

**SOUTHERN KENYA-NORTHERN TANZANIA (SOKNOT)
TRANSBOUNDARY LANDSCAPE PROGRAMME “UNGANISHA”
REFRESH STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN 2025-2030**

**SOUTHERN KENYA-NORTHERN TANZANIA (SOKNOT) TRANSBOUNDARY
LANDSCAPE PROGRAMME “UNGANISHA”**

SOKNOT TRANSBOUNDARY LANDSCAPE REFRESH STRATEGY 2025 – 2030

NOVEMBER 2024

Statement of Endorsement

We hereby endorse this Strategy and call upon all Stakeholders to Support its Implementation

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The preparation of this refresh strategy document was drafted by Helen Gibbons based on SOKNOT draft strategy 2019-2023, consultative workshops and numerous published and verifiable sources that are listed in the bibliography with support from the SOKNOT Team in the landscape. We thank Helen for her commitment and dedication that ensured that the refresh strategy is completed. We thank WWF – UK for providing financial support for the development of the refresh strategy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children.”

– An East African Proverb -

Introduction

The refreshed Southern Kenya - Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) landscape strategy, represents a vital and critical opportunity to integrate wildlife conservation, rangeland management, pastoralism, agriculture and water management across this unique transboundary region. With the urgency of climate change, loss of grasslands and forests and escalating human-wildlife conflict, this landscape strategy is more essential than ever.

This comprehensive landscape strategy addresses these challenges while aligning with broader socio-economic-political landscape goals. Building on the original 2019 - 2025 plan, the SOKNOT strategy elevates the ambition and strengthens the strategies, (see the Action Plan - section 9). Whereas the earlier strategy focused on target numbers for key wildlife species (elephants, rhinos and carnivores), alongside

the priority woodlands, coastal forest sites and freshwater systems, this refreshed version now emphasises

biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management and fostering harmony between people and nature. The strategy underscores that conservation is not only vital for sustainability development but also integral to economic and human well-being.

Importantly, the work is focused at a transboundary landscape scale, owing to:

Ecological: Solutions must match the scale of the threats to biodiversity targets, especially in large, interconnected landscapes where human-dominated areas overlap with key wildlife habitats. SOKNOT supports species with large ranges (like elephants, wildebeest migrations and raptor birds), defined by ecological boundaries such as migration routes, genetic patterns, or natural barriers. Effective conservation programs need to align with these ecological scales to address all forces impacting these areas. SOKNOT is a mosaic of natural habitats and human settlements, where both human and ecological parts depend on each other: humans rely on ecosystem services, while natural areas need safe passage and connectivity across the landscape for biodiversity to thrive.

Socio-cultural: Human needs must be considered at the same scale as conservation challenges, to firmly link the success of conservation programs with the social processes in the same landscape, since human activity significantly pressures natural systems. By promoting sustainable practices, we can reduce this impact on ecosystems. Overall, the approach is considered strategic, holistic, and multi-disciplinary, addressing ecological, social, and political factors. Site-based efforts (like monitoring and species protection) and priority areas (such as national parks and endangered habitats) are essential elements that support conservation objectives. Whereas the SOKNOT approach, aims for broad outcomes, including biodiversity preservation, sustainable development, and improved protected area management.

At the heart of SOKNOT's vision, is the premise that biodiversity and nature continue to underpin the local, national and regional economies, creating a thriving landscape for people and wildlife. The SOKNOT strategy offers the potential to sustain one of Africa's most valuable and globally significant landscapes, while simultaneously supporting the livelihood needs of local and urban

communities. It promotes sustainable regional economic growth and contributes significantly to the sustainable development goals (SDGs), the Paris climate agreement and the Global Biodiversity

Framework (GBF) goals and targets.

2030 Vision: A living, thriving landscape where people and nature coexist harmoniously, underpinned by sustainable socio-economic development and transboundary cooperation.

2030 Overarching Goal: The ecological integrity and connectivity of the SOKNOT landscape is conserved and restored, safeguarding ecosystem services across 80% of the landscape, as the foundation for sustainable socio-economic development.

Key Features of the SOKNOT Landscape

- **Landscape & Biodiversity:** Covering 160,194 km², SOKNOT includes eight protected areas, 32 community conservation areas and a diversity of iconic species such as 30,000+ elephants, 380 black rhinos, and the annual wildebeest migration (c 1.5 million antelopes moving across the Serengeti-Mara sub-landscape). It is home to world-renowned UNESCO World Heritage sites (Serengeti, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro), Ramsar wetlands (Lake Natron), and critical water sources like the Mau Forest Complex, Kenya's largest water tower.
- **Ecosystem Services:** The landscape provides essential services, including water catchment, timber, non-timber forest products, carbon sequestration, food provision, pollination and soil and grassland resources. These are highly significant for local and urban livelihoods through pastoralism and agriculture.
- **Transboundary Cooperation:** Cooperation between Kenya and Tanzania is crucial to address shared challenges like illegal wildlife trade, habitat and connectivity fragmentation and water resource management, of shared rivers and lakes.
- **Cultural and Economic Significance:** The SOKNOT landscape holds both cultural heritage and economic potential, with pastoralism, agriculture, and tourism driving the local economy, particularly for the Maasai community. Tourism, supported by wildlife and natural beauty, is a key income source, and the Maasai uphold traditional pastoral and ceremonial practices, albeit modern influences are growing, especially among youth.

Challenges

SOKNOT faces multiple threats, including rapid and unsustainable land use change, habitat fragmentation and destruction, infrastructure development, high human population growth in critical wildlife habitats, poaching, illegal wildlife trade and the impacts of climate change. These challenges risk undermining the resilience of communities' livelihoods (both rural and urban), natural habitats and wildlife populations that depend on them. Specifically, the key threats are:

- **Land-Use Change:** The expansion of conversion-led agriculture, pastoralism, settlements, and linear infrastructure, destroying and fragmenting habitats and blocking wildlife corridors.

Climate Change: Droughts and floods, altering ecosystems, affecting biodiversity and causing havoc to local livelihoods.

- **Human-Wildlife Conflict & poaching and IWT:** As human and livestock populations grow and competition for resources increase, conflicts between communities and wildlife particularly regarding crop damage and livestock losses - intensify, alongside the prevalence of illegal wildlife trade and high demand in international markets.

Strategy Overview: The 2025-2030 SOKNOT landscape strategy targets:

- *Three sub-landscapes:* Mara - Serengeti, Amboseli – West Kilimanjaro – Lake Natron and Tsavo - Mkomazi
- *Five impact goals:* species, habitats, people, transboundary governance and partnerships.



These goals aim to address the challenges through a multitude of strategies and work packages - sustaining work packages to mitigate immediate threats and transformative work packages to drive long-term, systemic change (see Table 8), to ensure sustainable development and ecological resilience for both communities and wildlife.

Theory of Change:

The SOKNOT strategy envisions a resilient landscape where people and wildlife thrive through a climate-responsive, integrated land-use approach, including nature-positive agriculture, sustainable livestock practices and nature-based solutions. By restoring and conserving 80% of the landscape, the programme enhances climate resilience, safeguards biodiversity and ecosystem services and supports the coexistence of human and wildlife populations with minimal conflict. Key species move freely across connected habitats, maintaining ecological integrity and ecosystem services critical for both people and nature. Centering on community well-being, the strategy fosters a prosperous bioeconomy driven by nature-positive investments, enhancing livelihoods, well-being and job opportunities, alongside food security. This vision is realised through coordinated transboundary operations and a robust policy framework that aligns efforts across state, private, community, and non-profit sectors, supporting effective partnerships that ensure sustainable development and a nature-positive future.

2030 Impact Goals

- 1. Thriving Wildlife Species:** Key wildlife populations are stable or recovering and wildlife is able to move and migrate freely, without persecution, across the landscape between core habitats (to access food, water and breeding habitat).
- 2. A Living Landscape:** 80% of the SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient and healthy, with connected conserved habitats, sustainable agricultural and livestock practices, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife.
- 3. People's Sustainable Development:** A strong people-centred approach is being practised, with a prospering bioeconomy, significantly improving people's well-being, providing food, livelihoods and tens-thousands of job opportunities, while sustaining the ecological and cultural integrity of the landscape.
- 4. Enabling Transboundary Governance:** Functional management, enabling coordinated transboundary operations, with the required policy and legal frameworks.
- 5. Effective Partnerships:** Key partnerships are effectively collaborating, generating new action, mobilising financial resources and investments and effectively delivering the SOKNOT vision.

Opportunities for the Future: The SOKNOT strategy emphasises integrated land, water, food, fuel and resource management that supports people and nature within a climate resilient framework. By fostering partnerships and implementing robust policies, SOKNOT is poised to become a global model for transboundary landscape conservation.

Partners & Collaboration: SOKNOT features a complex landscape of major stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-profit organisations, private companies and corporations, academic and research institutions, local people’s and communities, as well as international partners and organisations. Table 7, provides a top-line stakeholder mapping of the major players, albeit this is not an exhaustive list owing to the size and complexity of the landscape.

Strategies: To effectively reduce, stop or stabilise threats across SOKNOT, it is essential to implement targeted strategies that tackle the specific underlying drivers, while optimising the arising opportunities and innovations. These strategies should build on the achievements of the past few years (section 2.1) and the strategies identified in the first iteration of the SOKNOT plan. The identified strategies with their respective work packages are explained in Table 8, noted here for reference:

1	Management of human-wildlife conflict	8.	Cultural integration within conservation
.	Combating the illegal wildlife trade	9.	Rights,governance,accountabilityand equity
2	Sustainable integratedmanagementof biodiversity & landscape	10	Nature-focused behavioural change
.		.	Nature-positive, community-based
4.	Sustainable integrated management of	11	enterprise&businesses
3	w a t e r	12.	Promotemarket-driven conservation approaches
5.	Integratedclimatechange mitigation, adaptation & resilience	13.	Sustainable landscape focused, tourism development
6	Holistic food systems approach	14.	Transboundary management collaboration
.	Multi-stakeholder management &	15.	Key stakeholder collaboration
7	engagement		
.			

Why SOKNOT?

- One of the most iconic landscapes on Earth.
- Biological Diversity: Critical to the survival of rare, endemic and endangered species.
- Cultural Identity: Integral to the heritage of indigenous communities.
- Livelihoods: Supports a multitude of livelihoods, such as agriculture, pastoralism, conservation, tourism and urban trading centres.
- Food security: Source of food for major cities in East Africa.
- Carbon: Key in climate storage, community resilience and mitigation efforts.
- Freshwater Provision: Essential for regional water supply and ecosystem health.

SOKNOT Budget Requirements: 2025 – 2027

Targets		FY25	FY26	FY27	Total (USD)
T1	Thriving Wildlife Species	874,045.82	1,331,491.00	2,028,128.72	4,233,665.54
T2	A Living Landscape (Habitats)	8,947,540.10	12,321,070.70	19,358,588.19	40,627,198.99
T3	People’s Sustainable Development	2,035,502.96	1,801,153.85	1,993,589.74	5,830,246.55
T4	Enabling Transboundary Governance	243,307.69	445,600.00	516,833.33	1,205,741.03
T5	Effective Partnerships	380,000.00	370,000.00	380,000.00	1,130,000.00
T6	Cross-Cutting	121,384.62	113,000.00	296,333.33	530,717.95
GRAND TOTAL		12,601,781.19	16,382,315.55	24,573,473.32	53,557,570.06

SOKNOT FUNDING GAP FY 25 – FY 27

YEAR	SOKNOT SECURED FUND	SOKNOT ACTION PLAN BUDGET	SOKNOT FUNDING GAP
	(\$)	US \$	US \$
FY 25	9,002,254	12,601,781	(3,599,527.66)
FY 26	3,510,910	16,382,316	(12,871,405.18)
FY 27	1,622,315	24,573,473	(22,951,158.18)
TOTAL	14,135,479	53,557,570	(39,422,091.02)

Conclusion

The SOKNOT landscape strategy seeks to establish a secure, connected ecosystem that supports both biodiversity and human development. By promoting community-led conservation, learning from existing successful transboundary initiatives, and leveraging effective partnerships, SOKNOT aims to become a model for conservation and sustainable land management in East Africa and beyond.

As a priority of this SOKNOT refresh strategy, a fundraising strategy will need to be developed and implemented to match its ambition and magnitude and deliver on the overarching 2030 goal. This has been outlined in Section 8, touching on some key elements. Additionally, a strengthened multi-sectoral governance structure, that facilitates effective participation and coordination of relevant stakeholders including government representation at different administrative levels, as well as policy development and harmonisation processes informed by experts and model projects at ground level.

The time to act is now! Failure to act now or act at the scale required, risks the irreversible loss of a globally iconic landscape, with critical habitats, biodiversity, and the livelihoods of the local and urban communities that depend on these natural habitats and resources. The strategy underscores the urgency of safeguarding this invaluable landscape for current and future generations, for future and existing survival.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii ...
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv ...
LIST OF TABLE	xiii ..
LIST OF IMAGE	xiv ..
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. The Sub-Landscapes	2
1.2. Macro Economic Outlook	4
1.3. Key Features and Importance of the SOKNOT Landscape	5
1.4. Alignment to Global, Regional & National Frameworks and Policies	6
2. ORIGINAL WWF SOKNOT STRATEGY: 2019 - 2025	10
2.1. WWF Achievements to Date.....	11
3. 2025 - 2030: VISION, GOAL, TARGETS & IMPACT GOALS	14
4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: KEY ISSUES	15
4.1. Threat Analysis of Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania	15
4.2. Underlying Drivers of Threats to Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania	17
4.3. Inter-dependencies between Drivers and Threats.....	18
4.4. Opportunities and Innovations of SOKNOT.....	21
4.5. SOKNOT Situational Analysis Overview	23
5. STAKEHOLDER OVERVIEW	25
6 THEORY OF CHANGE	31 ..
7 GUIDING FRAMEWORKS: GESI, ESSF & PPMS	32
8 SOKNOT STRATEGIES & WORK PACKAGES	34
9 FUNDING OUTLOOK	43 ..
10. SOKNOT PROGRAMME GOVERNANCE	45
10.1. External Governance	45
10.2. Internal Governance and Management	46

11.	RESULTS CHAIN & MONITORING FRAMEWORK.....	47
12.	LANDSCAPE RISK FRAMEWORK.....	53
13.	3-YEAR ACTION PLAN 2025-2027.....	55
	APPENDICES	76..
	Appendix 1: Threat Analysis of SOKNOT Landscape.....	76
	Appendix 2: Underlying Drivers’ Analysis of SOKNOT	79
	Appendix 3: Opportunities & Innovations.....	82
	Appendix 4: Reference to EAC, Kenya & Tanzania Policy Documents	85
	Appendix 5: References	89
		92
	SOKNOT AS A WWF GLOBAL PRIORITY.....	92
1.	SOKNOT within the WWF Network	92
2.	WWF Existing Project Implementation & Desired Outlook.....	97
3.	Existing WWF SOKNOT Projects.....	100
4.	Lessons Learned 2019 - 2025	102
6.	SOKNOT Alignment to WWF Global Framework.....	104
7.	WWF Partnership Principles – Partnership Approaches, WWF Region of Africa ..	105
8.	WWF Identified Internal Risks.....	

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1: Areas of southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, within the SOKNOT identified landscape	2
Table 2: The size of ecosystems across the SOKNOT region:.....	2
Table 3: 2030 Targets & Impact Goals	14
Table 4: Interdependencies between the Threats & Underlying Drivers.....	19
Table 5: List of primary opportunities	21
Table 6: SOKNOT Situational Analysis Overview	23
Table 7: Stakeholders across SOKNOT	25
Table 8: Sustaining & Transformative Work Packages	36
Table 9: Results Monitoring Framework Table	48
Table 10: List of External Risks, SOKNOT Landscape	53
Table 11: Thriving Wildlife Species.....	55
Table 12: A living Landscape (Habitats)	58
Table 13: People’s wellbeing	67
Table 14: Enabling Transboundary Governance	72
Table 15: Effective Partnerships.....	75
Table 16: Habitat categories and transition of hectares to sustainable management, across southern Kenya.....	93
Table 17: Proposed areas for conservation / sustainable management in southern Kenya.....	94
Table 18: Proposed areas for conservation / sustainable management in northern Tanzania	95
Table 19: Proposed areas for conservation / sustainable management in northern Tanzania	95
Table 20: Lessons Learned & Improvements.....	100
Table 21: Interconnectedness/ alignment between SOKNOT and the WWF Practices	102
Table 22: List of internal risks, relating to SOKNOT landscape	105

LIST OF IMAGE

Image 1:	Revised SOKNOT Transboundary Landscape (August 2024)	1
Image 2:	Change in Land Use Cover, 2024	15
Image 3:	Historical and projected % change for Mean Annual Temperature and Annual Precipitation (Source: WorldClim Version 2 and CMIPS)	16
Image 4:	Peri-urbanisation across the SOKNOT region.....	18
Image 5:	SOKNOT External governance approach	45
Image 6:	WWF current projects within SOKNOT.....	93
Image 7:	Desired outlook of the southern Kenya landscape by the year 2030.....	94
Image 8:	Desired outlook of the northern Tanzania landscape by the year 2030	96
Image 9:	Desired outlook of the whole SOKNOT landscape by the year 2030.....	96

1. INTRODUCTION

The Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania landscape in East Africa is a defined transboundary area that spans identified areas of southern Kenya and northern Tanzania. Commonly known as SOKNOT Unganisha, it is connected by diverse natural features, in particular hydrological systems and a range of habitats and defined conservation areas, while taking into consideration the large and settled human populations in the region. It extends to -0.371417 ° N, -5.150658 ° S, 39.795602 ° E, 33.683105 ° W and covers approximately **16,019,473 hectares** (southern Kenya 7,012,833 ha. and northern Tanzania 9,006,640 ha). The specific land coverage is outlined in Image 1 and Table 1 below.

The SOKNOT Geoscope

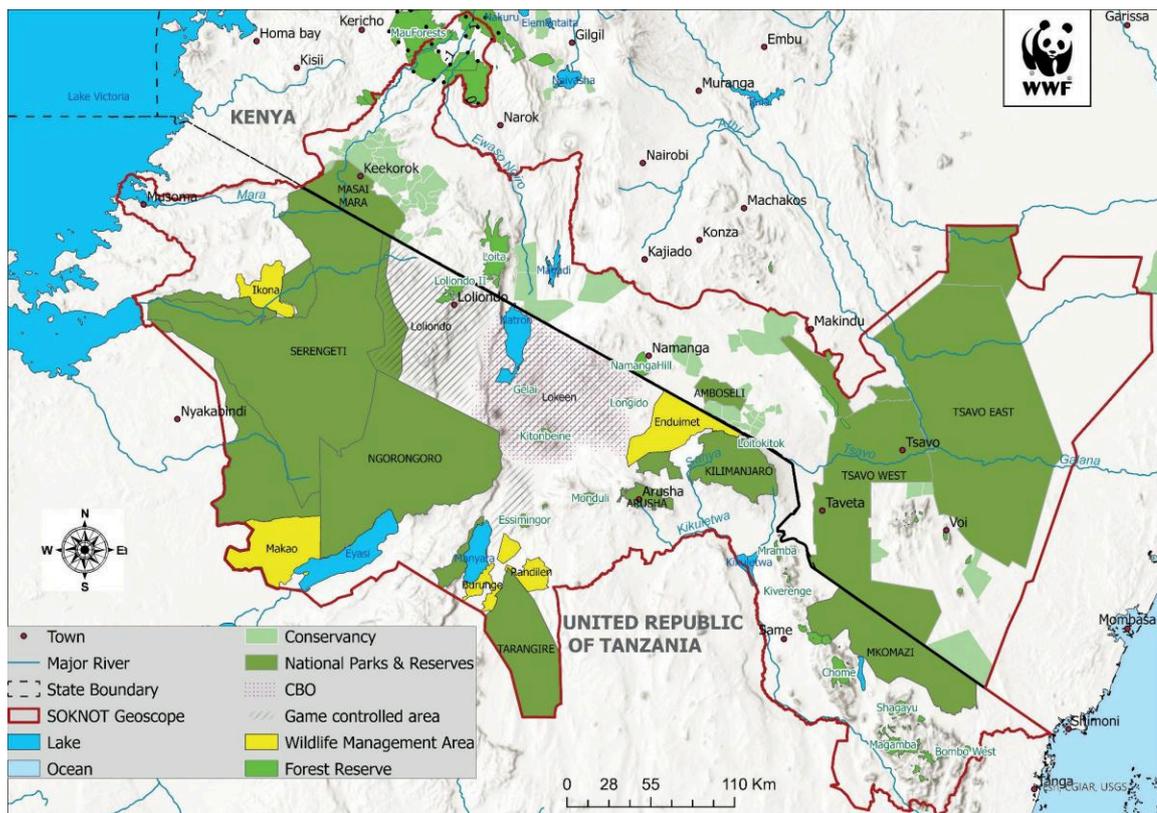


Image 1: Revised SOKNOT Transboundary Landscape (August 2024)

In Tanzania, the landscape is centred around: i) The important wildlife corridors - Mkomazi ecosystem, Maasai Steppe, West Kilimanjaro, Tarangire-Manyara and its dispersal areas within the surrounding districts and ii) The freshwater areas including the Pangani basin - the headwaters of Meru and Kilimanjaro and the Mara wetlands near Lake Victoria.

In Kenya the landscape is centred around: i) The hydrological connectivity - Mau forest catchments and Mara river forming the Mara basin, the Kilimanjaro-Amboseli-Tsavo river hydro system, the Taita hills catchment-Tsavo ranches and ii) The habitat functionality and connectivity in - the Masai Mara- Loita (greater Mara ecosystem), the Loita-Magadi-Natron rangelands, the Namanga-Amboseli- Chyulu rangelands and the Tsavo-Taita hills-Taita ranches.

The SOKNOT landscape is composed of a range of conserved areas, as specified in Table 1:

Table 1: Areas of southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, within the SOKNOT identified landscape

Conserved Areas	Southern Kenya (ha.)	%	Northern Tanzania (ha.)	%
National/Game Reserves	355,522	5%	528,282	6%
Game Controlled Area	0	0%	1,519,834	17%
Forest Reserves	453,790	6%	115,627	1%
National Parks	2,152,615	31%	2,185,334	24%
Operational Conservancies/ Wildlife Management Areas	667,104	10%	491,138	6%
Community Based Organisation areas	0	0%	779,082	9%
Conservation Area	0	0%	821,051	9%
Wildlife Ranches	0	0%	31,809	<1%
Conserved Areas Sub-Total	3,629,031	52%	6,472,157	72%
Area not being conserved	3,383,802	48%	2,534,483	28%
TOTAL	7,012,833	100%	9,006,640	100%

*Note: that marine areas are included within the above different conserved areas above.

1.1. The Sub-Landscapes

Within SOKNOT land cover, six ecosystems are identified, notably:

Table 2: The size of ecosystems across the SOKNOT region:

No.	Sub-Landscape	Area (ha)	Area %
1	Greater Mara (Ky)	1,347,751	8.4
2	Serengeti (Tz)	4,620,751	28.8
3	Amboseli - Chyulu (Ky)	1,332,948	8.3
4	West Kilimanjaro (Tz)	2,777,977	17.3
5	Tsavo (Ky)	4,332,133	27.0
6	Mkomazi (Tz)	1,607,912	10.0
TOTAL		16,019,473	100.0

Summary of Key Issues of the Sub-Landscapes:

In turn these six ecosystems form three transboundary sub-landscapes, namely:

The Mara - Serengeti sub-landscape: it has experienced major land use changes in the past 25 years. This has adversely affected wildlife habitat and pastoral grazing lands outside of Protected Areas (PAs). Habitat fragmentation and reduction

resulting from unplanned

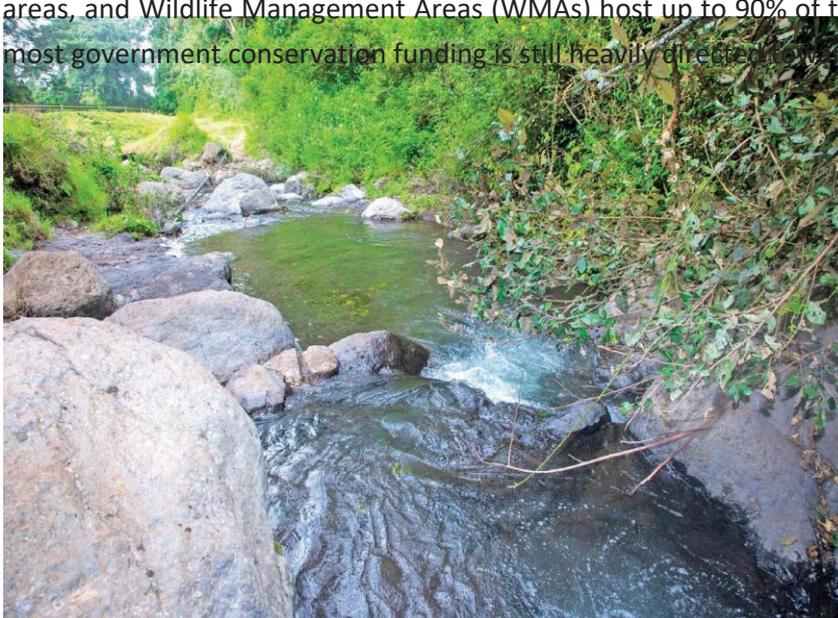
settlements, fencing, opening up of new land for agriculture has been noted as the greatest

threat to the survival of wildlife in and outside of the protected areas. Change in land tenure from group ranch system to individual parcels in critical wildlife dispersal areas fragments the habitats further affecting migration of wildebeests. Mau forest is the main water catchment in the landscape and is under threat from illegal land grabbing, subdivision and land clearing.



- **Amboseli – West Kilimanjaro – Lake Natron sub-landscape:** In this landscape, wildlife as a land use is not widely seen as competitive in delivering tangible benefits to local communities. This perception is the primary factor influencing decisions on whether land should be allocated for conservation or other uses, such as agriculture or pastoralism. Despite the fact that conservancies, community conservation

areas, and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) host up to 90% of the wildlife in the sub-landscape, most government conservation funding is still heavily directed toward Protected Areas, with little



neglecting these sub-landscapes, but outside the formal

protection. The region includes key ecosystems such as the Chyulu Hills, Mount Kilimanjaro, Ketumbeini, Gelai, and Namanga, with the wetlands of Lake Natron, Magadi, and Amboseli serving as vital water sources. This landscape also serves as a significant food supply for the cities of

Nairobi and Arusha, which exerts pressure on the land, soil, and water resources, with resulting impacts on biodiversity. One of the major challenges in this area is water scarcity. Apart from the South Ewaso Nyiro River, which feeds into Lake Natron and remains permanent, and the rivers originating from the eastern slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, over 93% of the region's river systems are seasonal, making water availability a critical issue in this sub-landscape.



● **Tsavo - Mkomazi sub-landscape:** outside of the Protected Areas, food security is a key driver of land use and human-wildlife conflict, with crop damage from wildlife being a particular problem. The Uмба river ecosystem that is critical to people and biodiversity is threatened by deforestation and unsustainable water use. 62% of Taita Taveta County is a protected area; 24% is under ranches that hold a large number of wildlife but communities perceive they are getting little benefit from wildlife. In Mkomazi, escalating HWC without commensurate benefits to the communities causes poor relations between wildlife authorities and livestock keepers outside PAs.

1.2. Macro Economic Outlook

Kenya, has a current human population of 55.1 million, with a large proportion of the population under 25. The population is projected to reach 65 million by 2030 and it could increase further, over the next 10-20 years. With a current GDP of US\$ 107.5 billion, Kenya is classified as an upper middle-income poverty country, with a GDP per capita of US\$1,950 per annum. 36% of its population is classified on the international poverty rate at \$2.15 per day or \$785 per year and a life expectancy of 61 years. From an economic outlook, Kenya's real GDP is expected to grow by 5.2 percent on average from 2024 to 2026. However, this growth has had a weak link with poverty

reduction and the poor, with fewer household members working and more likely to be engaged in

subsistence agriculture and low-productivity services sub-sectors for employment. Additionally, climate shocks are impacting inflation and food security, in the form of two years of drought until mid-2023, with shocks becoming more frequent and intense, especially in dry regions, affecting

Tanzania has a current human population of 67.6 million, projected to double in the next 22 years.

A current GDP of US\$ 79.2 billion, the country is classified as a lower middle-income poverty country, with a GDP per capita of US\$1,171 per annum and inflation at 3%, January 2024. 45% of its population is classified on the international poverty rate at \$2.15 per day or \$785 per year and a life expectancy of 66 years. From an economic outlook, Tanzania's real GDP is projected to grow at 5.8 percent on average from 2024 to 2026. However, the impact on poverty reduction is

minimal as modern sectors employ fewer workers from poor households. The agricultural sector, which contributes a quarter to GDP, is supported by an agriculture budget aimed at unlocking productivity through promoting the intensification of agriculture. It employs three-quarters of the poor and owing to climate-related challenges like droughts and floods, had lower growth than average at 3.4%, flagging climate impacts as a key threat to the sector.

Source: World Bank – Spring 2024, Sub-Saharan, Macro Poverty Outlook

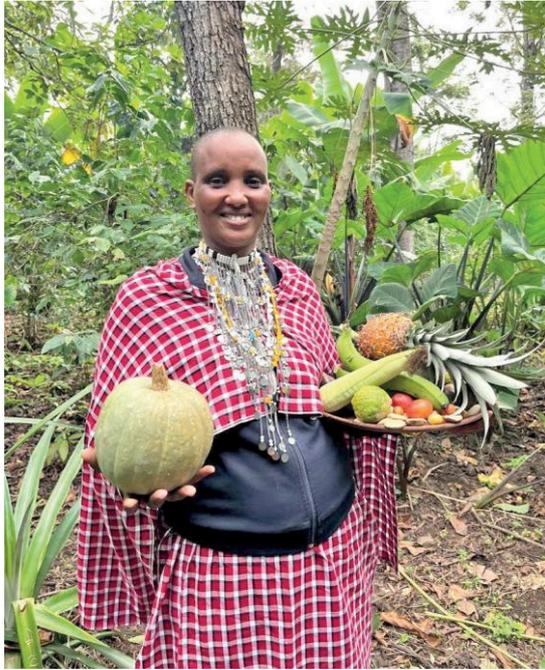
1.3. Key Features and Importance of the SOKNOT Landscape

Cultural and Economic Significance: The landscape is not only important for its ecological value but also for its cultural heritage and economic potential. It is characterised by a mix of pastoralism, agriculture, and tourism-driven economies, with the Maasai community being predominant. Tourism, driven by the region’s wildlife and natural beauty, is a significant source of income for local communities and national economies and the varying infrastructure, has better roads and services in tourist areas. Culturally, the Maasai maintain traditional practices like pastoralism and ceremonies, while modern influences, especially among the youth, are growing. The region is linguistically diverse, with Maa, Swahili, and English commonly spoken (especially in Kenya). Geographically, the landscape features diverse habitats, from plains to arid areas, mountains to the coastal shores.

Biodiversity Conservation: The SOKNOT landscape is world famous for the largest mammal migration on earth, with c. 1.5 million wildebeest, along with hundreds of thousands of zebras and gazelles, migrating across the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem each year. This migration covers around 2,900 km and is driven by the search for fresh grazing and water. In addition, the landscape is significant for its World Heritage Sites, e.g., Serengeti, Ngorongoro and Mount Kilimanjaro, rich biodiversity and home to numerous species of flora and fauna, including globally threatened species such as the black rhino and African wild dog, iconic species such as African elephants and lions, birds of prey

such as African white-backed vultures and martial eagles, freshwater species like endemic cichlid species, and unique flora including within coastal forests. This complexity is crucial for both ecological balance, ecosystem services and tourism.





Food Provisioning: The SOKNOT landscape has become a major source of food for key cities and towns in both Tanzania and Kenya, especially Nairobi, Arusha, and Dar Salaam. SOKNOT produces cereals, horticultural crops, and livestock products. With the increasing populations in these three cities, food systems, if unchecked, will continue to drive degradation of natural resources, critical to sustainable livelihoods and a bioeconomy.

Ecosystem Services: This landscape provides vital ecosystem services such as timber, non-timber forest products, fodder, water catchment, carbon sequestration, pollination, nutrient cycling, soil stabilisation alongside cultural services such as traditional ceremonial and scares sites and tourism attraction . These services are essential for the livelihoods of the local communities and for the overall environmental health of the region.

Transboundary Cooperation: The SOKNOT landscape emphasises the importance of cross-border cooperation between Kenya and Tanzania. Cooperative management strategies are crucial for addressing conservation issues that transcend national boundaries, such as the illegal trade in wildlife and timber, wildlife movement and migration, habitat connectivity and water catchments for transboundary river systems like Mara, South Ewaso Ng’iro, etc and transboundary lakes.

