Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

DARWIN INITIATIVE

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Darwin Initiative Main & Extra: Final Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed end date.

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

Darwin Initiative Project Information

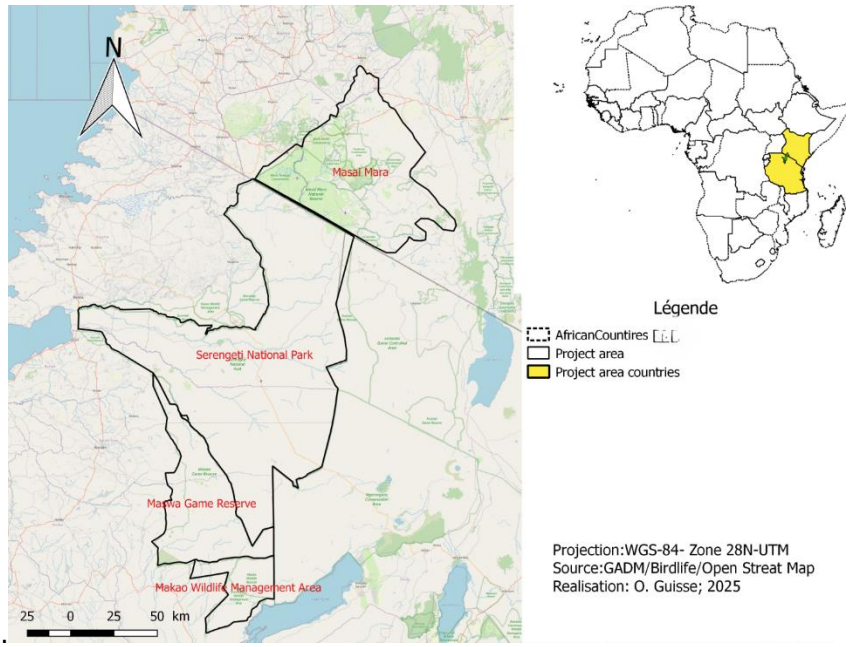
Scheme (Main or Extra)	Main
Project reference	29-013 / DIR28S2\1074
Project title	An integrated approach to protecting wildlife from poisoning in Mara-Serengeti
Country(ies)	Kenya and Tanzania
Lead Organisation	BirdLife International
Project partner(s)	Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania
Darwin Initiative grant value	£522,480.00
Start/end dates of project	1 June 2022 – 31 March 2025
Project Leader name	Fadzai Matsvimbo
Project website/blog/social media	www.birdlife.org/africa FB: @birdlifeafrica X:@BirdLifeAfrica IG: birdlife.africa
Report author(s) and date	Fadzai Matsvimbo, Vincent Onyango, Liz Auton, Emmanuel Mgimwa, Alpha Mfilinge, Paul Gacheru,

Project Summary

The Mara-Serengeti landscape is an important area for vultures in Africa, but they face threats from human-wildlife conflict and the use of their body parts in traditional medicine. This project aimed to reduce wildlife poisoning and improve livelihoods by working with communities in the Mara-Serengeti landscape (Kenya and Tanzania). Retaliatory poisoning against predators is a major threat that vultures are facing as they are often the unintended victims, sometimes in great numbers. The harvesting of vulture body parts for use in traditional medicine is also a major threat.

The local communities living in the Mara-Serengeti landscape are mostly farmers, particularly livestock farmers. Many communities benefit directly and indirectly from wildlife through direct provisioning, ecosystem services, and wildlife tourism with vultures providing invaluable service through efficient carcass removal. However, human wildlife conflict may result in livestock losses. In Tanzania, there is a large network of traditional healers and continued trade in and use of wildlife, including vultures, for belief-based uses, placing hunters and practitioners at risk from law enforcement and placing increasing pressure on critically endangered species.

Through our partners, Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania, the project engaged communities especially livestock farmers and traditional healers in the landscape though raising awareness and promoted conservation through attitude change and improving livelihoods



Map of the Project area (Makao WMA in Tanzania and Maasai Mara in Kenya)

Project Partnerships

The project was planned and implemented by BirdLife and two formal partners: Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania as part of a shared commitment to address the extinction crisis facing African vultures. Partners have been engaged in implementation and monitoring throughout the project, through steering group meetings (**Annex 22)** and meetings focused on vulture conservation. The partners have supported the preparation of this final report by sharing quarterly reports during the project period which have been instrumental in preparing the final report. They have also provided their input, comments and evidence for the final report.

Prior to and during the project period, we engaged key stakeholders, including traditional healers in Makao WMA, by building trust leading to the identification of a plant-based alternative to vulture use in traditional medicine. We also engaged with livestock keepers, community leaders in poisoning hotspots, and collaborated with organizations like The Peregrine Fund and North Carolina Zoo.

Partnerships are expected to continue beyond the project, as Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania are part of the BirdLife Africa Partnership. Nature Tanzania will maintain collaboration with local stakeholders through the Community Revolving Fund, and NCZ in vulture monitoring. while Nature Kenya will keep working with community Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) on the Vulture Action.

The British High Commission in Kenya invited BirdLife International and Nature Kenya to a Darwin Initiative Kenya Workshop on the 7 November 2024 at the High Commissioner's official residence in Nairobi to share lessons on project applications and management. It also provided an opportunity for Darwin leads to network with other projects. Anita Siro, the Environment and Biodiversity Officer at the British High Commission in Kenya also visited the project site in Maasai Mara observing the project progress especially how conservancies and rangers are engaged in anti-poisoning efforts and how the communities were engaged in the project including construction of Predator Proof Bomas to reduce livestock loss through predation. **(Annex 23)**

Communities in the Mara-Serengeti landscape were integral to the implementation and ultimate success of this project. For example, Nature Tanzania reached more than 10,000 people through market outreaches and in Maasai Mara, 30,000 people were reached through market outreach. (**Annex 24).** Target community members in Tanzania were also engaged in establishing nature friendly enterprises though the Community Revolving Fund (**Annex 25**). A total of 58 traditional healers were engaged in Makao WMA, leading to greater awareness about the negative impacts of using vulture parts. They became vulture champions, raising awareness and promoting the use of plant-based alternative in traditional medicine. In Masai Mara, vulture volunteers supported in responding to poisoning incidents, raised awareness and collected data that guided actions like predator-proof boma construction. Local governments, including the County Government of Narok and Meatu District were engaged in the

implementation of the project. Narok County helped develop Kenya's Vulture Action Plan and had its rangers trained on rapid poisoning response, successfully preventing vulture deaths in February/March 2025 incidents. Meatu District supported in vulture monitoring, awareness raising, and manages the Community Revolving Fund.

Government institutions, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) led the process of developing the Conservation and Management Plan for Vultures in Tanzania (2023-2033), with support from NCZ and Nature Tanzania, which also facilitated participation of traditional healers in the process, so that their insights are also part of the plan **(Annex 26)**. These institutions provided permits for vulture population surveys to be conducted, and they also participated in Rapid Response Mechanism trainings. In Kenya, the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) was integral in developing the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan (**Annex 9).** The KWS Veterinarians were instrumental in responding to wildlife poisoning incidents averting further wildlife death including vultures in Maasai Mara. Nature Kenya provided KWS with equipment to support in responding to poisoning incidents **(Annex 27),** while Nature Tanzania did the same for Makao WMA.

Makao WMA committee/management hosted the project site in Tanzania and participated from proposal development and implementation of all field activities such as surveys, workshops and meetings. Makao WMA was involved in establishing the Community Revolving Fund (CRF) including developing the CRF policy and they currently host the CRF. They will continue implementing CRF as per policy with support from Nature Tanzania and Meatu District. Conservancies in Maasai Mara availed their rangers for training on the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) (**Annex 28)**. Mara Predator Conservation Programme (MPCP) and Nature Kenya conducted joint anti-poisoning awareness activities and responded to poisoning incidents in Maasai Mara.

The Peregrine Fund (TPF) and North Carolina Zoo (NCZ) were also engaged during the implementation of the project. The Peregrine Fund supported in developing the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan for Kenya (2024-2034) **(Annex 9)** while North Carolina Zoo (NCZ) supported in training of 22 Village Game Scouts in Makao WMA on the RRMs (**Annex 29)** and supported the development of the Conservation and Management Plan for Vultures in Tanzania (2023-2033) **(Annex 26).** NCZ also participated in the Sukuma event, raising awareness about vultures. The Sukuma events are annual events conducted during harvesting season. During the events, traditional healers from the Sukuma Community will have contests of traditional healers as to who is more powerful. BirdLife collaborated with Nature Tanzania, NCZ, and a behaviour change expert to develop a proposal for behaviour change to reduce the use of vultures in belief-based use which was submitted to the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) although it was not selected for funding **(Annex 30).** This was to support the continuation and expansion of some actions from this project.

Project Achievements

Outputs

Output 1

Indicator 1.1: This was achieved. Nature Tanzania encouraged suppliers of vulture body parts (also traditional healers) to consider and supply the identified alternative plant, instead of vulture body parts. Nature Kenya conducted a desk study to gain a better understanding of poisoning incidents and livestock depredation in Maasai Mara, Kenya. This research led to the identification of two human-wildlife conflict and poisoning hotspots in the Maasai Mara landscape, and they were defined as the focus area for the project's intervention (**Annex 1).**

In year one, 32 workshops were conducted in the project areas in Kenya and Tanzania attended by 1676 participants (836 men, 840 women). Nature Kenya conducted workshops in 19 villages reaching 617 participants (56% women), (270 men, 347 women) who included administrative chiefs, village elders and youths. Workshop participants provided feedback on problems faced by local communities while identifying solutions linked with sustainable livelihood practices **(Annex 2).** Nature Tanzania conducted a workshop with key stakeholders in Makao WMA, where there were a total of 56 attendees (41% women). Attendees included representatives from Meatu District Council, Makao WMA management, village executive officers, village chairpersons, community members **(Annex 3)**. Problematic animals in human-wildlife conflict were identified, and transmission of zoonotic diseases from wildlife were highlighted as some of the challenges the community is facing. Livestock boma/enclosure reinforcement, scaring/chasing problem animals away and guarding farmland in shifts were highlighted as interventions in reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict.

Nature Tanzania conducted additional 12 project inception workshops introducing the project to stakeholders at different levels including the district level, village levels, and the management of Makao WMA. These meetings reached 1,003 (470 females and 533 males) community members in ten villages disaggregated by their economic roles and engagements including farmers, pastoralists, traditional healers, and entrepreneurs. (Note: A relatively small number of these individuals may be represented in more than one workshop). In year two, Nature Kenya conducted feedback forums in 19 villages located within the two focal areas in the Maasai Mara, reaching 617 people (270 men and 347 women), validating challenges faced by local communities and identifying solutions that link sustainable livelihood practices and use of natural resources, and HWC building on information captured in the baseline study in year one **(Annex 4**).

Indicator 1.2: Achieved. In year one, Nature Kenya surveyed a total of 420 households from 19 villages within the project focal areas in Maasai Mara. The respondents were 48.7% Women and 51.3% Men. All respondents were above 18 years which is the legal age in Kenya, representing the following age groups 48.6% 18-35; 41.5% 36-50 and 10% above 50 years of age. The top four drivers of wildlife poisoning were identified as the use of weak traditional bomas (corrals), poor/changing livestock herding practices, prolonged droughts, and resource competition between livestock and wildlife (water, pasture) **(Annex 2).** In year two, Nature Kenya conducted a feedback forum in 19 villages discussing the challenges the local communities are facing and identifying solutions that will improve their livelihoods and reduce Human-wildlife Conflict (HWC) hence reducing wildlife poisoning **(Annex 5).**

Indicator 1.3: Achieved. In year one, Nature Tanzania conducted a baseline survey in 10 villages of Makao WMA collecting information on communities' attitudes towards wildlife and extent of and attitudes to belief-based use of vulture parts. The survey covered 529 households including traditional healers. 16% of respondents confirmed the use of vulture parts for traditional medicine, business, betting, prediction, natural remedies, rituals, and hunting **(Annex 6)**. BirdLife provided support in developing the survey questionnaires for Nature Tanzania to ensure that the surveys were well-designed and effective in meeting the project's objectives. Additionally, Nature Tanzania held meetings with Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority to discuss vulture conservation and belief-based killings of vultures in the adjacent Maswa Game Reserve. 16 traditional healers participated in a workshop that was held to collect information about the use of vulture parts in traditional medicine. The traditional healers identified/informed of a plant-based alternative from this workshop **(Annex 7).**

Indicator 1.4: Achieved. Nature Tanzania developed the vulture conservation model focusing on community engagements, policy and advocacy and research and monitoring **(Annex 8).** In Kenya, the vulture conservation model was incorporated in the Vulture Multi-species Action plan for Kenya as it was a key component of the action plan, including actions to mitigate human wildlife conflicts, community education and awareness creation, and strengthening local community networks on rapid response to wildlife poisoning (**Annex 9)**.

Indicator 1.5: Achieved. Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania conducted vulture monitoring activities in Maasai Mara and Makao WMA, respectively. Through vulture monitoring, Nature Tanzania assessed Makao MWA, and it qualified to be an Important Bird Area (IBA) (**Annex 10**) Assessment data were uploaded to the World Bird Data Base (WBDB) (**Annex 11)**. Nature Kenya has been monitoring the Maasai Mara IBA/KBA annually and reported this in the annual IBA Status and trends **(Annex 12)**. In year one and two, Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania conducted vulture road counts in Maasai Mara and Makao WMA respectively. In the Maasai Mara landscape, 10 transects covering 326 km were surveyed, 195 vultures from 4 species (White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*, Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotos*, Ruppell's Vulture *Gyps ruepelli*, and Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*) were recorded **(Annex 13).** In Makao WMA, 9 transects covering 132.2 km were surveyed in 213 vultures from 4 species (White-backed Vulture, Lappet-faced Vulture, Ruppell's Vulture, and Palm-nut Vulture) were recorded. Four species of vultures, the White-backed Vulture (150), Ruppell's Vulture (37), Lappet-faced Vulture (22) and Palm-nut Vulture (4), were recorded during wildebeest migration **(Annex 14)**. In year two, Nature Kenya conducted a vulture road survey in Maasai Mara from 19th to 23rd March 2024, building on the survey conducted in year one. In this survey, four species of vulture namely White-backed Vulture, Ruppell's Vulture, Hooded Vulture, and Lappet-faced Vulture were recorded alongside 18 species of other raptors throughout the 325km road transects. Vultures were the most encountered group of raptors (53.7%) out of the 232 individual raptors recorded during the survey. *Gyps africanus* were the most abundant species (47%) and at the same time the most encountered species (33.54 individuals/100km) **(Annex 15).** Nature Tanzania conducted a vulture survey in Makao WMA in August 2023 as a follow-up on the baseline survey conducted in year one, comparing two seasons (dry and wet) during wildebeest migration and after wildebeest migration. During the non-wildebeest migration season in August 2023, only Ruppell's Vulture (1) and Lappet-faced Vulture (2) were recorded indicating that the movement of wildebeests has significant influence on the

movement and distribution of vultures in Makao WMA **(Annex 10**). In year three, Nature Tanzania conducted vulture survey in Maka WMA, but no vulture was recorded. Nature Kenya conducted 10 road transects covering 295 km within Maasai Mara landscape where a total of 222 individual raptors were recorded. Three vulture species were recorded including 102 White-backed Vultures, 18 Lappet faced Vultures and 7 Hooded Vultures **(Annex 16).**

