5	Enhance the capacity of the Green Points as local innovation centres	*NEMA*
Output 3.1.3	*Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally across countries and regions*	
Activity 3.6	Definition and institution of a communication strategy through the Green Points and community resource centres	*NEMA*
Activity 3.7	Definition and creation of a dryland forest and rangeland stakeholder forum at county and national level	*NEMA and Counties*
Output 3.1.4	*National and Eastern Africa policy dialogue on drylands restoration promoted through generation of evidence-based policy briefs and recommendation*	
Activity 3.8	Establish an Eastern Africa Policy Committee to review and inform policy processes related to sustainable land management and dryland restoration,	*NEMA and Counties*

An independent consultant will be hired by the proejct for auditing at mid-term and final term the project implementation.


Government counterpart
GEF funding
Technical Committee: NEMA/IUCN
Steering Committee: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, County Government of Kajiado and Narok, Communitiy representatives, IUCN, FAO
Executing Agency (NEMA)
Implementing Agency (IUCN)
Audit –
Independent Consultant
NEMA
IUCN
Implementing agreement for component 1 and 3
Project Coordinator Expert in CBNRM and conservation
Finance Officer Secretariat/driver
Project Management Unit
Implementing agreement for component 2
Leader Component 2: KALRO
Component 1
Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of the natural resources in the drylands
Component 2
Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management
Component 3
Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management
ACC
Meat Naturally
SORALO
County Govt
TNC
ILRI
Conservation Capital
Communities

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- - National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- - National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- - ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- - Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- - National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- - National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- - Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- - National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- - National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- - National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- - Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

This project is consistent with national priorities, plans and policies. It is well aligned to the following developments and land restoration plans in course in Kenya.

Most of the people’s livelihoods in Kenya depend on natural resources, mainly rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism. The people and government of Kenya recognise the importance of maintaining the ecological integrity of their natural resource: the rangelands, forests, wildlife and water resources. Climate change interacting with land degradation produces a combination of threats to the ecosystems and livelihoods of the people. Conservation of these resources, including reversing land degradation, is therefore a top priority in Kenya.

Sustainable land management (SLM) is one of the strategies employed by the government of Kenya and her partners in trying to minimize degradation, restore degraded rangelands and enhance food security. The government, through the ministry of Environment and Natural Resources formed a strategic Investment Fund (KSIF) to be used in Sustainable Land Management.

Development of Arid and Semi-Arid lands is a priority in the Vision 2030 of Kenya. This strategy involves investing heavily in the rehabilitation of the dry lands, protecting the few dry land forests and improving the main production system there which is extensive livestock production. Tourism development is also an important pillar in the Vision 2030.

Kenya has made a lot of progress in conservation of biodiversity and is a regional leader in wildlife conservation. The government through the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) prioritises the conservation of wildlife in protected areas and outside the protected areas. KWS has a fully-fledged Community Wildlife Unit which takes care of wildlife and landscapes outside the officially protected areas. The CBNRM paradigm has employed by the KWS and other partners involves the improvement of local people’s livelihoods through sustainable conservation of wildlife and other natural resources.

Through the Water Act (s) Kenya Water Towers and the Water Authority, the Government prioritizes the conservation of water sources and catchments. These catchments include the forests and people who live within the watershed. Most of the interventions include education and awareness creation among the people who live in these areas, reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded lands within the watersheds.

The County Governments of Kajiado and Narok have development aspirations in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that are well mapped to the above national, regional and global priorities.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Communication

Communication and knowledge management are two important issues addressed by the component 3 of the project. Communication aims to:

- Inform the population and stakeholders of the project financing sources, objectives, activities, risks, challenges, potentialities and progress
- Contribute to increase the ownership of the project tools and mechanisms by local/national stakeholders
- Communicate on the project contribution on natural resources management and improvement of livelihood conditions
- Contribute to create opportunities for synergy between the Kenyan Government, the Counties and the communities,
- Raise awareness about rangeland conservation issues at regional, central, county and community levels.
- Ensure that the beneficiary population is aware of the roles of the partner and of the GEF and IUCN in the activity,
- Strengthen the visibility of the GEF and IUCN.
- Communicate on the impact of the project and its results.