Note: For further information on the Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Environmental & Legal aspects (PESTEL analysis), these have been incorporated into Appendices 1 & 2, the Situational Analysis.

1.4.

Alignment to Global, Regional & National Frameworks and Policies

A number of frameworks and policies have been developed at a global, regional and national levels, to provide guidance, governance and management. A full overview is provided in **Appendix 4**, with an abbreviated list below.

1.4.1. Global Frameworks

- **Sustainable Development Goals:** The SOKNOT Transboundary Programme strategy contributes to 10 of the 17 SDGs: 1: No Poverty, 2: Zero Hunger, 5: Gender Equality, 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, 10: Reducing Inequality, 13: Climate Action, 14: Life Below Water, 15: Life On Land.
- **Biodiversity:** Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Among

the Framework's key elements are four goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030. All four goals are relevant to SOKNOT: Protect and Restore; Prosper with Nature; Share Benefits Fairly and Invest and Collaborate. And a majority of the targets apply, such as:

- TARGET 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss
- TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems
- TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas
- TARGET 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts
- TARGET 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimise Their Impact
- TARGET 8: Minimise the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience
- TARGET 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
- TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People
- TARGET 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level
- TARGET 19: Mobilise \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance
- TARGET 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action
- TARGET 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all
- TARGET 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

Taking the example of Target 3, what's commonly known as the "30 by 30" target: The target aims to conserve 30% of the land and sea by 2030, which is not possible to achieve by focusing on the size of state protected areas. The other recognised option for achieving this target is by establishing "other effective area-based conservation measures". These include respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over their traditional territories. Examples of this are the community conservancies of Kenya and Wildlife Management Areas of Tanzania, that are prominent in the SOKNOT region. These tools can be used on both communal and private lands, thus reaching or exceeding the 30 by 30 target in a way that allows both people and nature to benefit.

- **Climate: The Paris Agreement:** An international treaty adopted in 2015, aiming to address climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, and ideally to 1.5 degrees Celsius, above pre-industrial levels. A number of key components are relevant to the SOKNOT landscape, including:
 - *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):* SOKNOT's contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through a bioeconomy, green investments and optimising biomass cover

- *Adaptation and Resilience*: Strategies within SOKNOT to adapt to climate impacts and develop adaptation plans.
- *Financial Support*: Accessing funds pledged by developed countries to mobilise US\$100 billion annually by 2020 to support climate action in developing countries, extending this commitment through 2025.
- *Other Factors*: Technology transfer, capacity building, and addressing loss and damage due to climate change.
- **Endangered Species: The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**: An international agreement aimed at ensuring that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. CITES has been instrumental in regulating and monitoring the international trade of endangered species. By providing this legal framework, it helps to identify species at risk of becoming threatened with extinction or may become so or are protected in at least one country, alongside curbing illegal trade. Both of these points are most relevant to SOKNOT, in terms of the illegal wildlife activities it experiences. Further, parties are required to monitor trade in CITES-listed species and report to the CITES Secretariat. This data helps track trends in trade and the impact on species conservation. Moreover, each party to CITES must implement the convention through national legislation. Countries designate specific authorities responsible for administering CITES provisions and ensuring compliance.
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**: Adopted in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the CBD aims to conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable use of its components, and ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.
- **Nagoya Protocol**: A supplementary agreement to the CBD adopted in 2010, the Nagoya Protocol focuses on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation.
- **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**: this convention focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. It emphasises the importance of wetlands for biodiversity, water resources, and climate regulation.
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**: the UNFCCC addresses global climate change by promoting international cooperation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts.
- **Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**: the UNCCD focuses on combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, particularly in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas.
- **Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)**: CMS aims to conserve migratory species throughout their range by fostering international cooperation and coordinated conservation efforts.
- **UNESCO World Heritage Convention**: this convention aims to identify, protect, and preserve cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value.

- **International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA):** Adopted in 2001, this treaty aims to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and to promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Antarctic Treaty System: the Antarctic Treaty System governs international relations with respect to Antarctica, promoting scientific cooperation and ensuring that the continent is used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Tanzania and Kenya are signatories to these conventions that collectively address various aspects of environmental protection, resource management, and biodiversity conservation on a global scale.

1.4.2. Regional Frameworks

East African Community (EAC):

- a) Treaty for the Establishment of the EAC: Chapter 19 focuses on cooperation in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.
- b) EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resource Management: Framework for managing shared natural resources, including pollution control and climate change adaptation.
- c) EAC Climate Change Policy: Outlines strategies for climate change adaptation, highlighting sustainable forest management.
- d) Draft Regional Policy on Wildlife Conservation and Management: Focuses on wildlife conservation through economic valuation, law enforcement, and a Transboundary Wildlife Conservation Areas Network.
- e) EAC Biodiversity and Forestry Documents: Proposes regional policies to tackle deforestation and promote sustainable forestry.
- f) Economic Valuation of Natural Capital: Evaluates economic benefits of transboundary landscapes, recommending conservation actions at regional and national levels.

1.4.3. National Frameworks

- a) Kenya - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2019-2030: Emphasises cross-sectoral collaboration for biodiversity conservation, including SOKNOT initiatives.
- b) Tanzania - NBSAP 2015 - 2020: Focuses on conserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits, to meet the country's obligations under the CBD.

Kenya – National Government:

- a) National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (2020): Aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, supporting environmental conservation.
- b) National Human-Wildlife Coexistence Strategy (2024-2033): Focuses on mitigating human-wildlife conflicts and enhancing biodiversity conservation.
- c) 10 Percent National Tree Cover Strategy: Aims to increase forest cover through partnerships and reforestation programs.

- d) National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015-2030: Addresses climate change adaptation strategies, including biodiversity protection and water resource management.
- e) Landscape Restoration Initiatives: Kenya commits to restoring 5.1 million hectares of degraded land by 2030.

Tanzania – National Government:

- a) National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA II): Integrates environmental sustainability with economic growth.
- b) Tanzania Forest Policy: Promotes sustainable forest management and community-based conservation efforts
- c) Tanzania ecological and organic agriculture [strategy](#): Tanzania became the first country in Africa to develop a food systems transformation strategy aimed at protecting the ecological integrity of the land. The Kenya strategy is being finalised.

2. ORIGINAL WWF SOKNOT STRATEGY: 2019 - 2025

Vision: A transboundary landscape where people and nature are thriving and living in harmony.

2025 Goal: Wildlife and habitats in SOKNOT landscape are sustainably connected and conserved, benefiting people and contributing to economic growth in Tanzania & Kenya.

2025 Targets:

1. **African Elephants** - elephant numbers in prioritised sites in the SOKNOT transboundary landscape will be at least maintained at 2018 levels,
2. **Black Rhinoceros** – rhino numbers in the SOKNOT transboundary landscape will have grown by at least 5% annual growth rate,
3. **Large Carnivores** – carnivore numbers in prioritised sites in the SOKNOT transboundary landscape areas are increased by 1% of 2018 levels,
4. **Montane (Eastern Arc Forests)** - the integrity of priority woodlands & coastal forest sites in the SOKNOT transboundary landscape, including their ability to provide ecosystem services critical to human well-being, is maintained and enhanced,
5. **Freshwater systems** –the aquatic ecosystem services in prioritised river systems in the SOKNOT transboundary landscape have been restored and/or maintained.

Note: These targets have not been monitored owing to lack of funds for specific surveys, albeit Target 2 can be extrapolated from existing data and Target 3 can be assessed in southern Kenya.

2.1. WWF Achievements to Date

During the course of the first iteration of the SOKNOT landscape strategy, from 2019 to 2025, the SOKNOT vision has established a track record of regional leadership delivering a visionary approach, achieving significant recognition both in the country states, as well as across Africa. Some of the WWF partnership achievements are outlined below:



baseline

population data for lions in 2021 – 1,156 lions. Recent census work to provide information on trends – results pending.

OBJECTIVE 1. By 2025, populations of key (wide-ranging) **wildlife species** (elephant, lion) and other selected threatened species are stable or increased.

- *Lion* – Established baseline data for long term monitoring and adaptive management: Southern Kenya: first

Northern Tanzania: baseline census underway in Mkomazi, (same methodology as Kenya) plus data collection in other areas by other parties, in progress.

- *Elephant* – Southern Kenya - (increasing) 17,294 in 2016; 19,446 in 2021. Next census 2026. Northern Tanzania (stabilised) ~6,432 in 2020. Requires landscape level/transboundary, coordinated surveys.
- *Rhino* - in southern Kenya numbers increased to 1,004, including 270 Black Rhinos in the southern landscape and in northern Tanzania over 230 (99% of Tanzania population) and zero poaching
- Improved tolerance to carnivores & elephants reported by communities for WWF supported projects.
- Direct support to reduce human wildlife conflict & retaliatory killings, reduction in poaching and illegal wildlife trade, conservation and rehabilitation of key habitats and corridors.



OBJECTIVE 2. By 2025, **key forests, grass/rangelands and freshwater resources** in critical areas are connected, conserved, functional and sustainably managed, especially in or adjacent to **original** wildlife corridors and dispersal areas, benefiting communities and wildlife.

- Estimated min. 6,644 km² habitat restored/under effective community management in critical corridor areas securing connectivity.
- Direct support to community-based governance structures incl. 9 community conservancies, 6 community forest associations, 1 new CBO, 3 WMAs, numerous water resource associations, and grazing committees;
- Completion of Village Land Use Plans in 10 villages in the Arc Forest areas bringing a total 11,400ha of forests to sustainable forest management under 11 Village Land Forest Reserves with management plans.
- Increased adoption of sustainable and climate smart agriculture activities through Farmer Field Schools and provision of agriculture inputs.



OBJECTIVE 3. By 2025, **targeted communities** in critical areas in the vicinity of wildlife migration corridors and dispersal areas are benefitting from sustainable and eco- friendly enterprises and value chains that improve their livelihoods.

- At least 89,000 people are benefitting from business enterprises/

diversified livelihoods with strengthened value chains, community producer groups and links to markets in critical wildlife corridors – incl. sunflower farming (oil), apiculture, poultry, improved livestock, grass seed banks, village savings & loan associations, dairy/ milk coolers, spices, employment in conservation jobs, payment of land leases.

- Improved human-wildlife coexistence in the target SOKNOT areas, for example, carnivore predation incidences inside the bomas have been reduced by approximately 94% in priority areas.
- Improved perceptions of wellbeing reported by communities for WWF supported projects.
- Clean cooking energy established in hundreds of households and clean energy supplied to schools and health facilities, as well as adoption of sustainable energy technologies through piloting of energy saving stoves.



OBJECTIVE 4: By 2025, **governance structures, policies and frameworks** ensure sustainable trans-boundary management and are supported by regional and relevant international bodies.

- Active engagement with the regional East African Community (EAC) – SOKNOT has become a priority landscape for them.

- Support to transboundary collaboration and governance – including facilitation of transboundary stakeholder meetings on key cross border issues (freshwater, rangeland health, HWC); upcoming site visit to KAZA by ministers in Kenya and Tanzania to learn about cross border collaboration; operationalization of priority MoUs in progress on transboundary water governance for two sub-landscapes.
- Active national policy influence on key strategies, policies and action plans which impact SOKNOT, e.g., on national restoration strategies, development plans, HWC strategies and compensation policies, livestock policies, connectivity action plans, species action plans, WMA payment systems.
- National policies and strategies reviewed including Tanzania’s National livestock policy, National Wildlife Strategy, National HWC strategy, WMA regulations, National rhino action plan and WMA strategy.
- County level – support to the development of county spatial/land use plans in Kenya and Tanzania; support to establish the first CBO in northern Tanzania to strengthen community voice in natural resource management in the Lake Natron ecosystem - plans to replicate the model.

3. 2025 - 2030: VISION, GOAL, TARGETS & IMPACT GOALS

2030 SOKNOT VISION: A living and thriving landscape where people and nature coexist harmoniously, underpinned by sustainable socio-economic development and transboundary cooperation.

2030 OVERARCHING GOAL: The ecological integrity and connectivity of the SOKNOT landscape is conserved and restored, safeguarding ecosystem services across 80% of the landscape, as the foundation for sustainable social and economic development.

The SOKNOT landscape is a critical area for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and rights-based sustainable development in East Africa. It requires ongoing transboundary cooperation and innovative management strategies to address the complex challenges it faces.

This strategy is advocating for a landscape level approach that includes communal, private and state land, optimising partnerships and catalysing a thriving bioeconomy that services both the people of the region as well as their respective nations. The proposed targets and impact goals, for this strategy are outlined in Table 3:

Table 3: 2030 Targets & Impact Goals

	CONSERVATION TARGETS	2030 IMPACT GOALS Thriving Wildlife Species: Key
1	Species: Priority species of each habitat, e.g., rhinos, elephants, lions, wild dogs, vultures.	wildlife populations are stable or recovering and wildlife is able to move and migrate freely, without persecution, across the landscape between core habitats (to access food, water and breeding habitat). A Living Landscape:
2	Habitats: grasslands, forests, freshwater, wetlands.	*80% of SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient and healthy, with connected conserved habitats, sustainable agricultural and practices, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife.
3	People: Livelihoods, well-being, nature-positive economies and jobs	People’s Sustainable Development: A strong people-centred approach is being practised, with a prospering bioeconomy, significantly improving people’s well-being, providing food, livelihoods and tens-hundreds of job opportunities, while sustaining the ecological and cultural integrity of the landscape.
4	Transboundary Governance: Cooperation across the national borders	Goal 1: Transboundary management, coordinated transboundary operations, with robust policy and legal frameworks.

5	Partnerships: Broad collaboration, across multiple sectors and systems.	Effective Partnerships: Key partnerships are effectively collaborating, generating new action, mobilising financial resources and investments and effectively delivering the SOKNOT vision.
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***Note:** The stated 80%, includes the existing conserved areas of 52% in Kenya and 72% in Tanzania, as specified in Table 1, as well as some of the area, currently classified as not conserved, being sustainably managed so that they can continue to provide ecosystem services.

4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: KEY ISSUES

4.1. Threat Analysis of Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania

Owing to the complexity of the SOKNOT region, there are a multitude of threats that impact it, including ones that exist across the whole area and others that are specific to a sub-landscape. The biggest nature-related threat in the region is **land-use change**, this is shown in Image 2 below, showing how the rangelands in particular have decreased in their coverage from 73.54% to 70.31% between 2018 and 2023. Whereas crops and tree cover have both slightly increased - by 1.95% and 1.63% respectively, identifying that the rangelands are shifting towards shrub and tree cover, as well as cropland. For a list of the respective threats see **Appendix 1**.

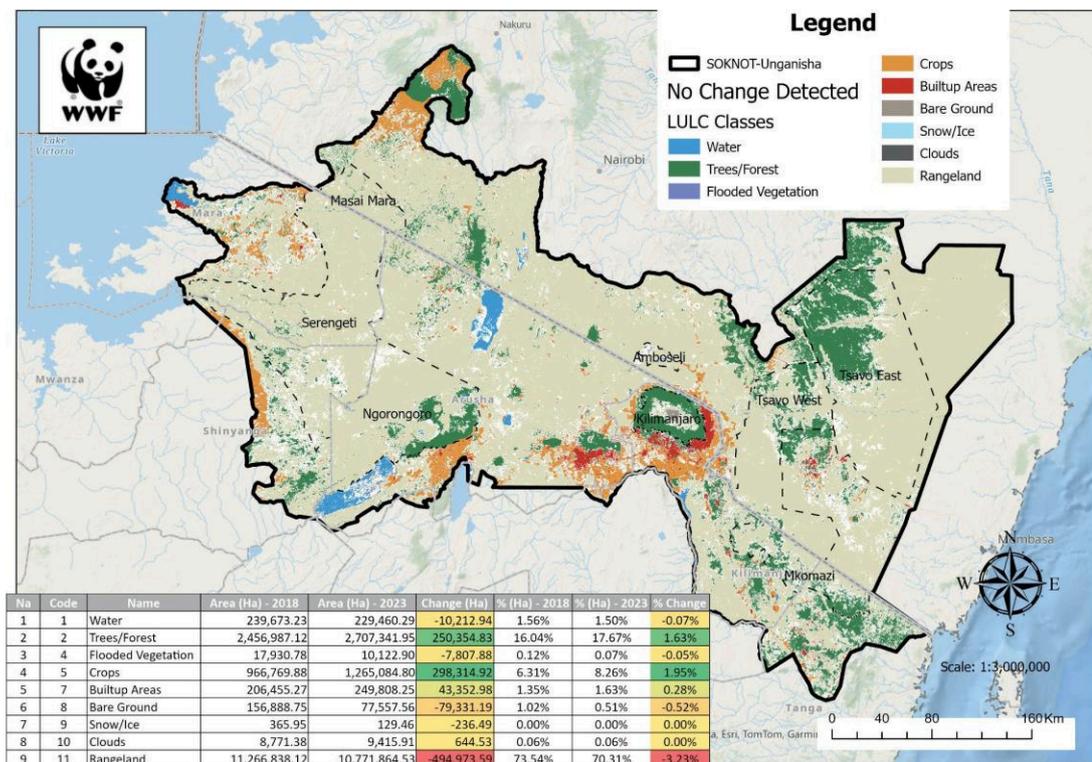


Image 2: Change in Land Use Cover, 2024

Another major threat across the landscape is **climate change**. Global warming leading to climate shifts and changes in weather patterns is altering temperature and precipitation. Specifically, the increased severity and frequency of droughts and floods, in turn are and will continue to alter habitats, shifting vegetation zones and species distributions, affecting biodiversity and ecosystem stability. See Image 3 below, for landscape changes in mean annual temperature and annual precipitation increases, projected to 2050.

Conservation area	Mean temperature (°C)			Precipitation (mm)		
	Historic annual avg.	Projected annual avg.	% change	Historic annual total	Projected annual total	% change
Amboseli	21.3	23.6	10.9	688.1	750.3	9.0
Chyulu Hills	20.9	23.2	10.9	769.2	854.8	11.1
Enduimet	20.5	22.8	11.5	658.2	712.5	8.2
Kilimanjaro	11.3	13.7	20.5	1346.2	1437.7	6.8
Lake Natron	21.5	23.9	11.2	567	626.6	10.5
Maasai Mara	19.5	22	12.5	1034.6	1117.5	8.0
Mkomazi	23.3	25.5	9.5	731.9	759.2	3.7
Ngai Ndethya	24.3	26.5	9.3	694.1	769.4	10.9
Ngorongoro	17.9	20.4	13.8	809.2	873.1	7.9
Serengeti	20.3	22.7	12.2	882.2	950.1	7.7
South Kitui	25.7	28	8.9	633.2	719.5	13.6
Tsavo East	25.3	27.6	8.8	723.4	792.2	9.5
Tsavo West	23.1	25.4	9.8	690.2	735.2	6.5

Image 3: Historical and projected % change for Mean Annual Temperature and Annual Precipitation
(Source: WorldClim Version 2 and CMIPS)

A third major nature-related threat is the **overexploitation of natural resources**, through a range of extractive activities from water extraction for agriculture to mining, to exploration for oil and other energy sources, to poaching and overfishing. Additionally, the high demand for bushmeat and illegal wildlife trade continues to pose a critical threat.

Lastly, the Maasai culture and its pastoralist lifestyle have long sustained their integrity despite the profound changes of the past century, largely due to a strong collective identity and deep-rooted cultural cohesion. However, this **cultural cohesion is under strain** as values shift from collective ('we') to individualistic ('me') perspectives and traditional leadership gives way to modern societal structures. While traditional leadership was centred on social responsibility and respect for the leader, modern leadership roles, particularly in elected local government, increasingly prioritise access to power and financial gain.

It is important to keep in mind that these threats and others identified in Appendix 1, need to be considered within their context, in terms of the needs of the communities and their respective nations, when considering proposed solutions to reduce and mitigate the threats to support the rebalance of nature and people. The comprehensive list of nature-related threats in Appendix 1, specify the sub-landscapes where they are most relevant and the distinctions between Kenya and Tanzania. In addition to the threats, it includes their causes and impacts for a fuller explanation.

The variations between the sub-landscapes highlights the need for landscape-specific action plans to effectively address the unique pressures.

4.2. **Underlying Drivers of Threats to Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania**

The underlying drivers of nature-related threats in SOKNOT are influenced by their close geographical and ecological connections, but vary due to distinct socio-economic, cultural, and political factors specific to each sub-landscape. These drivers are intertwined with the broader socio-economic, cultural, and environmental contexts that shape the sustainability challenges faced by each area.

One of the most important, but infrequently spoken of, is **human population growth**. The increasing and in some place's rapid human population growth in areas near national parks and reserves (e.g., the Mara ecosystem in Kenya, is estimated to be doubling its population every 8-10 years), leads to intensified competition for natural resources among pastoralists, agriculturalists, and conservation efforts. This competition results in mass land-use change, habitat and vegetation degradation, overgrazing and human-wildlife conflicts, amongst other threats. The growing demand for agricultural land forces farming activities into regions traditionally reserved for grazing (either livestock or wildlife), exacerbating these environmental and social issues.

Another, significant driver of land-use change, particularly in Kenya, is the **ongoing subdivision and privatisation of group ranches** with subsequent changes from communal to individual land ownership. This has been driven by the desire for land security and government policy to privatise land. This has led to subdivision (sometimes uncontrolled and/or inequitable), often the fencing of plots and increased crop farming, causing wildlife habitat fragmentation, particularly in the Maasai Mara and Amboseli sub-landscapes. In the Tsavo sub-landscape, insecure land lease tenure, and blocking of wildlife corridors are major concerns.

A third primary driver is the explosion of scattered and dispersed **human settlements, small towns and urban growth including infrastructure and industrial development like road construction, hydropower, irrigation and agro-industries**, often in a piecemeal fashion, that is creating a hybrid landscape of fragmented and mixed urban and rural characteristics - see Image 4 below. This is particularly noticeable in and around the Maasai Mara, Amboseli and Kilimanjaro, catalysed by the privatisation of group ranches, as outlined above. See Image 4 below.

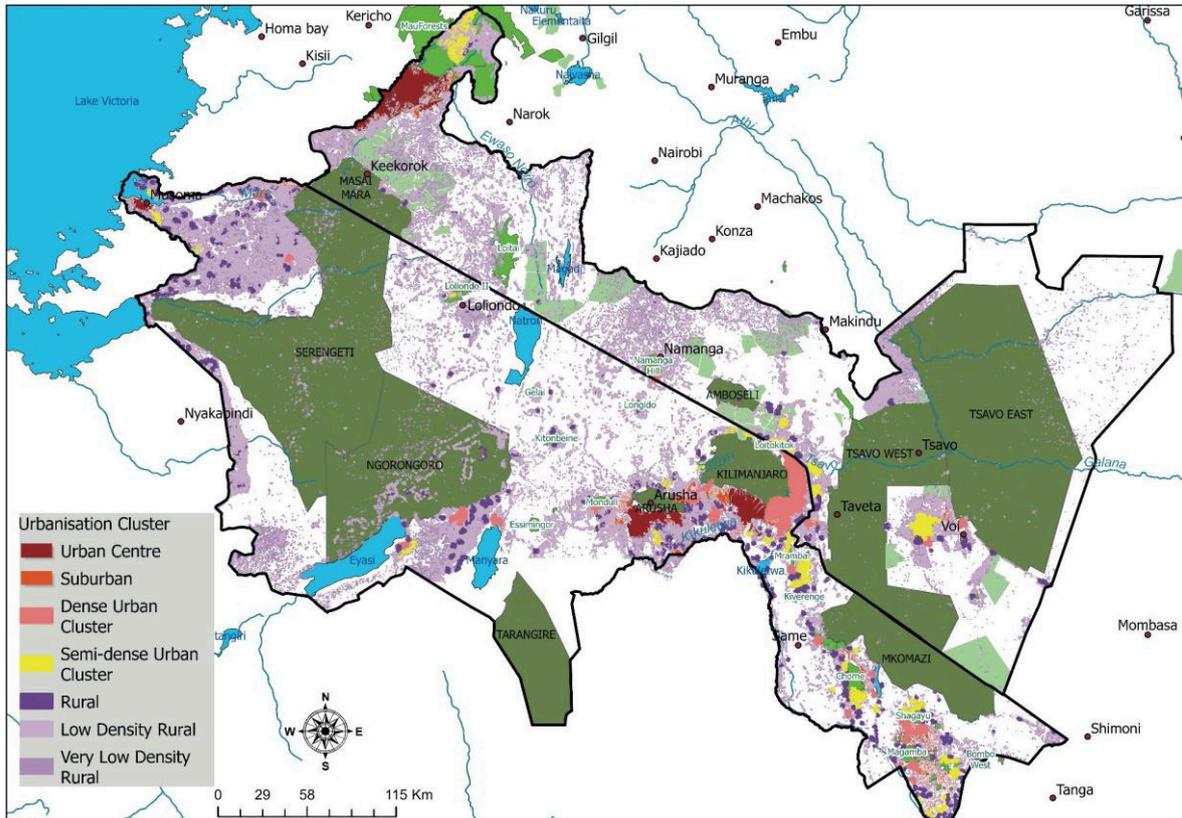


Image 4: Peri-urbanisation across the SOKNOT region

In **Appendix 2**, is a comprehensive list of underlying drivers of SOKNOT. The range of drivers highlights the need for landscape-specific approaches to effectively address the unique environmental pressures in SOKNOT. This analysis underscores the complex dynamics between environmental management and local livelihoods, emphasising the necessity of integrated approaches to conservation and resource management.

To mitigate and ease these underlying drivers, they require multi-faceted approaches, involving policy reform, community engagement, sustainable development and management practices, and enhanced governance to address both the symptoms and root causes of nature degradation across SOKNOT.

4.3 Inter-dependencies between Drivers and Threats

In order to provide a succinct analysis of the threats and their underlying drivers, Table 4, has been formulated to effectively match the underlying drivers with their specific threats, taking into account how each driver influences particular ecological, cultural and socio-economic pressures.

Table 4: Interdependencies between the Threats & Underlying Drivers

THREATS	DRIVERS
<p>1. Land Use Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Habitat loss ii. Fragmentation and fencing iii. Land degradation iv. Natural resources, degradation and extraction (fuel, food and fibre). v. Deforestation vi. Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development: Expansion for subsistence cultivation, commercial farming, infrastructural and industrial development, encroaching on natural habitats • Human population growth: High growth of human populations in areas of rich natural assets, leading to increased demand for land for housing, settlements, food and fuel. • Policy frameworks: Land subdivision in Kenya, lack of effective land-use planning and/or inadequate enforcement of land-use regulations. • Modern or/and aspirational lifestyles: High numbers of youth in particular in need of jobs / livelihoods, alongside access to education and other public services, which struggle to keep pace with demand. • Tourism pressures: Unsustainable expansion of tourism infrastructure, fuelled by financial inflows. • Agricultural land expansion: Unsustainable expansion of land to support food production.
<p>2. Human-Wildlife Conflict: death, injury, destruction & disruption for humans and wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peri-urbanisation: Expansion of human settlements and explosion of small towns, across the natural areas. • Agricultural development: Agricultural activities expanding into wildlife corridors and buffer zones. • Cultural shifts: Changes in land use practices, traditional herding in proximity to wildlife areas increasing competition for forage and water, while reducing tolerance for wildlife. • Wildlife behaviours & population dynamics: May cause them to be in conflict with local communities, who perceive the costs of living with wildlife as greater than the benefits • Climate change: rising competition for water during periods of drought • Other factors: like market forces, policy efforts or linear infrastructure may also aggravate or catalyse HWC
<p>3. Overgrazing / Invasive Species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in livestock numbers: Increased livestock numbers to meet the needs of growing human populations, particularly a steep rise of sheep and goats. • Cultural practices: Persistence of traditional reliance on land-based income and livestock without integrated land management nor sustainable grazing practices. • Agricultural practices: Introduction of new plant species and alien species, previously not prevalent. • Infrastructure development: Introduction of construction materials such as gravels for road construction etc.
<p>4. Poaching and Illegal trade in wildlife in products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient economic opportunities: Lack of market development for sustainable products. • Demand for wildlife products: Poaching undertaken as a source of income. In Tanzania, dependence on hunting and logging for livelihood. • Governance & politics: Ineffective law enforcement, organisational governance and corruption. • Demand for food: Increasing food insecurity, especially during climate extremes, has led to a demand for wildlife products for food.

<p>5. Climate Shocks: heat, droughts, and floods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change:Highertemperatures,alongsidelesspredictable and altered rainfallpatternsandquantities. • Human populationgrowth:Increasedwaterusagefordomestic and agricultural purposes. • Water capture:Inadequatecapture,owingtolackofeffortaround water harvestingandcollectionmethods,waterabstraction,especially on the Kenya sideforirrigationexacerbatesthechallengeofclimateinduced water insecurity.
<p>6. Declining Ecosystem Services:</p> <p>i.) Water quality,</p> <p>ii.) Wild herbivores,</p> <p>iii.) Quality and quantity of vegetation,</p> <p>iv.) Soil health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of spaces:Lossofherbivorescalvingandfeedinggrounds. • Demand forvegetation:Increasedhumanandlivestockpopulations, consumingvegetationatarategreaterthanitcanbenaturally replaced, exacerbatedby removal of topsoil, duringfloods. • Watersupply:Decliningwaterquantity,qualityanddistribution, inc. siltationofwellsandsurfacedams,increaseddrillingofboreholes and increasingwater extraction upstream. • Loss ofsoilfertility:decliningsoilfertilityduetounsustainable agricultural practices. • Generaldeclineinagro-biodiversity:includingpollinatorsand crop and livestockdiversity,duetounsustainablepracticesandmarketpressures.
<p>7. Inadequate transboundary collaboration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequateimplementationofexistingcollaborationframeworks (bilateral and regional). • Conflictingpoliciesandlegislations:Inadequateharmonisation of policies and legalframeworks.
<p>8. Inadequate benefit sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack ofincomefromwildlife,tourismandnature-basedproducts: Less than optimalincomeisbeingderivedfromtourism,conservation and natureforthelocalcommunities,causingafeelingthatconservation and tourismdoesnotconsidercommunitylivesasimportantaswildlife.
<p>9. Tourism facilities and practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism pressures:Unsustainableexpansionoftourisminfrastructure, fuelledbyfinancialinflows,alongsidepoorpracticesbydrivers and guides while wildlifeviewingwithclients.
<p>10. Lack of Data & a Unifying Vision across the Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection,storageandmanagement: Acrossentheentire landscape dataisasignificantchallenge-thelandscapeisvast,with significant complexities. • Rapidlychanging&competingculture&society:FromMaasai beliefs to Christian/muslimreligion,tourismvsv.,livestock,traditional vsv., modernpractices,youthvsv.,elders,menvsv.,women,livestock vsv., wildlife,sheepandgoatsvsv.,cattle,elitecapturevsv.,equality and equity, privateownershipvsv.,communal,self-interestvsv.,collective, pastoralism vsv., small-scalecultivation,conservationvsv.,development, etc. These sometimes-competingvaluesandpreferences,leadstoalack of cohesion developmentpathway and vision acrossenthe landscapes.

This analysis highlights the intricate relationship between socio-economic factors, environmental challenges, and policy dynamics in shaping the conservation landscape of the SOKNOT region. In both the Southern Rangelands of Kenya and the Northern Landscapes of Tanzania, the complex interplay between socio-economic, cultural, and environmental drivers creates intricate conservation and management challenges. Addressing these threats requires multifaceted approaches that consider these drivers, aiming to balance human needs with ecological sustainability. Effective strategies must encompass sustainable development practices, robust policy frameworks, particularly around

wildlife protection laws, heightened community engagement and participation, and international cooperation to mitigate nature-related threats and promote ecological resilience.