Indicator 1.6: During the Pan African Ornithological Congress (PAOC 15) in Zimbabwe, November 2022, Nature Kenya presented a Vulture Safe Zone concept **(Annex 17)** during an Africa wide round table discussion **(Annex 39).)**. Nature Tanzania assessed Makao WMA to be a suitable Vulture Safe Zone (VSZ) using the Vulture Safe Zone criteria for Southern African Countries **(Annex 18).** From the assessment, Makao WMA qualified to be a potential VSZ. Nature Tanzania also participated in the Vulture Safe Zone Alliance meeting which was discussing guidelines for VSZ in Southern African Countries in 2024 **(Annex 19).** During the BirdLife Africa Vulture Conservation Forum in 2024, The BirdLife partners from Eastern Africa including Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania showed interest in the potential of Vulture Safe Zones, an approach previously limited to southern Africa and emerging in Nigeria **(Annex 20).**

In Kenya stakeholders agreed on exploring a framework of implementation of Vulture Safe Zone approach described in the vulture action plan (**Annex 9).**

Output 2

Indicator 2.1: Nature Kanya carried out an Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) for 26 Community Based Organizations (CBO)s to inform capacity development on conservation friendly businesses identified during the baseline socio-economic survey in year one **(Annex 21).** From the OCA conducted, 527 participants (472 women, 55 men) from 19 Community Based Organizations were trained in conservation friendly businesses. The training primarily targeted women's groups engaged in beadwork, poultry, and beekeeping **(Annex 31).** By end of the project- 16 groups were trained on poultry farming while 9 community-based groups were trained on beekeeping reaching a total of 606 community members (503F, 103M). **(Annex 32)**. As a result with co-finance, 180 beehives and 20 honey harvesting kits were distributed among organized community groups in the Masai Mara

Indicator 2.2: Nature Kenya developed a selection criterion for the predator proof bomas which involved identifying sites that were at a high risk of livestock depredation based on the number of livestock killed in previous years, and the willingness of the household to share construction costs (**Annex 33 and Annex 34**). By the end of year two, 20 predator proof bomas were constructed **(Annex 35).** The construction of the bomas was done with an aim to demonstrate that mitigation of livestock losses can be achieved at an affordable cost. As a result, this initiative raised awareness, and other households outside of the beneficiaries have shown interest in adopting this practice. To build the bomas, Nature Kenya engaged local craftsmen and trained unskilled workers from the beneficiary households. A predator proof boma monitoring system was put in place engaging vulture volunteers alongside project field officers. No predation incidents were reported from the 20-predator proof bomas indicating their effectiveness in protecting livestock from predators. Through community engagement and lesson sharing on the importance of predator proof bomas in livestock protection, replication by other non-beneficiary households was documented **(Annex 36**).

Indicator 2.3: Nature Kenya conducted 140 awareness raising on non-lethal predator mitigation and best herding practices reaching 9696 participants (4423M, 5273F) from 92 villages across the Maasai Mara landscape (**Annex 36).**

Indicator 2.4 a.: A total of 21 market outreaches were conducted in Maasai Mara and Makao WMA to reach a wide audience from different villages to raise awareness of vulture conservation., More than 40,000 people in the Market outreaches during the project period. In year one, six market outreaches were conducted in Maasai Mara led by Maasai Mara Wildlife Ambassadors supported by Nature Kenya reaching 4500 members of the community (**Annex 44**). In the second year, Nature Tanzania conducted five market outreaches at *Makao, Mbuyuni, Bukundi, Mwanhuzi, and Paji* markets, reaching over 10,000 people. (**Annex 24).** In Year three, Nature Kenya conducted 10 market outreach activities in Maasai Mara reaching 25,500 people

Indicator 2.4.b: In Maasai Mara, 101 village barazas including 1 youth forum, and 2 local celebrations of global events (World Wildlife Day and International Vulture Awareness Day 2023) were conducted reaching 7574 people (3480 men and 4094women) (**Annex 40).** Nature Tanzania conducted 10 village assemblies during the project inception period reaching 1,003 (470 females and 533 males) community members **(Annex 41**).

Indicator 2.4.c: Nature Kenya used local radio stations Mayian FM and Sidai FM; to broadcast within and beyond the project area reaching out to at least 10,000+ community with information on wildlife poisoning

(**Annex 42**). Nature Kenya also produced 12 awareness roll-up banners to support education and awareness across the project landscape. Of these, six were on vulture species and six were on improved herding practices in the local language (**Annex 43**). 1000 copies of vulture awareness information posters, and stickers; and improved herding practices posters were produced and shared with schools and posted in public areas in Maasai Mara. In Tanzania, 9868 copies of vulture awareness raising materials (150 t-shirts, 4 banners, 4500 stickers, 2114 posters and 3100 brochures) were produced and distributed in Makao WMA through different activities such as market outreach event, entrepreneurship trainings, workshops and meetings reaching more than 10,000 people including traditional healers **(Annex 45).**

Indicator 2.5: Since project inception, 58 traditional healers (45 men and 13 women) have been engaged. In year one, Nature Tanzania conducted a workshop that brought together 16 traditional healers from Meatu District. During the workshop, the traditional healers discussed the uses of vulture parts**. (Annex 7)**. Through the engagements with traditional healers, one traditional healer and trader of vulture parts, stopped selling vulture heads and started raising awareness to other traditional healers. These traditional healers have become vulture champions and support in raising awareness to others about the importance of vultures and the promoting plant-based alternatives. This traditional healer also raised awareness in the Sukuma events in 2024 **(Annex 46)** and has continued to do so even after the project ended, demonstrating commitment and sustainability. The Sukuma events are annual events conducted during harvesting season. During the events, traditional healers from the Sukuma Community will have contests of traditional healers to gauge who is more powerful. This was a good platform for reaching traditional healers and their customers, who use vulture body parts in traditional medicine, raising awareness about the negative impacts of using vulture body parts in traditional medicine and promoting the use of alternative plant-base medicine.

Indicator 2.6 Nature Tanzania facilitated two entrepreneurship training workshops, training 210 people (109 women), mostly small entrepreneurs from villages forming Makao WMA in November 2023 and February 2024. The training aimed at capacity building on business implementation to small entrepreneurs to improve their business and livelihood while reducing pressure on the environment and wildlife. Both training workshops were facilitated by a consultant, the District Community Development Officer from Itilima District, supported by Meatu District Government officials, representative members of the CRF committee, Makao WMA management, and Nature Tanzania. The first training was conducted in November 2023, attended by 51 participants (29 women) in Meatu town The second training was conducted in February 2024, attended by 159 participants (80 women, 89 youth) at Mbushi Primary school **(Annex 47) (Annex 48)**

Indicator 2.7 a. A sustainable CRF system was established with structures for CRF implementation that will continue beyond the project. This includes the handover of the CRF to Makao Wildlife Management Area (WMA), that will continue to manage the fund. The CRF has been designed to be self-sufficient by incorporating a 5% interest rate to loans given out and non-refundable loan application fee to support fund growth and scalability. Moreover, non-refundable loan application fees will be used to maintain the operations of the CRF committee after the project ends**. (Annex 49)**. Nature Tanzania facilitated two entrepreneurship training workshops to 210 people from villages forming Makao WMA as outlined above, which supported the implementation of the CRF. CRF fund beneficiaries and traditional healers were given priority for participation in these workshops.

Indicator 2.7.b. In Makao WMA, a total of 203 community members including 133 women, 94 youth, and 6 traditional healers benefited from the Community Revolving Fund. 155 (97 women) beneficiaries managed to increase their monthly income by 24.5% as a result of the sustainable livelihood development activities since its operationalisation to January 2024. **(Annex 50).**

Indicator 2.7.c. The sustainability of the CRF was considered to ensure its continued operation beyond the completion of the project. To support this, structures were established for effective CRF implementation. Makao WMA is designated to take the lead in managing the CRF, working in collaboration with the Meatu District Council and local village representatives, with technical support provided by Nature Tanzania. The CRF Committee is well-structured and efficiently organized. Additionally, loan repayments with a 5% interest rate contribute to the ongoing growth and sustainability of the fund. **(Annex 49)**

Output 3

Indicator 3.1: Nature Kenya, in collaboration with Narok County Government and community conservancies, established a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), guided by the National Rapid Response to Wildlife Poisoning Incidents Protocols **(Annex 51).** A total of 1524 rangers (1359 men, 165 women) were trained in Masai Mara from January 2023 to April 2024 (**Annex 28)** and the 29 vulture volunteers formed the anti-poisoning group in Maasai Mara. In Tanzania, there are 292 vulture champions (31rangers,203 CRF beneficiaries and 58 traditional healers) who are raising awareness to other

community members about saving vultures from poisoning. To actively respond to poisoning incidents, 22 rangers, including 16 Village Game Scouts (VGS) from Makao WMA, 3 rangers from Maswa Game Reserve, and 3 from Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) were trained by Dr. Claire Bracebridge from North Carolina Zoo (NCZ) for two days from 9th to 10th March 2023 **(Annex 29).** The training aimed to equip rangers with the skills to rapidly respond to vulture poisoning incidents. Participants were trained on vulture identification, steps to follow when encountering vulture poisoning incidents, first aid for live poisoned vultures, sample collection from dead poisoned vultures, and data collection. Makao WMA was provided with a total of 35 response kits (RRM) to implement the RRM anti-poisoning protocol, with 10 kits. In addition, a motorbike was purchased to support vulture conservation activities at Makao WMA **(Annex 52).**

Indicator 3.2: A total of 1524 rangers (1359 men, 165 women) were trained in Masai Mara from January 2023 to April 2024 **(Annex 28).** The project provided the relevant equipment to the KWS Vet Department at national and site level in the Maasai Mara **(Annex 27).** 22 Village Game Rangers were trained in Tanzania in Makao WMA by Dr. Claire Bracebridge from NCZ. A total of 35 response kits (RRM) to implement the RRM anti-poisoning protocol. In addition, a motorbike was purchased to support vulture conservation activities at Makao WMA (**Annex 52)**

Indicator 3.3: In Kenya and Tanzania, there are three active anti-poisoning groups. In Tanzania, rangers formed the core anti-poisoning group in Makao WMA. In addition, 292 vulture champions (31 rangers, 203 CRF beneficiaries and 58 traditional healers) are raising awareness to other community members about saving vultures from poisoning. In Kenya, there are two active anti-poisoning groups in the project focal areas. These groups are made up of 29 vulture volunteers (community members) who support in raising awareness about the negative impacts of wildlife poisoning, support in increasing surveillance and responding to wildlife poisoning incidents. The trained rangers are also part of the anti-poisoning group in Masai Mara. Furthermore, an active anti-poisoning WhatsApp group is operational in Kenya.

Output 4

Indicator 4.1: Nature Tanzania participated in the 14th TAWIRI International Scientific Conference held in Arusha from 6th to 8th December 2023, where a poster titled "Ornithological status of Makao WMA Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, in Simiyu region, Tanzania" was presented **(Annex 53).** This international conference was attended by more than 400 participants from 20 different countries. Nature Tanzania conducted a webinar on Traditional Beliefs and Bird Conservation and presented the vulture conservation work in Makao WMA, sharing experiences on working with traditional healers **(Annex 54).** The organization shared project findings and lessons during the commemoration of World Wildlife Day (WWD) in 2024, organised by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. A total of 1,400 people including 50 government officials and Hon. Angella Kariuki, the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism who was the Guest of Honour were reached. Nature Kenya presented lessons generated from the project at the National Wildlife Conference held between 26th-28th September 2023 **(Annex 56)** The presentation focused on community best practices to mitigate human wildlife conflict through innovative approaches like predator proof bomas and eye spots (eye-like impressions) painted on livestock reduce attacks by predators from behind. Nature Kenya also shared lessons learned in advocacy meetings convened by East Africa Community (EAC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the Convention of Migratory Species (CMS) and establishment of trans frontier conservation areas.

Data generated from this project contributed to existing repositories of vulture conservation data in Kenya, Tanzania and supported the mid-term review of the implementation the CMS Vulture Multispecies Action Plan **(Annex 57)**

In June 2023, the Eastern Africa Wildlife Poisoning Response Network (EAWPRN) was established to combat wildlife poisoning in the sub-region. BirdLife International, in collaboration with Nature Tanzania, organized a two-day workshop in Arusha, Tanzania, from the 13th to the 14th June 2023. The workshop brought together 21 participants from three countries (Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda). Nature Tanzania and Nature Uganda have started the process of establishing in-country poisoning response networks and will benefit from the experience of the Kenyan anti-poisoning network. Follow up virtual meeting was conducted where Ethiopian delegation also participated. **(Annex 58, 59)**

In February 2025, BirdLife and Nature Tanzania conducted a webinar entitled Vital but Vilified: Saving Africa's Vultures - Online Talk and Q&A. This webinar had 50 participants **(Annex 60)**

Information about the BirdLife Vulture Forum is provided in 4.2.

Indicator 4.2: Project findings and lessons were shared in numerous conferences and workshops. BirdLife International and Nature Tanzania participated in the Mara Day Conference 14th to 15th September 2023 where a presentation titled "*Vulture Conservation impacting community livelihoods in Mara-Serengeti*" was

done reaching more than 200 participants **(Annex 61).** In 2024, the project partners participated in the 13th Mara Day celebrations and Conference where they raised awareness about vultures conservation efforts in the Mara-Serengeti landscape **(Annex 55).** Engagements made at this event led to interest from Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) to integrating vulture conservation in their work. This has resulted in BirdLife and LVBC to have a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) (in progress) to collaborate in saving biodiversity in the Lake Victoria Basin. Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania participated in the BirdLife Council of Africa Partners (CAP) meeting, where lessons from the project were shared. Lessons of the project were also shared during the BirdLife Africa Vulture Conservation Forum (BAVCF) where partners from Eastern Africa expressed interest in establishing vulture safe zones. Nature Kenya shared the project findings in two conferences, the- Africa Congress for Conservation Biology (ACCB) conference held 19th - 21st October 2024 in Moshi Tanzania, and 14th Carnivore conference held 24th-25th October 2024 in Nairobi Kenya**.** BirdLife participated in the Pathways Conference Europe 2024 held at the Palacio de Congresos in Cordoba, Spain, from13th to 16th October 2024 where a poster presentation *Coexisting with African Vulture focusing on the vulture conservation in the Mara-Serengeti landscape* was presented. Conference participants were interested in understanding the belief-based use of vulture body parts and the Human-Wildlife conflict mitigation measures put in place to reduce livestock depredation in bomas hence reducing wildlife poisoning **(Annex 62)**

Indicator 4.3: Nature Kenya provided recommendations to Narok County through letters, with the aim of guiding the county's policy formulation processes, including the Greater Maasai Mara Ecosystem Management Plan GMME-Management-Plan-200320238_compressed.pdf (**Annex 63)** and the County Integrated Development Plan. Nature Kenya also shared lessons learned in advocacy meetings convened by East Africa Community (EAC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on CMS and establishment of trans frontier conservation areas. Lessons learnt because of the project were shared by Nature Kenya with relevant national government authorities i.e. in Kenya National Bird Task Force Forum Chaired by Kenya Wildlife Service providing an opportunity to share experience between national stakeholders. During the Mara Day Conference and celebrations in 2023 and 2024, organized by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, an institution of the EAC, we shared lessons learnt from the projects reaching more than 400 people. Project findings were also fed into the two national vulture action planning processes as outlined above.