The strategy will also consider how to ensure the impacts and the lessons learned from this project can be used to scale up and institutionalize successful measures and best practices for natural resources management.

The communication and education materials will integrate traditional, incremental and scientific knowledge. Community material will include digital and non-digital means and tools, using a diversity of media and events. All materials will be branded and marked according to project guidelines and GEF communication guidelines.

The set of tools to be developed will target numerous stakeholders from local communities and different levels of government authorities as it is shown in the table below.

Scale	Target	Key delivarable

Scale	Target	Key delivarable
Community	Pastoralists Farmers Women Children Youth Charcoal Burners Cooperatives and groups of producers	Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries Awareness events in schools such as the activities proposed by ENSDA SMS and social media campaign Awareness events in markets places
County	Departments NEMA	Media Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries
National	NEMA and other ministries/government entities dealing with environment and rural activities	Promotional events Publications Media (traditional, web and social media) Photo reportage Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries

Scale	Target	Key delivarable
Regional	Ministries and other government entities from neighbouring countries or countries with a similar ecosystem	Promotional events Publications. Media (traditional, web and social media) Photo reportage Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries

In addition, efforts will be made to ensure local stakeholders have opportunities to exchange experiences and results on best practice management techniques that are applied and on the sustainability of efforts.

Beyond this integrated programmatic communication strategy, it is worth noting that communication is a key component of IUCN's core business from global to regional and country levels, and will be applied both internally and externally as part of this project. Internal communication will be key in removing misunderstanding and fostering genuine collaboration among the executing and implementation agencies. It was emphasized during project preparation that good communication on the project, its stakeholders and their respective role will be essential for smooth management and effective delivery of the project. Internal communications will be used to strengthen collaboration among partner organisations and structures. Regular contact will be established between IUCN, the implementing agency and the executing agency. The content of such communication will include information regarding the project, its progress towards the objective, and constraints related to the proper execution and or implementation of the project.

Regarding external communication and visibility, full compliance with IUCN and the GEF branding and marking guidelines will be required.

Knowledge management

Similar to communication, knowledge management will entail internal and external processes. Internal processes will entail how the project systematically collects, archives and retrieves the knowledge of its stakeholders and how it manages internal communications among its staff in order to strengthen its knowledge base. External processes will be concerned with how the project flows its knowledge into the hands of the people it most wants to use it, how it strengthens its knowledge through its interaction with external groups and how it learns whether its insights have made a difference.

Green Points will be in charge of the knowledge management. Knowledge management will be strongly linked to the project monitoring and evaluation outputs to ensure that all collected M&E data are processed into knowledge and shared with project staff and other stakeholders to inform an adaptive approach.

A GIS system will be necessary to help manage information and data compiled and collected by the project and used to inform communications and knowledge sharing tools. The objectives of this internal knowledge management process are to get the knowledge on project delivery right to the main stakeholders and to improve this knowledge based on experiences. This enriched knowledge will serve as inputs to the external processes of knowledge management. External knowledge management will be geared towards outreaching the project achievements and lessons to external partners at local, national, regional and international levels as the ecosystems and issues encountered can be very similar in neighbouring countries.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Performance and impact are two central aspects that guide the M&E of projects. While the evaluation of performance concentrates on the efficacy and efficiency of the project, evaluation of impact focuses in the changes that the project generates in the context in which it works. The analysis of performance looks within the project, while that of impact looks outside it.

Monitoring and evaluation systems are facing well-known problems: (a) externally imposed obligations, but with findings rarely integrated into operational systems, (b) unmanageable data collection and reporting demands, (c) primary attention to the delivery of goods and services rather than project outcomes, and (d) inadequate institutional capacity (Levinson and al., 2013).

This process usually involves external consultants and public officers using indicators that have been determined externally.

These findings support the need for making M&E more participatory, more realistic and more relevant for describing the reality of the project's progress and outcomes. That is why **we propose to implement a Monitoring and Evaluation system at two different levels: at community level and at County and National level**.