4.4. Opportunities and Innovations of SOKNOT

To complement the extensive threats and drivers’ analyses provided herein, a comprehensive overview of the opportunities and innovations in SOKNOT reveals a rich range of new and strengthened initiatives aimed at improving both ecological sustainability and community well-being, as outlined in **Appendix 3**. Some of the primary ones are tabled below:

Table 5: List of primary opportunities

OPPORTUNITY	DESCRIPTION
1. Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience:	Climate mitigation through the protection of key forest and rangeland areas. Addressing the impacts of climate variability and change on local communities and ecosystems, through scaling climate-resilient agricultural practices, like drought-tolerant crops around Lake Natron, as well as community-based adaptation planning around climate shocks and watershed approaches as a planning and implementation unit.
2. Markets - Nature-Positive Enterprises:	Monetise natural products, e.g., sustainable wood and pole extraction, wild vegetables and fruits, livestock fodder, apiculture, that supports biodiversity conservation while facilitating nature-positive businesses.
3. Sustainable Food Systems;	Scale integrated, sustainable food systems. For example, focus on sustainable livestock production across the rangelands, fisheries value chain in Mara wetlands and, sustainable horticultural production in both Amboseli and Mara, and intensive crop production based on agroecological principles in zoned and managed areas, supporting food security. Aiming to enhance soil health and biodiversity, while boosting productivity and income for the farmers.
4. Climate, Biodiversity & Water Finance:	This type of nature-based finance, is significantly increasing in profile and funds and has the ability to dramatically increase the value of nature to the communities and embed financial sustainability into the system. There are multiple opportunities, e.g., establish an impact investment vehicle (accelerator or innovation fund), to invest in environmental commodities, such as blue credits, carbon and wildlife/ biodiversity credits, across the SOKNOT region, building on wildlife credit pilots in the landscape, e.g., Kitenden Wildlife Corridor, as well as REDD based carbon credits in Tsavo and some of the WMAs.
5. Community-Based Conservation Projects:	Facilitate local communities to manage wildlife resources directly, scaling existing work with Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in Tanzania and Community Conservancies in Kenya. Ensure that these conservation efforts align with local needs and cultural practices, integrating communities into initiatives like tourism, wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching, to enhance both ecological and economic outcomes.
6. Integrated Land and Water Resource Management:	Continuing to catalyse and coordinate land and water use planning and natural resource management across sectors to ensure sustainability, through the development of integrated landscape management plans that involve various stakeholders, including pastoralists, farmers, conservationists, and government agencies, to balance land use and conservation.
7. Transboundary Cooperation:	Improving transboundary collaboration through existing EAC framework and bilateral cooperation, building on work being undertaken in 2024, around transboundary water resources, as well as leveraging existing EAC policies and strategies.

8. Behavioural and Attitude Change:	<p>This is a critical time for the people of the area, particularly the Maasai, whose traditions, livelihoods and practices are being influenced by the multitude of changes in and around them, like land-use change, rapid increases in human and livestock populations, as well as societal and leadership roles. It is key to intervene to support and influence public education, through advocacy and campaigns, utilising the media, the education system, faith-based organisation etc., and facilitating the sustainable development agenda and other national and global frameworks, to deliver on the local and national priorities.</p>
9. Strengthened Governance:	<p>Continuing to establish strong community-based organisations and supporting engagement that positions local communities at the centre of management strategies, like the support being provided to Enduimet WMA. Alongside improving the management and governance of government Protected Areas, will make a critical difference to the biodiversity and ecosystem services delivered by these protected areas.</p>
10. Human-Wildlife Conflict Management:	<p>Scaling tried and tested activities across the landscape to reduce and mitigate the impacts of HWC, as well as increase the communities' tolerance of wildlife, such as mitigation tools like flashlights, firecrackers and beehive fences to reduce conflicts, particularly with elephants, alongside establishing conflict resolution mechanisms for disputes over land and water use.</p> <p>Additionally, working with partners to co-design an integrated HWC management strategy with a focus on activities towards understanding interactions, improving policy and governance, improving conflict response teams via VGS or ranger teams, preventing and mitigating conflict and integrating ongoing monitoring. This 'conflict to co-existence' approach is then implemented, from small to large scale, with continuous monitoring for adaptive management.</p>
11. Data Collection & Storage	<p>Catalyse and support the establishment of data systems for a range of topics, from the understanding of groundwater, to establishing species' baselines and monitoring progress, leveraging the latest AI, remote sensing and technological tools.</p>

These opportunities illustrate a strategic approach to addressing the unique challenges faced by SOKNOT, by leveraging local knowledge, technological advancements, and integrated planning, to foster sustainable development pathways that conserve their rich natural heritage while elevating the socio-economic conditions of their communities.

4.5. SOKNOT Situational Analysis Overview

Table 6: SOKNOT Situational Analysis Overview

THREATS	UNDERLYING DRIVERS	OPPORTUNITIES & INNOVATIONS	2030 IMPACT GOALS	TARGETS
<p>1. Land-use change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss Fragmentation and fencing Land degradation Linear infrastructure Natural resources, degradation and extraction (fuel, food and fibre). Deforestation Pollution Agriculture-led conversion <p>2. Human-wildlife conflict: death, injury, destruction, disruption and retaliation for humans, livestock and wildlife</p> <p>3. Overgrazing / Invasive species</p> <p>4. Poaching and illegal wildlife activities</p> <p>5. Climate shocks: heat, floods, drought & water scarcity</p> <p>6. Declining Ecosystem Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality, Wild herbivores, Quality and quantity of vegetation, Soil health Decline in agrobiodiversity <p>7. Variable governance standards and deliverables</p>	<p>1. Rapid human population growth</p> <p>2. Growth in livestock numbers and increased demand for vegetation</p> <p>3. Land-use and wildlife conflict inc. wildlife perceived as dangerous</p> <p>4. Economic development pressures, insufficient opportunities, markets and trade agreements</p> <p>5. Social pressures: Patriarchal, traditional society, with illegal practices like FGC</p> <p>6. Cultural shifts and practices: Rapidly changing and competing culture and society, alongside modern or/and aspirational modern lifestyles</p> <p>7. Agricultural practices, expansion and development</p> <p>8. Water variability, scarcity, capture, supply and transboundary mgt.</p> <p>9. Resource extraction</p> <p>10. Weak governance and policy frameworks or/and enforcement</p>	<p>1. Community-based conservation projects</p> <p>2. Technological advances in wildlife management inc. Artificial Intelligence (AI)</p> <p>3. Water resource management</p> <p>4. Existing and restored functional connectivity for wildlife movement</p> <p>5. Climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience</p> <p>6. Energy transition</p> <p>7. Payment for ecosystem services</p> <p>8. Markets - Non-Timber Forestry Products and nature-positive enterprises & initiatives</p> <p>9. Community conservancies, wildlife management areas</p> <p>10. Attitude and behavioural change</p> <p>11. Advocacy and communication</p> <p>12. Integrated and holistic human-wildlife conflict management</p> <p>13. Integrated land and resource management, zoning and planning</p>	<p>Thriving Wildlife Species Key wildlife populations are stable or recovering and wildlife is able to move and migrate freely through Priority Species, the landscape between core habitats (to access food, water, breeding habitat)</p> <p>A Living Landscape: 80% of the SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient, healthy with connected habitats, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife.</p> <p>People's Sustainable Development: A strong people-centred approach, with a prospering bioeconomy, significantly improving people's well-being, livelihoods and job opportunities.</p> <p>Enabling Transboundary Governance: Functional management, coordinated transboundary operations, with robust policy and legal frameworks.</p>	<p>Species: e.g., rhinos, elephants, lions, wild dogs, vultures.</p> <p>Habitats: Rangelands, Forests, Freshwater, Wetlands</p> <p>People: Livelihoods & Well-being + Nature-Positive Economy and Jobs</p> <p>Transboundary Governance: Cooperation</p>

<p>8. High inequality of income, power and access to resources inc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High poverty rate and inequalities • Lack of benefits from tourism • Lack of female rights being upheld • Lack of voice, agency and justice for some groups of the population. • Rights-based violations inc. grabbing of natural resources <p>9. Tourism facilities, pressures and practices</p> <p>10. Lack of data, a unifying vision and coordination and harmonisation of approaches across the transboundary landscape</p>	<p>11. Governance and politics</p> <p>12. Climate change impacts</p> <p>13. Inadequate community involvement in conservation</p> <p>14. Tourism pressures</p> <p>15. Infrastructure development</p> <p>16. Peri-urbanisation</p> <p>17. Lack of income from wildlife, tourism and nature products</p> <p>18. Lack of capacity, competency or equitable behaviours</p> <p>19. Conflict between tribes or clans</p>	<p>14. Wildlife corridor restoration and protection</p> <p>15. Microfinance and cooperatives</p> <p>16. Transboundary cooperation and harmonisation of policies</p> <p>17. Sustainable agriculture initiatives</p> <p>18. Sustainable food supply chains</p> <p>19. Carbon, water and wildlife/ biodiversity finance</p> <p>20. Strengthened governance</p> <p>21. Data collection and storage</p>	<p>Effective Partnerships:</p> <p>Key partnerships are effectively collaborating, generating new action, mobilising financial resources and investments and effectively delivering the SOKNOT vision.</p>	<p>Partnerships</p> <p>Broad collaboration across multiple systems.</p>
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5. STAKEHOLDER OVERVIEW

SOKNOT features a complex landscape of major stakeholders, including governmental bodies, non-profit organisations, private companies and corporations, academic and research institutions, local people’s and communities, as well as international partners and organisations. Table 7, is a top-line stakeholder mapping of the major stakeholders:



Table 7: Stakeholders across SOKNOT

<p>East African Community (EAC) Secretariat: The EAC aims to widen and deepen cooperation among the Partner States in, among others, political, economic and social fields for their mutual benefit. Within SOKNOT, this includes overseeing transboundary collaboration and joint river ecosystems - Mara Basin, Lakes Jipe and Chala and the Uмба river - Lake Victoria Basin Cooperation (LVBC).</p>	
<p>National Government Bodies: interested in their specific mandates alongside policy formulation and implementation. Formally responsible for the management and protection of wildlife and forests (natural resources) both inside and outside of protected areas in their respective countries, as well as related research and interactions with the tourism industry:</p> <p>Kenya: Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Wildlife Research & Training Institute (WRTI) in Kenya, Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI). Water Resource Authority (WRA), Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA),</p> <p>National Museums of Kenya (NMK), Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute (KALRO), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority (ENSDA), Kenya Disaster Management Authority (KDMA).</p> <p>Tanzania: Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), and Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Forest Services (TFS), Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI),</p>	
<p>Ministries responsible for wildlife, forest, water, land, agriculture & livestock, foreign affairs, EAC protocols, environment and tourism</p>	<p>Mostly interested in legislation, policy formulation and coordination. Activities between Ministries may be complementary or conflicting.</p>

<p>Kenya: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Council of Governors (CoG)</p> <p>Tanzania: National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Vice President’s Office</p> <p>Prime Minister’s Office and VPO - PROLAG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinates environmental issues ● Coordination of County Governments issues ● Coordinates all ministries ● Coordinates all District Councils and Regional Authorities and implementation of all sectoral policies
<p>International Non-Government Organisations (BINGOs): Perceived to be key stakeholders and a source of funds – interests in influencing governance, management of natural resources and dominance in their respective areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Wildlife Foundation (AWF): Active in conserving critical wildlife habitats and promoting sustainable development practices in the region. • Conservation International (CI): Engages in biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation projects • The Nature Conservancy (TNC): Undertakes initiatives focusing on balancing ecological sustainability with improving local livelihoods • International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW): Active in conserving critical wildlife habitats, promoting animal welfare and sustainable development • International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN): The global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it, organised into six Commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem management, education and communication. • Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce (TRAFFIC): Also known as the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network, is a global non-governmental organisation monitoring the trade in wild plants and animals. • Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS): Supporting research and monitoring, community-based conservation and general park management. • Zoological Society of London (ZSL): Supporting large carnivore conservation including human-wildlife conflict management • Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF): Active in balancing a healthy natural environment, sustainable development and prosperous people. 	
<p>National or Regional Not-For-Profit Organisations: Promote human well-being or/and the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats. Undertaken through community-based approaches, rights-based approaches, <i>the development of</i> community Theories of Change or legacies and catalysing conversations around challenging topics like population management and birth control. Also, the protection of biodiversity and advocacy on the sustainable use of natural resources. Additionally, they may undertake initiatives focused on anti-poaching, wildlife habitat protection, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, species protection, conducting research and identifying key areas for conservation.</p> <p>Below is a sample of the range of organisations in the areas and is by no means an exhaustive list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Kenya: Big Life Foundation (BLF), Amboseli Conservation Program (ACP), Amboseli Trust for Elephants (ATE), Rhino Ark, CARE Kenya, African Conservation Centre (ACC), KFW, BirdLife International, Born Free Foundation, Lion Guardians, David Sheldrick Trust, Tsavo Trust, Mara Elephant Program (MEP), Kenya Wildlife Trust (KWT), Masai Wildlife Conservation Trust (MWCT), Friends Of Conservation (FOC), Save the Elephants (STE), Southern Rift Association (SORALO), Intersectoral Forum for agroecology and agrobiodiversity, Kenya climate smart agriculture multi stakeholder platform. • Social Development: Critical Conversations, Legado, Maa Trust, Amref Health Africa, ActionAid Kenya, Plan International Kenya, Aga Khan Foundation, World Vision Kenya, Community Health Africa Trust. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Tanzania: Grumeti Fund, VI-Agroforestry, Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), Baboon Research, School for Field Studies (SFS), OIKOS East Africa, Tanzania People and Wildlife (TPW), CARE Tanzania, SNV, Just Dig It, Honey Guide, Tanzania Natural Resource Forum, Serengeti Ecosystem Community Conservation (SECC), Kope Lions, Pastoral Women Council (PWC), Community Wildlife Management Area Consortium (CWMAC), Tanzania Elephant Foundation, Solidaridad. • Social Development: World Vision Tanzania, Tembo, 	
<p>Carbon & Biodiversity Credits or/and Certificates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Works • EarthAcre • One Mara Carbon Project • Carbon Tanzania 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and community development initiatives through REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), e.g., Kasigau Corridor REDD+ and Chyulu Hills REDD+ projects and Makame WMA. • Carbon and biodiversity development, standards and trading,
<p>Landowners and Landowner Networks and Committees: Benefits from conservation, maximising returns from their land resources. Mainly interested in land and livelihoods, leaders are sometimes interested in personal gain. Interested in rights to the land, decisions on behalf of other land users, main authority over land subject to government approval influence within the village. Umbrella bodies for wildlife are Kenya's Wildlife Conservancies Association - KWCA with Regional Associations and Tanzania's Community Wildlife Management Consortium (CWMAC). Other sectoral community networks include water users' associations and community forest conservation.</p>	
<p>Kenya: Community Conservancies & Associations, Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs):</p>	<p>There are numerous community conservancies that play a crucial role in managing natural resources and ensuring the sustainable use of land and water. These conservancies work towards conservation and benefit-sharing among local communities. For example, the Masai Mara Wildlife Conservation Association (MMWCA), South Rift Association of landowners (SORALO), Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancy Association (TTWCA), Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET), Olgulului Land Trust.</p>
<p>Tanzania: Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and its Authorised Association (AA), PFM and Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFs), Waters Users Associations (WUAs):</p>	<p>Managed by local communities to oversee wildlife, water, and forest conservation and management. The WMAs are critical for wildlife conservation and sustainable land use in northern Tanzania</p> <p>- namely Enduimet, Ikona, Makao, Burunge. LOKEEN CBO represents the Lake Natron Area which is yet to become a WMA but oversees all natural resources in the area.</p> <p>Authorised Association (AA) are the legal entity of a WMA and sign all agreements on behalf of the Village Assembly.</p>

Local Level Leaders: Traditional and religious leaders: are still regarded highly. Their interest of the community and are involved in most village decisions.

Kenya:

- Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs);
- Coordinating user rights for forest and water resources at community level

Tanzania:

- Participatory Forest Management (PFM), Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Water Users Associations
- Village Assembly: constituted of anyone who is over 18 years. Interested in equity of the rights of use, and votes held for all key decisions.
- Village Council: including Ward Councillor as Chair, Ward Executive Officer, Experts/ elected Officials, represent interests of several villages.
- Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRCs): Facilitate the management of both forest and water resources at the village level. They work on conservation strategies, enforce rules, and engage in community education about sustainable practices.

Faith Based Organisations: These organisations often collaborate with governmental and non-governmental entities to implement various programs and initiatives across the country. They address a wide range of areas, including health care, education, and poverty alleviation including natural resource management. They can be very influential, with large congregations and senior leaders. The two major groups are Christian and Muslim, e.g., Anglican Church, Kenya Assemblies, Maili Tatu Mosque, Free Pentecostal Fellowship, Catholic Church.

Kenya:

- Christian groups include: KAG Church Kimana, ACK Church, FPFK Church Loitokitok, BPCS Church, ABC Church, PCMA Church, J.W Church Kimana, Free Pentecostal Fellowship Kenya Church –Kimana, AIC Church, Catholic church, Christian Church International Church Kimana, SDA Church, SCK Church, KAG Loitokitok
- Islamic groups include: Maili Tatu Mosque, Rombo Mosque, Loitokitok Mosque, and Kimana Mosque

Tanzania:

- The Christian groups include: Tanzania Christian Forum (TCF), Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT), Anglican Church of Tanzania (ACT) and Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG).
- The Islamic organisations include: The Council of Islamic Organizations of Tanzania (CIOT), Tanzania Muslim Council (BAKWATA) and The Tanzanian Islamic Foundation (TIF).
- Tanzania Interfaith Partnership (TIP) promotes dialogue and cooperation among different religious groups to address common social issues and work on community development projects.

Sub-National Agencies: Kenya and Tanzania have local government entities involved in land use planning, natural resource management, community development, serving their constituents and power.

Kenya:

- County Governments and Council of County Government (CoG): Governors and MCAs, with moderate influence in Kenya. Interested in public opinion, votes, shaping opinions, land issues and revenue collection

Tanzania:

- District local government authorities: are responsible for implementation of all sectoral policies at the district level
- Regional Local government Authorities: Interested in overall development and implementation of policy at regional level.

- Regional Local government Authorities: Interested in overall development and implementation of policy at regional level.
- Lake Victoria Basin Board – responsible for coordinating water rights, access and allocation in the regions.

Community Based Organisations: Tanzania and Kenya have well established CBOs to support grassroots community development and advocacy mainly geared towards livelihood improvement, shaping and influencing opinion

Kenya:

- Include women groups, youth empowerment, environmental awareness, livestock marketing committees
- Livestock marketing committees, Land Adjudication Committees (Kenya); Livestock Associations

Tanzania:

- Village Savings Loan Associations,
- Farmers Groups, Livestock cooperatives
- VICOBA, WMAs, Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs)

International Donors: Assist Kenya and Tanzania to overcome their obstacles to socio-economic progress, providing financial support, together with a wide range of technical and administrative facilities.

- European Union (EU): Provides funding and support for biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods through initiatives like the NaturAfrica program.
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID): Supports various conservation and development projects aimed at improving the resilience and sustainability of communities in the region.
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA): Support sustainable development, environmental conservation, and community empowerment and gender equality
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD): Supports the Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development and Community Development and Capacity Building.
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and GIZ: Supports various conservation and development projects aimed at improving the resilience and sustainability of communities in the region as well as Forest and range and Landscape Restoration Climate adaptation
- FCDO (UK), DEFRA UK: supports various sustainable conservation projects in the landscape e.g. L4L, IWT. Darwin Initiative, REDAA, etc.
- Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD): supports various climate adaptation and mitigation projects which benefit vulnerable communities in the landscape

Private Sector: Most businesses have short-term and profit interests, but some have a longer-term view of business sustainability. Interested in profiting from natural resources, some eco or social business operations, interested in a win-win for both company and community or/and environment. Being a wildlife dominated landscape, both international and local tourism operators play a significant role in the economy of the SOKNOT region, promoting tourism and responsible wildlife viewing practices. The tourism groups play vital roles in supporting and developing the tourism sector in their respective countries by offering advocacy, training, and networking opportunities for hoteliers and other tourism professionals.

<p>Kenya tourism and hotel operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers (KAHC) • Kenya Tourism Federation (KTF) • Kenya Association of Tour Operators (KATO), • Kenya Hoteliers Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAHC is the leading industry association representing hoteliers and caterers in Kenya. It works to promote and enhance the interests of its members, advocate for industry issues, and provide a platform for networking and professional development. • KTF is a federation of various tourism associations, including those representing hoteliers. It aims to coordinate and promote tourism activities and policies in Kenya.
<p>Tanzania tourism and hotel operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO) • Tanzania Hotel Association (THA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While TATO primarily represents tour operators, it also includes hoteliers among its members. The association works to promote Tanzania as a tourist destination, advocate for the industry, and support members through various services. • THA specifically focuses on the interests of hotels and hospitality businesses in Tanzania, to improve the standards of the hospitality industry and provide support to its members.
<p>Mining</p>	<p>Small artisanal miners and medium sized mining companies</p>
<p>Agricultural and Livestock Enterprises</p>	<p>These businesses are involved in agricultural practices and livestock management, which are crucial for local livelihoods.</p>
<p>Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV: Citizen TV and Radio, Inooro, Chamgei FM, KTN, KBC, KASS Media and Nation. • Radio stations: Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam (RTD), Radio Free Africa (RFA), TBC Radio, Radio One, Mwananchi Radio, and East Africa Radio while the TV stations are: Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC), ITV (Independent Television), Star TV, Channel Ten, ZBC TV (Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation) and Magic TV. • Print media: In Kenya - The Star, Standard Newspaper, and Nation Newspaper and Talk Africa in Kenya. In Tanzania - The Citizen (English and Swahili Edition), Daily News (English and Swahili Editions), Tanzania Standard Newspapers (TSN) and The Guardian in Tanzania. Specific Swahili newspapers are Habari Leo, Mtanzania and Nipashe. • International Media: Deutsche Welle (DW), a German broadcasting corporation, and the BBC. • Social media platforms: with substantial followings on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, and TikTok. 	
<p>Educational, Academic and Research Institutions: These entities often partner with NGOs and government agencies to inform conservation strategies, undertake research and monitoring or generally support local initiatives.</p>	
<p>Academic & Research Institutions and individuals - conducting studies and providing data to inform efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tanzania e.g. Tumaini University Makumira, Stefano Moshi Memorial University College, Mweka College, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), • In Kenya e.g. Maasai Mara University, Moi University, One Mara Research Hub, University of Nairobi, Technical Universities, Utalii College. 	

Training colleges, including environmental education initiatives:

- In Kenya, Wildlife Tourism College - Mara, ELCT Northern Diocese entities, Mara Training Institute, Emarti Secondary School as well as Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Wildlife Research Training Institute.
- In Tanzania, College of African Wildlife Management-Mweka, Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute and Likuyu Sekamaganga college as well as TAWA Malihai Club of Tanzania.

6. THEORY OF CHANGE

ASSUMING THAT:

- **The Ecosystem:** has the capacity to recover or/and be resilient, on the back of appropriate management, restoration and conservation practices being implemented.
- **Key Stakeholders:** will participate in and support conservation efforts when they are sufficiently motivated - through moral and ethical values, economic incentives and investment opportunities, e.g., jobs in multiple sectors, provision of social services, a reduction of HWC, sustainable access to natural resources the honouring of cultural integrity and human rights and sustained and enhanced ecosystem services.
- **Agriculture Expansion:** does not lead to further conversion of key habitats and corridors.
- **Government Policies and Regulations:** do not inhibit conservation efforts but provide a stable framework for sustainable socio-economic development.
- **Human Population Growth:** does not inhibit conservation efforts in and around key areas across the landscape. Plus, the younger generations are generally supportive of sustainable management of the landscape.
- **Capacity Building:** efforts will lead to increased knowledge and skills and in turn action, among local communities and stakeholders, enabling them to manage and sustain nature-positive initiatives.
- **Equitable:** conservation initiatives will be designed and implemented in a way that ensures all community members, including marginalised and less recognised groups, benefit from and support the work.
 - **Monitoring & Evaluation:** baseline monitoring of key identified indicators is consistently undertaken over the lifetime of the strategy and the information provided enables timely adjustments to the programme, ensuring that it stays on track to achieve its intended outcomes.

AND IF:

1. Coordinated transboundary operations, with a robust policy and legal framework, provides a solid foundation across the SOKNOT programme.
2. There is an integrated climate responsive land-use approach adopted, leveraging nature-based solutions and delivering climate resilience across 80% of the landscape;

3. There is robust protected area management, alongside prioritised ecological corridors and connectivity areas for conservation, agreed with stakeholders;
4. Ecological integrity of the landscape is restored, conserved and sustained, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife;
5. Sustainable intensification of food production practices, with nature positive agriculture, livestock practices and farm and rangeland management;
6. Human and wildlife populations are sustainably coexisting, with minimal HWC;
7. Key wildlife numbers in prioritised locations are stable or recovering and able to move across connected habitats, unobstructed, without persecution;
8. There is a strong people-centred approach, with a prosperous bioeconomy, high nature-positive investments across the landscape, delivered within a sustainable development framework;
9. There are significant improvements in people’s well-being (inc. rights and practices), livelihoods and job opportunities;
10. The collective momentum and strong capacity of effective partnerships, across state, private, community and non-profit, catalyses and promotes the vision of SOKNOT;

THEN: The ecological integrity and connectivity of the SOKNOT landscape is conserved and restored, safeguarding ecosystem services across 80% of the landscape, as the foundation for sustainable social and economic development.

7. GUIDING FRAMEWORKS: GESI, ESSF & PPMS

Importantly any activities, need to be undertaken within the following frameworks:

1. **GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion)** framework, integrates gender equality and social inclusion into conservation efforts. It emphasises:
 - Gender Equality: Promoting equal opportunities and empowering women in conservation.
 - Social Inclusion: Involving marginalised and vulnerable groups in conservation activities.
 - Capacity Building: Training WWF staff and communities on GESI issues.
 - Policy and Advocacy: Influencing policies for gender-responsive and socially inclusive conservation.
 - Monitoring and Evaluation: Tracking the impact of programs on gender and social inclusion.
 - Participatory Approaches: Ensuring all stakeholders, especially marginalised groups, are involved in decision-making.

GESI aims to make conservation more effective, equitable, and sustainable by addressing social inequalities and ensuring inclusive participation.

2. Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF), a process used to identify and assess potential environmental and social risks in projects. It aims to prevent harm to the environment and communities, while ensuring that human rights are upheld, as well as compliance with legal and regulatory standards. The ESS screening involves:

- Identifying Impacts: Assessing environmental (e.g., pollution, habitat destruction) and social impacts (e.g., displacement, loss of livelihoods).
- Risk Categorization: Classifying projects into categories based on risk levels (high, moderate, low).
- Compliance Check: Ensuring adherence to national and international laws and safeguard policies.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Involving affected communities in the decision-making process.
- Decision-Making: Determining project feasibility and identifying necessary mitigation measures.

Based on the screening undertaken by WWF in 2023 and 2024, the following results per sub-landscape:

- *Greater Mara* - assessed as medium risk, Environmental and Social safeguard Monitoring Plan (ESMF) being developed.
- *Amboseli* - assessed as a high risk, ESMF being developed.
- *Tsavo* - currently under review and yet to be categorised.
- *Serengeti* – reviewed by safeguard reviewer, waiting for a Categorisation Memo, ESMF is being developed
- *Mkomazi* - under review by the safeguard reviewer, draft ESMF has been developed for approval.
- *West Kilimanjaro–Lake Natron* - reviewed by safeguard reviewer, the Categorisation Memo is yet to be offered, draft ESMF has been developed for approval.

As per the WWF's screening requirements for high-risk categorisation, independent experts are required to analyse and develop additional specialised mitigation plans, which is currently underway in the Amboseli sub-landscape. For the Greater Mara sub-landscape, a mitigation plan in accordance with the safeguard's framework is currently being internally developed to address the potential adverse social and/or environmental impacts that were identified there.

3. Project and Programme Management Standards (PPMS): Monitoring, evaluation, and learning should be systematically guided by the Project and Program Management Standards (PPMS) to track progress, provide real-time data for adaptive management, and demonstrate both results and impact. Establishing baselines at the start of the refreshed strategy is essential for documenting initial conditions and measuring progress toward

defined outcomes and targets. The PPMS framework embeds these elements and ensures comprehensive monitoring and evaluation over time, aligned with the theory of change. Regular, scheduled data collection will inform progress towards the strategy’s outcomes and impact goals. Additionally, PPMS will support interim and endline evaluations, highlighting successes, achievements, and areas for improvement, ensuring continuous alignment with the set targets.

8. SOKNOT STRATEGIES & WORK PACKAGES

To effectively reduce, stop or stabilise threats across SOKNOT, it is essential to implement targeted strategies that tackle the specific underlying drivers, while optimising the arising opportunities and innovations. These strategies should build on the achievements of the past few years (Section 2.1)

and the strategies identified in the first iteration of this SOKNOT strategy (2019 – 2025) - the respective strategies have been tabled for ease of review:

SOKNOT Strategies: 2019 – 2025	SOKNOT Refresh Strategies: 2025 - 2030
1 Mitigation ofHWC . IWT - not specified as a strategy	1. Management of human-wildlifeconflict 2. Combating the illegal wildlife trade
2 Spatial & land-use planning and land management / Forest landscape restoration and participatory forest management; . 3 4 Integrated water resource management; . 5 Food - not specified as a strategy. Relevant strategies: Improved farm and rangeland management; . 6 7. Community-based natural resource management / Improved wildlife management and monitoring;	3. Sustainable integrated management of biodiversity & landscape 4. Sustainable integrated management of water 5. Integrated climate change mitigation, adaptation & resilience 6. Holistic food systems approach 7. Multi-stakeholder management & engagement 8. Cultural integration within conservation 9. Rights, governance, accountability and equity
8. Culture - not specified as a strategy 9. Governance - not specified as a strategy 10 Behavioural change - not specified as a strategy . Community-based business development and market transformation and; 11 12. Market-driven conservation - not specified as a strategy . 13. Tourism - not specified as a strategy 14. Transboundary management and policy harmonisation. 15. Establishing partnerships	10. Nature-focused behavioural change 11. Nature-positive, community-based enterprise & businesses 12. Promote market-driven conservation approaches 13. Sustainable landscape focused, tourism development 14. Transboundary management collaboration 15. Key stakeholder collaboration

The strategies identified in Table 8, integrate sustainable development, community governance and rights, policy enhancement and both conservation and restoration practices - crucial for a holistic approach. They emphasise coordinated efforts across governments, NGOs, communities,

academic and research institutions and international partners. Successful implementation depends on securing sufficient funding, earning community support and fostering political goodwill, with strategies and work packages dynamically managed to respond effectively to changing conditions. Their success largely depends on sustained collaborative efforts and ongoing engagement with all

stakeholders involved. This comprehensive approach will not only mitigate threats and underlying drivers, but importantly, ensure the long-term sustainability and resilience of SOKNOT's ecosystems and communities.

The identified strategies with their respective work packages (WPs), are divided into Sustaining Work Packages and Transformative Work Packages, to distinguish between:

- **Sustaining:** Work Packages that will provide incremental change - dealing with immediate threats
- **Transformative:** WPs that will be growth points/transformative - moving us towards the future that is desired

This is an important distinction, as many of their work packages to date, fit within the sustaining category, focused on, '*holding the line*' in pockets of the SOKNOT landscape, i.e., there will be pilots and case studies of success. However, they are unlikely to create sustainability in the medium to long-term, owing to the multitude and magnitude of rising threats and underlying drivers, unless they can be replicated at scale, by a consortium of partners and organisations. Hence it is key that an increasing number and magnitude of transformative work packages are undertaken alongside the sustaining ones being done at scale, across the sub-landscapes of SOKNOT

Table 8: Sustaining & Transformative Work Packages

8.1 Sustaining Work Packages	8.2 Transformative Work Packages
<p>T1:THRIVINGWILDLIFESPECIES: Keywildlife populations are stable or recoveringand wildlifeisabletomoveandmigratefreely,without persecution, through the landscape between core habitats (to access food, water and breeding habitat)</p>	
<p>1. Management of Human-Wildlife Conflict</p>	
<p><i>1.1. Scale preventative measures</i> to human-wildlife conflict, such as predator proof bomas, 1.4 lion lights, flashlights, firecrackers and beehives, fences to reduce conflicts, awareness around predator behaviours and avoidance. The collection of HWC data is integral to this.</p> <p><i>1.2. Agree compensation, consolation and insurance schemes</i></p> <p><i>1.3. Scale conflict mitigation & resolution mechanisms</i> to resolve disputes over land and water use among various community groups including pastoralists, farmers, and conservationists, to facilitate equitable resource distribution by focusing on shared resource’ management, thereby fostering community cohesion and environmental stewardship.</p> <p><i>1.4. Zoonotic disease prevention</i> including application of the One Health approach.</p>	<p><i>Support integrated and holistic HWC management practices, such as co-designing conflict management strategies with a multitude of stakeholders. This includes six HWC management actions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. understanding interactions,</i> <i>i. policy and governance,</i> <i>iii. prevention,</i> <i>iv. response,</i> <i>v. mitigation,</i> <i>vi. monitoring, based on a holistic context screening, a participatory stakeholder analysis and a standardised assessment of HWC that consider ecological, social and economic factors.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• The above includes utilising approaches such as ‘Conflict 2 Coexistence’ to ensure inclusion and participatory HWC strategy design and implementation.</i>
<p>2. Combating the Illegal Wildlife Trade</p>	
<p><i>2.1 Poaching prevention including motivating communities to not be engaged or complicit in such activities, e.g., through First Line of Defence or community policing approaches</i></p> <p><i>2.2 Technological solutions to improve effectiveness of monitoring wildlife and IWT and improve effectiveness of rangers.</i></p> <p><i>2.3 Engage with governments to enhance and enforce regulations that combat illegal wildlife trade</i></p> <p><i>2.4 Improve collaboration between stakeholders including non-traditional stakeholders’ police and judiciary</i></p>	<p><i>2.5 Technological solutions to identify and shut down key trafficking routes and hotspots,</i></p> <p><i>2.6 Change national, regional and global consumer behaviour to reduce the demand for illegal wildlife products</i></p>

T2: A LIVING LANDSCAPE: 80% of SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient and healthy, with connected conserved habitats, sustainable agricultural and livestock practices, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife.