Indicator 4.4: Nature Kenya provided recommendations to Narok County through letters, with the aim of guiding the county's policy formulation processes, including the Greater Maasai Mara Ecosystem Management Plan Link to Plan (**Annex 63, 63b**) and the County Integrated Development Plan Link to Plan. Nature Kenya also shared lessons learned in advocacy meetings convened by East Africa Community (EAC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on CMS and establishment of trans frontier conservation areas. Lessons learnt as a result of the project were shared by Nature Kenya with relevant national government authorities i.e. in Kenya National Bird Task Force Forum Chaired by Kenya Wildlife Service providing an opportunity to share experience between national stakeholders. During the Mara Day Conference and celebrations in 2023 and 2024, organized by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, an institution of the EAC, we shared lessons learnt from the projects reaching more than 400 people. Project findings were also fed into the two national vulture action planning processes as outlined above.

BirdLife and project partners have published the project's updates through websites, social media and through media announcements. The following are links to some of the social media communication. **(Annex 64)**

In the periodic BirdLife Africa briefs, the project team did a presentation to the BirdLife Global team in Africa about the Project **(Annex 65).** The partners also disseminated the lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs via their Annual General Meetings (AGM) and through their social media, website and newsletters

Indicator 4.5: BirdLife, Nature Kenya, and Nature Tanzania actively commemorated International Vulture Awareness Day (IVAD) in 2023 and 2024 through a range of impactful awareness activities. In 2023, Nature Kenya organized awareness raising events at the project site, reaching 129 physically and at least 10000+ members of public through local FM (Sidai FM and Mayian FM) stations that covered the event. Nature Tanzania marked the day by educating 104 students and 11 teachers at Mwangudo Primary School and reaching over 250 people through a youth football match. BirdLife also commemorated IVAD with a digital campaign and a podcast in collaboration with the BBC**.** In 2024, BirdLife continued its digital campaign to raise awareness about the threats to vultures and the conservation efforts in Africa. Nature Tanzania held an awareness event at Mbushi Primary School in Meatu District, reaching 54 pupils and 15 teachers. Nature Kenya produced a short educational video (Link) and organizing a vulture-themed art activity that engaged 400 schoolchildren.

Indicator 4.6: Nature Kenya provided recommendations to Narok County through letters, with the aim of guiding the county's policy formulation processes, including the Maasai Mara Ecosystem Management Plan **(Annex 63,**) and the County Integrated Development Plan. Recommendations and results generated from this project informed the national Human Wildlife Conflict Strategy in Kenya **(Annex 66)** and informed national and county level policy processes which include- Greater Mara Ecosystem Management Plan **(Annex 63b).** Nature Kenya supported the development of the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan for Kenya (2024-2034) which highlights expansion of the project's threat reduction strategies **(Annex 9).** Nature Tanzania also supported the development of Vulture Conservation Management Action Plan for Tanzania.

Outcome

Outcome: *Community livelihoods in the Mara-Serengeti are improved and pressure on wildlife (particularly vultures) reduced through addressing drivers of poisoning, including income losses, linked to human-wildlife conflict and belief-based use.*

The project achieved its intended Outcome as measured by progress towards the following indicators:

Indicator OI_1: Nature Kenya conducted 101 village barazas, two global events and one youth forum in 74 villages across the Maasai Mara landscape reaching 7574 people (3480 men, 4094 women) raising awareness about saving vultures including negative impacts of wildlife poisoning **(Annex 40).** The End of Project (EoP) assessment showed attitude changes within the communities in the project focal area in Maasai Mara with willingness to adopt alternative, non-lethal methods for mitigating human-wildlife conflict (HWC), with boma reinforcement increasing from 27% at the baseline to 42% of 420 households from 19 villages by the end of the project, reflecting growing awareness and acceptance of HWC mitigation methods **(Annex 37- esp.Table 4)**
An additional 30 households in the focal area demonstrated intention to install or reinforce bomas learning from boma design supported by the project. This is supported by the of survey **(Annex 37)** which documented an increase in willingness to reinforce bomas by 15%, highlighting the project's impact on promoting proactive and sustainable livestock protection measures
Indicator OI_2: Baseline livestock losses prior to improvement of boma have been estimated at GBP1750/U$ 2360 losses to wildlife annually per household in Kenya. Post construction of bomas no livestock losses were recorded in the 20 improved and reinforced bomas, supported by the project demonstration. This is likely to have resulted in savings of +/- 100,000 USD over three years. The End of Project survey (EOP) showed 95% effectiveness in mitigating livestock losses compared to unimproved bomas. The End of Project survey showed 95% effectiveness in mitigating loss or injury, compared to unimproved bomas. Other measures used, including use of lion deterrent lights, demonstrated reduction of 40% in livestock losses by beneficiary households.
Indicator OI_3: Incidents of wildlife poisoning were reduced by 58% compared to the project target of 40% in the project focal areas in Kenya from the baseline. **(Annex 37)**
Indicator OI_4: Final results from Kenya and Tanzania indicated positive progress toward vulture conservation awareness targets. In Kenya, households reporting greater appreciation for vultures increased from 84% to 86% of households, with 90% aware of the risks associated with poison use, although awareness was already high. Notably, 0% of respondents indicated any likelihood of using poison as a retaliatory method for human-wildlife conflict. In Tanzania, an End of Project survey conducted in 9 villages within the Makao WMA covering 270 households showed that 89% were aware of vultures and their ecological importance, while 74% understood the environmental and health risks of poison. **(Annex 37,38).**
Indicator OI_5: Nature Tanzania conducted a belief-based use survey in 10 villages of Makao WMA, covering 529 households, which showed that 16% of respondents confirmed the use of vulture parts **(Annex 6).** 58 traditional healers from 124 registered traditional healers in Makao WMA have been engaged and have shown willingness to consider using plant-based alternatives. During the end-of-project survey, 47 traditional healers (38% of the total traditional healers) were reached, and 45 (36%) expressed willingness to consider using the identified plant-based alternative (96% of those surveyed) **(Annex 67).**
Indicator OI_6: 203 community members (133 women, 94 youth, 6 traditional healers), benefited from the Community Revolving Fund. This included additional 48 beneficiaries (36 women) who took loans in the last quarter (January to March 2025) of the project. The monthly income of the 155 (97 women) who previously took CRF loans have increased by an average of 24.5% (ranging from 0.0% to 84.2%) resulted from sustainable livelihood development **(Annex 50).**
Indicator OI_7: To ensure better monitoring and rapid response to poisoning incidents, which help to avert further wildlife deaths, including vultures, a total of 1524 rangers (1359 men, 165 women) were trained in Masai Mara from January 2023 to April 2024. In Tanzania 22 individuals, including 16 Village Game Scouts (VGS) from Makao WMA, 3 rangers from Maswa Game Reserve, and 3 from Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) were trained on responding to poisoning incidents. In Makao WMA, there was no

poisoning incidents reported, while in Maasai Mara, two poisoning incidents were reported in year one and two other incidents in year two.
In collaboration with Narok County Government and local conservancies, Nature Kenya established a Rapid Response Mechanism group consisting of 35 local responders across Maasai Mara who share information via WhatsApp on wildlife poisoning incidents. This system has enabled timely reporting of five poisoning incidents during the project period. In year one, two poisoning incidents were addressed, resulting in the rescue of a poisoned Bateleur and two White-backed vultures**.** In year three, three poisoning incidents were reported in February 2025. On 6th February in Osero Sopia (Kenya-Tanzania border), three adult lionesses, one pride male one cub, and at least 13 hyenas died from poisoning. On 18th February in Mara North Conservancy, 15 hyenas died after feeding on a poisoned carcass. On 24th February in Oleisukut Conservancy, 1 lioness and 1 hyena died, while 1 lion was rescued and treated after ingesting a poisoned wildebeest carcass. Kenya Wildlife Service collected biological samples, disposed of the carcasses, and launched investigations. Due to Rapid response in these incidents, further losses were avoided, birds and mammals were rescued.

Estimating a % reduction in mortality due to the RRM has proven to be difficult. However, we see a growing number of incidents where poisoned animals are rescued and, of more numerical significance, future poisonings are reduced due to rapid clean up. Expanding the reach of the RRM groups is key. The Vulture Multi-Species Action Plan for Kenya noted that the release rate for rescued, poisoned vultures is close to 100%, further indicating that the RRM expansion is influential.

Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

National and district governments, park authorities and communities continue to engage on addressing HWC in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem.
This assumption held to be true, with positive and ongoing engagement throughout.
It is possible to measure change in predator poisoning in a meaningful way not distorted by an increase in reporting. The Poisoning Database is already proving a valuable tool, but gaps in data and increased reporting will skew data. A quantitative assessment may be a challenge over 3 years, but a qualitative assessment can help address the impact of increases in reporting.
Assessment remains the same. Work is continuing to improve poison data collection and response. Nature Kenya has been maintaining a poisoning database, and the same data is shared with the African poisoning database. Work to develop a shared reporting mechanism for Tanzania is at an earlier stage. It was possible to produce a qualitative assessment for the target area in Kenya. It was also possible to measure reduced intention to use poison. However, reduction in poisoning incidents will need to be assessed over a longer period of time.
Current economic, social and health factors do not seriously impede progress.
This assumption remained true.
Reductions in livestock losses and increases in sustainable livelihoods, coupled with awareness actions lead to the behaviour change anticipated
The awareness raising, and the fact that the project proposed practical solutions to HWC problems faced by local communities led to significant and ongoing engagement, contribution of time and own resources to boma construction, participation in trainings, and monitoring of boma effectiveness suggested that the behaviour change model is working. Positive responses and intentions to strengthen bomas more widely strongly suggests that its demonstration value was effective. Widespread awareness raising seems to be effective, with high percentages aware of vultures, their value and their decline.
Traditional healers in Makao WMA show willingness to consider using alternatives to animal parts. Plant alternative choices are not threatened species.
Through continuous engagement with traditional healers in Makao WMA, 58 traditional healers have shown willingness to consider using plant-based alternative. End of Project survey showed that 36% of the traditional healers were willing to use plant-based alternatives. The plant identified by the traditional healers was taken to Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences and the University of Dar es Salaam for scientific identification. It is well distributed in the country and is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.
The CRF does not support activities damaging to the environment.
Assumption held true. The Terms of Reference for the CRF include restrictions on what can be funded and the obligations of recipients. Business activities were assessed and only the ones deemed nature friendly were approved.
COVID 19 travel restrictions do not prevent the implementation of the project or distort results.
This assumption held true.
Project staff are aware of any emerging issues resulting from new, legal bushmeat markets in TZ.

No emerging issues were identified.
The project results in more capacity, interest and resources for sustainability and scaling up by multiple stakeholders in the region.
Assumption held true. As outlined above, the project built capacity, generated interest and built strong foundations for scaling up, including new vulture action plans, a sustainable micro finance fund (CRF) linked to nature friendly business development, new proposals for funding, ongoing work on anti-poisoning, and continued collaborations.

Output Assumptions
Output 1:
Workshops and surveys gather information from a representative sample.
Assumption held true.
Government agencies in both countries continue willingness to cooperate and engage in addressing illegal wildlife poisoning.
Assumption held true.
Stakeholders continue willingness to engage in project activities and address drivers for wildlife poisoning.
Assumption held true.

Output 2:
Local communities are receptive to engagement in non-lethal methods of predator control acknowledging that livelihood improvement methods can help alleviate losses from HWC.
The assumption held true, as evidenced by high participation rates and EOP social economic surveys.
Communities provide accurate information on incidents of livestock predation.
Assumption held true.
Bomas are the primary or preferred method for livestock protection in project areas.
The assumption held true based on positive feedback on the constructed bomas and future intentions.
Making communities more aware of vultures, wildlife and poisoning will cause people to reconsider attitudes and behaviours
Based on feedback surveys, this assumption appeared to hold true although it is recognised that awareness raising alone is unlikely to be enough.
Traditional healers show willingness to consider using alternatives to animal parts and/or adopting alternative livelihood practices.
This assumption held true, although it is recognised that behaviour change is likely to require a longer-term engagement.
Communities will participate in and sustain the CRF after project duration.
The project has only recently ended, but we expect this to hold true as it has been embraced by the key stakeholders needed to maintain it.

Output 3:
Communities and Governments are willing to take action against wildlife poisoning and its drivers.
Assumption held true, the governments in Kenya and Tanzania have developed vulture action plans with wildlife poisoning a key component. Traditional healers in Makao WMA have shown willingness to use a plant-based alternative in traditional medicine.
Government authorities are willing to integrate Rapid Poison Response into their policies.
This remains to be true as national vulture action plans include the intention to deploy Rapid Poison Response.
Rapid Response Groups continue to reduce vulture and other wildlife deaths at poisoning incidents
This remains to be true as the rapid response groups are continuing to raise awareness on the negative impacts of wildlife poisoning and also support in swift poisoning response for example the poisoning incident that happened in March 2025 in which the Maasai Mara National Reserve rangers and other stakeholders swiftly responded to the poisoning incident *Communities and Governments are willing to consider and provide feedback on piloting alternative new approaches to vulture conservation e.g. VSZs*.
Nature Kenya conducted a community feedback forum in 19 villages. Government agencies considered inputs from the project in developing the vulture action plans for their respective countries.
Lessons learnt will result in rolling out of successful actions to more areas.
This is likely to be true, based on, for example, positive feedback on the non-poison responses to HWC, new funding proposals, integration of project components into vulture action plans.
Lessons learnt are adaptable or applicable to other contexts across the continent and beyond.
The assumption held true.
BirdLife and Partners are in a position to influence government into adopting policies and laws to support vulture conservation.

This assumption holds true, based on positive engagements by partners and BirdLife into vulture actions plans, and national and regional biodiversity action plans.

Impact

Impact: *Integrated and evidence-based approaches reduce wildlife mortality from poisoning and improve livelihoods for communities living adjacent to protected areas in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem.*

Integrated and evidence-based approaches reduced wildlife mortality from poisoning and improve livelihoods for communities living adjacent to protected areas in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem; where in Kenya's Maasai Mara, the construction of 20 predator-proof bomas **(Annex 35)** demonstrated 95% effectiveness in preventing livestock losses **(Annex 37),** with no recorded losses during the project period. This success influenced an additional 30 households to express intent to adopt or reinforce bomas, contributing to a 15% increase in community willingness to implement non-lethal livestock protection methods. Lion deterrent lights further reduced livestock losses by 40% among users. To address wildlife poisoning, Nature Kenya, in collaboration with local authorities, established a Rapid Response Mechanism involved training of rangers including Village Game Scouts in Makao WMA and Maasai Mara National Reserve rangers (**Annex 28).** This system enabled quick intervention in five poisoning incidents, successfully rescuing a Bateleur and two vultures. It shows that the RRM does not only save vultures but also other wildlife. Overall, poisoning incidents declined by 58%, surpassing the 40% reduction target **(Annex 37).** Awareness of vultures and the dangers of poison also grew, with 86% of Kenyan households and 89% in Tanzania acknowledging vultures' ecological role, and 0% in Kenya indicating intent to use poison as retaliation. In Tanzania's Makao WMA, 36% of traditional healers expressed willingness to use to plant-based alternatives to vulture parts. Additionally, 203 community members benefited from a Community Revolving Fund, leading to a 24.5% increase in monthly incomes and supporting sustainable livelihoods. The project also strengthened poisoning response capacity by training a total of 1524 rangers (1359 men, 165 women) in Masai Mara and 22 in Tanzania **(Annex 28, 29)**, ensuring faster, coordinated action to reduce wildlife mortality across the region. Nature friendly businesses like beekeeping that have no or reduced environmental pressures were promoted, to reduce biodiversity loss including vultures.

Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

The project contributed to four Darwin Initiative Standard Indicators (A04, B01, C05 and D03) as shown in the Table 1 below. Please note that Standard Indicators were not required at the time of application and the list of Indicators changed in 2024.

Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Project supported sustainable livelihoods activities that aimed at decreasing livestock losses through promoting and raising awareness on better herding practices reducing livestock loss in the grazing fields **(Annex 43)** and through construction of 20 predator proof bomas (**Annex 35**). Through the CRF, communities in Makao WMA established nature friendly businesses. Both activities contributed to SDG 1 and SDG 2. We are working to ensure that in all activities Gender equality was promoted in line with SDG 5. The project also encouraged collaborations and partnerships in its implementation contributing to SDG 17. During the United Nations Environment Assembly 6 (UNEA-6), project staff contributed to the drafting of the resolution on Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) with concern on their impact wildlife including vultures. BirdLife suggested adding wildlife affected by HHPs to the draft resolution on HHPs submitted by Ethiopia on behalf of the Africa Group. This led to the recognition of Target 7 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in the draft resolution on HHPs, which aims to reduce pollution risks and negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functions by 2030 **(Annex 68).** The project also contributes to targets 4 and 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. BirdLife and many of its Partners engaged extensively in the discussions leading up to the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. CITES: The project supports the new Decisions on 'West African vultures (Accipitridae spp.)' adopted by CITES COP 19 in November 2022, set out in the document CoP19 Doc.58 **(Annex 73)**.

Under the CMS Multi-species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP), adopted in 2016, the project contributed to Objective 1 and 4. This was through actions implemented towards reducing vulture deaths from toxic substances and engaging traditional healers on stopping the use of vulture parts in traditional medicine. Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania supported in developing the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan for Kenya (2024 -2034 **(Annex 9)** and Conservation and Management Plan for Vultures in Tanzania (2023 – 2033) **(Annex 26)** respectively.

In Kenya, mainstreaming of vulture conservation and Key Biodiversity Area supporting these critical populations were mainstreamed into the Kenya NBSAP targets setting in line to the CBD Post 2020.

Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project has supported poverty reduction in the Mara-Serengeti landscape, mainly by reducing livestock losses to wildlife depredation and implementation of the Community Revolving Fund. By establishing a CRF and supporting capacity development in Makao WMA, 203 community members from Makao WMA have benefitted from microfinance to support nature friendly livelihoods. Data from 155 beneficiaries have shown that they have had their monthly income increasing by 24.5% improving their livelihoods by the establishing and promoting small businesses, creating employment opportunities, and support the growth and sustainability of community-owned businesses. Nature Kenya developed a selection criterion would benefit from predator proof bomas. These homesteads are affected the most by Human-Wildlife Conflict. The beneficiaries were selected based on previous reports of livestock losses, absence of a predator proof boma, permanent establishment in area, willingness to share construction costs among others **(Annex 33).** 20 beneficiaries were selected in year one and year two of the project. Prior to implementation of reinforced livestock bomas, the 20 beneficiaries cumulatively lost 114 cows and 140 sheep and goats to wildlife depredation in the past year prior to boma reinforcement. Using a market value of livestock, a total of GBP 35,000 was lost annually by the 20 households (Approx. GBP1750 losses annually per beneficiary). From the 20 constructed predator proof bomas constructed, there was no livestock loss reported therefore saving the households GBP 1750 annually following an investment of predator proof boma supported by this project (**Annex 36**).

Incentive alternative nature-based livelihoods (beekeeping & poultry) were supported, through skills capacity development and initial equipment capital investment through co-finance of 180 beehives and 20 honey harvesting kits. It is projected that with a beehive colonisation rate of above 70%, community will earn GBP20,000 annually from honey sales, including improved household nutrition from consumed honey and protein from improved poultry rearing (**Annex 32**)

Communities in Makao WMA and Maasai Mara were trained on entrepreneurship

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

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

The project has successfully integrated Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) by engaging diverse community members in awareness activities across Kenya and Tanzania. A total of 136 awareness raising activities reached 56,574. In Maasai Mara, Kenya, 101 village level awareness raising activities (village

barazas) including a youth forum have been conducted reaching out to 7574 people (3480 men and 4094 women) from 74 villages. Nature Kenya led local efforts with a gender-balanced project implementing team in Maasai Mara having two females and one male. To improve livelihoods, the project established, interalia, a Community Revolving Fund (CRF) that supported communities in Makao WMA to run environmentally friendly businesses. The CRF Committee has 9 members, of whom 3 are women including the chairperson. Women are also well-represented among the 203 beneficiaries of the CRF, including 133 women, 94 youth, 6 traditional healers. Beneficiaries like the Matumaini and Mbuyuni groups used the funds to expand eco-friendly enterprises, such as sunflower farming and tailoring. In Kenya, 527 people (472 women, 55 men) were trained in sustainable business practices. In the Mara-Serengeti landscape, cultural norms traditionally prevent women from participating in meetings alongside men. To address this during the project, we made efforts to accommodate these customs by encouraging mixed-gender meetings and organizing separate meetings for men and women where appropriate This approach aimed to foster inclusivity while respecting local traditions.

Transfer of knowledge

Knowledge transfer has been an important component of the project, which has been captured in some detail in the Output Indicators, particularly Output 4. e.g. The project has sought to transfer knowledge locally, nationally and regionally on mitigating human-wildlife conflict (HWC) and first steps towards addressing belief-based use. As a result of vulture surveys and assessments conducted in Makao WMA, this landscape has now been designated as an IBA. Project approaches have now been translated into national vulture action plans.

Capacity building

Capacity building was integral to the project at different levels. The partners (Nature Kenya and, particularly, Nature Tanzania) increased their capacity for vulture conservation, including behaviour change. Nature Tanzania was invited to support the development of the vulture conservation action plan for Tanzania. Nature Tanzania also collaborated with TAWIRI to conduct a lead poisoning workshop. Nature Kenya greatly supported the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to develop of the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan for Kenya. Capacity for HWC mitigation, sustainable livelihoods and a microfinance mechanism was developed at local level as outlined in 3.1, Output 2.

Monitoring and evaluation

A Project Steering Group (PSG) was formed consisting of representatives from BirdLife International, Nature Tanzania and Nature Kenya. This committee monitored progress of the project using the project log-frame and project partner workplans as the M&E template. **(Annex 69)**. During the project period, progress was tracked through meetings and quarterly reports submitted by Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania. The reports included evidence and financial reports which were reviewed. Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania have dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officers who supported in monitoring the progress of the project. BirdLife's Finance Officer visited Nature Tanzania in March 2023 to review financial records and regularly had meetings with the implementing partners' finance officers reviewing their financial reports. Key members of the BirdLife project team conducted field visits to Makao WMA and Maasai Mara as part of the M&E process verifying activities in the project site **(Annex 70).**

Lessons learnt

In Makao WMA, Tanzania, language barriers initially posed challenges during baseline surveys and inception meetings, but the use of interpreters helped address these issues. Participation of women in leadership roles was low in Makao WMA, prompting efforts to increase female involvement, particularly in decision-making bodies like the CRF committee. Early and continuous community engagement led to strong progress across multiple outputs, including the successful launch of the Community Revolving Fund, which benefits from inclusive governance and local government support. Continuous engagement with traditional healers in Makao WMA built trust and resulted in identification of a plant-based alternative that 58 traditional healers are willing to use instead of vulture heads. Nature Kenya employed a data-driven approach ensuring effective selection and construction of predator-proof bomas, which have so far prevented livestock predation in 20 predator proof bomas. High participation in awareness raising activities have encouraged communities to adopt other non-lethal HWC methods like lion-deterrent lights and eyespots on cattle, aiming to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Belief-based use of vultures is a significant threat to vultures in Tanzania. This project provided an excellent starting point to pilot interventions and build trust with key stakeholders. The project team has been pleased with the willingness of traditional healers to engage in the project, including one traditional healer taking a prominent role in education and advocacy.

However, in Tanzania, the practice is widespread, entrenched and often hidden. Therefore, it will be necessary to take what we have learned in this project and in initiatives in West and southern Africa and scale up, continuing engagement within Makao, but also expanding to other landscapes in the wider Serengeti. Our collaboration with NCZ revealed that in-person follow up of satellite tracked vultures that were assumed to have died was able to identify poisoning incidents linked to belief-based use in and around Serengeti National Park. Vulture poisonings in the Serengeti alarm conservationists

Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

No Action needed

Risk Management

No risks that required adaptations to the project design were added during the past 12 months.

Scalability and Durability

We developed an exit plan that will guide the continuity of some of the project actions **(Annex 71)**

Funding to continue some of these actions is critical as we learned that vulture poisoning for belief-based use remains widespread. BirdLife and Nature Tanzania collaborated with North Carolina Zoo and Laura Perry (behaviour change expert) to develop a proposal for behaviour change to reduce the use of vultures in belief-based use which was submitted to Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) **(Annex 30)**. Sadly, the project was not funded. However, we will continue to develop it and seek funding.

The Community Revolving Fund will be able to sustain itself from the 5% interest charged when a loan is acquired. Makao WMA has also shown interest in adding more funds to CRF. The CRF will help to anchor ongoing engagement with Makao, which is now designated as a Key Biodiversity Area and has qualified to be a Vulture Safe Zone.

In Tanzania, the Nature Tanzania project officer has been temporarily reassigned to manage another project, with the expectation of securing further funding for vulture conservation. Once funding is available, he will return to the vulture programme, an arrangement designed to safeguard his employment during the interim period.

Through awareness raising about predator proof bomas in Maasai Mara, more community members have shown interest in constructing their own predator proof bomas to reduce livestock depredation in the bomas.

Nature Kenya staff in the Maasai Mara will continue their vulture conservation work in the region, supported by the ongoing Kipeto Energy-funded offset project. BirdLife International's Preventing Extinctions Programme team will sustain vulture conservation efforts across Eastern Africa and actively seek additional funding to ensure the continuity of these initiatives.

The implementing partners (Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania) supported the development of Vulture Multi-species Action Plan for Kenya (2024-2034) (**Annex 9)** and the Conservation and Management plan for Vultures in Tanzania (2023-2033**) (Annex 26)** for the Vulture both Kenya and Tanzania respectively, cementing the governments' commitment to saving vultures in these countries. In addition, we contributed valuable input to the East African Community (EAC) Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (RBSAP). These policy frameworks are critical, as they not only guide coordinated conservation efforts but also provide a sense of long-term sustainability and continuity for vulture protection across the region.

Darwin Initiative identity

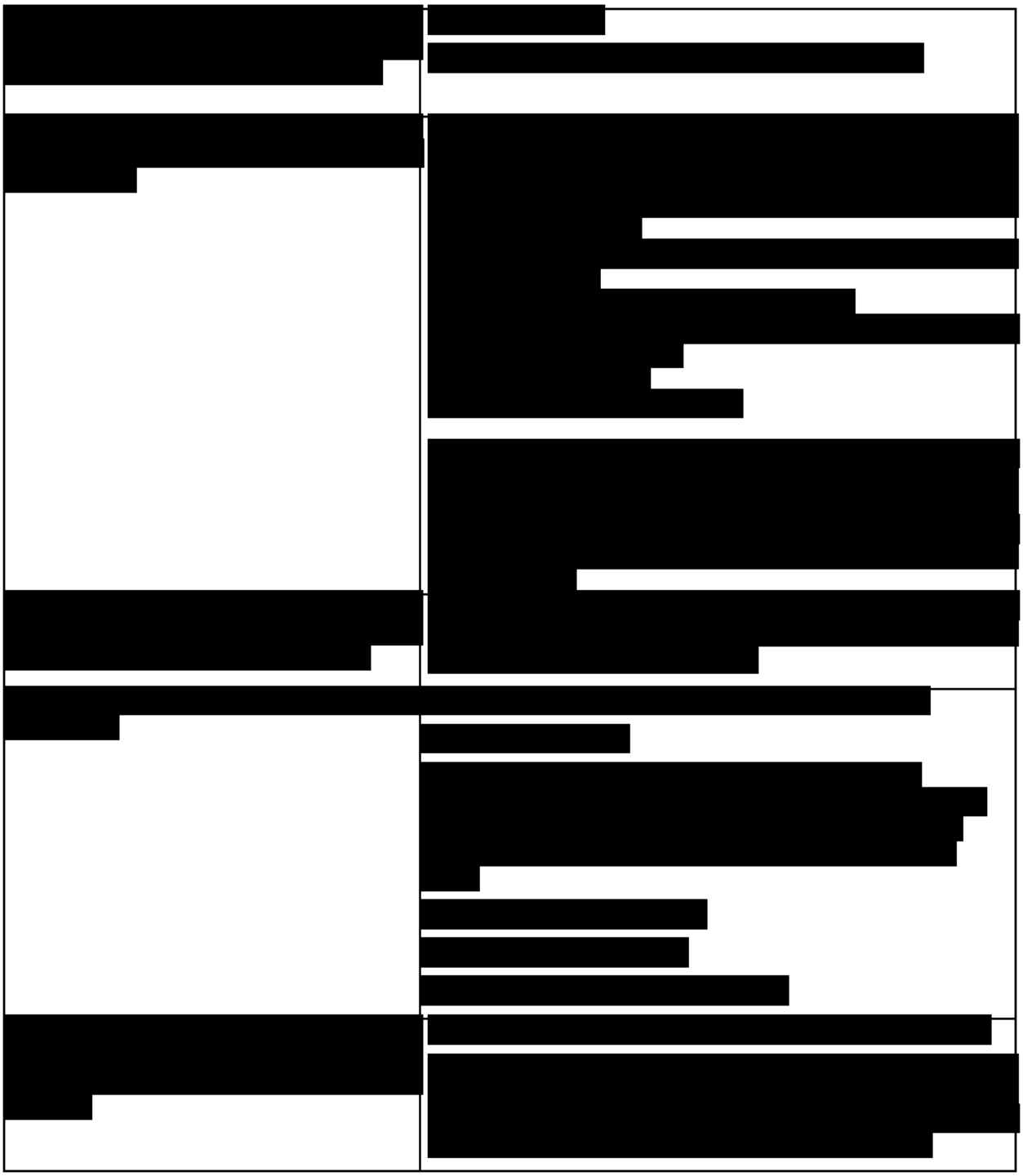
During the project period, awareness raising materials were developed having the Darwin Initiative logo including t-shirts printed by Nature Tanzania (Annex photo of Mara Day Conference 2024 and best herding practice awareness raising material). During inception meetings and awareness raising events, the UK Government's contribution to this project's work was recognised. Darwin initiative is well understood

withing the two countries. In Kenya, organizations that had projects supported by Darwin Initiative were invited to a workshop at the British High Commissioner's residence in Nairobi. The visit to the project site by Anita Siro also made the community in Masai Mara know more about Darwin Initiative **(Annex 23).**

Many of the project relevant articles on the BirdLife website and social media publicised the Darwin support, some of which include: **(Annex 64 Media communication)**

Within BirdLife the project was under the Preventing Extinctions Programme. Its delivery and communication on it, referred to the UK Darwin Initiative funding or the UK Biodiversity Challenge Funds. Where project relevant actions took place in a wider context, the specific funding organisations were not always listed.