Participatory M&E needs to examine with the main stakeholders what constitutes progress in order to include the perceptions of the target population. It can, therefore, provide more comprehensive information on efficiency, relevance, sustainability, impact and effectiveness of work in progress. By highlighting the successes of people's efforts, it can increase motivation.

At the same time, many participatory monitoring systems are initiated with the assumption that local people will be keen to be involved. However, they are not necessarily interested in the same kinds of information as government department or funding agencies. Therefore, the information shall have some direct relevance or value for community members. Due to the difficulties to implement a participatory monitoring and evaluation system, it is better to start simply and monitor only some aspects of the project/programme. Then, as

experience grows and capacities build, the system can be expanded to include all the important aspects that are needed for good project implementation and to enable overall impact assessment.

It is also interesting to consider sites with and without project in order to be able to assess the real impacts of the project. Indeed, the counterfactual situation is often not well studied as the rural sociology can be caricatured by highlighting a form of immobilism. A situation without project can then be seen as being the same for several years. This vision contributes to an overvaluation of the potential benefits of the project. That is why it is important to be able to describe and distinguish between the effects resulting from the project and the effects resulting from local changes independent of the project.

Indicators to consider need to be SMART:

- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable and Attributable
- Relevant and Realistic
- Time-bound, Timely, Trackable and Targeted

The baseline will be undertaken after having validated the indicators to monitor with all the stakeholders. As explained below, the baseline will consider sites with and without project.

In order to ensure an independent critical review of the results of the project, an **external mid-term and final evaluation**, which will be carried out by a consultancy firm, are proposed.

The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards achievement of outcomes and will provide constructive recommendations to address key problems identified. It will:

- review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
- analyse effectiveness of implementation and partnership arrangements;
- identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;

- identify lessons learned about project design, implementation and management;
- highlight technical achievements and lessons learned;
- analyse whether the project is on track with respect to achieving the expected results; and
- propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the Work Plan as necessary.

Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to completion of the project and will focus on the same issues as the Mid-Term Evaluation. In addition, the final evaluation will review project impact, analyse sustainability of results and whether the project has achieved the outcomes and the livelihood and environmental objectives.

In addition, an **annual workshop** to share and discuss the progress achieved in the implementation of the project will be organized. This annual workshop should preferentially take place in the project area in order to reinforce the involvement of the National and County and Community levels. The workshop will be complementary to the forum held yearly.

Major areas identified for impact assessment include:

- Status of land, natural resources and ecosystems, their conservation and capacity for production of goods and services;
- Evidence of positive changes in the management and use of biodiversity and natural resources;
- Improvement in achievement of environmental and livelihood goals – reversing land degradation, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and enhancing crop and livestock productivity, reducing poverty, reducing food insecurity and vulnerability;
- Strengthened capacities for sustainable natural resources and land management at different levels.

A list of indicative relevant indicators to monitor and evaluate the project performance is provided in the logical framework, such as the data to collect.

In addition, the monitoring of the progress in executing the components and activities will be a central function of the Project Steering Committee. As part of its Terms of Reference, the Project Steering Committee will review and evaluate the objectives and outputs of the project during execution as well as identify and respond to emerging issues as they arise. The Green Points will be in charge to collect the requested data and ensure data sharing among the stakeholders.

The standard M&E reports and procedures required for all IUCN/GEF projects will apply to the M&E plan for the proposed project, including the following:

- **Inception Workshop and Report.** The Inception Workshop gathering the stakeholders involved in the project, and resulting Inception Report are the venue and means to finalize preparations for the implementation of the proposed project, involving the formulation of the first annual work plan, detailing of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, and

of reporting and monitoring requirements. It is noteworthy; however, that the preparation of the Project Document of the proposed project already adopted a consultative process based on scoping and field missions, as well as two national stakeholder workshops. It is therefore anticipated that the inception workshop and the resulting report ensuing during the incipient months of the succeeding project's implementation would result in minor adjustments to the provisions in the original Project Document.