<p>3. Sustainable Integrated Management of Biodiversity & Landscape</p>	
<p><i>3.1 Develop and implement ecosystem management plans</i> that maintain social-ecological systems and consider conservation, agriculture, pastoralism and local economic development needs, including resource extraction controls. This approach reduces conflicts and promotes sustainable land use, thereby fostering ecological sustainability alongside socio-economic development.</p> <p><i>3.2 Establish wildlife management areas, wildlife connectivity corridors and buffers, community conservancies (CCs) or wildlife management areas (WMAs,)</i> to safeguard biodiversity and maintain ecological balance, with the aim to conserve wildlife while remunerating communities for bearing the highest costs of wildlife conservation, e.g., monetary payments, jobs, etc.</p> <p><i>3.3 Restoration, reforestation, removal of invasive species, sustainable agricultural practices and integrated holistic rangeland management</i> that enhances productivity, restores degraded lands and increases biodiversity. Techniques such as agroforestry, conservation agriculture, sustainable irrigation practices, rainwater harvesting, run off management and half-moon crescents, in order to mitigate land degradation, improve soil health, and increase agricultural sustainability.</p>	<p><i>3.4 Scale integrated management zoning approaches systematically across the landscape,</i> creating central hubs, offering high quality services and jobs, for families to congregate and benefit from this concentration of activities.</p> <p><i>3.5 Engage in active advocacy and ensuring relevant policies,</i> help create an enabling environment that supports broader implementation and long-term success. This approach not only amplifies the impact of the project but also ensures that it contributes to systemic change, fostering resilience and sustainability at larger scales.</p> <p><i>3.6 Upscale Conservation Finance:</i> investments / payments (PES) to landowners and communities, to protect biodiverse and ecologically critical areas, with the prioritisation of southern Kenya and the conservancies movement, facilitating a pivot from a sole focus of land leasing to the incorporation of biodiversity/wildlife certificates and credits.</p> <p><i>3.7 Sustainable Infrastructure:</i> Drive investments and increase financial flows into sustainable physical and ecological infrastructure, e.g., water flows, over-passes.</p>
<p>4. Sustainable Integrated Management of Water</p>	
<p><i>4.1 Implement sustainable landscape practices,</i> such as riverine forest management, holistic rangeland management with runoff management, water management plans rivers</p> <p><i>4.2 Work beyond specific basins</i> (Mara and Pangani), through collaborating and facilitating community-based organisations, such as, water associations, water user groups</p> <p><i>4.3 Pilot benefit sharing mechanisms</i> like PES/PWS, bankable solutions, in a selected transboundary catchment to secure e-flows, e.g., Mara River, Kilimanjaro-Kimana/Loitokitok.</p>	<p><i>4.6 Transboundary water allocation planning:</i> catalyse the design and implementation of water security across the region, focusing on both lakes and e-flows.</p> <p><i>4.7 Scale a water benefit sharing mechanisms</i> i.e. PES/PWS etc. in a specific transboundary catchment.</p> <p><i>4.8 Catalyse and scale water focused market driven approaches,</i> e.g., water-based bankable projects.</p>

<p>4.4 <i>Utilise technologies</i> such as rainwater harvesting, construction of community water reservoirs, building water pans, promoting water-saving technologies, particularly for agricultural techniques.</p> <p>4.5 <i>Map the status of groundwater</i> (which is used extensively via boreholes etc), at local and landscape level, to assess their capacity to support water needs (which will grow rapidly with population increase and with climate change). This will include improved data for decision-making, on the state of groundwater and aquifers and the impact of interventions, such as sinking new boreholes, artificial drinking points for livestock and wildlife, support for agro-ecology, etc.</p>	<p>4.9 <i>SOKNOT ‘water is life’ communication campaign</i>, promote a multi- stakeholder vision across the region, focused on sustainable utilisation and management of water, to build a unifying narrative about the centrality and critical nature of water, to catalyse understanding, responsibility and accountability around its utilisation and flow.</p>
<p>5. Integrated Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation & Resilience</p>	
<p>5.1 <i>Protect natural forests</i> as carbon sinks as well as grasslands, through leveraging nature-based solutions.</p> <p>5.2 <i>Develop and promote livelihoods</i>, that reduce pressure on natural resources and dependency on land (see other relevant sections in this table)</p> <p>5.3 <i>Implement adaptive management strategies</i> that mitigate the impacts of droughts and floods, including early warning systems to enhance ability to react and respond to these shocks and build community resilience and rapid reaction units.</p> <p>5.4 <i>Climate Policy</i>: Ensure that climate change is considered in fiscal planning, budgeting, public investment management and policy advocacy.</p>	<p>5.5 <i>Energy transition & efficiency</i>: Catalyse the transition from existing consumption of firewood and charcoal to either alternatives such as biogas, briquettes, ethanol, pellets, solar and hydro or/and more efficient approaches, such as the proven acceptable three-stone model stoves. This is to reduce the consumption of locally collected firewood or charcoal. Additionally, this could be complimented by developing local indigenous, quick-growing plantations to supply firewood needs.</p>
<p>6. Holistic Food Systems Approach, that Supports Food and Nature Goals</p>	
<p>6.1 <i>Scale climate-resilient agricultural practices</i>, reforestation and restoration initiatives, to improve ecological integrity and soil’s ability to infiltrate water, and support initiatives to support access to water for agriculture.</p> <p>6.2 <i>Provide thought leadership and expanding the knowledge base on the food and conservation nexus</i> p in conservation-linked agriculture, conducting research to build an evidence-based knowledge at the landscape level.</p> <p>6.3 <i>Develop sustainable intensification models through agroecology and agroforestry models</i> aimed at reducing dangerous inputs while strengthening synergy across crop and livestock systems.</p> <p><i>Catalyse sustainable value chains</i>: identify critical value chains for support (horticulture, livestock emerging as dominant value chains), and strengthen the capacities of actors to reduce the ecological footprint of these value chains.</p>	<p>6.7 <i>Integrate land and water use management</i>: mapping of arable and crop production and livestock areas within SOKNOT. Strengthen institutional capacities for water sharing, especially areas with irrigation systems. Document and scale working models on integrated land and water use planning and management that support food production while protecting nature. Strengthen stakeholder coalitions and build their capacities to advocate for policy changes to support nature-positive ILWM and advocate for budgets to implement plans.</p> <p>6.8 <i>Food campaigns</i>: Promote vision towards sustainable food systems, e.g., design campaigns on reduction of dangerous agrochemicals within SOKNOT, this will aim at protecting water ecosystems within SOKNOT.</p>

T3: PEOPLE’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - SOCIO-CULTURAL RIGHTS & PRACTICES: A strong people-centred approach, with a prospering bioeconomy, significantly improving people’s well-being, livelihoods and job opportunities.

8. Cultural Integration within Conservation

8.1 Land Tenure (Kenya): As applicable and advantageous to the respective communities, maintain community tenure systems, utilising existing policy and legislation - Community Land Act.

8.2 Embed traditional knowledge and cultural practices as the foundation of conservation strategies, recognising the role of indigenous practices in sustainable ecosystem management and the cultural and economic importance of pastoralism. Local communities bear the highest costs of wildlife conservation, and solutions should include recognition of the cultural and economic importance of pastoralism, payments for ecosystem services, and equitable distribution of benefits from ecotourism.

9. Rights, Governance, Accountability and Equity

9.1 Strengthen good practices and capacities, along with devolved benefits and decision-making rights, within local communities and leaders, civil society organisations and governance structures like WMAs, WUAs, CCs, to enable effective management of natural resources and improved local governance with stronger enforcement of relevant laws.

9.2 Youth: Position youth at the centre of activities and decision-making, complementing traditional elder approach and creating an inter-generational model, that harnesses the power and influence of the youth, while honouring their increasing importance in the population demographics.

9.3 Embrace women-led rights and change: facilitate women to design and implement holistic solutions of their choosing, for their communities and its natural wealth, to create sustainable outcomes, also known as community legacies.

9.4 Population & rights: proactively uphold female choice and rights, particularly, marriage, reproduction, leadership, land access and business leadership.

10. Nature-focused Behavioural Change

10.1 Communication Campaigns: Facilitate understanding, motivation and participation in conservation and sustainable management efforts, fostering more sustainable practice, through conducting extensive education, awareness and influencing campaigns to:

- Educate local populations and stakeholders about how ‘nature pays’ and the importance of conservation and sustainable natural resource management for their livelihoods

10.2 Population & Well-Being: Catalyse dialogue across the landscape, on human population growth and its impact on the quality of life, well-being and service provision, with the aim that families make informed decisions, about family size, how many children, etc. Also known as the ‘Population Conversation’, currently being undertaken as part of ‘Critical Conservations’ in the Greater Mara ecosystem.

6.5 *Implement strategies for improved food security and nutritious and diverse diets:* SOKNOT landscape, besides being a major food producer, suffers lots of hunger during climate extremes, Practices for enhancing food and nutrition security should aim at sustainable cereal production, permaculture systems that support vegetable production, and small ruminants.

6.6 *Minimise food waste and loss through circularity approaches,* including manure management within livestock systems.

6.9 *Food and conservation multi-stakeholder platforms:* Strengthen platforms that bring together agriculture, food and conservation actors to support policy and governance coherence, ensuring that plans, strategies, and programs on food consider conservation outcomes and vice versa.

6.10 *Valuing of Grasslands:* Create increased awareness across stakeholders and governments on the value of grasslands, supporting both wildlife and livestock systems in SOKNOT.

6.11 *Intensify food production* within specific identified areas/zones of the landscape, that in turn remove pressure from other areas and crowd in agriculture activities, within areas that cause least obstruction, while maximising yields.

7. Multi-Stakeholder Management & Engagement

7.1 *Establish strong community-based approaches and engagement* that positions local communities at the centre of management strategies and catalyses communities to integrate their management of water, land, biodiversity and development, to ensure sustainable use and conservation. Within this context, local communities are integral to and benefit from conservation efforts, benefit-sharing plans, job creation, community governance structures and representation, decision-making processes and conservation monitoring.

7.2 *Strengthen the management and governance of both state and non-state managed protected areas,* through capacity building, collaboration and co-management frameworks across key stakeholders (government, local communities and private stakeholders) and adaptive management practices based on regular monitoring, equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms and ensuring resilience in the landscape.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence attitudes, behaviours and practices towards sustainable solutions, while enhancing stewardship and rights of IP & LCs • Revitalise as relevant and appropriate, traditional sustainable practices of wildlife, livestock and people, living in harmony with each other and their landscape. 	<p><i>10.3 Behavioural Change Campaigns:</i> systematically roll out public education campaigns, through - utilising on and off-line media, faith gatherings, landowner, pastoralism and agricultural associations, schools and colleges, story-telling approaches, etc., - to transform understanding, beliefs, attitudes, behaviours, decisions, processes, actions and practices.</p>
<p>T4: PEOPLE’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - ECONOMICS: A strong people-centred approach, with a prospering bioeconomy, significantly improving people’s well-being, livelihoods and job opportunities.</p>	
<p>11. Nature-Positive, Community-based Enterprise & Businesses</p>	
<p><i>11.1 Catalyse community-based economic activities</i> that minimise the local over-exploitation of natural resources and catalyses nature-positive businesses, that preferably can be scaled overtime, to elevate people out of poverty and into sustainable livelihoods, as well as feeding into local supply chains. This approach includes various sectors, for example, sunflower value chain, apiculture, NTFP, eco and community tourism, horticulture and fisheries.</p>	<p><i>11.2 Bioeconomy:</i> Establish a nature-based economy across SOKNOT; hosting multiple nature-positive business models, e.g., sustainable timber extraction, PES, wildlife credits, NTFP, intensive zoned agriculture, sustainable mining, timber plantations, eco-tourism, multiple and expanding nature-positive enterprises.</p>
<p>12. Promote Market-driven Conservation Approaches</p>	
<p><i>12.1 For example: water bankable projects, payments for ecosystem services (PES), carbon and biodiversity investments / payments,</i> to protect ecologically critical areas under threat of fragmentation, with a focus on co-created, medium to long-term solutions for local communities.</p>	<p><i>12.2 Multiplier Green Economy Development:</i> Investment into multiplier industries, like intensive livestock and land-zoning agriculture activities, within a commercial scale framework, regional value chain development, jobs, green investment and sustainable supply chains.</p>
<p>13. Sustainable Landscape focused, Tourism Development</p>	
<p><i>13.1 Catalyse planned, sustainable tourism development and practices,</i> that minimise environmental impact while providing equitable community benefits, including capacity building for local communities to manage and benefit from tourism activities directly.</p>	<p><i>13.2 Catalyse a Responsible Tourism Destination:</i> Across the sub-landscapes, with fair, equitable and transparent tourism economic models inc. optimisation of benefits to local communities.</p>
<p>ENABLING TRANSBOUNDARY GOVERNANCE: Functional management, coordinated transboundary operations, with robust policy and legal frameworks</p>	
<p>14. Transboundary Management Collaboration</p>	
<p><i>14.1 Influence a realistic set of initiatives, such as key policies,</i> legislation, regulations, for both terrestrial and freshwater issues. In particular, the transboundary lakes of Chala and Jipe, rural and infrastructural development planning and proper environmental and strategic environmental impact assessments, at the transboundary, regional and national levels.</p>	<p><i>14.3 The Rule of Law:</i> civil society organisations are vital in holding governments accountable and ensuring that the needs of local communities are effectively reflected in national policies and plans, and that the necessary resources are mobilised to enable local communities to take adaptive action. This calls for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated community-led initiatives with governmental and law enforcement efforts to foster peace, security and wildlife conservation.

<p>14.2 <i>Improve enforcement of wildlife protection laws</i>, increase patrolling, and use technology such as drones and GPS tracking to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>14.3 <i>Support data sets and amongst other things identify the most critical transboundary areas</i> for connectivity and focus relevant cross-border efforts on these.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The involvement of local communities, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in transboundary natural resources governance to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness of policies and project outcomes, improve ‘empowerment’ of individuals and provide greater ‘legitimacy’ of governance measures.
<p>T5: EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS: Key partnerships, effectively collaborating, generating new action, mobilising financial resources and investments and effectively delivering the SOKNOT vision.</p>	
<p>15. Key Stakeholder Collaboration</p>	
<p>15.1 <i>Detailed stakeholder mapping and analysis</i>, of who is or could be doing what, where stakeholders can best apply their competencies and capacities and how stakeholders can work synergistically together.</p> <p>15.2 <i>General promotion of SOKNOT</i>: Advise and inform parties about SOKNOT and its importance, inc. working with a wide range of stakeholders</p>	<p>15.3 <i>VSOKNOT Platform</i>: Establish a virtual formal “platform”, composed of key actors, stakeholders and partners, to develop information exchange, collaboration and coordination. Leverage this platform to catalyse a coalition of SOKNOT partners, who would be ready with established working relationships to respond quickly to at scale opportunities that require a coalition.</p> <p>15.4 <i>SOKNOT communication campaign</i>, promote a unifying SOKNOT narrative across the landscape, to build a cohesive coalition to drive forward to advocate on behalf of the SOKNOT vision, incorporating a wide-range of key stakeholders, such as faith-based groups, development organisations, private-sector investors.</p>

9. FUNDING OUTLOOK

Overview

As a priority of this SOKNOT refresh strategy, a fundraising strategy will need to be developed and implemented to match its ambition and magnitude and deliver on the overarching 2030 goal: The ecological integrity and connectivity of the SOKNOT landscape is conserved and restored, safeguarding ecosystem services across 80% of the landscape, as the foundation for sustainable social and economic development. By diversifying funding sources and engaging a global network of donors, such a strategy could ensure sustained financial support for the critical strategies and work packages; from grassroots conservation efforts to large-scale environmental policy initiatives. Through targeted programmes, campaigns, partnerships, and donor engagement, we seek to empower individuals and organisations to contribute to a shared 2030 vision: A living, thriving, landscape, where people and nature coexist harmoniously, underpinned by sustainable, socio-economic development and transboundary cooperation.

The funding budget requirement for this SOKNOT strategy, is as follows:

Targets		FY25	FY26	FY27	Total (USD)
T1	Thriving Wildlife Species	874,045.82	1,331,491.00	2,028,128.72	4,233,665.54
T2	A Living Landscape (Habitats)	8,947,540.10	12,321,070.70	19,358,588.19	40,627,198.99
T3	People's Sustainable Development	2,035,502.96	1,801,153.85	1,993,589.74	5,830,246.55
T4	Enabling Transboundary Governance	243,307.69	445,600.00	516,833.33	1,205,741.03
T5	Effective Partnerships	380,000.00	370,000.00	380,000.00	1,130,000.00
T6	Cross-Cutting	121,384.62	113,000.00	296,333.33	530,717.95
GRAND TOTAL		12,601,781.19	16,382,315.55	24,573,473.82	53,557,570.06

The fundraising approach would take a short, medium and long-term outlook, that may include grouping of funders by ticket size and primary topic of interest; for example, lower-level ticket size <=US\$ 10m, medium ticket size US\$ 10m - US\$ 100m and large ticket size > US\$ 100m.

Short-term - 2025 - 2027: Capitalise on momentum from this SOKNOT refresh strategy to raise philanthropic, foundations and trusts and statutory grants (bi- / multilateral government grants, European Union and other supranational entities), as well as corporate funds, to complement the existing funding from the WWF Network (as outlined below) and its partners across the region. Currently core funding for the programme has been committed by WWF UK and WWF Germany for FY 25- FY 27.

Medium-term - mid-2026 - mid-2029: Identify and implement the funding approach to support full SOKNOT implementation across the southern rangelands of Kenya and the northern landscapes of Tanzania. The funding base will need to include more innovative approaches, such as an existing consortium initiative with the US Embassy as well as other approaches:

Consortium Fundraising

This SOKNOT refresh strategy, is an integral component of a longer-term approach (2025 - 2035) and a significant fundraising initiative currently underway in Kenya and soon to be developed in Tanzania. In Kenya a consortium of over 20 donors, NGOs, CBOs, and Government Agencies, have the ambition to raise USD 350 million to secure the southern rangelands, through an integrated conservation and development programme. This type of funding would enable the successful implementation of this strategy, earning community support, fostering strong partnerships and political goodwill.

Innovative Approaches

- **Impact investment and green bonds** to support projects like habitat restoration, clean energy or sustainable agriculture,
- **Payments for ecosystem services:** including increasing carbon credits, biodiversity certificates, water purification credits, where corporations and governments pay for these services to offset their ecological footprints, creating a revenue stream for conservation.
- **Community-owned businesses** and sustainable revenue streams, to develop ethical product supply chain or/and off multiple layers of income, to sustain conservancies and WMAs for example.
- **Crowdfunding:** Online platforms and social media to use crowdfunding to finance specific projects.
- **Green Lotteries and Raffles: Launching lotteries or raffles with large prizes that fund conservation projects, specifically appealing to environmentally conscious participants while raising substantial funds and expanding public engagement.**

Long-term - 2028 - 2030: Continue to shift the balance between a dependency on philanthropy and grants, to longer-term and self-sustaining funding sources, leveraging a range of creative and impact-oriented strategies that engage diverse supporters and address funding sustainability. Some examples of these are:

- **Conservation Finance Funds:** Funds dedicated to conservation finance through blended capital for projects that are revenue-generating yet serve conservation goals. This allows organisations to access funding that are typically off-limits to traditional NFPs, such as venture philanthropy or revenue-sharing from sustainable land use.

- **Digital and cryptocurrency donations**, that create blockchain-based funding opportunities tied to specific conservation outcomes, to draw in tech-savvy donors and investors from around the world.

Endowment Building: Establishing an endowment fund to provide a continuous income stream to support conservation work over time. By seeking major gifts from philanthropists, to provide a fund c. PUS\$ 0.5bn to 1 billion, we can build a large endowment whose interest will fund the SOKNOT programme indefinitely.

10. SOKNOT PROGRAMME GOVERNANCE

10.1. External Governance

The proposed multi-sectoral governance structure allows for the effective participation and coordination of relevant stakeholders including Government representation at different administrative levels and will support policy development and harmonisation processes informed by experts and model projects at ground level. Members of already existing sector specific steering

bodies can participate at all levels based on their level of intervention. It may be considered as an innovative ‘kick off’ multi-sectoral transboundary governance structure that avoids more extensive and costly steering structures based on current funding restrictions but may be further refined and upgraded in the future.

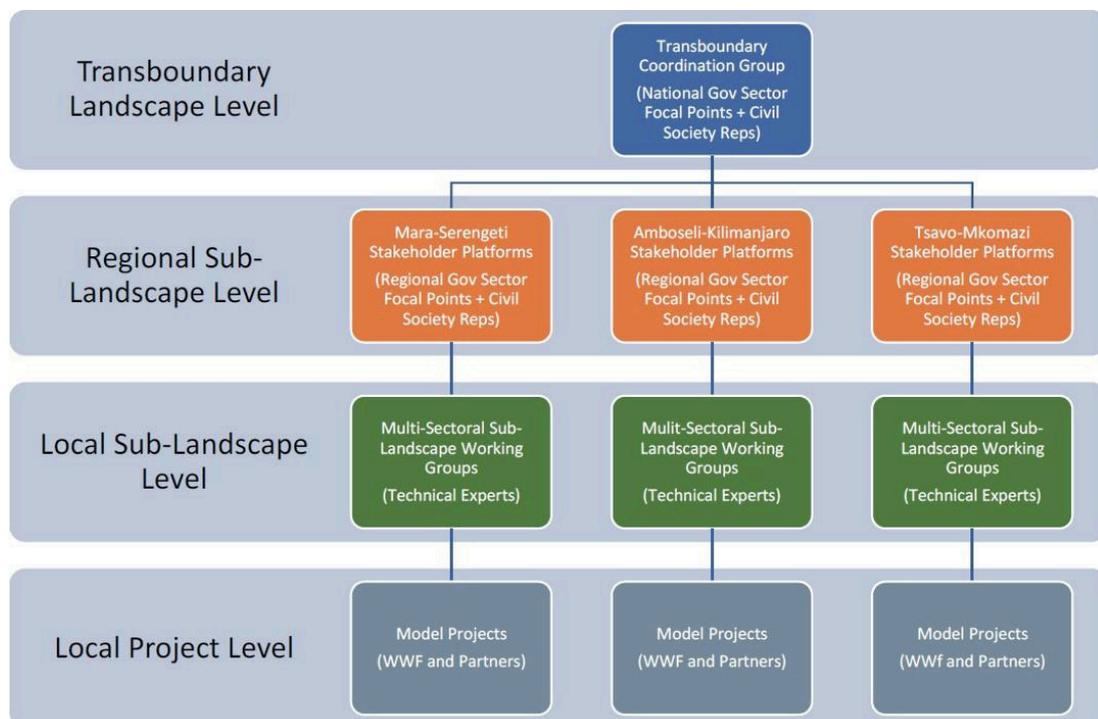


Image 5: SOKNOT External governance approach

10.2. Internal Governance and Management

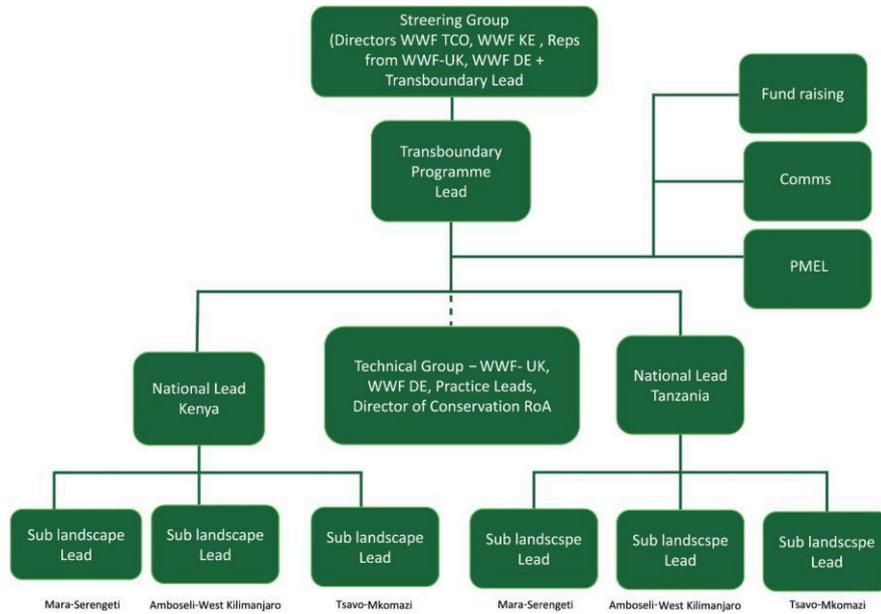
The WWF SOKNOT Programme, is implemented by WWF-Kenya and WWF Tanzania Country Office through partnership with stakeholders including governments, CBOs, local and international NGOs. Internally, the programme is steered by the WWF SOKNOT Executive Steering Group which

comprises WWF Kenya and WWF Tanzania Country Office Directors, a representative from WWF UK and WWF German and the SOKNOT Transboundary Lead as a Secretary. A SOKNOT Working Group supports the programme and includes selected WWF Practice Leads who have an advisory role. Overall implementation of the WWF SOKNOT programme is coordinated by WWF SOKNOT Transboundary Lead and at national level WWF National Leads are responsible for coordinating programme activities. At sub-landscape level WWF Sub Landscape Leads coordinate project activities. Externally, the programme is linked to national governments and regional institutions such as the EAC for transboundary cooperation. The following diagram below describes the draft internal delivery structure and external linkage of the programme.

The SOKNOT internal governance structure, comprises Steering Group (SG) which comprises Directors from WWF TCO and WWF NO Kenya who are also co-chairs, a representative from WWF German and WWF UK and the SOKNOT Transboundary Programme Lead who is the Secretary to the SG. The SG is the overall top level oversight group for the programme. It is a decision-making organ that receives reports on implementation of the programme and provides technical and strategic direction during its quarterly meetings. The SG is also responsible for information sharing and coordination with the WWF Network. An Advisory Group composed of representatives from various WWF Practices and the Director of Conservation Impacts (RoA) provide technical expertise on various aspects of the programme.

The SOKNOT Transboundary Lead, is responsible for coordination of programme implementation for both countries supported by National Programme Leads for Tanzania and Kenya who are responsible for coordinating programme implementation and national level. The three together with sub landscape leads, WWF and external invitees as may be required hold quarterly meetings to deliberate on programme implementation which involves planning and delivery of the programme, information sharing, lessons learned, M&E and transboundary collaboration. This team works closely with national governments and regional institutions such as the EAC for guidance on policy, legislation and improving transboundary collaboration.

In order to enhance coordination nationally and at transboundary level, the SOKNOT Programme has been subdivided into three transboundary sub landscapes namely Serengeti-Mara, Kilimanjaro-Amboseli and Mkomazi-Tsavo. These sub landscapes are headed by Transboundary Sub Landscape Leads who are also National sub-Landscape Leads at national level. However, not all of the national sub landscape leads are currently in place. At the transboundary sub landscape level, the two transboundary sub landscapes lead together with programme implementing partners meet on a monthly basis to share information and experience as well as planning. At the national sub landscape level, the team meets weekly. These meetings are often virtual meetings.



11. RESULTS CHAIN & MONITORING FRAMEWORK

2030 SOKNOT VISION: A living, thriving, landscape, where people and nature coexist

harmoniously, underpinned by sustainable, socio-economic development and transboundary cooperation.

2030 OVERARCHING GOAL: The ecological integrity and connectivity of the SOKNOT landscape is conserved and restored, safeguarding ecosystem services across 80% of the landscape, as the foundation for sustainable social and economic development.

Table 9: Results Monitoring Framework Table

OUTCOMES BY 2030	PRIORITY DRIVERS & DIRECT THREATS	BY 2030 OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
<p>1. Target & Goal: Species – Thriving Wildlife Species: Key wildlife populations are stable or recovering and wildlife is able to move and migrate freely, without persecution, across the landscape between core habitats (to access food, water and breeding habitat).</p>		<p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimised HWC, with humans and wildlife sustainably coexisting. • Stable key wildlife populations in prioritised locations across the landscape. • Key wildlife populations in prioritised locations, move and migrate freely through the landscape, unobstructed. 	
<p>DIRECT RESULTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elephant conflict incidences reduce 2. Livestock predation incidences reduce and in turn, 3. Wildlife retaliation killings reduced 4. Attacks on humans, by wildlife reduced 5. Reduction of poaching and illegal wildlife activities 6. Wildlife poisoning cases reduced 7. Wildlife deaths caused by fencing, power lines and road kill reduced 8. Negative impacts of tourism on key species reduced 9. Reduced impact of zoonotic diseases on wildlife and livestock <p>INDIRECT RESULTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Wildlife habitat loss and connectivity loss reduced by 45% 11. Fencing density across wildlife habitat is reduced (by 2027 the fencing density is reduced by 30%) 12. Integrated land and resource management rolled out 13. Optimal livestock capacity is maintained 14. Enabling natural resource policy frameworks 15. Structural and functional cross border wildlife connectivity secured 	<p>DIRECT THREATS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human-wildlife conflict: death, injury, destruction, disruption and retaliation, for humans, livestock and wildlife 2. Poaching and illegal wildlife activities 3. Tourism facilities, pressures and practices 4. Land-use change: habitat loss, fragmentation land degradation, 5. Fencing and powerlines 6. Declining quality and quantity of vegetation 7. Unpredictable wet seasons and environmental flows of freshwater <p>DRIVERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. High population of some large carnivores attacking less dominant carnivores, e.g., hyenas killing cheetahs 9. High human population growth rate in critical wildlife areas 10. Growing numbers of livestock in critical wildlife areas 11. Economic development pressures 12. Infrastructure development and peri-urban development for agriculture and other 13. Over-extraction of water, industries 14. Climate shocks: heat, floods, drought & water scarcity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key species populations are showing improved or stable status against known baselines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>African Elephants</i> - numbers in identified locations in the transboundary landscape will be maintained at least at 2018 levels. <i>Baseline: Data to be added.</i> <i>Black Rhinoceros</i> – numbers in the transboundary landscape will grow by at least 5% annual growth rate. <i>Baseline: Data to be added.</i> <i>African Lions</i> – numbers in the transboundary landscape will increase by X% of the baseline. SOK baseline 2021: 1156 lions. SOK 2023: <i>Data to be added.</i> <i>NOT: Data to be added.</i> <i>African wild dog</i> - numbers in the transboundary landscape will increase by X% of the baseline. <i>Baseline: Data to be added.</i> <i>Vultures</i> – numbers in prioritised locations in the transboundary landscape will be maintained at the 2023 level. <i>Baseline 2023: Data to be added.</i> 2. Trends in wildlife population abundance are improved or stable against known baselines. <i>Baseline: TBD in 2025.</i> 3. Functional connectivity for key wide-ranging wildlife species (elephant, wildebeest, cheetah, wild dog, lion, giraffe and zebra) is maintained or improved from the 2025 baseline. <i>Baseline: TBD in 2025.</i> 4. Coexistence in prioritised landscapes is showing improved or stable status against baselines: (i) people’s tolerance of living and coexisting with wildlife improves by 20% on 2024 levels; (ii) incidences of negative impacts or encounters of wildlife and people stabilises/ improves on 2024 levels. <i>Baseline: Data to be added.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population trends for key wide-ranging species - lions, elephants, vultures, wildebeest, rhinos, wild dogs. 2. ‘SOKNOT Species Index’- broader wildlife population trend analysis (similar to the Living Planet Index). 3. Trends in functional connectivity: including (i) the <i>Effective Resistance</i> associated with each corridor (the Protected Area Isolation Index (PAI Index); (ii) the <i>Cumulative Cost Distance</i> of the least-cost path between each pair of core areas; (iii) <i>Betweenness Centrality</i>, which tells us how important each corridor is to the connectivity of the entire network. 4. Trends in coexistence. Indicator to be aligned with GBF Target 4 indicator, TBD: (i) willingness to coexist; (ii) incidences of negative impacts or encounters on wildlife and people.