Safeguarding



Finance and administration

Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs	[redacted]			
Overhead Costs	[redacted]			
Travel and subsistence	[redacted]			
Operating Costs	[redacted]			
Capital items (see below)	[redacted]			
Others (see below)	[redacted]			
TOTAL	**148,803**	**148,803.00**	**0%**	

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Lewis Kihumba-Communication Manager, Africa, BirdLife	[redacted]
Ken Mwathe-Head of Policy and Communications, Africa, BirdLife	
Herbert Tsuma-Project Finance Officer, BirdLife	
Dalphine Adre-Project Finance Oversight, BirdLife	
Fadzai Matsvimbo-Project Leader, BirdLife	
Vincent Otieno-Project Officer, BirdLife	
Paul Gacheru-Species and Sites Manager, Nature Kenya	
Paul Matiku-Executive Director, Nature Kenya	
Caroline Kabilu-Program Support Manager, Nature Kenya	
Frida Wambui-Site level Field officer, Nature Kenya	
Denvas Gekonde-Finance Manager/Officer, Nature Kenya	
Tharcisse Ukizintambara-Network and Capacity Development Coordinator, BirdLife	
John Mwacharo-Communications officer, Nature Kenya	
Esther Mutanu-Programme Assistant, Nature Kenya	
Joshua Sese-Monitoring Officer, Nature Kenya	
Rapheal Dabash-Admin officer, Nature Kenya	
David Magoma-Community trainer-local empowerment Officer, Nature Kenya	
Caroline Ngwe'eno-Policy and Advocacy manager, Nature Kenya	
James Mutunga -Local Empowerment Manager, Nature Kenya	

Alpha Mfilinge-Project Officer, Nature Tanzania	[redacted]
Emmanuel Mgimwa-Executive Director / Project Supervisor, Nature Tanzania	
Anita Enock-Finance and admin officer, Nature Tanzania	
Edwin Kamugisha-Project Manager, Nature Tanzania	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	**Capital items – cost (£)**
TOTAL	

Other items – description	**Other items – cost (£)**
Audit costs	[redacted]
TOTAL	

Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	**Total (£)**
Overheads-NK	[redacted]
Salary to the Admin officer-NK	
Overheads-BL	
Salary to the project leader-BL	
Salary to the project officer-BL	
TOTAL	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	**Total (£)**
TOTAL	

Value for Money

The implementing partners, maintained field staff at the project sites in Makao WMA and Maasai Mara, providing daily support for project activities. There was the use of local expertise in training the RRM in Maasai Mara. Meeting at community levels and training were conducted in-situ in local facilities reducing cost of hiring meeting facilities. The construction of the predator proof bomas had a cost sharing aspect which promoted ownership by the beneficiaries. The Community Revolving Fund has an interest of 5%

which makes it to grow and continue to support the communities in Makao WMA to run nature friendly businesses.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
Impact Impact: Integrated and evidence-based approaches reduce wildlife mortality from poisoning and improve livelihoods for communities living adjacent to protected areas in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem	The project has had a transformative impact on vulture conservation, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and community resilience in both Kenya and Tanzania. In Kenya's Maasai Mara, the construction of 20 predator-proof bomas (**Annex 35)** demonstrated 95% effectiveness in preventing livestock loss or injury (**Annex 37**), with no recorded losses during the project period, leading to an estimated saving of 1,750 GBP per year, per boma. This success influenced an additional 30 households to express intent to adopt or reinforce bomas, contributing to a 15% increase in community willingness to implement non-lethal livestock protection methods. Lion deterrent lights further reduced livestock losses by 40% among users. To address wildlife poisoning, Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania, in collaboration with local authorities, established a Rapid Response Mechanism involving training of rangers including Village Game Scouts in Makao WMA and Maasai Mara National Reserve rangers (Annex rangers training reports), training a total of 1524 rangers (1359men, 165women) in Kenya and 22 in Tanzania **(Annex 28,29**). This system enabled quick intervention in five poisoning incidents, successfully rescuing a Bateleur and two vultures. It shows that the RRM does not only save vultures but also other wildlife. Overall, poisoning incidents declined by 58% in the target area, surpassing the 40% reduction target (**Annex 37).** Awareness of vultures and the dangers of poison also grew, with 86% of Kenyan households (albeit from an already high level of awareness) and 89% in Tanzania acknowledging vultures' ecological role, and 0% in Kenya indicating intent to use poison as retaliation. In Tanzania's Makao WMA, 36% of traditional healers expressed willingness to use to plant-based alternatives to vulture parts. Additionally, 203 community members benefited from a Community Revolving Fund, leading to a 24.5% increase in monthly incomes and supporting sustainable livelihoods. The project also strengthened poisoning response capacity by training a total of 1524 rangers (1359men, 165women) in Maasai Mara from January 2023 to April 2024 in Kenya and 22 in Tanzania **(Annex 28,29**), ensuring faster, coordinated action to reduce wildlife mortality across the region.

Outcome Community livelihoods in the Mara-Serengeti are improved and pressure on wildlife (particularly vultures) reduced through addressing drivers of poisoning, including income losses, linked to human-wildlife conflict and belief-based use	
Outcome indicator 0.1 OI_1 ~50% of households (being 100 households/1200 people) in focal area (Narok County) KE are aware of and using alternative, non-lethal HWC mitigation methods e.g. new or improved bomas and better livestock management practices. 20 additional households (240 people) in focal area report intention to install or reinforce bomas.	Nature Kenya conducted 101 village barazas, two global events and one youth forum in 74 villages across the Maasai Mara landscape reaching 7574 people (3480men, 4094women) raising awareness about saving vulture including negative impacts of wildlife poisoning. 140 meetings were conducted reaching 9696 people (4423M, 5273F) from 92 villages across the Maasai Mara landscape, sharing practical lessons on best herding practices and predator proof bomas, raising awareness on non-lethal HWC mitigation methods. **(Annex 36)** The End of Project assessment showed changes within the communities in the project focal area in Maasai Mara to adopt alternative, non-lethal methods for mitigating human-wildlife conflict (HWC) have increased from 27% at the baseline to 42% by the end of the project, reflecting growing awareness and acceptance of HWC mitigation methods **(Annex 37)** An additional 30 households in the project focal area in Maasai Mara demonstrated intention to install or reinforce bomas learning from boma design supported by the project. This is supported by the End of Project survey **(Annex 37)** which documented an increase in willingness to reinforce bomas by 15%, highlighting the project's impact on promoting proactive and sustainable livestock protection measures
Outcome indicator 0.2, OI_2 Livestock losses (in USD) are reduced (livelihoods improved) by 70% in KE for improved bomas compared to unimproved bomas and 20% where other preventive measures are in use.	Baseline livestock losses prior to improvement of boma have been estimated at GBP1750/U$ 2360 losses to wildlife annually per household in Kenya. Post construction of bomas no livestock losses were recorded in the 20 improved and reinforced bomas, supported by the project demonstration. This is likely to have resulted in savings of +/- 100,000 USD over three yearsThe End of Project survey (EOP) showed 95% effectiveness in mitigating livestock losses or injuries compared to unimproved bomas. The End of Project survey showed 0 deaths and 95% effectiveness in mitigating loss or injury, compared to unimproved bomas. Other

	measures used, including use of lion deterrent lights, demonstrated reduction of 40% in livestock losses by beneficiary households.
Outcome indicator 0.3 OI_3 Incidents of predator poisoning are reduced by 40% in project focal areas in KE from the baseline.	In collaboration with Narok County Government and local conservancies, Nature Kenya established a Rapid Response Mechanism group consisting of 35 local responders across Maasai Mara who share information via WhatsApp on wildlife poisoning incidents. This system has enabled timely reporting of five poisoning incidents during the project period. In year one, two poisoning incidents were addressed, resulting in the rescue of a poisoned Bateleur and two White-backed vultures. In year three, three poisoning incidents were reported in February 2025. On 6th February in Osero Sopia (Kenya-Tanzania border), three adult lionesses, one pride male one cub, and at least 13 hyenas died from poisoning. On 18th February in Mara North Conservancy, 15 hyenas died after feeding on a poisoned carcass. On 24th February in Oleisukut Conservancy, 1 lioness and 1 hyena died, while 1 lion was rescued and treated after ingesting a poisoned wildebeest carcass. Kenya Wildlife Service collected biological samples, disposed of the carcasses, and launched investigations. Due to Rapid response in these incidents, no vulture was affected. Incidents of wildlife poisoning were reduced by 58% compared by project target of 40% in the project focal areas in Kenya from the baseline. **(Annex 37)**
Outcome indicator 0.4 OI_4 50% of sampled households in focal areas in KE and TZ report greater awareness of and appreciation for vultures and awareness of the risk of poison use, and 30% report reduced likelihood to use poison.	End of Project Survey results from Kenya and Tanzania indicated positive progress toward vulture conservation awareness targets. In Kenya, households reporting greater appreciation for vultures increased from 84% to 86% of households, with 90% aware of the risks associated with poison use. Notably, 0% of respondents indicated any likelihood of using poison as a retaliatory method for human-wildlife conflict. In Tanzania, an end-of-project survey conducted in 9 villages within the Makao WMA covering 270 households showed that 89% were aware of vultures and their ecological importance, while 74% understood the environmental and health risks of poison. **(Annex 37,38)**
Outcome indicator 0.5 OI_5 Information on the extent and drivers of belief-based use of vultures in Makao WMA, TZ is increased. A significant proportion (25%) of healers willing to consider using plant-based alternatives.	Nature Tanzania conducted a belief-based use survey in 10 villages of Makao WMA, covering 529 households, which showed that 16% of respondents confirmed the use of vulture parts **(Annex 6).** 58 traditional healers out of 124 registered traditional healers in Makao WMA have been engaged and have shown willingness to consider using plant-based alternatives. During the end-of-project survey, 47 traditional healers (38% of the total traditional healers) were reached, and 45 (36% / 96% of

	survey sample) expressed willingness to consider using the identified plant-based alternative **(Annex 67).**
Outcome indicator 0.6 OI_6 Monthly incomes of 200 people (1,380 household members) including 50% women in project areas in TZ are increased by 20% from the baseline as a result of sustainable livelihood development. (supported by a Community Revolving Fund – CRF).	203 community members (133 women, 94 youth, 6 traditional healers), benefited from the Community Revolving Fund. The monthly income of the 155 (97 women) who previously took CRF loans have increased by 24.5% resulted from sustainable livelihood development. **(Annex 50).**
Outcome indicator 0.7 OI_7 30% Reduction in vulture (and other wildlife) deaths from poisoning incidents due to implementation of rapid response mechanisms (RRM)in focal areas in KE and TZ	To ensure better monitoring and rapid response to poisoning incidents averting further wildlife deaths including vultures, a total of A total of 1524 rangers (1359men, 165women) were trained in Masai Mara from January 2023 to April 2024. In Tanzania 22 individuals, including 16 Village Game Scouts (VGS) from Makao WMA, 3 rangers from Maswa Game Reserve, and 3 from Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) were trained on responding to poisoning incidents.
Output 1 Socio-economic drivers and impacts of wildlife poisoning in Mara-Serengeti are understood and inform a range of community-focused interventions.	
Output indicator 1.1 (Insert original Output level indicators) 1.1 Before the end of year 1 **Workshops** in each project area (2 in KE, 1 in TZ) attended by 50 community representatives e.g. local business owners and village chiefs (at least 50% female participants) identify problems faced by local communities and identify solutions that link sustainable livelihood practices and use of natural resources, specifically HWC and poisoning	This was achieved. Nature Tanzania encouraged suppliers of vulture body parts (also traditional healers) to consider and supply the identified alternative plant, instead of vulture body parts. ed Nature Kenya conducted a desk study to have a better understanding of poisoning incidents and livestock depredation in Maasai Mara, Kenya. This research led to the identification of two human-wildlife conflict and poisoning hotspots in the Maasai Mara landscape, and they were defined as the focus area for the project's intervention. (**Annex 1)** In year one, 32 workshops were conducted in the project areas in Kenya and Tanzania attended by 1676 participants (836 men,840 women). Nature Kenya conducted workshops in 19 villages reaching 617 participants (56% women), (270 men, 347women) who included administrative chiefs, village elders and youths. Workshop participants provided feedback on problems faced by local communities while identifying solutions linked with sustainable livelihood practices **(Annex 2).** Nature Tanzania conducted a workshop with key stakeholders in Makao WMA, where there was a total of 56 attendees (41% women). Attendees included representatives from Meatu District Council, Makao WMA management, village executive officers, village chairpersons, community members **(Annex 3)**. Problematic animals in human-wildlife conflict were identified, and transmission of zoonotic diseases from wildlife were highlighted as some of the challenges the community is facing. Livestock boma/enclosure reinforcement, scaring/chasing problem animals away and guarding farmland in shifts were highlighted as interventions in reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict. Nature Tanzania conducted

	additional 12 project inception workshops introducing the project to stakeholders at different levels including the district level, village levels, and the management of Makao WMA. These meetings reached 1,003 (470 females and 533 males) community members in ten villages disaggregated by their economic roles and engagements including farmers, pastoralists, traditional healers, and entrepreneurs. (Note: A relatively small number of these individuals may be represented in more than one workshop) In year two, Nature Kenya conducted feedback forums in 19 villages located within the two focal areas in the Maasai Mara, reaching 617 people (270 men and 347 women), validating challenges faced by local communities and identifying solutions that link sustainable livelihood practices and use of natural resources, and HWC building on information captured in the baseline study in year one **(Annex 4**).
Output indicator 1.2 1.2 Before the end of year 1, **Outreach surveys** conducted in ~50% of households in project areas (**KE**) (approx. 100 households/ 1200 people per site with at least 50% female participants) identify key drivers of wildlife poisoning specific to project areas to align with key socio-economic solutions identified in consultation workshops.	In year one , Nature Kenya surveyed a total of 420 households from 19 villages (*Emurototo-Kawaii, Kawaii, Mararianta, Olare Orok, Rekero, Kirok-Olkimitare, Olemoncho, Ilbaan, Tipilikwani, Molibaany, Ingila, Iseketa, Ngamuriak, Enooronkon, Olesere, Olesere B, Olkumoto, Emurua Dikirr, Ololbormurt*) within the project focal areas in Maasai Mara. The respondents were 48.7% Women and 51.3% Men. All respondents were above 18 years, legal age in Kenyan law classified in the following age groups- 48.6% (18-35yrs); 41.5% 36-50yr and 10% above 50years of age. The top five drivers of wildlife poisoning were identified as the use of weak traditional bomas (corrals), poor/changing livestock herding practices, prolonged droughts, and resource competition between livestock and wildlife (water, pasture) **(Annex 2).** In year two, Nature Kenya conducted a feedback forum in 19 villages discussing the challenges the local communities are facing and identifying solutions that will improve their livelihoods and reduce Human-wildlife Conflict (HWC) hence reducing wildlife poisoning. **(Annex 4).**
Output indicator 1.3 Before the end of year 1, **Outreach surveys** conducted in Makao WMA, **TZ** with 4 stakeholder groups (traditional healers, community members, local government authorities and the private sector) covering 20% of the population within the WMA (~500 people), gather socio-economic data, attitudes towards wildlife and extent of and attitudes to belief-based use of vulture parts.	In year one, Nature Kenya surveyed a total of 420 households from 19 villages within the project focal areas in Maasai Mara. The respondents were 48.7% Women and 51.3% Men. All respondents were above 18 years which is the legal age in Kenya, the following age groups- 48.6% (18-35yrs); 41.5% 36-50yr and 10% above 50years of age. The top four drivers of wildlife poisoning were identified as the use of weak traditional bomas (corrals), poor/changing livestock herding practices, prolonged droughts, and resource competition between livestock and wildlife (water, pasture) **(Annex 2).** In year two, Nature Kenya conducted a feedback forum in 19 villages discussing the challenges the local communities are facing and identifying solutions

	that will improve their livelihoods and reduce Human-wildlife Conflict (HWC) hence reducing wildlife poisoning. (Annex Feedback Forum NK).
Output indicator 1.4 1.4 By end of year 1, start of year 2, **Vulture conservation models** for each focal area (KE and TZ) are developed based on analysis of surveys and workshops.	Nature Tanzania developed the vulture conservation model focusing on community engagements, policy and advocacy and research and monitoring **(Annex 8).** In Kenya, the vulture conservation model was incorporated in the Vulture Multi-species Action plan for Kenya as it was a key component of the action plan, included, actions to mitigate human wildlife conflicts, community education and awareness creation, and strengthening local community networks on rapid response to wildlife poisoning **(Annex 9)**.
Output indicator 1.5 1.5 Vulture monitoring is in place. Status of the Important Bird and Key Biodiversity Areas in focal area is updated.	N Achieved. Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania conducted vulture monitoring activities in Maasai Mara and Makao WMA, respectively. Through vulture monitoring, Nature Tanzania assessed Makao MWA, and it qualified to be an Important Bird Area (IBA) (**Annex10**) Assessment data were uploaded in the World Bird Data Base (WBDB) (**Annex 11)**. Nature Kenya has been monitoring the Maasai Mara IBA/KBA annually and reported this in the annual IBA Status and trends **(Annex 12)**. In year one and 2, Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania conducted vulture road counts in Maasai Mara and Makao WMA respectively. In the Maasai Mara landscape, 10 transects covering 326 km were surveyed, 195 vultures from 4 species (White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*, Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotos*, Ruppell's Vulture *Gyps ruepelli*, and Hooded Vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus*) were recorded **(Annex 13).** In Makao WMA, 9 transects covering 132.2 km were surveyed in 213 vultures from 4 species (White-backed Vulture, Lappet-faced Vulture, Ruppell's Vulture, and Palm-nut Vulture) were recorded. Four species of vultures, the White-backed Vulture (150), Ruppell's Vulture (37), Lappet-faced Vulture (22) and Palm-nut Vulture (4), were recorded during wildebeest migration. **(Annex 14)**. In year two, Nature Kenya conducted a vulture road survey in Maasai Mara from 19th to 23rd March 2024, building on the survey conducted in year one. In this survey, four species of vulture namely White-backed Vulture, Ruppell's Vulture, Hooded Vulture, and Lappet-faced Vulture were recorded alongside 18 species of other raptors throughout the 325km road transects. Vultures were the most encountered group of raptors (53.7%) out of the 232 individual raptors recorded during the survey. *Gyps africanus* were the most abundant species (47%) and at the same time the most encountered species (33.54 individuals/100km) **(Annex 15).** Nature Tanzania conducted a vulture survey in Makao WMA in August 2023 as a follow-up on the baseline survey conducted in year one, comparing two seasons (dry and wet) during wildebeest migration and after wildebeest migration. During the non-wildebeest migration season in August 2023, only Ruppell's Vulture