- **Quarterly Progress Report**. Each quarter, the PMU will prepare a brief summary of the project's substantive and technical progress towards achieving its objectives. The summaries will be reviewed and cleared by IUCN before being sent to the IUCN/GEF Coordinator;

- **The Annual Project Report (APR) / project implementation review** is designed to obtain the independent views of the main stakeholders of a project on its relevance, performance and the likelihood of its success. The APR covers performance assessment on project outputs and outcomes, major achievements, early evidence of success, constraints experienced, lessons learned and recommendations as well as an overall rating of the project. The APR will be prepared by the Project Coordinator and the M&E officer, after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, and will be submitted to IUCN. The stakeholder review will focus on the logical framework matrix and the performance indicators. Stakeholders could include a letter to the IUCN that they have been consulted and their views taken into account. A Terminal Project Report will be prepared for the terminal meeting.

- **Independent External Evaluation at mid-term and termination of the project.** A mid-term project evaluation will be conducted during the second implementation year, focusing on relevance; performance (effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness); issues requiring decisions and actions; and initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. A final evaluation, which occurs three months prior to the final TPR meeting, focuses on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation but also covers impact, sustainability, and follow-through recommendations, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.

- **Budget Revisions.** Project budget revisions will reflect the final expenditures for the preceding year, to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year. Other budget revisions may be undertaken as necessary during the course of the project. It is expected that significant revisions will be cleared with the IUCN/GEF Coordinator for consistency with the GEF principle of incrementality and GEF eligibility criteria before being approved

Total cost for monitoring and evaluation is estimated to 190,000 USD, with details in the budget in annex to this submission.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The kenyan southern rangelands are multi-use systems that are essential to the food security and livelihoods of the people who live within them. The ecosystems of the landscape are vital to residents who rely on them for food production, water, energy and many other services. Over the last decades pressure on the natural resources has been increasing due to human interventions and climate change and variability.

Through the strengthening of the enabling environment by improving governance and building community capacities for sustainable land and resource management, the project will contribute to maintaining or improving the values and functions of the southern rangelands ecosystems, improving their resilience, their ability to supply critical services and their

ability to support multiple production systems. In turn this will build the adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities and the broader stakeholder community in the face of growing anthropogenic pressures and climate variability.

In addition, the project will improve the capacity and resilience of local communities by developing alternative livelihoods through sustainable value chains development. Without the intervention of this project, unsustainable practices and anthropogenic pressures will continue to negatively impact and degrade the area targeted by this project. These negative impacts will put at risk the ecological and livelihood systems upon which local communities directly depend and will increase the stressors confronting thousands of households across the region. These households will also have reduced flexibility to respond to the impacts of climate change.

Overall, it is estimated that 200,000 people (128,000 men, and 72,000 women) will benefit from the project implementation.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project is designed to bring about a number of environmental, economic and social benefits through the strengthening of governance, institutions and community capacities for sustainable land management, introduction of restoration and sustainable land-use practices and strengthening of value chains. Environmental benefits include, among others, improved soil conservation and reduction of erosion and sedimentation, improved biodiversity and biological connectivity through agroforestry and sustainable pastoral systems, improved tree cover and reduction of GHG emissions. Expected social benefits include, among others, improved income through strengthened value chains in livestock, crop production and ecotourism, improved water access, mitigation of human/wildlife conflicts and reduced household dependency on biomass energy.

Despite the overall positive expected outcomes, the ESMS Screening identified risks of unintended social and environmental impacts. However, these risks are not expected to result in any significant adverse impact, most of them are considered of minor magnitude, are limited in scale and duration and can be readily avoided, managed or mitigates with known and accepted measures. Hence the project is classified as a moderate risk project.

The Screening further concluded on the need to develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as the specific sites (villages/communities) and activities (in the following referred to as sub-projects) will only be decided during the project. The ESMF will serve as guidance for ensuring that the sub-projects, once defined, will be assessed on potential environmental and social impacts and appropriately managed, in line with the requirements of the IUCN ESMS and with the GEF Safeguard policies. The project executing partners and the project management unit (PMU) will follow this ESMF to ensure environmental and social risks of sub-projects are identified and appropriately assessed, and management measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant project activities. The ESMF will be publicly disclosed via electronic links on the website of the Accredited Entity (IUCN) and the Executing Entities (IUCN Kenya country office and NEMA).