OUTCOMES BY 2030	PRIORITY DRIVERS & DIRECT THREATS	BY 2030 OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
2. Target & Goal: Habitats – A Living Landscape: 80% of the SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient and healthy, with connected conserved habitats, sustainable agricultural and livestock practices, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife.		Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient. • Habitats are restored, conserved and sustained, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife. • Ecological integrity and connectivity of the landscape, sustained. 	
<p>DIRECT RESULTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and implementation of spatial master plans in each sub-landscape 2. Identified farmlands within dispersal areas implement sustainable agriculture practices based on agroecology 3. Increase in agrobiodiversity 4. Improved rangeland management and restoration in areas that are priority corridors and distribution areas for wildlife 5. Functional corridors and buffers in each sub-landscape 6. Effective management of transboundary corridors 7. Effective management of 40,000 hectares of forest 8. 80% of forests are indigenous 9. Reduced rate of habitat loss from rangelands/ grasslands to cropland 10. Effective management of 35,000 hectares of freshwater wetlands or farmlands 11. Rivers are healthy and e-flows are restored/ maintained in prioritised rivers 12. Reduced rate of habitat loss from wetlands to croplands 13. Improved market access and reduced ecological footprint (managing waste and implementing sustainable practices), through supported value chains 14. Robust policy frameworks, for managing land important to conservation 15. Solid structural connectivity across each sub-landscape <p>INDIRECT RESULTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of grasslands are nutritious • Livestock numbers match the carrying capacity of land, in critical habitats 	<p>DIRECT THREATS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High human population growth rate in habitats with high wildlife numbers or/and dependency 2. High growth in livestock numbers and extensive livestock overgrazing 3. Fencing including across corridors - Kenya 4. Infrastructure development and peri-urban development 5. Agricultural practices, expansion and development 6. Deforestation: collection of fuelwoods, production of charcoal and removal of biomass (logging, fires etc) 7. Invasive species 8. Climate shocks: heat, floods, drought & water scarcity 9. Unpredictable wet seasons and environmental flows of freshwater <p>DRIVERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Influence of parties promoting high human reproduction rates, alongside lack of access or/and lack of acceptance of reproductive healthcare 11. Extractive economic development pressures 12. Land-use change: habitat loss, fragmentation, land degradation, extraction and degradation of natural resources (fuel, food and fibre) 13. Pollution 14. Declining quality and quantity of vegetation 15. Tourism facilities, pressures and practices 16. Weak governance and policy frameworks or/and enforcement 17. Inadequate involvement of communities in conservation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Forests</i> - the integrity of Km² of priority woodlands and coastal forest sites in the transboundary landscape, including their ability to provide ecosystem services critical to human well-being, are maintained and enhanced. 2. <i>Freshwater systems</i> – the aquatic ecosystem services in X km of prioritised river systems in the transboundary landscape have been restored and/or maintained, including below and above ground, water supplies 3. <i>Grasslands</i> - the integrity of Km² of prioritised rangeland areas in the transboundary landscape, including their ability to provide ecosystem services critical to human well-being, are maintained and enhanced. 4. <i>Ecological integrity</i> - the structural integrity of the landscape is maintained (from 2024 baselines), through intact habitats between protected areas securing key movement corridors and dispersal areas. 5. <i>Climate resilience</i> - 80% of the landscape is either conserved or/and sustainably managed, continuing to provide ecosystem services. 6. <i>Farmlands in and around wildlife dispersal areas and corridors</i> have improved sustainable practices, including improved soil health as a factor of organic soil carbon <i>Baseline: 2024 for selected areas needed.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of spatial master plans. 2. Number of integrated land and resource management plans being implemented. 3. Habitat health indicators for forests, freshwater and rangelands TBD e.g. NDVI, soil health (including organic carbon), land cover & degradation, carrying capacity of grasslands. 4. Trends in structural connectivity - e.g. ProNet. 5. Trends in ecosystem integrity (Ecosystem Integrity Index) of key ecosystems/ priority wildlife movement corridors. 6. Extent of intact natural ecosystems. 7. Area (Km²) of priority movement corridors under effective conservation management and/or effective restoration. 8. Climate resilience indicator TDB. 9. Critical ecosystems services indicator TBD e.g. freshwater flows, freshwater quality, food security, soil health, habitat health. 10. Area of agricultural land under sustainable practices (livestock and crops).

OUTCOMES BY 2030	PRIORITY DRIVERS & DIRECT THREATS	BY 2030 OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
<p>3. Target & Goal: People – People’s Sustainable Development: A strong people-centred approach is being practised, with a prospering bioeconomy, significantly improving people’s well-being, providing food, livelihoods and tens-thousands of job opportunities, while sustaining the ecological and cultural integrity of the landscape.</p>			
<p>DIRECT RESULTS</p> <p><u>Bioeconomy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> X thousand jobs catalysed, both nature and non-nature-based, that relieve pressure on natural resources X US\$ investment in nature-positive entrepreneurial activities increased by 30% XX nature-based economy value chains, in XX sectors X SMEs catalysed and sustained for a minimum of 3 years SME income, elevates household income by at least 30% (over 3 years) Improvement in benefit sharing for local communities by 25% <p><u>Well-Being</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strong human well-being metrics in target areas Positive nature-based perception surveys in target areas Marginal groups, like women, youth, people of diversity, are being represented at relevant levels in key organisations Positive participation and voice perception levels, across marginal groups. Strong governance being practised by key partners across all sub-landscapes Human population growth is stabilised in critical habitat areas Increased agroecological enterprises supporting sustainable food systems Improved market access, for agrifood value chain markets, with reduced ecological footprint Households reporting to be food secure 	<p>DIRECT THREATS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The employment to population ratio is out of sync, with increasing numbers of people than jobs Livestock overgrazing causing bare and unproductive soils The negative effects of commercial agriculture, from diminished soil health to the increase of chemicals in people’s diets, to competition with small-holders Declining ecosystem services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality and quantity, Quality and quantity of vegetation, Soil health High inequality of access to resources, services and education, rights in society and cultural practices between genders, e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to school and jobs Lack of female rights and access for girls to go to school Lack of voice, agency and justice for some groups of the population Climate shocks: heat, floods, drought & water scarcity. Lack of nature-positive investment, into sectors that practise sustainable development <p>DRIVERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> High human population growth rate Unsustainable economic development pressures Unsustainable infrastructure development and peri-urbanisation Variable governance standards and deliverables, with weak governance and policy frameworks or/and enforcement Inadequate involvement of communities in conservation and lack of income from wildlife, tourism and nature products Social pressures: Patriarchal, traditional practices, with illegal practices like FGC Cultural shifts and practices: rapidly changing and competing culture and society, alongside modern or/and aspirational modern lifestyles 	<p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A prospering bioeconomy with strong nature-positive investment across the landscape Significant improvement of people’s well-being, food security, livelihoods and job opportunities <p><u>Jobs</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catalyse X thousands of jobs, that relieve pressure on natural resources <i>Investment</i> - Catalyse an increase in nature-positive investment, of US\$ XX million <i>Value chains</i> - Catalyse XX sustainable value chains, in YY sectors <i>SMEs</i> - Catalyse and support XX nature-positive SMEs in each sub-landscape <p><u>Well-Being</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Human well-being</i> - in priority sub-landscapes/ locations, 70% of adult men and women have a positive perception of their wellbeing (including income, food security and climate resilience) <i>Marginal groups (including women, youth, persons with disability)</i> - in priority locations, these groups are well represented with a strong voice, influence and role in decision-making. <i>Governance</i> - in priority locations, XX key parties and partners are assessed as practising satisfactory governance and improving their score over time. 	<p><u>Bioeconomy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of green jobs created (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities) Number of people benefitting from business enterprises/ diversified livelihoods with strengthened value chains and links to markets in critical wildlife corridors. (Data disaggregated by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities) Prospering bioeconomy indicator, such as amount of USD invested in nature or value of nature positive investment <u>SMEs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of new SME projects established # of existing SME projects supported # of bankable projects established Amount of income from new SME projects % change of income increases from support existing SMEs <p><u>Well-Being</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in human wellbeing (e.g. voice, rights, access to resources, participation in governance and decision making by marginalised groups; income, tolerance to wildlife, food security, resilience to climate change) - WWF wellbeing tool. (data disaggregated by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities).

			6. Improvements in governance and equity (using IIED's SAGE tool - Site Level Assessment of Governance & Equity).
OUTCOMES BY 2030	PRIORITY DRIVERS & DIRECT THREATS	BY 2030 OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS
<p>4. Target & Goal: Enabling Transboundary Governance: Functional management, enabling coordinated transboundary operations, with the required policy and legal frameworks.</p>			
<p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated transboundary operations, providing a solid base across the SOKNOT programme • A robust policy and legal framework, facilitating a cross-border coordinated approach. 			
<p>DIRECT RESULTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transboundary coordination platform and mechanisms in place 2. Transboundary governance structures in place 3. Transboundary security operations ongoing 4. Coordinated legal frameworks in place 5. Wildlife regulation in place for critical areas 6. Policy harmonisation in critical subject areas, for the transboundary landscape 7. Coordinated research undertaken in critical areas 8. Increased contribution by SOKNOT to national climate targets 9. Increased contribution by SOKNOT to the SDGs 10. Increased contribution by SOKNOT to CBD-GBF targets 11. Effective communication of the range of positive impacts of the SOKNOT programme 	<p>DIRECT THREATS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of coordination and harmonisation of approaches, across the transboundary landscape 2. Weak enforcement of existing environmental and wildlife conservation laws and policies in both Kenya and Tanzania, as well as within the EAC, 3. Inconsistent policies across various government levels of relevance. <p>DRIVERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Corruption or/and lack of resources. 5. Cross-border issues with wildlife management and resource sharing, 6. Varying political priorities between different administrative regions, complicating comprehensive environmental governance. 7. Weak governance and policy frameworks or/and enforcement 8. Lack of unifying vision across the region 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Coordination</i> - Coordinated cross-border mechanisms are agreed and implemented, enabling a coordinated platform and actions 2. <i>Policy harmonisation</i> - Key cross-border regulations and policies across security, markets, research, conservation, water and wildlife are harmonised (see Appendix 5). 3. <i>Governance structures</i> - Cross-border structures are agreed, to facilitate coordinated governance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SOKNOT bilateral transboundary agreement 2. # of transboundary meetings convened per year 3. Number of effective coordinated interventions, e.g. water allocation plans, joint anti-poaching or joint IWT actions at/near the border, coordinated species census in both nations 4. Transboundary MoUs and agreements 5. # of key policy decisions influenced 6. # of key policy decisions implemented 7. # of policies on wildlife, forests, freshwater and agriculture and land sectors harmonised or positively influenced that facilitate the sustainable management of SOKNOT 8. Demonstrable improvement in the sharing of information and data

5. Target & Goal: Partnerships - Effective Partnerships: Key partnerships are effectively collaborating, generating new action, mobilising financial resources and investments and effectively delivering the SOKNOT vision.

Impacts:

- The collaborative partnerships are generating new actions and promoting the vision of SOKNOT
- The effective partnerships are mobilising significant financial resources and investments
- The effective partnerships are delivering the SOKNOT vision

DIRECT RESULTS	DIRECT THREATS		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key partners either individually or through facilitation, are clear and motivated to collaborate around SOKNOT 2. Collaboration across key partners is strong and defined 3. The collective sum of all key partners is bigger than the parts 4. The SOKNOT vision is easily recalled by all key partners 5. Challenging issues like power, equality and equity, are being systematically tackled through the goodwill of partnerships 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple parties and key stakeholders, acting independently, 2. Key stakeholders, undertaking activities that undermine the work of other key stakeholders 3. Lack of clarity or and agreement, relating to roles and responsibilities across partnerships 4. Lack of willingness for key stakeholders and partnerships to work together 5. Confusion or/and lack of agreement around the vision for SOKNOT <p>DRIVERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Individual parties are driven by their own objectives, funding and investment sources, that may not be compatible with a partnership approach or/and SOKNOT vision 7. Economic development pressures and the current economic systems, geared towards extractive and inequitable economies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>SOKNOT vision</i> - the vision is being promoted and reinforced by all key partnerships 2. <i>Momentum</i> - the key partners are taking increasing numbers of aligned activities and actions 3. <i>Financial resources and investments</i> - are increasing each year, by at least 15% 4. <i>Sticky issues</i> - key partners identify and implement solutions to challenging issues like power, equality and equity, living income for communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of times SOKNOT as a concept is publicly mentioned, both on and offline 2. # of times the SOKNOT vision is publicly referred to, both on and offline 3. # of key partners who are able to state and speak to their 'why' and role within the SOKNOT collaboration 4. # and type of influencers referring to SOKNOT and the vision 5. # of successful joint proposals 6. The amount of US\$ through joint fundraising is raised 7. The amount of investment US\$, being invested into the SOKNOT programmes / strategies 8. The number of programmes and strategies, jointly and effectively delivered - evaluations. 9. # of new ideas/approaches to overcome the sticky issues in each sub-landscape

12. LANDSCAPE RISK FRAMEWORK

WWF has established a risk register which is updated on a quarterly basis, with the key points provided in Table 10 below for reference. The table provides the top risks that are being closely monitored during the duration, however this list is not static, it will be updated regularly.

Table 10: List of External Risks, SOKNOT Landscape

No.	Risks Village game scouts (VGS): many	Rating	Mitigating measures
1	organisations contract game scouts to conduct patrols and surveillance to ensure security of wildlife and control illegal activities in community wildlife managed areas (WMA) and Community Conservancies (CC) these VGS also have a mandate to arrest. There is then a risk of attacks by wild animals while carrying out patrolling activities because there is greater risk of coming into contact with dangerous wild animals such as elephants and large carnivores There is also a risk of accidents when patrolling with motor vehicles and motorcycles. Retaliatory attacks from illegal users of natural resources including poachers	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Training:</i> Capacity development for game scouts, community rangers, and WWF staff on dangerous animal behaviour, rapid response strategies, and handling wildlife encounters. <i>Safety Guidelines:</i> Establish guidelines for safe patrolling, focusing on understanding animal behaviour and minimising risks during wildlife encounters. <i>Reporting Systems:</i> Strengthening reporting systems (e.g., SMART), and providing essential equipment such as radios, protective gear, and health insurance. <i>First Aid:</i> Training in first aid and providing kits to address injuries, including snakebites, with a focus on blending citizen science and indigenous knowledge. <i>Self-Defense:</i> Equipping patrol teams with self-defence strategies and necessary non-lethal field equipment. <i>Joint Patrols:</i> Collaborating with law enforcement agencies (LEAs) such as TAWA, TANAPA, and KWS, who are trained to manage illegal wildlife activities.
2	Inadequate community engagement: due to insufficient involvement of local communities in decision-making, cultural differences, and lack of trust between conservation organisations and local communities. In turn this may lead to resistance to conservation initiatives, poor implementation of community-based conservation projects, and potential conflict.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community engagement efforts, ensure inclusive decision-making processes, and provide education and capacity-building to empower local communities. Community awareness on the projects is normally conducted at the inception phase, this is done to make the communities aware of the objectives and interventions.
3	Not all community members directly benefit from nature-based solutions: this is due to limited financial resources and in most of the areas in the landscape adult males own and control resources especially the ones related to land and other household assets and so they tend to dominate decision making this may result into reputational damage to WWF and community might not support the interventions, therefore delaying the achievement of the desired impact.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-creation of NbS with the targeted communities Fundraise to complement the project in order to reach more community members. Awareness creation is conducted during projects inception in the landscape including awareness on what the intervention will not cover Participatory and transparent direct beneficiaries' selection process and benefit sharing. Identify and prioritise high impact NbS interventions

4	<p>In Kenya, subdivision and privatisation of communal land: can lead to land disputes. Insecure land tenure can create tension and uncertainty for communities. Issues of land ownership and access can cause conflict, poverty and economic instability. Land disputes need to be resolved before governance systems can be developed or strengthened. Such matters are complex and take time to resolve.</p>	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be cautious in the approach to land issues, ensuring support to vulnerable groups (especially women) most impacted by land subdivision. If necessary, engage with impartial figures e.g. faith leaders to help resolve any community issues. • In Kenya, support the process of community land registration. The community land registration process is designed to give vulnerable groups and women equal say in land, so by ensuring due legal process is followed we mitigate a lot of the risk. Also, provide support to hire an impartial lawyer to ensure that the correct process is followed.
5	<p>Extreme weather conditions: such as prolonged droughts and excessive rainfall, can severely impact conservation efforts. Heavy rains may damage infrastructure, making it difficult for partners to reach project sites, delaying interventions. Flooding can also destroy restoration areas, like newly established rangelands. Prolonged droughts negatively affect restoration activities, such as rangeland and forest recovery, and harm livelihood projects. These weather challenges risk the loss of conservation investments, hindering the achievement of desired conservation outcomes.</p>	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning of interventions to consider different seasons in the landscape e.g execution of interventions strategically planned to take to account seasonality. • Landscape vehicles are fitted with equipment that can facilitate accessing some of the rough terrains. Implement ongoing monitoring and assessment programs to track habitat conditions and climate effects, coupled with adaptive management practices to adjust conservation efforts in response to new data and emerging challenges.
6	<p>Establishment of Conservancies and WMAs: and subsequent development of management plans may lead to restrictions, with some community members being unable to enjoy some ecosystem services such as grazing, water, saltlicks etc negatively impacting their livelihoods.</p>	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory planning processes Identification and implementation of diversified means of livelihoods and introduction of alternative sources of essential services for the community. • Mapping of critical resources for the community and zoning
7	<p>Political Differences between Kenya and Tanzania: including conflicting national interests, misaligned conservation priorities, and weak intergovernmental policies, pose challenges to achieving transboundary conservation goals. Inadequate implementation and enforcement of transboundary policies can lead to inconsistent conservation strategies, reduced effectiveness of cross-border initiatives, and potential conflicts between the two countries. This situation could also hinder WWF’s ability to meet its conservation objectives during the strategy period.</p>	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All parties enhance transparency and advocacy in transboundary initiatives • Parties to work closely with regional bodies (EAC, Lake Victoria Basin Water Commission - LVBWC) in adopting and institutionalising conservation policies (e.g. regional forest policies) and efforts. Partners work with relevant ministries in the related countries and act as coordinating agents (where necessary and possible) to ensure harmonisation of conservation policies. Strengthen diplomatic engagement, harmonise transboundary policies, and establish joint management structures

13. 3-YEAR ACTION PLAN 2025-2027

Table 11: Thriving Wildlife Species

Target Impacts (see Table 9)	Results (see Table 9) - one per coloured section	Sub-Landscape & Geographical Area	WP Description (see Table 8) plus Top Three Key Activities	Year 1 Budget	Year 2 Budget	Year 3 Budget
				USD	USD	USD
				874,046	1,331,491	2,028,129
THRIVING WILDLIFE SPECIES Minimised HWC, with humans and wildlife sustainably coexisting. Stable key wildlife populations in prioritised locations across the landscape. Key wildlife populations in prioritised locations, move and migrate freely through the landscape, unobstructed.	1. Elephant conflict incidences reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	a) Establish conflict mitigation & resolution mechanisms	3,254.44	27,000.00	51,388.89
			b) Establish elephant conflict deterrent measures	7,692.31	50,000.00	66,666.67
			c) Support alternative crops and value chains less attractive to elephant	3,846.15	20,000.00	58,333.33
			d) Use of technological support towards conflict mitigation (collaring of elephants, Geo fence, SMART phones alert sms and informing the farming communities on elephant movement patterns)	7,692.31	50,000.00	66,666.67
			e) Support law enforcement and communities livelihoods (rapid response mobility, infrastructural support, water tanks, water pans, charcoal dams, boreholes)	23,076.92	150,000.00	116,666.67
	2. Livestock predation incidences reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	a) Support mitigation measures (early warning systems, predator proof bomas & deterrent predator lights)	38,461.54	50,000.00	83,333.33
			b) Support livestock effective livestock management measures (awareness on grazing system, aware on predator behavior and avoidance)	11,538.46	7,500.00	12,500.00
			c) Undertake carnivore and livestock monitoring (surveys, collaring etc)	7,692.31	7,000.00	11,666.67
	3. Wildlife retaliation killings reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	a) Establish carnivore linked incentives (wildlife credits, community conservation projects/enterprise)	38,461.54	50,000.00	83,333.33
			b) Facilitate community awareness carnivore value and conservation to communities	5,384.62	7,000.00	11,666.67
	4. Attacks on humans by wildlife reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	a) Create awareness on conflict species behavior and movement	2,692.31	3,500.00	5,833.33
			b) Set up early warning system (alert systems- mobile, physical, psychological)	6,923.08	5,000.00	6,666.67
			c) Support PAC measures - game scouts and rangers	19,230.77	25,000.00	41,666.67
	5. Poaching and illegal wildlife trade reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	2.1 Establish community policing mechanism (citizen led monitoring, awareness creations)	2,692.31	3,500.00	5,833.33
			2.2 Support capacity of Wildlife Information Exchange (e.g TWIX, MIKE, RRG, SMART)	38,461.54	50,000.00	83,333.33
			2.3 Engage with governments to enhance and enforce regulations that combat illegal wildlife trade: cross-border collaboration, awareness, intelligence system	38,461.54	50,000.00	83,333.33
	6. Wildlife poisoning cases reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	a) Put awareness creation measures in place	384.62	500.00	833.33
			b) Support local communities with HWC Mitigation Measures: early warning systems, predator proof bomas & deterrent predator lights	38,461.54	50,000.00	83,333.33
	7. Wildlife deaths caused by fencing, power lines and road kill reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	a) Support Safe Wildlife passage - road signage,	-	20,000.00	33,333.33
			b) Support establishment of critical wildlife corridors and passage initiatives (e.g land leases), conservancies	38,461.54	50,000.00	83,333.33
			c) Support Environment Impacts Assessment for large scale infrastructure development and law enforcement	11,538.46	15,000.00	25,000.00

8. Negative impacts of tourism on key species reduced	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	13.1 Support education and awareness creation among tourism industry players on responsible tourism practices.	22,271.69	25,000.00	33,333.33
		13.2 Support planned, sustainable tourism development and practices, that minimise environmental impact while providing equitable community benefits	23,076.92	26,000.00	36,666.67
9. Reduced impact of zoonotic diseases on wildlife and livestock	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	1.4 <i>Monitoring of zoonotic diseases outbreak (National and Transboundary)</i>	23,076.92	30,000.00	50,000.00
		1.4 <i>Capacity development of communities and partners in managing zoonotic diseases</i>	11,538.46	15,000.00	25,000.00
		1.4 Education and public awareness for communities living around the protected Areas on zoonotic diseases	23,076.92	30,000.00	50,000.00
INDIRECT RESULTS - FROM LIVING LANDSCAPE ACTION PLAN			0	0	0
10. Wildlife habitat loss and connectivity loss reduced by 45%	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	a) Develop and implement ecosystem management plans: Support ecosystem management plans, spatial plans and village land use plans	11,538.46	15,000.00	25,000.00
		3.2 Establish wildlife management areas, wildlife connectivity corridors and buffers, community conservancies (CCs) or wildlife management areas (WMAs,): Support the existing or establishment of new wildlife management areas, wildlife connectivity corridors and buffers, community conservancies (CCs) or wildlife management areas (WMAs,)	34,615.38	45,000.00	75,000.00
		3.6 Upscale conservation payments: Set up biodiversity credit programs (leases, carbon credits, PES)	76,923.08	100,000.00	166,666.67
11. Fencing density across wildlife habitat is reduced (by 2027 the fencing density is reduced by 30%)	Mara-Amboseli & Tsavo	3.1 Develop and implement ecosystem management plans: Support the review, development of ecosystem wide integrated management plans (land use use plans, ecosystem plans, species management plans)	3,846.15	5,000.00	8,333.33
		3.4 <i>Scale integrated management approaches systematically across the landscape: Establish and support multi-stakeholder management committees across the landscapes.</i>	15,384.62	20,000.00	33,333.33
		3.5 <i>Engage in active advocacy and ensuring relevant policies, help create an enabling environment that supports broader implementation and long-term success. Support implement advocacy and lobbying measures to reduce fencing</i>	3,846.15	5,000.00	8,333.33
12. Integrated land and resource management rolled out	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	3.1 <i>Develop and implement ecosystem management plans:</i> 3.1.1 Support the review and development of ecosystem management plans 3.1.2 Support coordination of crossborder and landscape implementation platforms	13,846.15	18,000.00	30,000.00
		3.4 <i>Scale integrated management approaches systematically across the landscape. Support implementation of an integrated water management framework, wildlife connectivity conservation planning, integrated HWC program (CtoC)</i>	9,230.77	12,000.00	20,000.00
13. Optimal livestock capacity is maintained	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	6.10. Support holistic and integrated rangeland management in critical livestock areas	17,896.77	23,265.80	38,776.33
		6.10 Awareness creation on cultural behaviour change on livestock numbers and improved livestock husbandry	17,896.77	23,265.80	38,776.33
14. Enabling natural resource policy frameworks	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	7.2 Support development and/or review of policies, plans, legislations, regulations, guidelines and management frameworks for effective natural resource management for the benefit of wildlife and people.	5,369.00	6,979.70	11,632.83
		7.2 Create awareness and adoption of policies, plans, legislations, regulations, guidelines and management frameworks effective management of natural resources.	5,369.00	6,979.70	11,632.83

	15. Structural and functional cross border wildlife connectivity secured	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	3.1 Develop and implement ecosystem management plans that maintain social-ecological systems and consider conservation, agriculture, pastoralism and local economic development needs, including resource extraction controls.	26,923.08	30,000.00	41,666.67
			3.2 Support wildlife corridor assessments and gazettelement across the three sub-landscape	76,923.08	100,000.00	166,666.67
			3.3 Support modeling of wildlife corridors in the transboundary SOKNOT landscape	11,538.46	10,000.00	-
	16. Wildlife populations stable or increasing	Greater Mara- Serengeti Amboseli - West Kilimanjaro Tsavo- Mkomazi	3.2 Support existing and/or <i>new community wildlife management areas, secure wildlife connectivity corridors and buffers.</i>	59,656.08	45,000.00	54,254.83
			3.6 Upsacle conservation finance: investments / payments (PES) to landowners and communities, (e.g. land leasing, biodiversity/wildlife certificates and credits/ carbon credits)	35,793.62	49,000.00	88,333.33

Grand Summary Total for 3 years

\$4,233,665.54

Table 12: A living Landscape (Habitats)

Target Impacts (see Table 9)	Results (see Table 9) - one per coloured section	Sub-Landscape & Geographical Area	WP Description (see Table 8-italics) plus your Specific Key Activities	Year 1 Budget USD	Year 2 Budget USD	Year 3 Budget USD
				8,947,540	12,321,071	19,358,588
<p>A LIVING LANDSCAPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient • Habitats are restored, conserved and sustained, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife • Ecological integrity of the landscape, sustained 	1. Development and implementation of spatial master plans in each sub-landscape	Mara-Serengeti	a) Develop/Review and support implementation of land use/spatial plan for sub landscape b) Securing wildlife corridors and dispersal areas through a land trust model c) Promoting Environmental Conservation and Restoration Plans Operationalization of the landuse plan/spatial plan to secure land for farming and livestock utilization and wildlife (Marking the agriculture and grazing areas as done in Kajiado County)	130,177.51	169,230.77	282,051.28
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Develop/Review and support implementation of land use/spatial plan for sub landscape b) Securing wildlife corridors and dispersal areas through a land trust model c) Promoting Environmental Conservation and Restoration Plans	130,177.51	169,230.77	282,051.28
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	a) Develop/Review and support implementation of land use/spatial plan for sub landscape b) Securing wildlife corridors and dispersal areas through a land trust model c) Promoting Environmental Conservation and Restoration Plans	130,177.51	169,230.77	282,051.28
	2. Identified farmlands within dispersal areas implement sustainable agriculture practices based on agroecology	Mara-Serengeti	a) Develop and implement site specific restoration action plans b) Promote commodity context specific nature value-chain development c) Promote circularity approaches as a way of minimising waste within food systems, including biogas. d) Promote agri-business restoration and protection of the water catchment areas and water sources e) Development of new and strengthening of existing holistic grazing management plans	41,420.12	53,846.15	179,487.18
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Develop and implement site specific restoration action plans b) Promote commodity context specific nature value-chain development	41,420.12	53,846.15	179,487.18

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Promote circularity approaches as a way of minimising waste within food systems, including biogas. d) Promote agri-business restoration and protection of the water catchment areas and water sources e) Development of new and strengthening of existing holistic grazing management plans 			
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop and implement site specific restoration action plans b) Promote commodity context specific nature value-chain development c) Promote circularity approaches as a way of minimising waste within food systems, including biogas. d) Promote agri-business restoration and protection of the water catchment areas and water sources e) Development of new and strengthening of existing holistic grazing management plans 	41,420.12	-	179,487.18
	3. Increase in agrobiodiversity	Mara-Serengeti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote diverse cropping systems, such as intercropping and crop rotation, to enhance biodiversity and soil health. b) Encourage organic practices that minimize chemical inputs, reduce pollution, and promote natural pest control. c) Establish Beach/Conservation Units Areas: Designate specific areas to protect fish populations and habitats from overfishing and destructive practices and support cage fishing. d) Implement Sustainable Fisheries Policies: Promote catch limits, size restrictions, and sustainable fishing techniques to maintain healthy fish stocks and ecosystems. e) Implement rotational grazing practices to prevent overgrazing, promote soil regeneration, and improve pasture health. f) Promote Integrated Farming systems that combine crops and livestock, allowing for nutrient recycling and reduced environmental impact. 	355,029.59	461,538.46	769,230.77
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote diverse cropping systems, such as intercropping and crop rotation, to enhance biodiversity and soil health. b) Encourage organic practices that minimize chemical inputs, reduce pollution, and promote natural pest control. 	355,029.59	461,538.46	769,230.77

			<p>c) Establish Beach/Conservation Units Areas: Designate specific areas to protect fish populations and habitats from overfishing and destructive practices and support cage fishing.</p> <p>d) Implement Sustainable Fisheries Policies: Promote catch limits, size restrictions, and sustainable fishing techniques to maintain healthy fish stocks and ecosystems.</p> <p>e) Implement rotational grazing practices to prevent overgrazing, promote soil regeneration, and improve pasture health.</p> <p>f) Promote Integrated Farming systems that combine crops and livestock, allowing for nutrient recycling and reduced environmental impact.</p>			
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	<p>a) Promote diverse cropping systems, such as intercropping and crop rotation, to enhance biodiversity and soil health.</p> <p>b) Encourage organic practices that minimise chemical inputs, reduce pollution, and promote natural pest control.</p> <p>c) Establish Beach/Conservation Units Areas: Designate specific areas to protect fish populations and habitats from overfishing and destructive practices and support cage fishing.</p> <p>d) Implement Sustainable Fisheries Policies: Promote catch limits, size restrictions, and sustainable fishing techniques to maintain healthy fish stocks and ecosystems.</p> <p>e) Implement rotational grazing practices to prevent overgrazing, promote soil regeneration, and improve pasture health.</p> <p>f) Promote Integrated Farming systems that combine crops and livestock, allowing for nutrient recycling and reduced environmental impact.</p>	355,029.59	461,538.46	769,230.77
	4. Improved rangeland management and restoration in areas that are priority corridors and distribution areas for wildlife	All three sub-landscapes	<p>a) Development of new and strengthening of existing holistic grazing management plans</p> <p>b) Restoration of degraded rangelands through construction of soil and water conservation structure (earth bunds, terraces, retention ditches, FMNR)</p> <p>c) Invasive Species: Support management of invasive species through physical clearance, burning and use of biological means on non-native and invasive plants</p> <p>d) Forest Restoration: Improve the quality of planting material for forestry, agroforestry and agri-cultural production eg establishment of model tree and fruit trees nurseries and conduct training of quality seedlings production.</p>	-	-	-