	(1) and Lappet-faced Vulture (2) were recorded indicating that the movement of wildebeests has significant influence on the movement and distribution of vultures in Makao WMA **(Annex 10**). In year three, Nature Tanzania conducted vulture survey in Maka WMA, but no vulture was recorded. Nature Kenya conducted 10 road transects covering 295 km within Maasai Mara landscape where a total of 222 individual raptors were recorded. Three vulture species were recorded including 102 White-backed Vultures, 18 Lappet faced Vultures and 7 Hooded Vultures **(Annex 16).**
Output indicator 1.6 1.6 By start of year 2, Feasibility of establishment of Vulture Safe Zones (VSZs) in project area is assessed and a set of criteria established.	During the Pan African Ornithological Congress (PAOC 15) in Zimbabwe, November 2022, Nature Kenya presented a Vulture Safe Zone criteria (**Annex 17)** during an Africa wide round table discussion **(Annex 39)**. Nature Tanzania assessed Makao WMA to be a Vulture Safe Zone (VSZ) using the Vulture Safe Zone criteria for Southern African Countries **(Annex 18)**. From the assessment, Makao WMA qualified to be a VSZ. Nature Tanzania also participated in the Vulture Safe Zone Alliance meeting which was discussing guidelines for VSZ in Southern African Countries in 2024 **(Annex 19**). During the BirdLife Africa Vulture Conservation Forum in 2024, The BirdLife partners from Eastern Africa including Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania shown interest in Vulture Safe Zone **(Annex 20)**
Output 2. Vulture conservation models, incorporating livelihood improvements are implemented in the focal areas in Maasai Mara, Kenya and Makao WMA, Tanzania. (directly benefitting ~1,700 people, reaching 15,000).	
Output indicator 2.1. 2.1 By end of yr 2, 300 community members (150 per area and at least 50% women) are trained/informed about conservation friendly business development in the Maasai Mara.	Nature Kanya carried out an Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) for 26 Community Based Organizations (CBO)s to inform capacity development on conservation friendly businesses identified during the baseline socio-economic survey in year one **(Annex 21)**. From the OCA conducted, 527 participants (472 women, 55 men) from 19 Community Based Organizations were trained in conservation friendly businesses. The training primarily targeted women groups engaged in beadwork, poultry, and beekeeping **(Annex 31)**
Output indicator 2.2. 2.2 By EOP, 20 predator-proof bomas (representing 10 % of bomas or 15% of livestock owners) are erected in the 2 project focal areas in Narok County, Maasai Mara, Kenya. Promotion encourages an additional 20 livestock owners to commit to installing bomas post project.	Nature Kenya developed a selection criterion for the predator proof bomas which involved identifying sites that were at a high risk of livestock depredation based on the number of livestock killed in previous years, and the willingness of the household to share construction costs (**Annex 33**) (**Annex 34**). By the end of year two, 20 predator proof bomas were constructed **(Annex 35).** The construction of the bomas was done with an aim to demonstrate that mitigation of livestock losses can be achieved at an affordable cost. As a result, this initiative raised awareness, and other households outside of the beneficiaries have shown interest in adopting this practice. To build the bomas, Nature Kenya engaged local craftsmen and trained

	unskilled workers from the beneficiary households. A predator proof boma monitoring system was put in place engaging vulture volunteers alongside project field officers. No predation incidents were reported from the 20-predator proof bomas indicating their effectiveness in protecting livestock from predators. Through community engagement and lesson sharing on the importance of predator proof bomas in livestock protection, replication by other non-beneficiary households was documented **(Annex 36**).
Output indicator 2.3 2.3 By EOP 3, 80 households in the 2 project focal areas in Kenya receive advice on non-lethal predator mitigation / husbandry advice	Nature Kenya conducted 140 awareness raising on non-lethal predator mitigation and best herding practices reaching 9696 participants (4423M, 5273F) from 92 villages across the Maasai Mara landscape. **(Annex 36).**
Output indicator 2.4.a. 2.4 a. By end of year 2, 8 market outreach events in 2 hotspot areas in Maasai Mara, Kenya and in Makao WMA, Tanzania, reaching out to >50% of households in both sites (~15,000 people) to raise awareness of value or vultures and stop/reduce wildlife poisoning.	A total of 21 market outreaches were conducted in Maasai Mara and Makao WMA, reaching more than 40,000 people during the project period. In year 1, six market outreaches were conducted in Maasai Mara led by Maasai Mara Wildlife Ambassadors supported by Nature Kenya reaching 4500 members of the community **(Annex 44)**. In the second year, Nature Tanzania conducted five market outreaches at Makao, Mbuyuni, Bukundi, Mwanhuzi, and Paji markets, reaching over 10,000 people. **(Annex 24).** In Year three, Nature Kenya conducted 10 market outreach activities in Maasai Mara reaching 25,500 people.
2.4 b. By EOP, 20 community/village level barazas and 5 village general assemblies are held, reaching at least 500 people with key messages/topics for vulture conservation about their value and key threats.	In Maasai Mara, 101 village barazas including 1 youth forum, and 2 global events (World Wildlife Day and International Vulture Awareness Day 2023) were conducted reaching 7574 people (3480 men and 4094women) **(Annex 40)** Nature Tanzania conducted 10 village assemblies in during the project inception period reaching 1,003 (470 females and 533 males) community members **(Annex 41).**
2.4 c. By EOP, 1000 copies of vulture awareness information posters/leaflets are shared with schools and posted in public areas etc. reaching ~10,000 people. Radio broadcasts reaching very large audience.	Nature Kenya used local radio stations Mayian FM and Sidai FM; to broadcast within and beyond the project area reaching out to at least 10,000+ community with information on wildlife poisoning **(Annex 42).** Nature Kenya also produced 12 awareness roll up banners to support education and awareness across project landscape, from these, six were on vulture species and six were on improved herding practices in local language **(Annex 43)**. 1000 copies of vulture awareness information posters, and stickers; and improved herding practices posters were produced and shared with schools and posted in public areas in Maasai Mara. In Tanzania, 9868 copies of vulture awareness raising materials (150 t-shirts, 4 banners, 4500 stickers, 2114 posters and 3100 brochures) were produced and distributed in Makao WMA through different activities such as market outreach

	event, entrepreneurship trainings, workshops and meetings reaching to more than 10000 people including traditional healers. **(Annex 45).**
Output indicator 2.5 2.5 By EOP, >50 traditional healers in Makao and their respective associations are engaged and their awareness raised on the values of vultures, the need to conserve them and find alternatives to using vulture body parts that can be supported by the CRF e.g. using and farming plant-based alternatives.	Since project inception, 58 traditional healers (45 men and 13 women) have been engaged. In year one, Nature Tanzania conducted a workshop that brought together 16 traditional healers from Meatu District. During the workshop, the traditional healers discussed the uses of vulture parts. **(Annex 7)** Through the engagements with traditional healers, one traditional healer and trader of vulture parts, stopped selling vulture heads and started raising awareness to other traditional healers. These traditional healers have become vulture champions and support in raising awareness to others about the importance of vultures and the promoting plant-based alternatives. This traditional healer also raised awareness in the Sukuma events in 2024 **(Annex 46).** The Sukuma events are annual events conducted during harvesting season. During the events, traditional healers from the Sukuma Community will have contests of traditional healers who is powerful than the other.
Output indicator 2.6 2.6 By the end of year 2 business support training and advice is provided to 200 people (60% women) from Makao WMA on sustainable local livelihoods that can be supported by the CRF, linked to biodiversity /environmental commitments. To include basic small business skills, examination of options: poultry, bees, micro renewables, crafts, and support to develop chosen options)	Nature Tanzania facilitated two entrepreneurship training workshops, training 210 people (109 women) small entrepreneurs from villages forming Makao WMA in November 2023 and February 2024. The training aimed at capacity building on business implementation to small entrepreneurs to improve their business and livelihood reducing pressure on the environment and wildlife. Both training workshops were facilitated by a consultant, the District Community Development Officer from Itilima, District supported by Meatu government officials, representative members of the CRF committee, Makao WMA management, and Nature Tanzania. The first training was conducted in November 2023, attended by 51 participants (29 women) in Meatu town. The second training was conducted in February 2024, attended by 159 participants (80 women, 89 youth) at in Mbushi Primary schoo**l (Annex 47) (Annex 48).**
Output indicator 2.7.a. 2.7 a. By end of yr 2, CRF operational procedures are in place (at least 250 people including 50 men, 100 women, 70 youths and 30 traditional healers trained in effective utilization and management of the CRF and its link with/requirements for sustainable resource use.	A sustainable CRF system was established with structures for CRF implementation even beyond the project. This includes the handover of the CRF to Makao Wildlife Management Area (WMA), that will continue to manage the fund beyond the project. The CRF has been designed to be self-sufficient by incorporating a 5% interest rate to loans given out to support fund growth and scalability. Moreover, non-refundable loan application fees will be used to maintain the operations of the CRF committee after the project ends. **(Annex 49)**. Nature Tanzania facilitated two entrepreneurship training workshops to 210 people from villages forming Makao WMA. The first training was conducted in November 2023, attended by 51 participants (29 women)

	in Meatu town **(Annex 47)**. The second training was conducted in February 2024, attended by 159 participants including 80 women and 89 youth in Mbushi Primary school. The training aimed at capacity building on business implementation for small entrepreneurs to improve their business and livelihood. The training were facilitated by a consultant supported the District Community Development Officer from Itilima Meatu government officials, representative members of the CRF committee, Makao WMA management, and Nature Tanzania **(Annex 48).** CRF fund beneficiaries and traditional healers were given priority for participation in these workshops.
2.7.b. By EOP, a total of 200 people including 100 women, 40 men, 50 youths and 10 traditional healers benefitted from the CRF. Their monthly income will increase by 20% as a result of use of CRF and related advice and support.	In Makao WMA, a total of 203 community members including 133 women, 94 youth, and 6 traditional healers benefited from the Community Revolving Fund. 155 (97 women) beneficiaries managed to increase their monthly income by 24.5% as a of the sustainable livelihood development since its operationalization to January 2024. **(Annex 50).**
2.7.c. By EOP, the CRF is in operation (in line with Terms of Ref) and remains in place and intact beyond the project period. (Anticipate 70 people to receive support from the Fund each year after EOP)	The sustainability of the CRF was considered to ensure its continued operation beyond the completion of the project. To support this, structures were established for effective CRF implementation. Makao WMA is designated to take the lead, in managing the CRF, working in collaboration with the Meatu District Council and local village representatives, with technical support provided by Nature Tanzania. The CRF Committee is well-structured and efficiently organized. Additionally, loan repayments with a 5% interest rate contribute to the ongoing growth and sustainability of the fund**. (Annex 49)**
Output 3. The impact of poisoning incidents is mitigated by the set-up, training and equipping of three Rapid Poison Response Mechanism (RRM) anti-poisoning groups in Kenya and Tanzania	
Output indicator 3.1 3.1 Two active anti-poisoning groups (with >25 members each) with 1 in each of the 2 hotspot areas in Maasai Mara, Kenya, and 100% of the existing Makao WMA ranger group (50) provided with a 2-day training workshop, response kits and handbooks on implementing the protocol.	Nature Kenya, in collaboration with Narok County Government and community conservancies, established a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), guided by the National Rapid Response to Wildlife Poisoning Incidents Protocols **(Annex 51)**. A total of 1524 rangers (1359men, 165women) were trained in Masai Mara from January 2023 to April 2024 **(Annex 28),** and the 29 vulture volunteers formed the anti-poisoning group in Maasai Mara. In Tanzania, there are 292 vulture champions (31rangers,203 CRF beneficiaries and 58 traditional healers) who are raising awareness to other community members about saving vultures from poisoning. To actively respond to poisoning incidents, 22 rangers, including 16 Village Game Scouts (VGS) from Makao WMA, 3 rangers from Maswa Game Reserve, and 3 from Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) were trained by Dr. Claire Bracebridge from North Carolina Zoo (NCZ)