Standard on Indigenous Peoples: The standard is triggered as project activities take place on indigenous peoples land or territory. The project area is inhabited by Maasai communities that under international law are considered indigenous peoples. These communities have traditionally lived in the project area. There are very small numbers of other ethnic groups in the areas of Ewuaso Kedong, Keekonyokie and upper Suswa and Loita (Naroosura); but these are workers who have moved in to work on ranches of the Maasai in small scale crop production or are leasing land from the Maasai and as such not considered under this standard.

The Government of Kenya does not recognize the concept of indigenous peoples but follows the position of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) who argues that all Africans are indigenous to Africa in the sense that they were there before the European colonialists arrived. The Kenyan Constitution does, however, address risks of marginalized communities and groups and calls for procedures for affirmative action (Article 56); and the definition of marginalized groups include traditional people, indigenous communities maintaining a traditional lifestyle and livelihood as hunter or gatherer and pastoral persons and communities (being nomadic or a settled).

The standard requires effective and meaningful consultation with indigenous people's representatives that social risks and impacts are properly assessed and potential adverse impacts avoided or measures are identified through a consultative process that minimise adverse impacts and/or provide adequate compensation. These requirements will be ensured by engaging SORALO, the representative organization of the 16 Maasai group ranches in the area targeted by the project, and representatives of the local communities in the identification of the rangeland restoration sites (through the landscape restoration opportunity assessment process, ROAM) and in the development of the forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans. The social analysis undertaken in parallel to the ROAM process will ensure that vulnerable groups within the indigenous communities are identified, potential impacts are assessed and, where relevant, mitigation measures are developed to be included in the action plans. Guidance on the social analysis has been provided in the ESMF.

These planning tools and processes will ensure that the identified activities will provide culturally appropriate and gender inclusive benefits and that their rights related to cultural heritage and values, traditional knowledge, practices, customary institutions are fully respected and supported. Therefore, and in light of the fact that the Maasai are the dominant ethnic group in the project site and therefore risk of marginalization can be excluded, there is no need for affirmative action though an Indigenous Peoples Plan. The restoration plans will be validated by the communities in a process that follows the principles of FPIC. The screening of the sub-projects will deliberate about the potential need for further consultations following FPIC with regards to other project activities that will be decided after site selection and finalizing activity planning at the local level.

Standard on Cultural Heritage: There is a low risk of encountering physical cultural resources when carrying out constructions work (e.g. water infrastructure). Albeit such infrastructure will be of small size, for precautionary reasons chance find procedures will need to be developed and made available to the parties involved in the construction work.

The project does not intend to restrict access to cultural sites, but recognizes that the development of ecotourism opportunities for generating income for the communities may involve the use or development of economic benefits from cultural heritage which will require FPIC from the respective rights holders. As such use will only be decided during the project after site selection and finalizing activity planning at the local level, guidance has been provided in the ESMF.

Standard on Involuntary Resettlement & Access Restrictions: The rangeland and forest restoration and management practices identified by the ROAM process are expected to increase the productivity of the land and as such have a beneficial impact for resource users in the long run. However, use restrictions and control of access to the various resources might be needed which can have short-term impacts on the livelihood of people who are dependend on these resources, in particular vulnerable groups or people living from the illegal extraction of the resources (e.g. charcoal burners). Pastoralists may be affected by the control of access to the grazing land. Being community land, the process to establish regulations on access and use will be decided by the communities and will be the result of a negotiation process. The Standard is not triggered because the decisions on restrictions will be taken by the communities themselves and not imposed by external parties.