	5. Functional corridors and buffers in each sub-landscape	Mara-Serengeti	a) Mapping out of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas through WMAs b) Securing and protection of wildlife corridor for species connectivity c) Expanding and sustaining wildlife conservation areas including conservation areas	118,343.20	153,846.15	256,410.26
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Mapping out of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas through WMAs b) Securing and protection of wildlife corridor for species connectivity c) Expanding and sustaining wildlife conservation areas including conservation areas	118,343.20	153,846.15	256,410.26
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	a) Mapping out of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas through WMAs b) Securing and protection of wildlife corridor for species connectivity c) Expanding and sustaining wildlife conservation areas including conservation areas	118,343.20	153,846.15	256,410.26
	6. Effective management of transboundary corridors	Mara-Serengeti	a) Promote development of conservancies management plans b) Support local communities to participate in management of key corridors e.g community rangers	23,668.64	30,769.23	51,282.05
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Promote development of conservancies management plans b) Support local communities to participate in management of key corridors e.g community rangers	23,668.64	30,769.23	51,282.05
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	a) Promote development of conservancies management plans b) Support local communities to participate in management of key corridors e.g community rangers	23,668.64	30,769.23	51,282.05
	7. Effective management of 40,000 hectares of forest	Mara-Serengeti	a) Support effecient coordination of partners in forest governance and management (effectively manage the Mau forest, Trans Mara forest, Chepalungu forest, Loita forest, Masai Mau Forest, Nyamitita forest reserve, Nyichoka, Chome Forest Reserve, and Kindoroko) approximtely 20,000 Ha. b) Support alignment of policy and legal framework for forest governance c) Support benefit sharing, enterprises and incentives in forest management eg Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and Public Private Community Part-nerships (PPCP) investment activities at the landscape level. d) Strengthen platforms that bring together agriculture, food and conservation actors to Support policy and governance coherence, ensuring that plans, strategies, and programs on food consider conservation outcomes and vice versa.	1,775,147.93	2,059,854.51	1,883,436.80

		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	<p>Support efficient coordination of partners in forest governance and management (Loitokitok Forest, Namanaga Forest, Chuyulu forest, Kipumbeini, Gelai and Arusha National Park, Kilimanjaro National Park forest, Rongai Plantation Forest and West Kilimanjaro Plantation Forest). Approximately 10,000 Ha.</p> <p>b) Support alignment of policy and legal framework for forest governance</p> <p>c) Support benefit sharing, enterprises and incentives in forest management eg Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCP) investment activities at the landscape level. d) Strengthen platforms that bring together agriculture, food and conservation actors to Support policy and governance coherence, ensuring that plans, strategies, and programs on food consider conservation outcomes and vice versa.</p>	1,012,570.67	2,307,692.31	3,846,153.85
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	<p>Support efficient coordination of partners in forest governance and management. Target Taita Hills forests (Sagalla, Chawia, Ngangao, Mbololo, Shegena forest, etc)</p> <p>b) Support alignment of policy and legal framework for forest governance</p> <p>c) Support benefit sharing, enterprises and incentives in forest management eg Promote Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCP) investment activities at the landscape level. d) Strengthen platforms that bring together agriculture, food and conservation actors to Support policy and governance coherence, ensuring that plans, strategies, and programs on food consider conservation outcomes and vice versa.</p>	1,775,147.93	2,307,692.31	3,846,153.85
	8. 80% of forests are indigenous	Mara-Serengeti	<p>a) Forest restoration and rehabilitation-promote natural regeneration by use of assisted natural regeneration e.g social fencing or physical fencing</p> <p>b) Promote community based forest management (Benefit sharing mechanism and alternative livelihood programs)</p>	591,715.98	769,230.77	1,282,051.28
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	<p>a) Forest restoration and rehabilitation-promote natural regeneration by use of assisted natural regeneration e.g social fencing or physical fencing</p> <p>b) Promote community based forest management (Benefit sharing mechanism and alternative livelihood programs)</p>	591,715.98	769,230.77	1,282,051.28
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	<p>a) Forest restoration and rehabilitation-promote natural regeneration by use of assisted natural regeneration e.g social fencing or physical fencing</p> <p>b) Promote community based forest management (Benefit sharing mechanism and alternative livelihood programs)</p>	591,715.98	769,230.77	1,282,051.28

	9. Reduced rate of habitat loss from grasslands to cropland	Mara-Serengeti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support development of grazing structures and frameworks inclusive of grazing plan, research and monitoring of grazing resources b) Support development of key livestock and rangeland management policies c) Support creation of awareness to government and stakeholders on the value of grasslands in supporting wildlife and livestock systems 	35,502.96	46,153.85	76,923.08
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support development of grazing structures and frameworks inclusive of grazing plan, research and monitoring of grazing resources b) Support development of key livestock and rangeland management policies c) Support creation of awareness to government and stakeholders on the value of grasslands in supporting wildlife and livestock systems 	35,502.96	46,153.85	76,923.08
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support development of grazing structures and frameworks inclusive of grazing plan, research and monitoring of grazing resources b) Support development of key livestock and rangeland management policies c) Support creation of awareness to government and stakeholders on the value of grasslands in supporting wildlife and livestock systems 	35,502.96	46,153.85	76,923.08
	9. Reduced rate of habitat loss from rangeland to cropland	Mara-Serengeti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support development of grass seed bank and pasture plots for women through pasture establishment, enclosures for natural grass regeneration to harvest seeds for reseeding of degraded rangelands and supplement feed for livestock b) Promote establishment of adaptable high value pastures/ fodder to boost productivity 	5,917.16	7,692.31	12,820.51
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support development of grass seed bank and pasture plots for women through pasture establishment, enclosures for natural grass regeneration to harvest seeds for reseeding of degraded rangelands and supplement feed for livestock b) Promote establishment of adaptable high value pastures/ fodder to boost productivity 	5,917.16	7,692.31	12,820.51
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support development of grass seed bank and pasture plots for women through pasture establishment, enclosures for natural grass regeneration to harvest seeds for reseeding of degraded rangelands and supplement feed for livestock b) Promote establishment of adaptable high value pastures/ fodder to boost productivity 	5,917.16	7,692.31	12,820.51

	10. Effective management of 35,000 hectares of freshwater wetlands or farmlands	All 3-sub-landscapes	a) Improve water supply of people and wildlife through construction/rehabilitation water supply infrastructures i.e sands dams, water pans, and springs b) Build capacity of community, youths and women in managing impacts of climate change	8,119.66	44,444.44	74,074.07
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi, and Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	b) Promote Climate Smart Efficient Irrigation through scaling of water serving technologies and practices for cross learning.	3,076.92	10,000.00	66,666.67
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi, and Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Undertake geophysical survey and isotope studies to examine the relationship between groundwater and surface water and the potential area, including observation wells for groundwater management	7,692.31	10,000.00	4,320.99
		All 3-sub-landscapes	a) Establishment and review and/or update of Wetlands Management Plans (Targeting 4) to improve carbon assimilation/sink b) Scale Model for Equitable Payment for Watershed Services as an Incentives for Freshwater Conservation	3,418.80	3,703.70	617.28
		Tsavo-Mkomazi and Mara-Serengeti	Establish and scale, effective and inclusive Community-Based approaches and engagement to integrate their management of water, land, biodiversity and development, and ensure sustainable use, and conservation. Realizing benefit from conservation efforts, benefit-sharing plans, job creation, community governance structures and representation, decision-making processes and conservation monitoring.	1,538.46	4,000.00	16,666.67
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Scale Model for equitable payment for watershed services as an incentives for Freshwater Conservation	5,982.91	20,000.00	16,666.67
	11. Rivers are healthy and e-flows are restored/maintained in prioritised rivers	All 3-sub-landscapes	a) Establish and support implementation of water allocation plan for the key parrential rivers basins (Mara, Pangani and Tsavo) as a way of regulating harmonising water abstractions	1,538.46	2,000.00	3,333.33
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Develop, scale on water benefit sharing mechanisms for all transboundary rivers (Mara, Pangani and Tsavo) with parrential free flowing waters	2,279.20	3,703.70	6,172.84
		All 3-sub-landscapes	a) Strengthen capacity of e-flows management authorities and communities i.e WUAs, WRUAs, Water Resources Management Authority and River Basin in the monitoring of the agreed e-flows requirements.	1,424.50	1,111.11	1,851.85
		All 3-sub-landscapes	Undertake water for life campaign (biannually-dry and wet conditions) in key river basins to advocate to the government and sensitize the communities on nature positive of free flowing rivers	480.06	1,009.63	1,682.72

		All 3-sub-landscapes	a) Establish and Review (If exists) environmental flow requirements (e-flows baseline conditions) for the 3 parrential free flowing rivers i.e Mara and Pangani, Tsavo.	12,307.69	8,000.00	2,051.28
12. Reduced rate of habitat loss from wetlands to cropland	Mara-Serengeti	Strengthen core capacities of local (farmer) organisation for efficient and impact-oriented implementation at sub landscape level (10,000 Ha of direct restoration) Improve the quality of planting material for forestry, agroforestry and agri-cultural production e.g. establishment of model tree nurseries and conduct training of quality seedlings production.	72,823.80	94,670.94	157,784.90	
	Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	Strengthen core capacities of local (farmer) organisation for efficient and impact-oriented implementation at sub landscape level (10,000 Ha of direct restoration) Improve the quality of planting material for forestry, agroforestry and agri-cultural production eg establishment of model tree nurseries and conduct training of quality seedlings production.	72,823.80	94,670.94	157,784.90	
	Tsavo-Mkomazi	Strengthen core capacities of local (farmer) organisation for efficient and impact-oriented implementation at sub landscape level (10,000 Ha of direct restoration) Improve the quality of planting material for forestry, agroforestry and agri-cultural production eg establishment of model tree nurseries and conduct training of quality seedlings production.	72,823.80	94,670.94	157,784.90	
13. Improved market access and reduced ecological footprint (managing waste and implementing sustainable practices), for supported value chains	Mara-Serengeti	a) Improved livestock breeding program and set up of A.I breeding camps to develop sustainable business model b) Promote access to livestock markets for increased income through market linkage, strenthening or establishment of sales yards/ sale yards structures c) Support diversification of rangeland value chains inclusive of milk, pasture, beef, tannery, d) Facilitate value additions of key agriculture and livestock products eg manure management, milk handling	35,502.96	46,153.85	76,923.08	
	Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	a) Improved livestock breeding program and set up of A.I breeding camps to develop sustainable business model b) Promote access to livestock markets for increased income through market linkage, strenthening or establishment of sales yards/ sale yards structures c) Support diversification of rangeland value chains inclusive of milk, pasture, beef, tannery, d) Facilitate value additions of key agriculture and livestock products eg manure management, milk handling	35,502.96	46,153.85	76,923.08	

		Tsavo-Mkomazi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improved livestock breeding program and set up of A.I breeding camps to develop sustainable business model b) Promote access to livestock markets for increased income through market linkage, strengthening or establishment of sales yards/ sale yards structures c) Support diversification of rangeland value chains inclusive of milk, pasture, beef, tannery, d) Facilitate value additions of key agriculture and livestock products eg manure management, milk handling 	35,502.96	46,153.85	76,923.08
14. Robust policy frameworks, for managing land important to conservation		Mara-Serengeti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake policy research, analysis and advocacy for sustainable land management and conservation b) Develop and strengthened conservation coordination platforms and forums c) Enhance participation of stakeholders in policy and decision making processes 	11,834.32	15,384.62	25,641.03
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake policy research, analysis and advocacy for sustainable land management and conservation b) Develop and strengthened conservation coordination platforms and forums c) Enhance participation of stakeholders in policy and decision making processes 	11,834.32	15,384.62	25,641.03
		Tsavo-Mkomazi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake policy research, analysis and advocacy for sustainable land management and conservation b) Develop and strengthened conservation coordination platforms and forums c) Enhance participation of stakeholders in policy and decision making processes 	11,834.32	15,384.62	25,641.03
15. Solid structural connectivity across each sub-landscapes		Mara-Serengeti	Support development of tranboundary multi-stakeholder coordination platform for ecosystem management	23,668.64	15,384.62	25,641.03
		Amboseli-West Kilimanjaro	Support development of tranboundary multi-stakeholder coordination platform for ecosystem management	23,668.64	15,384.62	25,641.03
		Tsavo-Mkomanzi	Support development of tranboundary multi-stakeholder coordination platform for ecosystem management	23,668.64	15,384.62	25,641.03

Grand Summary Total for 3 years	\$40,627,199
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Table 13: People’s wellbeing

Target Impacts (see Table 9)	Results (see Table 9) - one per coloured section	Indicators (extracted from Table 9)	Sub-Landscape & Geographical Area	WP Description (see Table 8) inc. Key Activities	Year 1 Budget	Year 2 Budget	Year 3 Budget	
					2,035,503	1,801,154	1,993,590	
PEOPLE’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prospering bioeconomy with strong nature-positive investment across the landscape • Significant improvement of people’s well-being, livelihoods and job opportunities 	1. X thousand jobs catalysed, both nature and non-nature-based, that relieve pressure on natural resources	Number of green jobs created (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities)	All three Sub Landscapes	11.1 Support Value addition for nature based CCEs e.g Agriculture, Livestock, Beekeeping, Fishing etc	307,692.31	200,000.00	166,666.67	
				11.2 Support bioeconomy				
				13.1 Develop and enhance the tourism & Eco tourism sector				
					-	-	-	
					11.2 Establish marketing and market linkages for Nature based Solutions	76,923.08	70,000.00	50,000.00
					11.2 Support youth and women entrepreneurship and skills development (e.g Vocational skilling, startups incubators, grants support, mentorship)			
	2. USD investment in nature-positive entrepreneurial activities increased by 30%	Number of people benefitting from business enterprises/ diversified livelihoods with strengthened value chains and links to markets in critical wildlife corridors. (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities)	All three Sub Landscapes	11.1.1 Support agro-ecological and best livestock husbandry practices	76,923.08	80,000.00	100,000.00	
				11.1.2 Strengthen and establishment of new conservancies and WMAs.	115,384.62	100,000.00	133,333.33	
				11.2.1 Engage private sector to invest in eco-tourism infrastructure eg ecolodges, cultural heritage, nature walks, management and markets	153,846.15	150,000.00	166,666.67	
				11.2.2 Support PES and biodiversity credits (Alternative financing) eg wildlife, soil & carbon credits	153,846.15	150,000.00	166,666.67	
9.2.3 Promotion of financial platforms/access to fiance eg bank sows, affordable loans, VSLAs				38,461.54	50,000.00	50,000.00		
3. XX nature-based economy value chains, in XX sectors	Prospering bioeconomy indicator, such as value (\$) of nature positive investment	Mara - Serengeti	12.1.1 Support and promote PES and biodiversity credits eg wildlife, soil & carbon credits	192,307.69	100,000.00	100,000.00		
			12.1.2 Support sustainable aquaculture and fishing value chain for food and feeds					

				12.1.3 Support Non Timber and timber Forest Products value chains						
				12.2.3 Support traditional Value Chains eg beads, caving, wavings & cultural works						
				12.2.4 Support establishment of cooperatives for fruit tree value chains						
				12.2.1 Support development and marketing of pasture and forage value chains.				115,384.62	80,000.00	116,666.67
Amboseli - West Kili				12.2.2 Support development and marketing of livestock & horticultural value chains.						
				12.2.3 Support traditional Value Chains eg beads, cavings & cultural works						
				12.2.4 Support Food entrepreneurship e.g supporting private sector to establish food markets/stalls in this areas (livestock and crops) and establishment of transboundary markets to have crops from Tanzania and serve pastoralists from Kenya.						
Tsavo-Mkomanzi				12.2.5 Support food based value, solar powered stalls for vegetables and fruits, around conservation areas. (eg grain shops).						
				a) Integrating promotion of commercial agroforest products that support forest management e.g. coffee, oyster-nuts, fruits trees				230,769.23	200,000.00	250,000.00
				b) Support traditional value chains eg beads, cavings & cultural works c) Support horticulture, legume and livestock value chain e.g green grams production, vegatable production and establishment of pasture.						
4. 60 SMEs catalysed and sustained for a minimum of 3 years	Number of SMEs, functioning over what time periods Number of hectares under improved agriculture and livestock management methods	All three Sub Landscapes	11.1.1 Support agro-ecological and best livestock husbandry practices. 12.2.1 Market linkage (Out-growers schemes, contract arrangements and farmers marketests) 12.2.2 Strengthen and capicity built CCEs 12.2.3 Access to finance 12.2.4 Access to digital platform eg Mazao place, ec-commerce etc	115,384.62	100,000.00	83,333.33				

	5. SME income, elevates household income by at least 30% (over 3 years)	<p>SMEs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of new SME projects established • # of existing SME projects supported • # of bankable projects established • Amount of income from new SME projects • % change of income increase from support existing SMEs 	All three Sub Landscapes	<p>11.1.1 Capacity building</p> <p>11.1.2 Development of new market-based model/ technology.</p> <p>11.1.3 Alternative conservation enterprise and access to finance</p>	76,923.08	80,000.00	116,666.67
	6. Improvement in benefit sharing for local communities by 25%	Number of people benefitting from business enterprises/ diversified livelihoods with strengthened value chains and links to markets in critical wildlife corridors. (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities)	Mara - Serengeti	9.1.1 Support development of business investment plans for CCEs	38,461.54	30,000.00	33,333.33
			Amboseli - West Kili	9.2.3 Mainstreaming gender participation in resource mangement.	30,769.23	30,000.00	33,333.33
			Tsavo - Mkomazi	9.1.2. Development of CCEs strategic plans.	30,769.23	30,000.00	33,333.33
7. Strong human well-being metrics in target areas	Trends in human wellbeing (e.g. voice, rights, access to resources, governance, income, tolerance to wildlife) - WWF wellbeing tool. (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities).	Mara - Serengeti Amboseli - West Kili Tsavo - Mkomazi	<p>Wellbeing Survey Baseline for people and wildlife</p> <p>Behaviour Change campaigns fostering sustainable practices including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate local populations and stakeholders about how 'nature pays' and the importance of conservation and sustainable natural resource management for their livelihoods, • Influence attitudes, behaviours and practices towards sustainable solutions, while enhancing stewardship and rights of indigenous people and local communities, Revitalise traditional sustainable practices • of wildlife, livestock and people, living in harmony with each other and their landscape, <p>Monitoring and Evaluation (including end-line wellbeing survey).</p>	23,076.92	50,000.00	33,333.33	

	8. Positive nature-based perception surveys in target areas	Trends in human wellbeing (e.g. voice, rights, access to resources, governance, income, tolerance to wildlife) - WWF wellbeing tool. (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities).	All three Sub Landscapes	10.1.1 Baseline surveys 10.1.2 Awareness creation and sensitization 10.1.3 Food campaigns	38,461.54	50,000.00	50,000.00
	9. Marginal groups, like women, youth, people of diversity, are being represented at relevant levels in key organisations	Number of people benefitting from business enterprises/ diversified livelihoods with strengthened value chains and links to markets in critical wildlife corridors. (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities) # of key partners who are able to state and speak to their 'why' and role within the SOKNOT collaboration	All three Sub Landscapes	10.1.1 Supporting by-laws formulation. 10.1.2 Specific interventions on the target groups 10.1.3 Law enforcement	69,230.77	50,000.00	83,333.33
	10. Positive participation and voice perception levels, across marginal groups.	Number of people benefitting from business enterprises/ diversified livelihoods with strengthened value chains and links to markets in critical wildlife corridors. (disaggregated data by men, women, other marginalised groups such as persons with disabilities) # of key partners who are able to state and speak to their 'why' and role within the SOKNOT collaboration # of key partners who are able	All three Sub Landscapes	10.1.1 Support public participation. 10.1.2 Lobbying and advocacy	61,538.46	50,000.00	66,666.67
	11. Strong governance being practised by key partners across all sub-landscapes	to state and speak to their 'why' and role within the SOKNOT collaboration	All three Sub Landscapes	9.1.1 Support formation of stakeholder thematic working groups 9.1.2 Strengthening of partners governance systems	38,461.54	80,000.00	83,333.33
	12. Human population growth is stabilised in critical habitat areas	Level of community adoption on PHE education provided	Mara-Serengeti	Promote education of community using People Health and Environment approach (PHE)	11,834.32	15,384.62	25,641.03

			Ambosemi-West Kilimanjaro	Promote education of community using People Health and Environment approach (PHE)	11,834.32	15,384.62	25,641.03
			Tsavo-Mkomazi	Promote education of community using People Health and Environment approach (PHE)	11,834.32	15,384.62	25,641.03
	13. Increased agroecological enterprises, supporting sustainable food systems	Number of agroecological enterprises supported in each sub-landscape	All 3 sub-landscapes	a) Financing and technical assistance to agroecological enterprises in both agriculture and livestock systems	7,692.31	15,000.00	-
	14. Improved market access, for agrifood value chains market, with reduced ecological footprint (managing waste and implementing sustainable practices)	Number of value chains supported to access markets and reduce ecological footprint	All 3 sub-landscapes	a) Strengthen capacities of agrifood value chain actors to reduce the footprint, b) Support horticulture, legume and livestock value chain e.g green grams production, vegetable production and establishment of pasture.	7,692.31	10,000.00	-
	15. Increased households reporting to be food secure	Number of households reporting food secure	All 3 sub-landscapes				-

Grand Summary Total for 3 years					\$5,830,247		
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Table 14: Enabling Transboundary Governance

Target Impacts (see Table 9)	Results (see Table 9) - one per coloured section	Sub-Landscape & Geographical Area	WP Description (see Table 8) inc. Key Activities	Year 1 Budget	Year 2 Budget	Year 3 Budget
				243,308	445,600	516,833
ENABLING TRANSBOUNDARY GOVERNANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated transboundary operations, provide a solid base across the SOKNOT programme • A robust policy and legal framework, facilitates a cross-border coordinated approach 	1. Transboundary coordination platform and mechanisms in place	All sub landscapes	Enhance transboundary coordination and collaboration e.g. through regular joint planning meetings	6,153.85	16,000.00	16,666.67
			Coordinate the development of joint programme proposals for transboundary sub landscapes for funding opportunities	11,538.46	15,000.00	38,333.33
			Establish and strengthening of stakeholder platforms including e.g. private sector and research institutions.	23,076.92	20,000.00	16,666.67
	2. Transboundary governance structures in place	All sub landscapes	Conduct regular Steering Group meetings and implment recommendations	15,384.62	20,000.00	33,333.33
			Enhance line management of National Landscape Leads for both WWF Kenya and WWF Tanzania	3,076.92	7,000.00	8,333.33
			Provide overall oversight on the implementation of existing projects landscape wide both in Kenya and Tanzania	1,538.46	4,000.00	10,000.00
			Implement effective environmental and social safeguards	3,076.92	8,000.00	10,000.00
			Facilitate the development of SOKNOT interactive databse to inform decision making and visibi	7,692.31	25,000.00	13,333.33
			Identify and fill in gaps in the database	5,384.62	14,000.00	11,666.67
			Use database to inform conservation decision and visibility	769.23	2,000.00	1,666.67

	3. Transboundary security operations ongoing	All sub landscapes	Facilitate coordination and information sharing on law enforcement for wildlife protection	11,538.46	20,000.00	25,000.00
			Develop and implement integrated community-led initiatives with governmental and law enforcement efforts to foster peace, security and wildlife conservation	10,000.00	16,000.00	21,666.67
			Promote the use of technology in wildlife protection e.g. the use of drones and GPS tracking	11,153.85	19,000.00	24,166.67
	4. Coordinated legal frameworks in place	All sub landscapes	Develop and implement effective advocacy program to influence the development and / or amendment of relevant legislations	10,000.00	16,000.00	21,666.67
			Develop and implement regular monitoring on the implementaion of coordinated legal frameworks	11,153.85	19,000.00	24,166.67
	5. Policy harmonisation across sub-landscapes, with core wildlife regulation in place for critical subject areas	All sub landscapes including transboundary	a) Identify critical topics that require legislation b) Advocate for implementation of legislation on critical wildlife topics	9,076.92	11,600.00	19,666.67
	6. Coordinated research undertaken in critical areas	All sub landscapes	a) Identify research gaps in the landscape b) Develop and implement coordinated research priorities (agenda)	6,923.08	12,000.00	13,333.33
7. Increased contribution by SOKNOT to national climate targets	All sub landscapes	a) Identify national biodiversity targets for Kenya and Tanzania for which SOKNOT is contributing b) Assess existing level of contribution to national targest in Kenya and Tanzania c) Develop and implement strategies to enhance SOKNOT's contribution to national biodiversity targets in Kenya and Tanzania	32,307.69	76,000.00	69,666.67	

	8. Increased contribution by SOKNOT to the SDGs	All sub landscapes	<p>a) Identify SDG targets for which SOKNOT has contribution</p> <p>b) Carry out surveys to assess current level of SOKNOT contribution to SDG</p> <p>c) Develop and implement strategies to enhance SOKNOT's contribution to SDGs</p>	28,846.15	80,000.00	62,500.00
	9. Increased contribution by SOKNOT to CBD-GBF targets	All sub landscapes	<p>a) Identify CBD targets that SOKNOT is contributing to</p> <p>b) Assess existing level of SOKNOT contribution to CBD targets</p> <p>c) Develop and implement strategies for enhancing SOKNOT contribution to CBD targets</p>	34,615.38	45,000.00	75,000.00
	10. Effective communication of the range of positive impacts of the SOKNOT programme	Mara -Serengeti Kilimanjaro-Amboseli Tsavo-Mkomanzi	<p>Collaborative initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships: Work with local organizations, exchange programs in schools, and businesses to co-host events and activities. - Volunteer Programs: Involve community members in hands-on conservation activities, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility. - learning exchange visits <p>Advocacy and Policy Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Campaigns: Mobilize communities to advocate for policy changes that support conservation. 	49,692.31	41,538.47	107,833.33

Grand Summary Total for 3 years				\$1,205,741		
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Table 15: Effective Partnerships

Target Impacts (see Table 9)	Results (see Table 9) - one per coloured section	Sub-Landscape & Geographical Area	Strategies	Year 1 Budget 380,000	Year 2 Budget 370,000	Year 3 Budget 380,000
EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collaborative partnerships generates new actions and promotes the vision of SOKNOT The effective partnerships mobilise significant financial resources and investments The effective partnerships deliver the SOKNOT vision 	1. Key partners are clear and motivated to collaborate around SOKNOT	All sub-landscapes	15. Key Stakeholder Collaboration	30,000	70,000	30,000
	2. Collaboration across key partners is strong and defined	All sub-landscapes	7. Multi-Stakeholder Governance & Engagement	150,000	100,000	150,000
	3. The collective sum of all key partners is bigger than the parts	All sub-landscapes	15. Key Stakeholder Collaboration	80,000	80,000	80,000
	4. The SOKNOT vision is easily recalled by all key partners	All sub-landscapes	15. Key Stakeholder Collaboration	30,000	30,000	30,000
	5. Challenging issues like power, equality and equity, are being systematically tackled through the goodwill of partnerships	All sub-landscapes	9. Rights, Governance, Accountability and Equity	90,000	90,000	90,000
Grand Summary Total for 3 years				\$ 1,130,000		

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Threat Analysis of SOKNOT Landscape

Table 12: Threats Analysis	
SOUTHERN RANGELANDS – KENYA	NORTHERN LANDSCAPES – TANZANIA
1. Habitat Loss and Fragmentation	
<i>Sub-Landscapes: Masai Mara, Amboseli, Tsavo</i>	<i>Sub-Landscapes: Serengeti, Mkomazi</i> Causes:
<p><u>Causes:</u> Agricultural expansion, infrastructure development (roads, settlements), and urbanisation leading to the clearing of natural habitats.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Disruption of wildlife corridors essential for migratory species like elephants and wildebeests, especially in Masai Mara and Amboseli; loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>	<p>Agricultural expansion and its conversion of land that fragments natural habitats, urban development and expansion of human settlements, infrastructure projects such as roads and settlements that encroach on natural habitats.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Disruption of migratory routes, particularly for the wildebeest in the Serengeti, loss of wildlife habitats and decreased habitat size and quality, affecting species survival and biodiversity, as well as ecosystem services.</p>
2. Human-Wildlife Conflict	
<i>Sub-Landscapes: Masai Mara, South Rift Valley, Amboseli</i>	<i>Sub-Landscapes: All, particularly Serengeti, West Kilimanjaro, Mkomazi</i>
<p><u>Causes:</u> Encroachment of human activities into wildlife corridors and dispersal areas increases the risk to human life and injury. The possible increases of wildlife populations alongside significant increases in livestock populations increases competition for water and grazing land. The presence of human settlements close to wildlife habitats, leads to livestock predation by predators and crop raiding by elephants and other herbivores.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Crop damage, property damage, livestock damage, food and livelihood insecurity, human loss of life and injury, decreased human wellbeing and health, change in tolerance of wildlife, non-lethal control of wildlife, translocation of wildlife, culling of wildlife, retaliatory or defensive killing of wildlife.</p>	
3. Overgrazing & Increasing Bare Ground	
<i>Sub-Landscapes: South Rift Valley, Amboseli</i>	<i>Sub-Landscapes: Mkomazi, peripheral areas of Serengeti</i>
<p><u>Causes:</u> Overgrazing by livestock due to high livestock densities and populations, due to pastoralist economic and cultural activities, coupled with limited availability of grazing land and restricted access to traditional grazing lands due to land privatisation and agricultural expansion.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Decreased capacity of rangelands to regenerate, soil degradation, desertification, and reduced capacity of the land to support both agricultural and natural vegetation, wildlife and livestock.</p>	<p><u>Causes:</u> High livestock densities driven by pastoralist activities.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Land degradation, reduced soil fertility, desertification, and loss of plant diversity impacting both wildlife and livestock productivity.</p>

4. Drought & Water Scarcity	
<i>Sub-Landscapes: Amboseli, Tsavo</i> Causes: Over-	<i>Sub-Landscapes: Kilimanjaro, Mkomazi</i> Causes:
<p><u>extraction</u> and mismanagement of water resources for agricultural irrigation and domestic use, compounded by prolonged drought periods, less predictable rainfall and increased evaporation rates, influenced by climate change.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Depletion of water sources, reduced water quality, and increased competition for dwindling water resources among communities and between humans and wildlife, leading to potential conflicts.</p>	<p><u>Over-extraction</u> and mismanagement of water resources for agricultural and domestic use, turning some e-flows, from perennial rivers to seasonal rivers. Reduced snowmelt from Mount Kilimanjaro due to climate change. Compounded by lack of benefit sharing mechanisms to incentivize freshwater conservation i.e. PES, and thereby inadequate community management.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Reduced water availability for human and wildlife use, stress on aquatic habitats, and potential conflicts over water resources.</p>
5. Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade	
<i>Sub-Landscapes: Tsavo, Masai Mara</i>	<i>Sub-Landscapes: Mkomazi, Serengeti</i>
<p><u>Causes:</u> International and local demand for wildlife products (ivory, rhino horn, skins and bushmeat), economic incentives for poachers, and insufficient anti-poaching and law enforcement.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Decrease in wildlife populations, particularly of key species like rhinos, and disruption of ecological balance and reduced biodiversity.</p>	<p><u>Causes:</u> International demand for ivory and rhino horns fed by illegal hunting and trade of animal parts, local poverty, and insufficient anti-poaching measures.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Declining populations of elephants, rhinos, and other targeted species, which can disrupt ecosystem balance and reduce genetic biodiversity.</p>
6. Climate Change: All sub-landscapes	
<p><u>Causes:</u> Global warming leading to climate shifts and changes in weather patterns – temperature and precipitation.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Increased severity and frequency of droughts and floods, alteration of habitats, shifting of vegetation zones and species distributions, affecting biodiversity and ecosystem stability.</p> <p>CCVA, 2019: 0.9% of species assessed, predicted to be unable to climatically adapt to the SOKNOT environment. Altered water availability, agricultural productivity, and increasing vulnerability of pastoral communities. Further, reduced snow cover on Kilimanjaro affecting downstream water supplies, and changes in vegetation affecting herbivorous wildlife populations in the Serengeti.</p>	
7. Invasive Species	
<i>Sub-Landscapes: Tsavo, Amboseli</i>	<i>Sub-Landscapes: Kilimanjaro, Serengeti</i>
<p><u>Causes:</u> Accidental or intentional introduction of non-native species into new environments, for agricultural purposes or through trade and travel.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Native species are outcompeted resources, altering the natural ecological balance and leading to loss of native biodiversity and other vital ecosystem services, causing additional management challenges to control their spread.</p>	<p><u>Causes:</u> Introduction of non-native species through human activities, natural spread from adjacent areas.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Native species outcompeted for resources, changes to the structure and function of ecosystems, and increased management costs.</p>