	for two days from 9th to 10th March 2023 **(Annex 29)**The training aimed to equip rangers with the skills to rapidly respond to vulture poisoning incidents. Participants were trained on vulture identification, steps to follow when encountering vulture poisoning incidents, first aid for live poisoned vultures, sample collection from dead poisoned vultures, and data collection. Makao WMA was provided with a total of 35 response kits (RRM) to implement the RRM anti-poisoning protocol, with 10 kits. In addition, a motorbike was purchased to support vulture conservation activities at Makao WMA **(Annex 52)**.
Output indicator 3.2 3.2 80 vulture champions/ rangers/enforcement officers from community/conservancy rangers/Makao WMS are supplied with equipment to assist with implementation of Rapid Poison Response Mechanism (RRM) and are trained in the protocol.	A total of 1524 rangers (1359men, 165women) were trained in Masai Mara **(Annex 28).** The project provided the relevant equipment to the KWS Vet Department at national and site level in the Maasai Mara **(Annex 27)**. 22 Village Game Rangers were trained in Tanzania in Makao WMA by Dr. Claire Bracebridge from NCZ. A total of 35 response kits (RRM) to implement the RRM anti-poisoning protocol. In addition, a motorbike was purchased to support vulture conservation activities at Makao WMA **(Annex 52)**
Output indicator 3.3 3.3 Three active anti-poisoning groups are operational by EOP, two in Narok County, KE, one in Makao WMA, TZ.	In Kenya and Tanzania, there are three active anti-poisoning groups are operational. In Tanzania, there are 292 vulture champions (31rangers,203 CRF beneficiaries and 58 traditional healers) who are raising awareness to other community members about saving vultures from poisoning. In Kenya, there are two active anti-poisoning groups in the project focal areas. This group is made up of 29 vulture volunteers (community members) who support in raising awareness about the negative impacts of wildlife poisoning, support in increasing surveillance and responding to wildlife poisoning incidents. The trained rangers are also part of the anti-poisoning group in Masai Mara
Output 4 Results and lessons are synthesised, shared and promoted to raise NGO capacity for vulture conservation in Africa and to influence practice at national levels in Kenya and Tanzania and pan-African levels	
Output indicator 4.1 4.1 Capacity for vulture conservation is increased through mentoring and sharing of experience between NGOs and joint fundraising including the formation of a BirdLife Vulture Forum and the foundation laid for an East African Poison Network.	Nature Tanzania Participated in the 14th TAWIRI International Scientific Conference held in Arusha from 6th to 8th December 2023, where a poster titled "Ornithological status of Makao WMA Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, in Simiyu region, Tanzania" was presented **(Annex 53)**. This international conference was attended by more than 400 participants from 20 different countries. Nature Tanzania conducted a webinar, Traditional Beliefs and Bird Conservation and presented on the vulture conservation work in Makao WMA, sharing experiences on working with traditional healer**s. (Annex 54).** The organization shared project findings and lessons during the commemoration of the World Wildlife Day (WWD) in 2024, organised by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. A total of 1,400 people including 50 government officials and Hon. Angella Kariuki, the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism who was the Guest of Honour were reached. Nature Kenya

	presented lessons generated from the project at the National Wildlife Conference held between 26th-28th September 2023 **(Annex 56)** The presentation focused on community best practices to mitigate human wildlife conflict through innovative approaches like predator proof bomas and eye spots (eye-like impressions) painted on livestock reduce attacks by predators from behind. Nature Kenya also shared lessons learned in advocacy meetings convened by East Africa Community (EAC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on the Convention of Migratory Species (CMS) and establishment of trans frontier conservation areas. Data generated from this project contributed to existing repositories of vulture conservation data in Kenya, Tanzania and supporting the mid-term review of the implementation the CMS Vulture Multispecies Action Plan (**Annex 57**) In June 2023, the Eastern Africa Wildlife Poisoning Response Network (EAWPRN) was established to combat wildlife poisoning in the sub-region. BirdLife International, in collaboration with Nature Tanzania, organized a two-day workshop in Arusha, Tanzania, from the 13th to the 14th June 2023. The workshop brought together 21 participants from three countries (Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda). Nature Tanzania and Nature Uganda have started the process of establishing in-country poisoning response networks and will benefit from the experience of the Kenyan anti-poisoning network. Follow up virtual meeting was conducted where Ethiopian delegation also participated. **(Annex 58, 59)** In February 2025, BirdLife and Nature Tanzania conducted a webinar titled Vital but Vilified: Saving Africa's Vultures - Online Talk and Q&A. This webinar had 50 participants **(Annex 60)**
Output indicator 4.2 4.2 Lessons learnt, project findings, and project outputs shared with BirdLife Partners at annual BirdLife Council of the African Partnership with around 100+ participants and with ornithologists at the Pan-African Ornithological Conference (PAOC 16) in 2022 with ca. 250 participants, as well as in at least 2 regional and international forums (e.g. BirdLife World Congress and 100-year anniversary in 2022)	Project findings and lessons were shared in numerous conferences and workshops. BirdLife International and Nature Tanzania participated in the Mara Day Conference 14th to 15th September 2023 where a presentation titled "Vulture Conservation impacting community livelihoods in Mara-Serengeti" was done reaching more than 200 participants (Annex **61)**. In 2024, the project partners participated in the 13th Mara Day celebrations and Conference where they raised awareness about vulture conservation efforts in the Mara-Serengeti landscape (Annex **55**). Engagements made at this event led to interest from Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) to integrating vulture conservation in their work. This has resulted in BirdLife and LVBC to have a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) (in progress) to collaborate in saving biodiversity in the Lake Victoria Basin. Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania participated in the BirdLife Council of Africa Partners (CAP), where lessons from the project were shared. Lessons of the project were also shared during the BirdLife Africa Vulture Conservation Forum (BAVCF) where partner from Eastern Africa shown interest of establishing vulture safe zones. Nature Kenya shared the project findings in two conference-Africa Congress for Conservation Biology (ACCB) conference held 19th -21st October 2024

	in Moshi Tanzania, and 14th Carnivore conference held 24th-25th October 2024 in Nairobi Kenya BirdLife participated in the Pathways Conference Europe 2024 held at the Palacio de Congresos in Cordoba, Spain, from13th to 16th October 2024 where a poster presentation Coexisting with African Vulture focusing on the vulture conservation in the Mara-Serengeti landscape was presented. Conference participants were interested in understanding the belief-based use of vulture body parts and the Human-Wildlife conflict mitigation measures put in place to reduce livestock depredation in bomas hence reducing wildlife poisoning **(Annex 62)**
Output indicator 4.3 4.3 Lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs shared with relevant national and regional government authorities including wildlife department, conservancies and Wildlife Management Areas, livestock and agriculture, environment and tourism in Kenya and Tanzania as well as the Sectoral Committee responsible for wildlife and agriculture of the East African Community reaching 300 people.	Nature Kenya provided recommendations to Narok County through letters, with the aim of guiding the county's policy formulation processes, including the Maasai Mara Ecosystem Management Plan **(Annex 63, 63b)** and the County Integrated Development Plan. Nature Kenya also shared lessons learned in advocacy meetings convened by East Africa Community (EAC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on CMS and establishment of trans frontier conservation areas. Lessons learnt as a result of the project were shared by Nature Kenya with relevant national government authorities i.e. in Kenya National Bird Task Force Forum Chaired by Kenya Wildlife Service providing opportunity to share experienced between national stakeholders. During the Mara Day Conference and celebrations in 2023 and 2024, organized by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, an intuition of the EAC, we shared lessons learnt from the projects reaching more than 400 people
Output indicator 4.4 4.4 Lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs disseminated through internal BirdLife communication channels e.g. remote meetings and web-platforms and via external media channels e.g. Darwin newsletter, websites, social media, radio etc reaching 100,000 people in both countries and internationally.	BirdLife and project partners have published the project's updates through websites, social media and through media announcements. The following are links to some of the social media communication. **(Annex 64)** In the periodic BirdLife Africa briefs, Vincent did a presentation to the BirdLife Global team in Africa about the Project **(Annex 65).** The partners also discriminated the lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs via their Annual General Meetings (AGM) and through their social media, website and newsletters
Output indicator 4.5 4.5 Lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs disseminated through celebrations for International Vulture Awareness Day in project countries reaching 2,000 people.	During the project period, BirdLife, Nature Kenya, and Nature Tanzania actively commemorated International Vulture Awareness Day (IVAD) in 2023 and 2024 through a range of impactful awareness activities. In 2023, Nature Kenya organized awareness raising events at the project site, reaching 129 physically and at least 10000+ members of public through local FM (Sidai FM and Mayian FM) stations that covered the event. Nature Tanzania marked the day by educating 104 students and 11 teachers at Mwangudo Primary School and reaching over 250 people through a youth football match. BirdLife also commemorated IVAD with a digital campaign and a podcast in collaboration with the BBC.

	In 2024, BirdLife continued its digital campaign to raise awareness about the threats to vultures and the conservation efforts in Africa. Nature Tanzania held an awareness event at Mbushi Primary School in Meatu District, reaching 54 pupils and 15 teachers. Nature Kenya produced a short educational video (Link) and organizing a vulture-themed art activity that engaged 400 schoolchildren.
Output indicator 4.6 4.6 Recommendations for improvement in policy and legislation concerning vultures and wildlife poisoning provided to the Kenya Wildlife Service and to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, TZ. In KE, this will include suggestive amendment for substance controls/bans and support for development of National Vulture Conservation Action Plan.	Nature Kenya provided recommendations to Narok County through letters, with the aim of guiding the county's policy formulation processes, including the Maasai Mara Ecosystem Management Plan **(Annex 63)** and the County Integrated Development Plan. Recommendations and results generated from this project informed the national Human Wildlife Conflict Strategy in Kenya **(Annex 66)** and informed national and county level policy processes which include- Greater Mara Ecosystem Management Plan **(Annex 63b).** Nature Kenya supported the development of the Vulture Multi-species Action Plan for Kenya (2024-2034) **(Annex 9).** Nature Tanzania also supported the development of Vulture Conservation Management Action Plan for Tanzania.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Integrated and evidence-based approaches reduce wildlife mortality from poisoning and improve livelihoods for communities living adjacent to protected areas in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem			
Outcome: Community livelihoods in the Mara- Serengeti are improved and pressure on wildlife (particularly vultures) reduced through addressing drivers of poisoning, including income losses, linked to human-wildlife conflict and belief-based use	**By End of Project (EOP):** OI_1 ~50% of households (being 100 households/1200 people) in focal area (Narok County) KE are aware of and using alternative, non-lethal HWC mitigation methods e.g. new or improved bomas and better livestock management practices. 20 additional households (240 people) in focal area report intention to install or reinforce bomas. OI_2 Livestock losses (in USD) are reduced (livelihoods improved) by 70% in KE for improved bomas compared to unimproved bomas and 20% where other preventive measures are in use. OI_3 Incidents of predator poisoning are reduced by 40% in project focal areas in KE from the baseline.	OI_1 Report on number and % of households adopting alternative mitigation measures supported by the project, including description of methods used. Baseline on primary mitigation methods used at beginning of project required. Survey to gather evidence of intention/wish to install bomas. OI_2 Economic surveys including livestock losses at the start and end of the project. (Appropriate baseline measures to be assessed for focal areas, but average loss of $1,870 per annum for unfortified bomas in similar location reported. Loss reduced to 492 USD per annum for fortified bomas. Typical loss to predation is +/- 14% of stock per year. OI-3 Baseline and EOP surveys on predator poisoning incidences and	National and district governments, park authorities and communities continue to engage on addressing HWC in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem. We think this will hold true based on support expressed, community engagement and success in other areas. It is possible to measure change in predator poisoning in a meaningful way not distorted by an increase in reporting. The Poisoning Database is already proving a valuable tool, but gaps in data and increased reporting will skew data. A quantitative assessment may be a challenge over 3 years, but a qualitative assessment can help address the impact of increases in reporting. Current economic, social and health factors do not seriously impede progress. The project is designed to increase resilience to economic and social changes. but economic shocks, such as COVID will be factored in.

		HWC plus African Wildlife Poisoning Database.	Reductions in livestock losses and increases in sustainable livelihoods, coupled with awareness actions lead to the behaviour change anticipated. We expect this to hold true based on similar initiatives elsewhere but must be prepared to adapt.
	OI_4 50% of sampled households in focal areas in KE and TZ report greater awareness of and appreciation for vultures and awareness of the risk of poison use, and 30% report reduced likelihood to use poison.	OI-4 Questionnaires and surveys of samples of participants / recipients of education and awareness actions.	Traditional healers in Makao WMA show willingness to consider using alternatives to animal parts. Plant alternative choices are not threatened species.
	OI_5 Information on the extent and drivers of belief-based use of vultures in Makao WMA, TZ is increased. A significant proportion (25%) of healers willing to consider using plant-based alternatives.	OI-5 Belief-based use survey and analysis report (current state) and report on engagement in reduction or mitigations (future intention).	We think this will hold true based on success in Nigeria – but this is very much an information gathering and pilot action, so we must be prepared to adapt. Reach out to botanist experts/Red Lists to check threatened species.
	OI_6 Monthly incomes of 200 people (1,380 household members) including 50% women in project areas in TZ are increased by 20% from the baseline as a result of sustainable livelihood development. (supported by a Community Revolving Fund – CRF).	OI-6 Economic surveys including income / wealth measures and wellbeing indicators at the start and end of the project. (Baseline to be updated for focal area, but is~$22/mo/household, $17 men, $9 women. Household size is 6.9)	The CRF does not support activities damaging to the environment. This will hold true as the Terms of Reference will include restrictions on what can be funded and the obligations of recipients. COVID 19 travel restrictions do not prevent the implementation of the project or distort results.
	OI_7 30% Reduction in vulture (and other wildlife) deaths from poisoning incidents due to implementation of rapid response mechanisms (RRM)in focal areas in KE and TZ	OI-7 Poisoning incident reports where RRM is used compared to where it is not. Poisoning data mortalities per incident for Kenya and TZ (~38 deaths (14 vultures) per incident versus mortalities per incident within RRM operation. OI-3 and 7 will contribute to and access the following:	Adaptive management will prepare for and address this. The focus on in-country staff also reduces this risk. Measurement of indicators may need to factor in economic impacts. Project staff are aware of any emerging issues resulting from new, legal bushmeat markets in TZ.

		Data from the African Wildlife Poisoning Database (AWPD) and also from national records of poisoning incidents. Data from other conservation stakeholders working in the area.	Staff will monitor development of this. The project results in more capacity, interest and resources for sustainability and scaling up by multiple stakeholders in the region. We think the training, provision of resources, awareness raising and dissemination will support this. Ongoing participation in AWPD. WhatsApp group, and the emerging East African Poisoning Network will help to mainstream this approach.
Output 1 Socio-economic drivers and impacts of wildlife poisoning in Mara-Serengeti are understood and inform a range of community- focused interventions	1.1 Before the end of year 1 Workshops in each project area (2 in KE, 1 in TZ) attended by 50 community representatives e.g. local business owners and village chiefs (at least 50% female participants) identify problems faced by local communities and identify solutions that link sustainable livelihood practices and use of natural resources, specifically HWC and poisoning, 1.2 Before the end of year 1, Outreach surveys conducted in ~50% of households in project areas (KE) (approx. 100 households/ 1200 people per site with at least 50% female participants) identify key drivers of wildlife poisoning specific to project areas to align with key socio-economic solutions identified in consultation workshops.	1.1 Workshop reports (disaggregated by location, occupation and gender). 1.2 Outreach survey reports (disaggregated by location, occupation an	Workshops and surveys gather information from a representative sample. Workshops may be split into smaller groups to meet COVID restrictions and encourage participation of women and other groups. Government agencies in both countries continue willingness to cooperate and engage in addressing illegal wildlife poisoning. We think this will hold true due to advocacy experience of national partners and govt. strategies Stakeholders continue willingness to engage in project activities and address drivers for wildlife poisoning. We think this will hold true if project outputs are achieved. Traditional healers are willing to provide information on belief-based use. (See earlier comment. Also, surveys will be