Notwithstanding, the social impacts of possible restrictions need to be addressed by the project as social impacts. It is acknowledged that project design already includes strategies (e.g. value chain development providing new income opportunities etc.), but it is not clear whether these measures can effectively mitigate potential impacts of all people potentially affected by restrictions. Hence, the ESMF should provide guidance how the following can be ensured:

- Demonstrate that decisions about use restrictions are not imposed but taken by the communities themselves (more precisely the resource users and rights holders);
- Ensure that potential impacts on vulnerable members of the community whose livelihoods depend on the resources to be restricted are analysed;
- In case impacts have been confirmed as significant, that measures are available to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community.

Standard on Biodiversity & Sustainable Use Natural Resources: The Standard is triggered as some risk issues have been identified, including the risk of increasing pressure on local ecosystems, risks for water quality and impacts on water flows. As the project sites and activities have not been defined in detail, the ESMF provides guidance to ensure that these risks are checked as part of the screening of the sub-projects and that control and mitigations measures will be put in place.

Other Environmental and Social Risks:

Other social impacts have been identified but are considered not very likely and of minor magnitude. These include community health and safety risks related to potential accidents during constructions of water infrastructure and caused by water pollution from livestock, risks related to labour and working conditions in the promoted value chains and the potential of generating conflicts between communities or individuals in case the selection of sites, provision of service or allocation of benefits is perceived as unjustified preferential treatment. Gender-based violence is a contextual risk factor and therefore a mechanism for prevention and response should be developed and put in place.

Environmental risks might be triggered by the value chain activities including contributing to an increase in consumption of energy, water or other resources, generating waste or waste water, but overall are considered not very likely given the small scale of these activities.

The ESMF has provided guidance for controlling and mitigating the identified environmental and social risks as well as systematic procedure for screening the sub-projects.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
GEF7_Rangelands Kenya_ESMS Screening and Clearance_signed	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

Title	Module	Submitted
ESMF Kenya_V2	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Please refer to project document (and attachment to this submission)

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) is the advisory body of the GEF on science and technology and has a mandate to provide strategic scientific and technical advice on projects and programs (among others). STAP reviewed the global GEF programme "Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes" in May 2019. Therefore it did not specifically review the child project of Kenya. However its recommendations were useful for the detailed design of the project.

STAP comments	Consideration in project design
Project content and TOC	

■ STAP recommends that countries apply Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) methods for landscape planning ■ There is an assumption that enhancing farmer's capacities through farmer field schools will result in transformative change. STAP recommends testing this assumption in the theory of change. ■ STAP also suggests testing the impact of behavioural change on pro-environment behaviour by embedding contextual interventions (e.g. norms, sensory cues) in the project. Influencing behaviour may result in more durable effects than training farmers (Byerly, 2018) ■ When the country projects are designed and implemented, it is important to remain cognizant that transformational change can be delivered through a series of adaptation interventions that are responsive to change – and not necessarily only through large-scale interventions. ■ The project is missing critical assumptions about how scaling and transformation are achieved.	The project has been designed through an integrated/systematic approach, implemented at the local level, focusing on a few identified and targeted communities rather than on a large territory, in order to build a solid base for further scaling up. This is particularly important as investigations showed that the communities in the project area barely benefited from previous projects and that only very specific and localized actions, such as tree planting, had been implemented. In most parts of the project area, communities, pastoralists and crop producers receive only very limited support to implement good land and natural resource management practices and thus reduce the pressure of economic activities on the environment. State and County services are virtually absent from the areas visited due to the lack of human and financial resources. When actions are implemented, they are too diffuse and compartmentalized (addressing only a very specific issue and not considering the global problem) to bring a real change/transformation. Moreover, the degree of organisation of the communities remains very limited overall, which undermines their efforts to manage their environment and to interact with higher levels (for example for negotiating prices for livestock). It undermines also the capacity to scale up the activities due to the fact that the smallest governance unit (the community) is not solid and able to serve as a foundation for replication of actions. The integrated/systemic approach will enable to build the skills of the communities to ensure the sustainability of the actions, their capacity to better manage their environment and implement good management practices. One of the challenges is to link income-generating activities with environmental management activities (that do not create easily identifiable short-term benefits). These "environmental" activities are difficult to finance in the long term if they are not considered within an integrated approach. The project plans to create a bridge between productive and environmental activities through the implementation of payments for ecosystem services. By working at the community level, the objective is to achieve a threshold effect and to be able to replicate/to scale up this strategy on a solid basis. The global nature of the problem makes it necessary to think locally at first when local or national conditions are not mature enough for large scale changes.
Monitoring and evaluation	