8. Deforestation	
<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Tsavo, South Rift Valley</i></p> <p><u>Causes:</u> Gathering of firewood, logging for timber and charcoal production, clearing for agricultural expansion, and settlement growth.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Loss of forest cover, reduction in carbon sequestration capacity, increased soil erosion which negatively impacts water cycles and biodiversity and loss of habitat for forest-dependent species.</p>	<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Kilimanjaro</i></p> <p><u>Causes:</u> Logging for timber, clearing for agriculture, and harvesting for firewood and charcoal production.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Loss of forest cover, reduced carbon storage, erosion, and loss of biodiversity.</p>
9. Pollution	
<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Near urban and agricultural areas in all sub-landscapes</i></p> <p><u>Causes:</u> Agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilisers, untreated waste and sewage discharge into water bodies, industrial emissions and improper disposal of domestic waste.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Degradation of water quality, poisoning of aquatic life, and health hazards to both humans and animals consuming contaminated water.</p>	<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Near urban areas in Kilimanjaro, downstream areas in Serengeti</i></p> <p><u>Causes:</u> Agricultural runoff, industrial discharges, improper waste disposal.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Degradation of water quality, affecting both human health and aquatic life, which can lead to the decline of fish populations, which are crucial for the local diet and economy. Contamination of waterways, soil degradation, impacts on human health and wildlife.</p>
10. Land Degradation from Agricultural-led Conversion and Pastoral Practices	
<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Masai Mara, Amboseli</i></p> <p><u>Causes:</u> Overgrazing by livestock, expansion of agriculture into new areas, unsustainable farming practices— including inadequate soil management, overuse of chemical inputs, and poor land management strategies unsuited to arid and semi-arid lands.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Loss of biomass and biodiversity. Soil degradation, including erosion, loss of fertility, and reduced land productivity. These in turn diminish agricultural output, increase vulnerability to natural disasters, and weaken resilience to climate variability, thereby heightening poverty and food insecurity among rural communities.</p>	<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Kilimanjaro, the edges and buffer zones of the Serengeti, Mkomazi</i></p>
11. Environmental Degradation from Resource Extraction	
<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Masai Mara, Amboseli</i></p> <p><u>Causes:</u> Mining and extraction of natural resources without adequate environmental management practices.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Pollution, habitat destruction, and alteration of landscapes, which can lead to long-term environmental damage affecting both communities and wildlife populations.</p>	<p><i>Sub-Landscapes: Kilimanjaro, Mkomazi</i></p> <p><u>Causes:</u> Mining, alongside increased demand for natural resources, including water and grazing land, driven by population growth and intensified agricultural activities.</p> <p><u>Impacts:</u> Reduced availability of critical resources necessary for both human and livestock survival, leading to conflicts over resource use and increased vulnerability of ecosystems.</p>

Appendix 2: Underlying Drivers' Analysis of SOKNOT

Table 12: Threat Analysis of SOKNOT Landscape	
SOUTHERNRANGELANDS – KENYA	NORTHERN LANDSCAPES – TANZANIA
1. Human Population Growth	
<p>Rapid population increase leading to higher demand for land for housing, settlements and agriculture, water, and natural resources, driving habitat loss, increased human-wildlife conflicts, and resource depletion.</p> <p>Some cultural beliefs and practices hinder communities from accessing or/and using reproductive health services and this is reinforced by the preaching of the church and sometimes political campaigning.</p>	<p>The increasing human population in areas near national parks leads to intensified competition for natural resources among pastoralists, agriculturalists, and conservation efforts. This competition results in habitat degradation, overgrazing, and human-wildlife conflicts. The growing demand for agricultural land forces farming activities into regions traditionally reserved for grazing or wildlife conservation, exacerbating these environmental and social issues.</p>
2. Land Ownership / Tenure	
<p>In Kenya, land ownership is primarily <u>private or groups</u>. The ongoing subdivision and privatisation of group ranches with subsequent changes from communal to individual land ownership, has been driven by the desire for land security and government policy. This has led to subdivision (sometimes uncontrolled and/or inequitable), often the fencing of plots and increased crop farming, causing wildlife habitat fragmentation, particularly in the Maasai Mara and Amboseli landscape. In the Tsavo ecosystem, insecure land lease tenure, and blocking of wildlife corridors are major concerns.</p> <p>On the plus side, there is a strong trend towards community conservancies, with private landowners joining together, within a conservancy or conservation area governance structure.</p>	<p>In Tanzania, land is <u>owned by the state</u>. Land tenure is village-based, with land managed under the Village Land Act. However, poor implementation of village land use plans and limited consideration of wildlife in land use decisions pose challenges to conservation. Further, although Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) have clear land use plans they have faced implementation issues.</p> <p>In specific areas around Loliondo and Ngorongoro Crater, there has been rising controversy as the government aspires to expand the protected area and relocate people living in these areas, sometimes sparking protests and resistance from the affected communities, who argue that their removal is being done against their will and without adequate consultation or compensation.</p>
3. Inadequate Policy Implementation, Enforcement and Governance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of existing environmental and wildlife conservation laws in both Kenya and Tanzania, as well as within the EAC, coupled with inconsistent policies across various government levels, exacerbates threats. • Cross-border issues with wildlife management and resource sharing, along with varying political priorities between different administrative regions, can complicate comprehensive environmental governance. • Further aggravated by, weak enforcement of environmental regulations and land use policies, coupled with corruption or/and lack of resources. <p>*See Appendix 4 for a list of relevant policy documents.</p>	
4. Agricultural Practices	
<p>The conversion of land to accommodate agricultural expansion is the most significant driver of ecosystem disruption and biodiversity loss in the SOKNOT biodiverse landscapes. This issue arises from poor land and water use planning, resulting in the expansion of agricultural land at the expense of natural forests, wetlands, and savannas. Both small-scale subsistence farming and large-scale commercial agriculture contribute to this trend, driven by the need to meet the food demands of a growing population and the extractive nature of production systems. Nearly all wildlife migratory corridors and dispersal areas within SOKNOT have been impacted by land conversion, with farming being the primary cause. In the Mara ecosystem alone, over 60% of ecological corridors have been lost. This fragmentation intensifies human-wildlife conflict, as wildlife species like elephants, lions, and monkeys increasingly invade farmlands in search of food. Efforts to prevent wildlife intrusion—such as erecting barriers and fences around crops and livestock—further disrupt wildlife movement and impede the transhumant (migratory) practices of pastoral communities. Competition for water resources between humans and wildlife adds to the pressure. Harmful agricultural practices, including over-abstraction of water upstream for farming, reduce water availability for wildlife downstream. Additionally, the excessive use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides near waterways degrades water quality, affecting both biodiversity and human populations.</p>	

<p>These unsustainable production methods not only affect biodiversity above and below ground but also exacerbate habitat destruction, fragmentation, deforestation, and water scarcity. The situation is worsened by weak value chains, where actors from producers to traders have little incentive to invest in sustainable practices, further driving environmental degradation..</p>
<p>5. Resource Extraction</p> <p>Mining and the extraction of natural resources, ranging from gem and precious stones, to construction materials, base metals, limestone and soda, lead to environmental degradation, pollution, and displacement of communities. Since 2018, in Southern Kenya alone, there have been 84 mining applications, covering a potential area of 6,764 hectares.</p>
<p>6. Social & Economic Development Conditions</p> <p>Unequal access to education (60% have no level of education across SOKNOT), clean water, sanitation, energy and economic opportunities, leads to poor, marginalised communities, disproportionately depending on natural resources, vulnerable to waterborne diseases and zoonotics, with pastoralist livelihoods challenged by dry weather conditions. This heavy reliance on natural resources for livelihoods, including agriculture, pastoralism, and natural resource extraction, causes unsustainable use of resources, leading to environmental degradation and reduced ecological resilience, causing a downward feedback loop. Further, traditional pastoral practices such as nomadic grazing and communal land use, may not always be compatible with modern conservation and land management approaches. Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Modern or/and aspirational lifestyles:</u> High numbers of youth in particular, in need of jobs / livelihoods, alongside limited access to education and other public services, which struggle to keep pace with demand. • <u>Certain traditional practices,</u> ritual hunting or land clearing for livestock, can negatively impact local wildlife populations and further contribute to habitat loss.
<p>7. Tourism Pressures</p> <p>While tourism contributes significantly to the economy and conservation funding, unregulated or poorly managed tourism is leading to environmental degradation and disturbances in wildlife areas.</p> <p>This is particularly prevalent across the Mara Ecosystem and somewhat in Amboseli.</p> <p>NB: Tanzania’s tourism receipts reached a record high US\$ 3,368.7 million in 2023, which included 20% earned through a royal tour documentary. Kenya’s earnings from tourism surged 32% to US\$2.7 billion last year with arrivals at 1.75 million.</p>
<p>8. Climate Change & Climate Shocks:</p> <p>Altered weather patterns result in droughts and irregular rainfall, with the wet season becoming wetter and the dry season drier over time. This will exacerbate water availability, putting stress on water resources and agricultural productivity, leading to increased competition for water and reduced crop yields, while altering habitats, which affects both human and animal populations.</p>
<p>9. Infrastructure Development</p> <p>Development of roads, settlements and industrial activities, to support economic growth and human settlements, expand into natural areas, disrupting ecosystem services and leading to pollution and habitat loss.</p>
<p>10. Inadequate Community Involvement in Conservation:</p> <p>Conservation efforts that do not fully integrate or consider the needs and knowledge of local communities often face challenges in sustainability and effectiveness, leading to resistance and non-compliance.</p>
<p>11. Markets & Trade</p> <p>Multiple markets are poorly or inadequately developed, with institutional, policy or entrepreneurial capacity constraints, thereby reducing the income of communities in SOKNOT alongside reducing market opportunities for sustainable models and approaches, e.g., renewable energy or apiculture, to flourish.</p> <p>Additionally, East Africa has restricted access to export markets such as the EU for their agricultural and meat products or and exports may be hampered by taxes and local subsidies.</p>
<p>12. Peri-Urbanisation</p> <p>The rural areas of the region are experiencing scattered and dispersive expansion of human settlements, small towns and urban growth, in a piecemeal fashion, that outside of the protected areas is creating a hybrid landscape of fragmented and mixed urban and rural characteristics. This is particularly noticeable in and around the Masai Mara, Amboseli and Kilimanjaro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Kenya-Fencing:</u> The ongoing privatisation and subdivision of communally-owned land, has led to widespread fencing and land commodification. It has reduced space for pastoralism and encouraged fencing to secure individual property rights and resources, such as forage for livestock, as well as a measure to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts. The density of fences is positively correlated with the price of land in Amboseli, Mara and South Rift. The effect is strongest in Amboseli and the South Rift, where prices and land conversion are high and driven by the proximity to Nairobi and main roads.

13. Transboundary Water Management

Uncoordinated water resource management between Kenya and Tanzania compounds growing water demands from the scarce water resources. Each country has its own Water Act and other legislation, as well as their own mandated national institutions (WRA and LVBWB). Additionally, there is a lack of compliance of e-flow standards between Tanzania and Kenya and un-operationalised, bilateral agreement for the transboundary between Kenya and Tanzania, leading to potential conflicts.

Appendix 3: Opportunities & Innovations

Table 14: Opportunities & Innovations	
SOUTHERN KENYA & NORTHERN TANZANIA OPPORTUNITIES & INNOVATIONS	
<p>1. Community-Based Conservation Projects</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Supporting local communities to manage wildlife resources directly, ensuring conservation efforts align with local needs and cultural practices.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Projects that demonstrate how integrating community roles in tourism, wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching can improve ecological and economic outcomes.</p>	<p>11. Integrated Land and Resource Management</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Coordinating land use planning and natural resource management across sectors to ensure sustainability.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Development of integrated landscape management plans that involve various stakeholders, including pastoralists, farmers, conservationists, and government agencies, to balance land use and conservation.</p>
<p>2. Technological Advances in Wildlife Management</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Leveraging technology to improve wildlife conservation and data collection.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Use of drone technology and satellite imagery to monitor wildlife populations and track illegal activity in real-time, enhancing response capabilities and data accuracy.</p>	<p>12. Wildlife Corridor Restoration and Protection</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Restoring and protecting critical wildlife corridors that facilitate animal migration between protected areas.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Utilising GPS tracking and GIS mapping to identify and manage wildlife corridors, involving community scouts in monitoring and protection efforts.</p>
<p>3. Water Resource Management</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Addressing water scarcity through sustainable practices.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Introduction of smart water management systems that utilise solar-powered pumps and automated irrigation systems designed to optimise water use efficiency in agriculture.</p>	<p>13. Microfinance and Training</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Enhancing local livelihoods through education/training and access to financial resources.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Microfinance programs tailored to rural communities that support sustainable businesses and educational programs focused on environmental stewardship and skills training.</p>
<p>4. Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Addressing the impacts of climate variability and change on local communities and ecosystems.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Climate-resilient agricultural practices, such as drought-resistant crops, and community-based adaptation planning around climate shocks. Climate information services for farmers, pastoralists and tourists' firms.</p>	<p>14. Transboundary Cooperation</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Improving transboundary collaboration through existing EAC framework and bilateral cooperation.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Link SOKNOT governance to EAC framework</p>
<p>5. Energy Transition</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Exploiting the abundant solar energy potential to reduce reliance on non-renewable power sources.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Implementation of community solar power projects that provide clean, reliable, and affordable energy to the areas, facilitating economic development without compromising environmental integrity.</p>	<p>15. Sustainable Food Systems</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Reducing the environmental impact of farming while boosting local biodiversity, productivity and income for the farmers.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Promotion of permaculture, horticulture and agroforestry practices that enhance soil health and biodiversity, e.g. sunflowers fisheries and fish farming, with a focus on market access and premium prices for organic, certified or/and sustainable products</p>

<p>6. Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> A USAID-funded valuation of ecosystem services study placed the value of the ecosystem at \$508/ha/yr on average in East Africa.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Bankable nature-based solutions are introduced to create markets for the ecosystem services, i.e., those who benefit from freshwater should pay for it - like watershed protection.</p>	<p>16. Carbon and Wildlife/Biodiversity Credits</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Establish an impact investment vehicle (accelerator / innovation fund), to invest in environmental commodities, such as blue credits, carbon and wildlife/ biodiversity credits, across the SOKNOT region, building on wildlife credit pilots in the landscape, e.g., Kitendeniiii Wildlife Corridor, as well as existing REDD based carbon credits in Tsavo and some of the WMAs.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Raise significant funds, massively increase the value of nature to the communities and embed financial sustainability into the system, through the sale of carbon credits or committed philanthropic funding.</p>
<p>7. Markets - Non-Timber Forestry Products</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Multiple, natural, indigenous products, e.g., sustainable wood and pole extraction, wild vegetables and fruits, livestock fodder, apiculture.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Integrated sustainable market value chain development, that supports biodiversity conservation while providing nature-positive businesses.</p>	<p>17. Markets - Nature-Based Products</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Building on the region’s strong tourism industry to further support conservation while generating income and jobs for communities.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Leveraging the increasing demand for eco-tourism activities, such as eco-lodges, wildlife ranching, safaris and cultural tours, alongside handicrafts, trekking, and positive community enterprises, to invest in local communities and conservation efforts.</p>
<p>8. Communities Interest in Conservancies & PES</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Rural communities across Kenya and to some extent Tanzania, are strongly interested in conservancies and monetary payments that can be paid for leasing land or/and conserving nature and wildlife, e.g., wildlife credits, conservation payments.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Make conservation matter, by identifying and implementing both formal and informal incentives through PES systems.</p>	<p>18. Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Momentum is building around WMAs in Tanzania, with parties like WWF and HoneyGuide investing and supporting their development and success.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Through supporting and working with the national WMA entity, CWMAC, the momentum can be strengthened, thereby engaging the associated communities and making conservation matter, by identifying and implementing both formal and informal incentives with them.</p>
<p>9. Behavioural Change</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> This is a critical time for the people of the area, particularly the Maasai community, whose traditions, livelihoods and practices are being influenced by the multitude of changes in and around them, like land-use change, rapid increases in human and livestock populations, as well as societal and leadership roles.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Intervention to support public education and influence the sustainable development agenda, to deliver on the local and national priorities alongside the SDGs and global climate and biodiversity targets.</p>	<p>19. Strengthened Governance</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Making a critical difference to the biodiversity and ecosystem services delivered by partial and fully protected areas.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Establish strong community-based organisations and support engagement that positions local communities at the centre of management strategies. Alongside supporting government agencies, to improve the management and governance of government Protected Areas.</p>

<p>10. Human-Wildlife Conflict Management</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Support integrated and holistic HWC management practices, such as co-designing conflict management strategies with a multitude of stakeholders, with a focus on activities towards understanding interactions, improving policy and governance, improving response, preventing and mitigating conflict, and integrating ongoing monitoring.</p> <p><u>Innovation:</u> Compensation/consolation payments for losses or livestock/crop insurance schemes. Establish conflict resolution mechanisms for disputes over land and water use, alongside preventative strategies such as predator-proof bomas and lion lights. Train HWC conflict response teams via VGS or ranger teams, as is one of the most effective ways to increase tolerance.</p>	<p>20. Range of Relevant Policy</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> To leverage existing policy at regional, national and EAC level, while filling gaps as necessary to counter threats and underlying drivers.</p> <p>* See Section 10 for a list of relevant policy documents.</p>
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Appendix 4: Reference to EAC, Kenya & Tanzania Policy Documents

Note: See the following documents for a comprehensive list of policy and regulation documents and their review:

- Consultancy report on the analysis of current bilateral and multilateral transboundary agreements for a joint transboundary action plan between Kenya and Tanzania (SOKNOT – Uganisha) transboundary program between Kenya and Tanzania, eng. Gerson Japhet Fumbuka, 2021
- Concept Note, Southern Kenya - Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) Transboundary Program, WWF, Rolf-Dieter Sprung, Updated August 2020 - section 2.2.5 Policy Framework

East Africa Community

The East African Community (EAC) has developed several key documents and policies related to biodiversity conservation. These documents aim to harmonise efforts across member states and address various aspects of environmental and natural resource management. Here are some significant documents and initiatives:

1. Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community:
 - Chapter 19 of the Treaty focuses on environmental and natural resources management, emphasising cooperation among member states for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity.
2. EAC Protocol on Environment and Natural Resource Management:
 - This protocol provides a framework for managing shared natural resources and transboundary ecosystems, addressing issues such as pollution control, waste management, and climate change adaptation (EAC, 2024).
3. EAC Climate Change Policy:
 - This policy outlines strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation, recognizing forests as critical carbon sinks and emphasising the need for sustainable forest management (EAC, 2024).
4. Draft Regional Policy on Wildlife Conservation and Management:
 - This draft policy aims to enhance wildlife conservation through economic valuation of natural capital, capacity building for wildlife law enforcement, and the establishment of a Transboundary Wildlife Conservation Areas Network (EAC, 2024).
5. EAC Biodiversity and Forestry Documents:
 - These documents address challenges in forest management, such as unsustainable logging and deforestation, and propose solutions like developing a regional forest policy and promoting sustainable forestry practices (EAC, 2024).

6. Economic Valuation of Natural Capital:

- This initiative focuses on evaluating the economic benefits of key transboundary landscapes, providing recommendations for conservation actions at regional and national levels (EAC, 2024).

These documents collectively guide the EAC's efforts in biodiversity conservation, aiming to protect the region's rich natural heritage and promote sustainable development.

For further details: <https://www.eac.int/environment/> and their documents portal: www.eac.int/documents.

Kenya & Tanzania

The Southern Kenya-Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) landscape is recognized and integrated into the national strategies of both Kenya and Tanzania.

1. In Kenya, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2019-2030 highlights the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration to address biodiversity challenges, which includes partnerships with neighbouring countries and initiatives like SOKNOT. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has been actively involved in creating a National Biodiversity Coordination Committee to enhance strategic collaboration for biodiversity conservation, which supports the objectives of the SOKNOT program (IUCN, 2022).
2. Tanzania's involvement in SOKNOT is also well-documented, with the initiative aligning with Tanzania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): This plan outlines strategies for conserving Tanzania's rich biodiversity, promoting sustainable use of biological resources, and ensuring equitable sharing of benefits derived from biodiversity (WWF, 2022).

Additionally, Kenya and Tanzania both have national strategies that reference various conservation initiatives, specifically:

Kenya - National Government:

1. *National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (2020)*: This strategy aims to enhance energy efficiency across multiple sectors, contributing to the broader goal of sustainable development. It includes policies to promote energy conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which indirectly support environmental conservation efforts by reducing the carbon footprint (UNEP, 2020).
2. *National Human-Wildlife Coexistence Strategy and Action Plan (2024-2033)*: This strategy focuses on fostering harmonious coexistence between humans and wildlife through innovative and adaptive management practices. It aims to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts and enhance biodiversity conservation (Kenya Wildlife Service, 2024).
3. *10 Percent National Tree Cover Strategy*: This initiative is part of Kenya's commitment to increase forest cover to 10 percent by 2022. It involves partnerships with state and non-state actors to implement

extensive tree planting and reforestation programs, addressing climate change and land degradation (Nation, 2022).

4. *National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015-2030*: This plan addresses the threats posed by climate change, focusing on adaptation strategies across various sectors. It includes measures to protect biodiversity, improve water resources management, and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and communities (UNFCCC, 2015).

5. *Landscape Restoration Initiatives*: Kenya has committed to restoring 5.1 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 as part of the Africa Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100). This includes efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve land degradation neutrality (WWF Kenya, 2022).

Tanzania - National Government:

1. *National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA II)*: This strategy integrates environmental sustainability and conservation as key components. It emphasises the importance of sustainable management of natural resources to support economic growth and reduce poverty.

2. *Tanzania Forest Policy*: This policy focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, aiming to reduce deforestation and promote reforestation activities. It supports community-based forest management and the protection of biodiversity.

These strategies underscore the comprehensive approach taken by both countries to integrate conservation into their national development agendas, facilitating the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of biodiversity.

Kenya - County Government:

1. *Narok County*: Narok County's strategic plans include efforts to conserve the Maasai Mara ecosystem, which is part of the SOKNOT landscape. The county collaborates with national and international organisations to implement conservation initiatives that support wildlife migration corridors and protect biodiversity within the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem.

2. *Kajiado County*: Kajiado County's environmental management strategies emphasise the conservation of wildlife corridors connecting Amboseli National Park and West Kilimanjaro, which are integral parts of the SOKNOT landscape. These efforts include community-based conservation programs and land-use planning to prevent habitat fragmentation.

Tanzania - District Government:

1. *Longido District*: In Longido District, local government strategies focus on the conservation of the West Kilimanjaro area, which is part of the SOKNOT landscape. The district works with various stakeholders, including community groups and conservation organisations, to promote sustainable land use and protect wildlife habitats.

2. *Simanjiro District:* Simanjiro District's development plans incorporate the protection of the Tarangire-Manyara ecosystem, which connects to the larger SOKNOT landscape. Conservation initiatives here aim to safeguard migratory routes for elephants and other wildlife species, to ensure ecological connectivity across the region.

These county and district strategies highlight the collaborative efforts at the local level to manage and conserve the SOKNOT landscape, integrating environmental sustainability into regional development plans.

Appendix 5: References

Agriculture Scoping Assessment Uganisha Program, Ravic Nijbroek, Emmanuel Sulle, 2021

Assessment of freshwater interventions, Gordon Mumbo, June 2021

Climate changes: USAID CCVA, 2019, ANCHOR, 2019 and BMZ Uganisha Water Resources Assessments, 2024

Concept Note, Southern Kenya - Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT) Transboundary Program, WWF, Rolf-Dieter Sprung, Updated August 2020

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Developing Landscape Historical Ecologies in Eastern Africa: An Outline of Current Research and Potential Future Directions - This article outlines the potential of historical ecology in understanding human-environment interactions in East Africa [(Lane, 2010)](https://consensus.app/papers/developing-landscape-historical-ecologies-eastern-lane/c2a0fce3bd185245819e4450bac72458/?utm_source=chatgpt).

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Global Grasslands and Savannahs Initiative (GGSI) Full proposal/strategy developed in collaboration with WWF Offices, December 2021

Grassbank: collective database for WWF's Global Grasslands & Savannahs Initiative (GGSI) hosted by the Food Practice

How effective are the protected areas of East Africa? This study assesses the effectiveness of protected areas in East Africa, including their role in biodiversity conservation [(Riggio et al., 2019)](https://consensus.app/papers/protected-areas-east-africa-riggio/19a577fb58a7537487fc6185ae645334/?utm_source=chatgpt).

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Macro Poverty Outlook, World Bank, Sub-Saharan Africa, Spring 2024

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New forces influencing savanna conservation: increasing land prices driven by gentrification and speculation at the landscape scale Peter Tyrrell, Robin Naidoo, David W Macdonald, and Johan T du Toit, 2021

Newly evolving pastoral and post-pastoral rangelands of Eastern Africa, Jeremy Lind, Rachel Sabates-Wheeler, Matteo Cara

Park isolation in anthropogenic landscapes: land change and livelihoods at park boundaries in the African Albertine Rift - This paper discusses the isolation of parks in highland East Africa due to anthropogenic activities and the implications for conservation and local livelihoods [(Salerno et al., 2018)](https://consensus.app/papers/park-isolation-anthropogenic-landscapes-land-change-salerno/c3bdd0561f485943a5cf8ae1e03d013c/?utm_source=chatgpt).

People & Nature, Conservation from the inside-out: Winning space and a place for wildlife in working landscapes, Peter Tyrrell, 2020

Scheren, P.; Tyrrell, P.; Brehony, P.; Allan, J.R.; Thorn, J.P.R.; Chinho, T.; Katerere, Y.; Ushie, V.; Worden, J.S. Defining Pathways towards African Ecological Futures. Sustainability 2021, 13, 8894. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13168894>

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Supporting community and ecosystem health, CHASE Africa

TechnoServe Report on Nature Based Business Models: Final Report, June 11, 2021

Understanding climate change and social drivers of human-wildlife conflict, Patrick Roehrdanz, 2024

Uganisha Landscape Assessment Wildlife, The Center for Large Landscape Conservation and Dascot Ltd. Business Consultants, June 2021

Uganisha: Masterplan and models for a large-scale landscape conservation and sustainable development program in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, Feasibility study, Main report, Mukii Gachugu, Francis Mwaura, James Mutimu, Henry Njovu, David Manoa, Philip Wandera, November 2021

Wasafiri, Africa Food Future Initiative, Landscape Report – Chapter 4 - SOKNOT Landscape

WWF Bankable Blueprint Book, WWF Netherlands, 2022

WWF Kenya 2020 - 2030 and WWF Tanzania 2021 - 2025 Country Strategies

WWF Partnership Approaches in Africa, with MaliAsili, Well Grounded, 2023

SOKNOT AS A WWF GLOBAL PRIORITY

1. SOKNOT within the WWF Network

SOKNOT contributes to WWF's Global Goals of zero habitat loss, zero species extinction and halving the footprint of consumption and production. The region has synergies with Initiatives and Areas of Collective Action and Innovation (ACAIs) across the Markets, Biodiversity, Freshwater Forest, Finance, Governance and Climate Practices. Externally, there are significant opportunities to shift current perspectives about grasslands and savannahs, including the Global Coalition on Grasslands and Savannas that WWF helped to form during the UN Food Systems Summit.

Within the WWF Network, SOKNOT is a WWF Network priority landscape i.e. at WWF RoA / WWF International and therefore amongst the Practices. It is integral to the WWF Practices: *Biodiversity, Freshwater, Forests, Food, Climate & Energy, and Finance* (see Table 12 for more information) and contributes to their global goals. SOKNOT offers important engagement opportunities with WWF Network Initiatives (including Living with Big Cats, Blue Heart of Africa, Global Grasslands & Savannahs, Wildlife Connect, and Africa's Food Future) and Areas of Collective Action & Innovation (ACAIs), e.g., Sustainable Landscapes, Inclusive Conservation, Forest Landscape Restoration, Wildlife Crime). SOKNOT has been selected as a priority landscape for Wildlife Connect, the Big Cats Initiative, the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development, and Africa's Food Future Initiative. Its key funders within the Network are: WWF UK, WWF-Germany, and more recently WWF-Sweden.

2. WWF Existing Project Implementation & Desired Outlook

Image 6 below, shows the coverage of existing WWF projects implemented within SOKNOT. They cover 30,411 km² or 3,041,100 ha, equivalent to 19% of the entire SOKNOT geoscape and currently are concentrated within the central regions, i.e. Loita - Natron – Amboseli – Chyulu with Land for Life (8,868 ha) and Pachyderm (8,078 ha), covering the majority of the area. For a description of the projects, please see the next section.

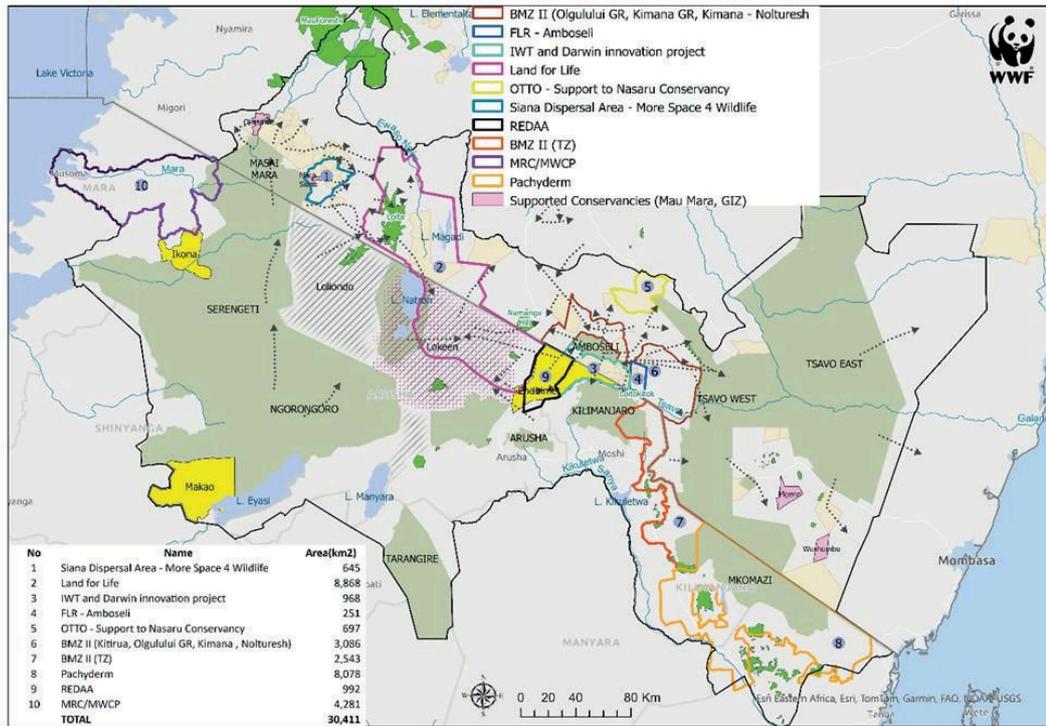


Image 6: WWF current projects within SOKNOT

In order to achieve 80% of the landscape either conserved or/and under sustainable management, the following adjustments will be required in both southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, with areas currently not under conservation being transitioned to conserved or/and sustainable management, as outlined below:

2.1. Southern Kenya

Table 16: Habitat categories and transition of hectares to sustainable management, across southern Kenya

Habitat Category	Existing Area (Ha)	%	Future Area (Ha)	%
National/Game Reserves	355,522	5%		
Forest Reserves	453,790	6%		
National Parks	2,152,615	31%		
Operational Conservancies	667,104	10%		
Area not conserved	3,383,802	48%	1,435,620	20%
Must Win - to sustainable management			1,948,182	28%
TOTAL	7,012,833	100%	7,012,833	100%

Image 7 below, provides the desired outlook of the southern Kenya landscape by the year 2030, also called the 'must win'. The desired state comprises proposals around a number of restoration and / or conservation initiatives ranging from forest (protection/fencing, rehabilitation

and integrated watershed management), riparian restoration, conservancies development and management, corridor restoration to restoration of critical wildlife habitats like the wildebeest feeding grounds in Loita. These proposals total an area of 1,948,182 hectares equivalent to 28% of the southern Kenya landscape. Of this area, the conservancy proposition totals 1,207,322 ha (62%) followed by corridor restoration at 307,308 ha (16%). Table 17 below provides a breakdown of the 'must win' by proposed intervention. Should the 'must wins' in southern Kenya be achieved, this will transform the area not conserved nor sustainably managed from 3,383,802 (48%) (see Table 1) to an area of 1,435,620 (20%) - see Table 16 and Image 7 below:

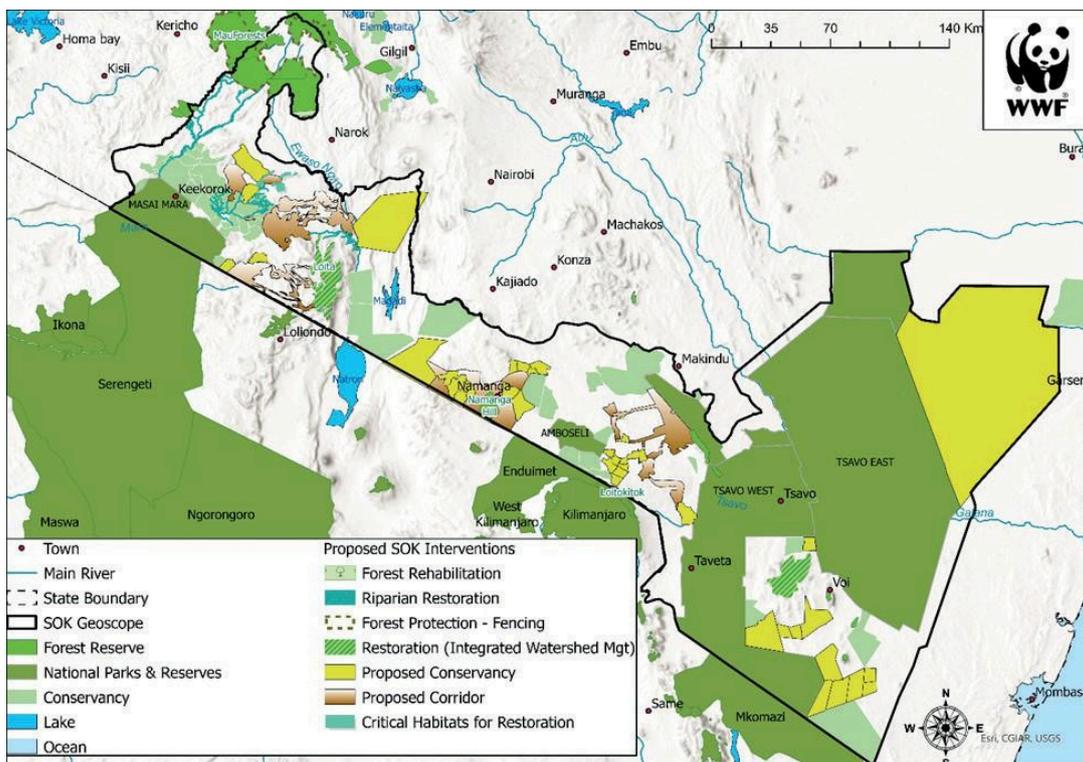


Image 7: Desired outlook of the southern Kenya landscape by the year 2030

Table 17: Proposed areas for conservation / sustainable management in southern Kenya

Proposed Area for Conservation / Sustainable Management	Area (Ha.)	%
Critical Habitats for Restoration	117,175	6%
Forest Protection - Fencing	180,974	9%
Forest Rehabilitation	3,350	0.2%
Proposed Conservancy	1,207,322	62%
Proposed Corridor	307,308	16%
Restoration (Integrated Watershed Mgt)	76,246	4%
Riparian Restoration	55,808	3%
TOTAL (must win)	1,948,182	Equivalent to 28% of whole landscape

2.2. Northern Tanzania

Table 18: Proposed areas for conservation / sustainable management in northern Tanzania

Habitat Category	Existing Area (Ha)	%	Future Area (Ha)	%
National/Game Reserves	528,282	5.9%		
Game Controlled Area	1,519,834	16.9%		
Forest Reserves	115,627	1.3%		
National Parks	2,185,334	24.3%		
Operational Conservancies / Wildlife Management Areas	491,138	5.5%		
Community Based Organisation areas	779,082	8.7%		
Conservation Area	821,051	9.1%		
Wildlife Ranch	31,809	0.4%		
Area not being conserved	2,534,483	28.1%	1,108,304	12%
Must win			1,426,179	16%
TOTAL	9,006,640	100.0%	9,006,640	100.0%

Image 8 below, provides the desired outlook of the northern Tanzania landscape, by the year 2030, also called the 'must win'. The desired state comprises proposals around a number of restoration and / or conservation initiatives ranging from expansion of areas under community wildlife management, corridor and dispersal area restoration, conservation agriculture, riparian restoration to human wildlife conflicts mitigation. These proposals total an area of 1,426,179 hectares equivalent to 16% of the northern Tanzania landscape. Of this area, securing corridor and dispersal areas restoration total 623,591 ha (44%) and area expansion of area under community wildlife management 545,387 ha., (38%). Table 19 below provides a breakdown of the 'must win' by proposed intervention. Should the 'must wins' in northern Tanzania be achieved, this will transform the landscape not conserved nor sustainably from 2,534,483 ha (28%) (see Table 1) to an area of 1,108,304 ha (12%) - see Table 18 and Image 8 below:

Table 19: Proposed areas for conservation / sustainable management in northern Tanzania

Proposed Area for Conservation / Sustainable Management	Area (Ha.)	%
Conservation agriculture	188,150	13%
CWMA	545,387	38%
Riparian Restoration	15,951	1.1%
Secure Corridor and dispersal areas	623,591	44%
Sustainable fisheries	53,099	4%
Total	1,426,178	Equivalent to 16% of the whole landscape

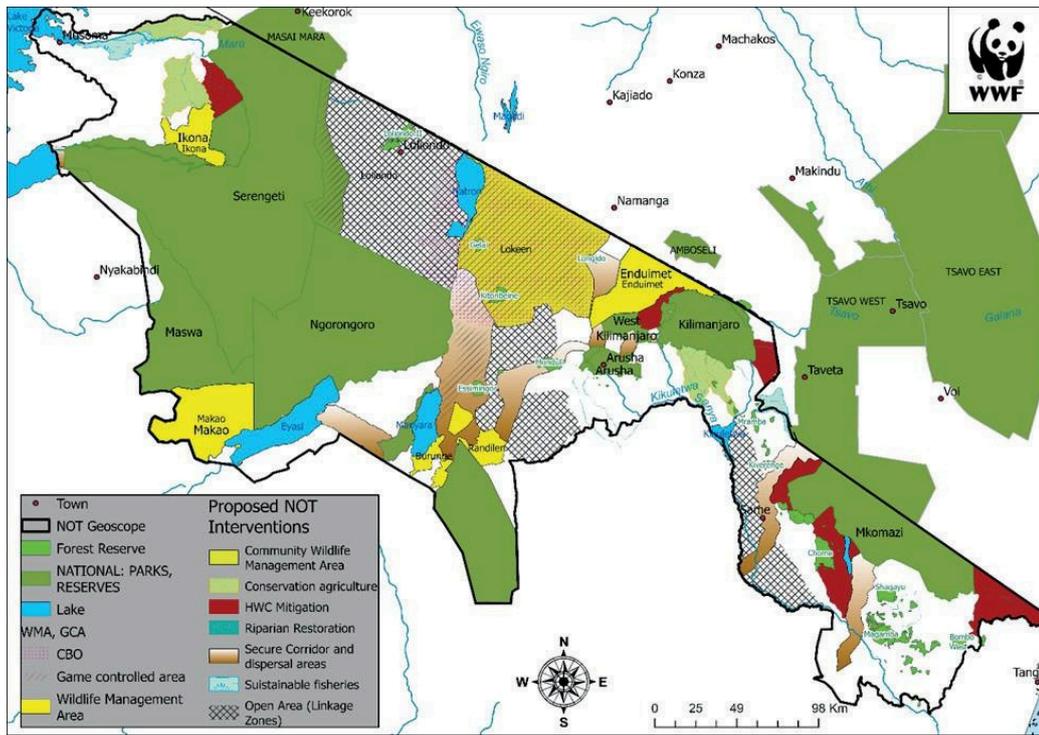


Image 8: Desired outlook of the northern Tanzania landscape by the year 2030

Image 9 below provides the desired outlook of the whole SOKNOT landscape, the combined proposed intervention areas total 3,374,361 ha (SOK = 1,948,182 ha and NOT = 1,426,179 ha), equivalent to 21.06% of the entire SOKNOT landscape. The current state of SOKNOT includes 5,918,285 ha., not being conserved nor sustainably managed. If the SOKNOT ambition of restoring the proposed area (3,374,361 ha) is achieved, this will result in an area of only 2,543,923.67 ha (16% of SOKNOT) not under any form of sustainable management and consequently, 84% of SOKNOT area will be under a form of sustainable management.

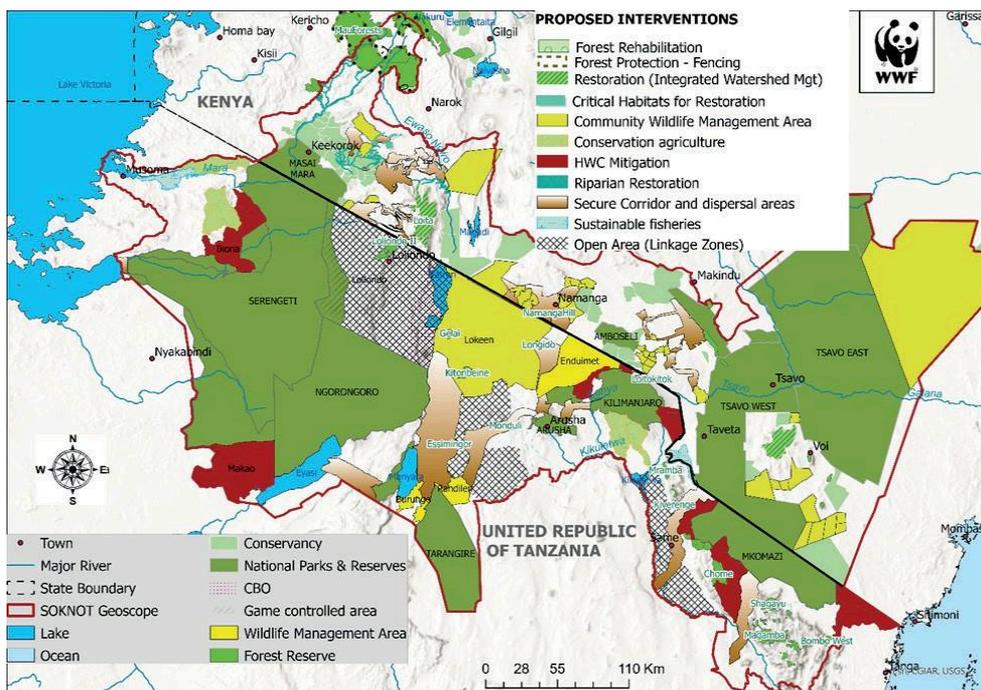


Image 9: Desired outlook of the whole SOKNOT landscape by the year 2030

3. Existing WWF SOKNOT Projects

Kenya

- 1. Mau-Mara programme** supported by WWF UK: This is an ongoing project, with three-year renewal periods. The primary goal is to create a healthy connected landscape in which people and nature thrive and live in harmony. The programme has three areas of focus; the African Elephant Programme (this includes some national level initiatives), Freshwater & Forests, and Spatial Planning.
- 2. More Space for Wildlife; New Areas for Mara Conservancies:** This project commenced in 2017 and is supported by WWF-Germany to facilitate conservation in the Mara Siana Conservancy. It aims to secure additional wildlife range, support in-situ conservation of priority species on community lands, strengthen the capacity of existing rangers on wildlife monitoring, and safeguard available range areas (via a holistic approach) while also improving livelihoods.
- 3. Land for Life:** This transboundary project aims to secure livelihoods and empower vulnerable Maasai communities whilst recovering wildlife in critical corridors in Kenya and Tanzania. WWF Kenya and WWF Tanzania are collaborating with communities in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania to keep landscapes healthy and develop solutions for people and wildlife to coexist and thrive in a changing world. The project's scope includes Lake Natron/Longido District in Tanzania, Greater Loita, and the Shompole Ecosystem in Kenya. It is a 4-year project (2021-2025); the first year or inception phase was funded by WWF-UK and the remaining 3 years is supported by the UK Government's UK Aid Match scheme through WWF-UK.
- 4. The Chepalungu Forest Restoration Project:** The project kicked off in FY20 and is funded by EDEKA and Sports for the Future, through WWF-Germany. The main objective is to restore the heavily degraded 4,871-hectare Chepalungu Forest Reserve in Bomet County.
- 5. Pachyderm (Elephant) Programme - Sweden:** This project, funded through WWF- Sweden majorly focuses on community wildlife coexistence mainly through supporting interventions in three main cross-cutting thematic areas; zero poaching of iconic species (Elephants), supporting the development and the implementation of the New National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) 2022-2032, and capacity building of community scouts and rangers to enhance their skills in monitoring of elephants in various landscape. The scope for this project goes beyond the Mau-Mara landscape and intervenes nationally.
- 6. Leading the Change; Civil Society, Rights, and Environment Programme (Phase II):** The programme is supported by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) through WWF-Sweden. The second phase commenced in FY24). It aims at ensuring that people in the Mara, Lake Naivasha, and Lake Nakuru basins in Kenya are effectively

controlling decisions, receiving full benefits from natural resources, and exercising their responsibility for ensuring that key ecosystems and habitats are sustainably managed. This is a shared programme between the SKL and Kenya Rift Lakes (KRL) Landscapes, and it is

administratively run from KRL.

7. Masterplan and models for a large-scale transboundary landscape conservation and sustainable development program (BMZ II): This programme funded by BMZ - The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (FY 23 - FY25) aims at contributing to a well-managed, transboundary model landscape where ecosystem connectivity and functionality are effectively restored, secured and managed to sustainably support conservation and development while ensuring livelihoods improvement for the local communities.

8. Conservation Measures in Amboseli Ecosystem: Funded by the Otto Foundation (FY23 – FY25), the project aims at strengthening Nasaru Olosho and Kitirua Wildlife Conservancies and to support the implementation of the Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan.

9. Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape: Funded by the UK Government’s IWT Challenge Fund Scheme through WWF-UK (FY22 - FY24), the project aimed at aimed at reducing poaching and IWT by enhancing livelihoods, community-led conservation, enforcement and cross-border collaboration in the critical Kitendeniiii transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks.

10. Large-scale Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Africa - tree rich landscapes to foster biodiversity, climate change resilience and better livelihoods: Funded by BMZ (March 2021- March 2025). The program aims to develop suitable approaches for a successful restoration and to unblock large-scale FLR by supporting favourable conditions for FLR implementation in south eastern Kenya.

11. Sowing Change: the project is funded by CARE-WWF Alliance (Jan-Dec 2024) and aims to Centre women in sustainable livelihoods and land restoration in SKL

Tanzania

- 4. Land for Life Project:** As above, this transboundary FCDO-funded Land for Life project focuses on empowering Maasai communities and restoring wildlife in Tanzania’s Lake Natron and Kenya’s Loita Forest. It promotes sustainable rangeland management, mitigates human-wildlife conflict, and supports eco-friendly business development.
- 5. BMZ Uganisha Project:** Funded by Germany’s BMZ, this project aims to develop sustainable development and conservation models in the Kilimanjaro-Amboseli area, benefiting 52,233 people across 48 villages. Running from November 2022 to March 2026,

it collaborates with local governments and ministries to influence policy at various levels.

6. Wildlife Credit Project: The 18-month pilot project, funded by the Darwin Biodiversity Challenge Fund, operates in Tanzania's Kitendeni Corridor, focusing on protecting wildlife and connectivity between Kilimanjaro and Amboseli National Parks. It uses the Wildlife Credits conservation payment model, co-designed with local communities, and integrates lessons from similar projects in Namibia and Kenya, with an AI dashboard for performance monitoring and sustainability.

7. Community-Led Fisheries Management in the Mara Wetlands: This project in Tanzania targets illegal fishing while promoting sustainable livelihoods and ecological integrity across 27 villages in the Mara Region.

8. USAID – Mara River Catchment Project: Implemented by WWF-US and WWF Tanzania from April 2022 to April 2025, this project aims to improve water security and climate resilience for 20,000 people in six districts of Tanzania's Mara Region. It focuses on water resource conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and transboundary water management, with lessons shared nationwide.

9. WWF Tanzania Lion Project: This project focuses on securing healthy lion populations in the West Kili and Mkomazi areas by reducing human-lion conflict, promoting coexistence, and collaborating with the Tanzanian government on a national lion conservation strategy. Jointly funded by WWF Italy, UK, and Sweden, it includes initiatives like solar lights and predator-proof bomas. WWF Finland, Sweden, and the UK support various aspects of the project, including lion presence assessment and community awareness.

10. Pachyderm Project: Funded by WWF Japan, UK, and Sweden, this project focuses on protecting endangered elephants and rhinos in Tanzania's SOKNOT landscape. It addresses human-elephant conflict and supports rhino conservation through habitat management, conflict mitigation, and enhancing rhino tourism, with key efforts in the Mkomazi and Tsavo-Mkomazi sub-landscapes.

11. Living with Big Cats Initiative: Funded by WWF Belgium and Sweden and hosted by WWF Tanzania, this initiative trials a new approach using small grants to enhance collaboration and impact. With €100,000 from WWF Belgium, two grants were issued: one to Tanzania People and Wildlife for human-wildlife conflict response in Mkomazi, and another to Kenya Wildlife Trust for lion monitoring in the Mara region.

12. Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Project: As above, this project combats illegal wildlife trade in the transboundary corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks, focusing on the Kitendeni corridor. Funded by the UK Government's IWT Challenge Fund Scheme through WWF-UK (FY22 - FY24), it addressed poaching by collaborating with local communities, partners, and wildlife authorities to reduce wildlife crime, improve

law enforcement, and promote community-led conservation with livelihood incentives. The project targeted threatened species like elephants, giraffes, and lions, and addressed human-wildlife conflict and challenges from the COVID-19 crisis, with WWF-UK enhancing transboundary collaboration and management across partners in Kenya and Tanzania.

13. **REDAA Project:** Reversing environmental degradation in Africa and Asia project is being implemented in the Lake Natron area in Tanzania and Shompole - Loita forest in Kenya. Funded by FCDO (March 2024 - Aug 2026), it aims to establish evidence-based communications and inclusive governance systems that lead to the adoption of more sustainable evidence-based land management practices, resulting in well-managed food systems, restoration and resilience to climate change.

4. Lessons Learned 2019 - 2025

During the first phase of the SOKNOT strategy period, a number of positive lessons have been identified, as well as improvements required, as outlined in Table 19 below:

Table 20: Lessons Learned & Improvements

	Positive Lessons Learned	Improvements Required
1	Community goodwill and effective participation have been key to the success of projects, with no major risks recorded due to strict adherence to Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESSF) and rigorous community consent processes. This approach, which involves community consensus, the establishment of grievance mechanisms, and openly sharing contact information for addressing complaints, has been well received and appreciated by project beneficiaries.	The SOKNOT geoscope and approach is ambitious in terms of huge budgetary requirements to be able to deliver the goals and realise conservation impact geared towards 'bending the curve'. More efforts are required to undertake systematic resource mobilisation and coordination across stakeholders.
2	The strength in joint efforts to create transformative interventions, as evidenced in the southern Kenya initiative supported by the US Embassy.	A truly high-level transboundary governance system between Tanzania and Kenya is yet to be operationalised and consequently has been weakening the transboundary aspect.
3	Supporting the communities to address loss of properties and life from wildlife conflict is very important. The wildlife credits approach will address some of the community challenges with regards to loss associated with wildlife. Whereas, the establishment of 'WAMIJA' - community based extension supports livestock and the HWC local groups are very motivated and recognized by the community.	The prolonged drought had multiple repercussions, from severe water shortage causing the male families to search for water and pasture, to causing intervention challenges for farming activities like sunflowers, bee keeping and vegetable farming negating future investment until the rains returned.
4	Prioritising community need and co-creating intervention with the community is key in increasing participation and buying of the conservation concepts.	Logistical challenges, ranging from project start up issues, to lack of vehicles or ranger outposts and impact on patrols, partner staff being transferred to other projects, poor communication network and road systems in some areas, low SMART data collection due to cloud-based server issues and weak knowledge management systems.

5	To mitigate the challenge of fencing that continues to affect the free movement of wildlife across the rangelands and between ecosystems in Kenya, anti-fencing campaigns have been intensified. This includes having 'no fencing' as a precondition to lease payments (e.g., Mara Siana conservancy), as well as establishing Land Trusts that have pre-emptive rights e.g. Olgulului Land Trust and Ecosystem Conservation Trust both in Amboseli.	Communities discontent with NGO and government, owing to lack of capacity to respond to HWC or/and low consolation payments, low organisational staff capacity or competency, stop-start nature of some projects and lack of systematic communication in general and specifically data collection feedback loops in relation to research and survey findings.
6	Any emerging differences that could forestall the project must be addressed in a timely fashion, which will fortify partnership, trust, collaboration and transparency among the project partners.	Growing concern among villages regarding the potential restriction of livestock grazing access rights in the Mara Wetlands, WMAs or/and Community Conservancies.
7	WWF network support, from several offices, as well as WWF International, provided significant technical and financial support as well as strategic development including leveraging the grants from outside WWF networks such as BMZ II, IWT CF, USAID and FCDO.	Managing partnerships in complex projects requires constant communication, joint planning including face-to-face meetings, in some cases supervision of interventions to ensure adherence to the donor policies and requirements. Further some parties have had poor project delivery and success, which needs to be taken into account, when determining who does what.
8	Timely response to relevant calls e.g. the EU CfC (€ 9.4m) recently submitted focusing on Tsavo and Mara sub-landscapes. This was done in collaboration with a carefully constituted consortium of partners to make it more competitive.	International donor budget cuts, negatively impact both the designed theory of change and planned start up time for the project, making some interventions invalid. Adaptive management practices to respond to such situations is key in these circumstances.
9	With the recent funding cuts across many projects and programs, the importance of sustainability has become even more apparent. This underscores the need to forge strong partnerships with both state and non-state actors, such as tourism investors and relevant development agencies, to diversify revenue streams.	Reviving the transboundary meetings using the Mara Basin frame that for a long time was successful and moderated by the Lake Victoria Basin C....

6. SOKNOT Alignment to WWF Global Framework

Table 21: Interconnectedness/alignment between SOKNOT and the WWF Practices

Impact Goals	Biodiversity Practice	Food Practice	Forest Practice	Freshwater Practice	Climate Practice
<p>SPECIES: By 2030, key wildlife populations are stable or recovering and able to move and migrate across the transboundary landscape.</p>	<p>The Goal of the Biodiversity Practice is Wildlife Thriving: The world’s most threatened and ecologically, economically and culturally important species are secure in the wild, on land and in the water.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Overexploitation prevented: By 2030, no species is threatened by illegal or legal overexploitation and species previously threatened by illegal or legal overexploitation are stable or recovering.</p>		<p>The <i>Forest Practice vision</i> is to help create a world enriched by extensive, resilient forest landscapes benefitting climate, people and nature.</p> <p>Outcome 1: Critical biodiversity areas across all biomes, covering 30% of Earth, are effectively protected or community-conserved with measurable improvement in management and connectivity and equitable benefits to local communities</p>	<p>Freshwater 2030 Goal:</p> <p>By 2030, stabilise or increase populations of freshwater species.</p> <p>2025 Targets:</p> <p>Stabilised / increased populations of WWF priority species in WWF rivers or wetlands</p>	
<p>HABITAT: By 2030, 80% of SOKNOT landscape is climate resilient, healthy with connected habitats, delivering critical ecosystem services for people and wildlife.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Vital habitats conserved: By 2030, critical biodiversity areas across all biomes, covering 30% of the Earth, are effectively protected or community-conserved with measurable improvement in management and connectivity and equitable benefits to local communities.</p>	<p>Our Goal is for a food system which protects and conserves nature while ensuring there is enough nutritious food for all current and future generations.</p> <p>Outcome 1: By 2030, 50% of area under agriculture and aquaculture sustainably managed with no new habitat conversion</p>	<p>Outcome 2: No deforestation or conversion of habitats</p> <p>Outcome 3: 350 million hectares of forest landscapes under restoration</p>	<p>Freshwater 2030 Goal: By 2030, 30% of wetlands have been effectively protected and there is no net loss of free-flowing rivers.</p> <p>2025 Targets: 12,000km of rivers free-flowing or with high connectivity status</p> <p>233 million hectares of wetlands restored, protected, conserved.</p> <p>7 high value rivers designated as protected rivers.</p>	

<p>PEOPLE: By 2030, green economies in the SOKNOT landscape increase the well-being of people by 30% and support the ecological resilience of the landscape.</p>	<p>Communities are a foundational element of our theory of change and essential for achieving our goal. We work to strengthen Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and local communities' (LCs) stewardship of wildlife and nature by embracing a more inclusive approach to conservation and by ensuring the costs of living alongside wildlife are reduced while the benefits from living with wildlife are increased. This involves promoting IP and LCs' rights to land, territories and resources, seeking new, innovative and holistic approaches to shift from Human-Wildlife Conflict toward Human-Wildlife Coexistence (as well as scaling up existing, successful approaches), and developing alternative livelihoods pathways.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: By 2030, global food waste is halved and post-harvest loss is reduced</p> <p>Outcome 3: By 2030, human and planetary health are aligned to halve the global footprint of diets</p>	<p>Outcome 4: Managed forests, other landscapes, seascapes and river basins are under improved management or sustainable use, including area under agri- and aqua-culture</p>	<p>Freshwater 2030 Goal: By 2030, the use of freshwater ecosystem services for food and fibre production is sustainable and science based.</p> <p>2025 Targets:</p> <p>5 river basins have policies and /or private sector commitments to ensure irrigated agriculture water allocations are consistent with environmental flows.</p>	<p>2030 Outcome: All countries have implemented at scale / national climate adaptation plans or policies which ensure socio-ecological resilience.</p> <p>2025 Target: Best-in-class Nature- based Solutions policies, projects and/or initiatives that demonstrate additional climate ambition and social- ecological resilience in place in 15+ countries.</p>
<p>TRANSBOUNDARY GOVERNANCE: By 2030, there is functional management, enabling coordinated transboundary operations with sustainable policy and legal frameworks</p>					

7. WWF Partnership Principles – Partnership Approaches, WWF Region of Africa



WWF Region of Africa, in collaboration with Maliasili and Well Grounded, undertook an analysis on Partnership Approaches across Africa, November 2023. The following information has been extracted from this document, to provide guidance for SOKNOT partnership arrangements.

Partnerships are important...

... but there is a need for change

Globally and locally there are growing calls to reimagine INGO roles especially in context to partnering and supporting local CSOs

88%

of local African organizations agree that partnerships with INGOs are very important for their work

82%

agree that partnerships with INGOs provide critical resources

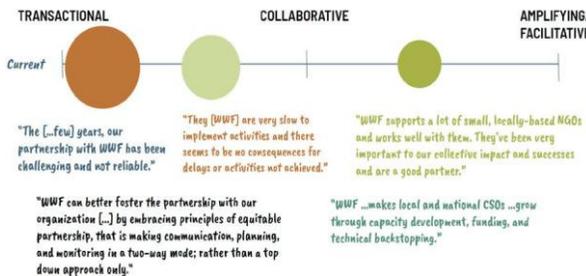
71%

indicate that partnerships with INGOs are challenging and that there are significant barriers to address

An Engagement Spectrum

Type	TRANSACTIONAL	COLLABORATIVE	AMPLIFYING/FACILITATIVE
Characterized by	Top-down approach Implementing own goals/agenda Project based Short term Mostly one-way comms One-way accountability	Co-created Implementing mutual goals Project or vision-based Short or Long term Reciprocal comms Mutual accountability Balanced power	Locally-led Implementing CSO goals and strategy Long-term Reciprocal comms Trust-based relationships Balanced Power
Instruments used to govern & manage the engagement	Rigid contracts Grants with onerous/burdensome reporting requirements	Partnership MOUs with contracts or grant agreements Contracts with equitable terms and minimal / fair reporting requirements	Partnership agreements Impact focused reporting

WWF's CSO Engagement Map



WWF has strong guidance at the global level



And a vision on how it wants to partner

Partnerships are equitable, reciprocal, respectful, and based on mutually-agreed goals and shared values

Partnerships enhance mutual ownership and empowerment, including by identifying and openly addressing issues of power imbalances in partnerships and collaborations with CSOs

Partnerships clearly define the roles, expectations, responsibilities and rights of all partners

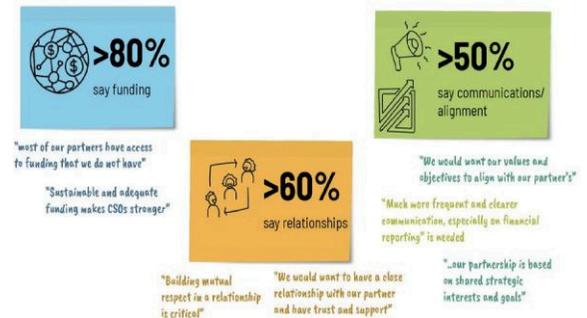
Partnerships establish mutually agreed conditions and mechanisms for risk management, monitoring, evaluation and information sharing

WWF is committed to adhering to – and facilitating the application of – these standards in all our partnerships with CSOs, and to **recognise the contributions of partner CSOs and communities in our reporting and communication of results and achievements.**

We will **align our support with the respective CSOs' programmatic goals, strategies and administrative systems**, including, wherever possible, harmonizing requirements with other donors based on the partners' systems; and **strive towards the provision of core/budget/programme funding for CSOs**, rather than funding for separate projects.

Lessons that have been accumulated include the importance of **creating an enabling environment [esp] in political contexts where the space for civil society to operate in very restricted or shrinking.**

Partnership Dimensions CSOs value most...



WWF Region of Africa, in collaboration with Maliasili and Well Grounded, undertook an analysis on Partnership Approaches across Africa, November 2023. The following information has been extracted from this document, to provide guidance for SOKNOT partnership arrangements.

8. WWF Identified Internal Risks

Risk management framework: The strategy is adopting the WWF risk management framework as articulated in the WWF Risk Management Handbook. The handbook defines the roles and responsibilities of risk management. For SOKNOT landscape, the ultimate responsibility for risk management lies with the Landscape Coordinator assisted by the Kenya and Tanzania Landscape leads.

Table 22: List of internal risks, relating to SOKNOT landscape

No.	Risks	Rating	Mitigating measures
1	<p>Field Work and Travel: Most of WWF work is conducted in remote areas with bad road conditions ; Remoteness of the project sites expose staff to harsh environment (weather, dust, dangerous animals e.t.c) which may cause health and safety risks (such as accidents and diseases- zoonotic and other communicable diseases) which may result into serious injuries and death causing delays of intervention implementation.</p>	Medium (weather,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WWF has established policies on motor vehicle usage e.g. maximum driving speed, no travelling at night without prior approval). ● Vehicles are regularly maintained and serviced, fitted with car tracks. ● WWF staff are complying with community entry protocols and are normally accompanied by the responsible LGA official. Staff are encouraged to use official taxis and avoid the informal unlicensed taxi operators and shared taxi services. ● Staff travel is approved by the Country Director. ● WWF has incident reporting protocols WWF has health insurance for all staff. All WWF vehicles are comprehensively insured
2	<p>Most of the field payments are made in cash and involves carrying cash to the intervention areas, this may cause a risk of fraud including fraudulent financial reporting and misappropriation of funds resulting into loss of funds due to reduced support from donors, reputational damage to WWF and loss of trust by donors and partners</p>	Medium	<p>A strict zero-tolerance policy on fraud and corruption, requiring all staff to reaffirm their commitment annually. Key measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training: Regular fraud and corruption training, for staff, covering during new hires and project inception. ● Ethics and Culture: Robust ethics and culture training is provided and reviewed for employees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Due Diligence: Comprehensive checks during hiring, such as validating certificates and conducting thorough reference checks, are applied to both staff and partners. ● Whistleblower System: A whistleblower platform (WhistleB) and an email for reporting fraud. ● Internal Controls: Regular reviews of the internal control system to identify and address any weaknesses.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reconciliation: Monthly bank and petty cash reconciliations, alongside thorough reviews of financial transactions, are conducted to ensure accountability.
3	In delivering its conservation work, WWF works with Implementing partners/ sub-grantees, and since there is no direct control of the implementing partners then there is a risk that funds may not be used for intended purposes or not accounted for appropriately, i.e., fraud and corruption - misappropriation of funds. Further the partners may not deliver as per agreed objectives	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WWF has zero tolerance on fraud and corruption ● Regular fraud and corruption training and updates to partners. ● Fraud and corruption policy is attached to the contracts with implementing partners. ● Due diligence is conducted to all new partners before engaging them (This involves verifying the legitimacy of the partners, internal control testing etc) ● WWF conducts monitoring visits and compliance reviews of implementing partners. ● Where gross misconduct proved the contract is terminated
4	Procurement Risks: WWF may not be able to get goods/ services of the right quality, quantity, of the right price from the right sources this may be caused by poor Pre Procurement Planning including but not limited to need identification and specification development, selecting appropriate procurement method and sourcing strategy, and this may cause delays in conservation delivery and poor quality of conservation activities	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WWF conducts due diligence for suppliers including anti-terrorism and anti-money laundering ● Use of Service Level Agreements and setting up common standards for WWF's purchase requirements. ● When there is a project with infrastructure/ constructions, WWF should hire a consulting firm to oversee the entire process but should also sign a Non-Disclosure Agreement.



**OUR MISSION IS TO STOP
DEGRADATION OF THE PLANET'S
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND TO
BUILD A FUTURE IN WHICH
HUMANS LIVE IN HARMONY
WITH NATURE**



Working to sustain the natural
world for people and nature

together possible

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