■ A planning and monitoring process for the stakeholder platform is recommended to continuously track its progress in delivering on knowledge management, capacity, and scaling. ■ The program document does not state the methods that will be used to monitor the GEBs, or to implement adaptive management. Suggest that the country projects should detail the methods that will be used to monitor GEBs, and implement adaptive management as necessary	The project's M&E system will be implemented at two levels: at community level and at county and national level, and will be carried out in a participatory manner. Stakeholders will be involved in the validation of indicators and local communities will contribute to monitoring the project's impact. The Green Points will be in charge of collecting project data and communicating it with stakeholders. The strengthening of the Green Points by the project will improve knowledge of the project area and will reinforce links between stakeholders. In addition, an annual workshop will be held with stakeholders to share and discuss project progress. The core indicators will be used to monitor GEBs, as indicated in the project results framework. An external mid-term evaluation will provide recommendations for adaptive management. The PSC will also play a key role in ensuring the project stays on track, by reviewing and evaluating the objectives and outputs of the project and identifying and responding to emerging issues as they arise. The various M&E reports will be the basis for the PSCs input.
Gender issues	
■ STAP suggests for the country projects to consult a gender specialist when developing the project document, and to mainstream gender into the theory of change. ■ Where culturally appropriate, the program may wish to look at the Family Farm Teams approach from Papua New Guinea as a possible elaboration to the FFS approach, that specifically addresses bringing women and youth into the decision-making processes of farming families	The project design agriculture and environment expert has specific experience in incorporating gender aspects in the design of projects. Local entities dealing with gender issues in Kenya were consulted (ACC and World vision) during the project design field mission, and focus group discussions were held with women. Gender was incorporated in all aspects of project design, and considered in all components. A number of project activities were developed with the aim of involving and empowering women, in decision-making processes, resource management, developing sustainable economic activities etc. Special attention was paid to the assessment of all indirect risks to women and youth that may arise from the implementation of the project. The ESMS screening was used to clearly identify those risks and define mitigation measures. In addition, the project budget accounts for a gender expert to develop a gender action plan at project inception and guide the consideration of gender aspects throughout project implementation. The project design team leader previously worked in Papua New Guinea and is familiar with the Family Farm Teams approach. A project activity was developed to design and execute an appropriate livestock and crop husbandry extension scheme. The details of how this activity is implemented will be defined at project inception through further stakeholder consultations and discussions, including with women and youth.

Risks	
■ Suggest that countries should embed these questions to address risks to climate, when developing the project: o How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately? o Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed? o Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? o How will these be dealt with? o What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?	Climate variability was considered in the risk analysis. The project's activities aim to increase local communities and ecosystems' resilience to climate change but extreme climate events might affect the project's effectiveness by negatively impacting the investments made and the livelihood conditions of the populations (degrading infrastructures, affecting grazing and farming areas, etc). The project plans to address this issue through actions to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities with the diffusion of climate smart practices, improvement of water access, rangeland restoration (eco-system based adaptation) and mitigation of drought disaster through good practices, sustainable land and natural resources management strategies and insurances mechanisms. To mitigate these risks, it is essential to consider the location and means of activity implementation. Climate change must be taken into account in the design of infrastructure and strategies to be implemented at community level. However, it should be accepted that the project will not be able to mitigate all the risks with specific measures due to the high unpredictability of the changes.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
	Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent Todate*	*Amount Committed*
	163,500	118,492	45,008
Total	**163,500**	**118,492**	45,008

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

The geographical scope of the project covers two counties :
Kajiado county is situated about 2° 0′ 0″ S, 36° 52′ 0.12″ E south of the equator
Narok County lies between latitudes 0° 50′ and 1° 50′ South and longitude 35o 28′ and 36o 25′ East

A map of the project landscapes is presented below.

ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

A detailed budget is attached to this submission