	1.3 Before the end of year 1, Outreach surveys conducted in Makao WMA, TZ with 4 stakeholder groups (traditional healers, community members, local government authorities and the private sector) covering 20% of the population within the WMA (~500 people), gather socio-economic data, attitudes towards wildlife and extent of and attitudes to belief-based use of vulture parts. 1.4 By end of year 1, start of year 2, Vulture conservation models for each focal area (KE and TZ) are developed based on analysis of surveys and workshops. 1.5 Vulture monitoring is in place. Status of the Important Bird and Key Biodiversity Areas in focal area is updated. 1.6 By start of year 2, Feasibility of establishment of Vulture Safe Zones (VSZs) in project area is assessed and a set of criteria established.	1.3 Survey reports (disaggregated by location, stakeholder group and gender), to include a map of hotspot areas for belief-based use if feasible. 1.4 Proposal document with models for socio-economic improvement and vulture conservation interventions in project areas (Kenya and Tanzania). 1.5 Monitoring data report. IBA/KBA Report (and World Bird Database) 1.6 Feasibility report for developing VSZs in project focal areas and draft of criteria for VSZs in East Africa.	conducted in such a way as to maintain trust – involve community members, anonymizing, using small groups or individual interviews, backed up by market surveys).
Output 2 Vulture conservation models, incorporating livelihood improvements are implemented in the focal areas in Maasai Mara, Kenya and Makao WMA, Tanzania. (directly benefitting ~1,700 people, reaching 15,000).	2.1 By end of yr 2, 300 community members (150 per area and at least 50% women) are trained/informed about conservation friendly business development in the Maasai Mara. 2.2 By EOP, 20 predator-proof bomas (representing 10 % of bomas or 15% of livestock owners) are erected in the 2 project focal areas in Narok County, Maasai Mara, Kenya. Promotion encourages an additional 20 livestock owners to commit to installing bomas post project.	2.1 Workshop report (disaggregated by location, occupation and gender), including details of priority business opportunities. 2.2 Criteria for boma selection. Database of bomas receiving interventions, including location, criteria match evaluation, demographic information of household members, (inc. gender), description of boma improvement technique applied and	of predator control acknowledging that livelihood improvement methods can help alleviate losses from HWC. We think this will hold true if project outputs are achieved. Communities provide accurate information on incidents of livestock predation. We think this will hold true due to careful selection, training and prep. Will need to adjust for increasing in reporting.

		incidents of livestock predation for each boma (occurring at night when livestock are inside boma).	Bomas are the primary or preferred method for livestock protection in project areas.
	2.3 By EOP 3, 80 households in the 2 project focal areas in Kenya receive advice on non-lethal predator mitigation / husbandry advice	2.3 Reports of guidance provided and audience, including feedback.	We think this will hold true due to focal area selection. Boma designs will protect against attacks from all predator species. We think this will hold true due to boma improvements matched to requirements
	2.4 a. By end of year 2, 8 market outreach events in 2 hotspot areas in Maasai Mara, Kenya and in Makao WMA, Tanzania, reaching out to >50% of households in both sites (~15,000 people) to raise awareness of value or vultures and stop/reduce wildlife poisoning. b. By EOP, 20 community/village level barazas and 5 village general assemblies are held, reaching at least 500 people with key messages/topics for vulture conservation about their value and key threats.	2.4 a. b. Reports from 8 market outreach events, 20 barazas, 5 village general assemblies and 20 school visits from both project sites. Reports will include location information, photos, signed participant list (inc. gender) and curriculum details/key messages.	Making communities more aware of vultures, wildlife and poisoning will cause people to reconsider attitudes and behaviours. We think this will hold true based on experience Training in business entrepreneurship will lead to community members implementing ideas and improving livelihoods in ways that do not negatively impact wildlife. We think this will hold true based on previous experience, aided by an intention to maintain a relationship with the communities to support further intervention.
	c. By EOP, 1000 copies of vulture awareness information posters/leaflets are shared with schools and posted in public areas etc. reaching ~10,000 people. Radio broadcasts reaching very large audience.	c. Awareness poster/leaflets and children's educational materials. Programme description and audience estimates for radio broadcasts.	Traditional healers show willingness to consider using alternatives to animal parts and/or adopting alternative livelihood practices.
	2.5 By EOP, >50 traditional healers in Makao and their respective associations are engaged and their awareness raised on the values of vultures, the need to conserve them and find	2.5 Workshop reports from traditional healer workshops (disaggregated by location and gender).	See earlier comment Communities will participate in and sustain the CRF after project duration.

	alternatives to using vulture body parts that can be supported by the CRF e.g. using and farming plant-based alternatives.		We think this will hold true based on previous experience (e.g. in Lake Natron, TZ)
	2.6 By the end of year 2 business support training and advice is provided to 200 people (60% women) from Makao WMA on sustainable local livelihoods that can be supported by the CRF, linked to biodiversity /environmental commitments. To include basic small business skills, examination of options: poultry, bees, micro renewables, crafts, and support to develop chosen options)	2.6 Workshop reports from business support workshops (disaggregated by location and gender).	
	2.7 a. By end of yr 2, CRF operational procedures are in place (at least 250 people including 50 men, 100 women,	2.7 a. Developed and approved procedures and guidelines for the CRF scheme; signed participant lists and training reports.	
	70 youths and 30 traditional healers trained in effective utilization and management of the CRF and its link with/requirements for sustainable resource use.		
	b. By EOP, a total of 200 people including 100 women, 40 men, 50 youths and 10 traditional healers benefitted from the CRF. Their monthly income will increase by 20% as a result of use of CRF and related advice and support.	b. Beneficiary reports (disaggregated by gender, age and occupation)	
	c. By EOP, the CRF is in operation (in line with Terms of Ref) and remains in place and intact beyond the project period. (Anticipate 70 people to receive support from the Fund each year after EOP)	c. Final report on CRF and ongoing plan of operation.	

Output 3 The impact of poisoning incidents is mitigated by the set-up, training and equipping of three Rapid Poison Response Mechanism (RRM) anti- poisoning groups in Kenya and Tanzania	Two active anti-poisoning groups (with >25 members each) with 1 in each of the 2 hotspot areas in Maasai Mara, Kenya, and 100% of the existing Makao WMA ranger group (50) provided with a 2-day training workshop, response kits and handbooks on implementing the protocol. 3.2 80 vulture champions/ rangers/enforcement officers from community/conservancy rangers/Makao WMS are supplied with equipment to assist with implementation of Rapid Poison Response Mechanism (RRM) and are trained in the protocol. 3.3 Three active anti-poisoning groups are operational by EOP, two in Narok County, KE, one in Makao WMA, TZ.	3.1 Report on Rapid Poison Response Mechanism (RRM) for Kenya and report of pilot RRM in Tanzania. Map of area coverage of Rapid Response network including specific locations of hotspots, trainings and placement of response kits 3.2 No. of issued certifications from 2-day Rapid Response training and list of people recruited into RRM/anti-poisoning groups. 3.3 Detail of group members, follow up and activities (including recording and attendance at poisoning events)	Communities and Governments are willing to take action against wildlife poisoning and its drivers. Government authorities are willing to integrate Rapid Poison Response into their policies. Rapid Response Groups continue to reduce vulture and other wildlife deaths at poisoning incidents. We think this will hold true as it works elsewhere, including in other parts of the project area. Communities and Governments are willing to consider and provide feedback on piloting alternative new approaches to vulture conservation e.g. VSZs. We think this will hold true based on experience elsewhere
Output 4 Results and lessons are synthesised, shared and promoted to raise NGO capacity for vulture conservation in Africa and to influence practice at national levels in Kenya and Tanzania and pan-African levels	By EOP: 4.1 Capacity for vulture conservation is increased through mentoring and sharing of experience between NGOs and joint fundraising including the formation of a BirdLife Vulture Forum and the foundation laid for an East African Poison Network. 4.2 Lessons learnt, project findings, and project outputs shared with BirdLife Partners at annual BirdLife Council of the African Partnership with around 100+ participants and with ornithologists at the Pan-African Ornithological	4.1 Number of vulture initiatives in Tanzania (+2), number of staff in Nature Tanzania with vulture experience (+3). New vulture networks and structures functioning (+2). 4.2 Presentations, audience and report of BirdLife Africa CAP meeting, from PAOC 16, from World Congress and other forums.	Lessons learnt will result in rolling out of successful actions to more areas. We think this will hold true as there is a growing audience for this material Lessons learnt are adaptable or applicable to other contexts across the continent and beyond. We think this will hold true although adaptations will likely be needed BirdLife and Partners are in a position to influence government into adopting policies and laws to support vulture conservation.

	Conference (PAOC 16) in 2022 with ca. 250 participants, as well as in at least 2 regional and international forums (e.g. BirdLife World Congress and 100-year anniversary in 2022)		We think this will hold true due to track record although we recognise that policy changes can take time and implementation (resources) will also be needed.
	4.3 Lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs shared with relevant national and regional government authorities including wildlife department, conservancies and Wildlife Management Areas, livestock and agriculture, environment and tourism in Kenya and Tanzania as well as the Sectoral Committee responsible for wildlife and agriculture of the	4.3 Online repository with documented results and learnings from the project and distribution list.	
	East African Community reaching 300 people.		
	4.4 Lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs disseminated through internal BirdLife communication channels e.g. remote meetings and web- platforms and via external media channels e.g. Darwin newsletter, websites, social media, radio etc reaching 100,000 people in both countries and internationally.	4.4 Media report on coverage and reach.	
	4.5 Lessons learnt, project findings and project outputs disseminated through celebrations for International Vulture Awareness Day in project countries reaching 2,000 people.	4.5 Report on Vulture Awareness Day	
	4.6 Recommendations for improvement in policy and legislation concerning vultures and wildlife poisoning provided to the Kenya Wildlife Service and to the Ministry of Natural	4.6 Policy brief on legislation gaps concerning vultures and wildlife poisoning in Tanzania and suggested amendment for substance controls/bans on substances used for poisoning wildlife in Kenya. Kenya National	

	Resources and Tourism, TZ. In KE, this will include suggestive amendment for substance controls/bans and support for development of National Vulture Conservation Action Plan	Vulture Conservation Action Plan developed and approved,	

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1.1 Conduct outreach surveys to target households in project areas in Maasai Mara, Kenya to obtain information on key drivers of wildlife poisoning and socioeconomic situation.

1.1.2 Use surveys and desk research to establish baselines for incidents of livestock predation and poisoning incidences in Maasai Mara, Kenya, and repeat surveys at end of project to measure impact. BLI and technical assistance consultant to advise on survey content, requirements to meet monitoring needs, other project needs and safeguarding as well as gender and cultural issues. National Partners to implement with project staff.

1.1.3 End of project surveys will be carried out with a sampling of participants. Details to be developed with advice from monitoring and evaluation consultant and relevant staff.

1.2.1 Conduct stakeholder surveys at the beginning of the project in Makao Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Tanzania on the belief-based use of vultures, believed to be the key driver of vulture poisoning in project area. NT to lead with input from BLI and Nigerian Conservation Foundation and BirdLife Zimbabwe (who have conducted similar surveys) and technical assistance on effective survey design from a consultant.

1.2.2 End of project surveys will be carried out with a sampling of participants. Details to be developed with advice from monitoring and evaluation consultant and relevant staff.

1.3.1 BLI and consultants (one for TZ and one for KE/or combine) advise on survey content, requirements to meet monitoring needs, other project needs and safeguarding as well as gender and cultural issues. BirdLife to support survey design and National Partners to implement with project staff.

1.3.2 Convene workshops in project areas in Kenya and Tanzania to promote discussion with key stakeholders to identify impacts of living with wildlife and to develop activities that the project can support to benefit communities and vultures.

1.4.1 Consolidate outputs from workshops and surveys in each project country to develop a site-specific model for priority anti-poisoning and vulture conservation interventions that has strong buy-in from communities. BLI to coordinate so that models are coherent and comparable, but National Partners to design.

1.5.1 Conduct baseline and follow up vulture population surveys in the project area. These will include nesting vulture census and road counts. Feed data into BirdLife Database and share with other interested parties. These will supplement existing monitoring undertaken by The Peregrine Fund and Kenya Birds of Prey Trust – adding to the body of data. This is particularly lacking in Tanzania.

1.5.2 Conduct an update assessment of the Important Bird Area/Key Biodiversity Area (IBAs/IBAs) in the focal area (both are IBAs) to assess status and update relevant species data.

1.6.1 Scope potential for establishing Vulture Safe Zones (VSZs) that could be established e.g. focal areas that integrate anti-poisoning - RRM and other threat mitigation actions, thus creating safe havens for vultures.

1.6.2 Develop criteria for VSZs in East Africa during RRM workshops and training, and community engagement using criteria developed for southern Africa as an adaptive model. BLI Vulture Manager to draft this, in consultation with Partners and with advice from other regions and external experts.
Establishment of VSZ, if feasible, would be outside the scope of this project.

2.1.1 Conduct focused entrepreneurial workshops in the project focal areas in the Maasai Mara to promote voluntary investment in livestock protection and supplemental businesses that are compatible with wildlife management.

This will include advice on herd size, daytime herd supervision, deterrents, high risk areas, best practices used elsewhere. It will also demonstrate cost benefits of boma strengthening (fully fortified and cheaper partially fortified option). Use local people as advocates.

2.2.1 Apply the criteria for boma selection, which include that the boma is in an area at high risk for predation and where the household is willing to contribute a share of the cost and labour to install it (to encourage ownership) and to make a commitment to not use poison illegally or inappropriately, and to participate in awareness raising/monitoring activities.

2.2.2 Identify 20 bomas and implement improvement methods at selected boma sites in partnership with beneficiary household.

2.2.3 Provide training so that others can reproduce bomas.

2.2.4 Put in place boma effectiveness monitoring.

2.3.1 Organise awareness-raising market outreach events, radio broadcasts, and print communication materials to reach out to key stakeholders to reduce poisoning behaviours and influence negative attitudes towards wildlife and vultures. Using the project's vulture volunteers, village elders and popular local figures and the Masaai Mara Wildlife Ambassadors.

2.4.1 Conduct workshops with traditional healers in Makao WMA, Tanzania to discuss how to best address the use of vulture parts for belief- based use, including potential alternatives e.g. plant-based products and livelihood alternatives. These may be eligible for CRF financing.

2.5.1 Conduct business support and entrepreneurship training workshops in Makao WMA to build communities' capacity (especially women) to develop sustainable local livelihoods, including those that could be supported by the CRF.

Topics will depend on the outcome of the earlier workshops and surveys but will likely include livestock husbandry techniques to reduce predation (and increase incomes) plus small business ideas and planning e.g. poultry rearing, micro solar and cookstove enterprises, and local craft development.

2.6.1 Establish, through extensive awareness raising and consultation the Terms of Reference for a Community Revolving Fund (CRF) to support conservation friendly livelihoods activities with small loans at low interest.

2.6.2 Recruit and train the representative management body and the Loan Advisory Group.

2.6.3 Issue loans to support the creation of sustainable alternative livelihood initiatives such as development of plant-based alternatives to vulture/wildlife parts in belief-based practice, women's beadwork, poultry farming, production of biogas etc.

2.6.4 Ensure that the CRF loans also include clear guidance on the conservation commitments that go with the money (either to support a conservation focused business or to participate in an agreed set of conservation actions).

2.6.5 Maintain excellent records on loans and repayments, but also the impact on livelihoods.

2.6.6 Continue operation of the CRF after the project end.

3.1.1 Implement a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in 2 hotspots in Maasai Mara where coverage is currently poor through the establishment of local anti-poisoning groups.

3.1.2 Pilot a small-scale RRM in Makao WMA with an existing ranger group, for responding to wildlife poisoning with the provision of resources and support for implementation e.g. training, response kits, motorbikes, and handbooks.

3.2.1 In Kenya, provide RRM training to KWS law enforcement officers to strengthen the mechanism and mainstream into operational policies.

3.3.1 Liaise with other initiatives outside the scope of this project who are involved with training and support RRM capacity in Kenya and TZ so as to target training to hotspot areas where training and resources are not available.

4.1.1 Present project findings and lessons learned in national, regional, and relevant international forums. At least one webinar. Advocacy with MEAs, COP meetings, outreach to funders etc. Attendance and presentations by partners on their activities at the BirdLife Council for the African Partnership.meeting and Pan African Ornithological Conference, discussions and presentations to the BirdLife Africa Vulture Conservation Forum (BAVCF) and publication on the HATCH learning platform.

4.1.2 Support the development of an East African Anti-Poisoning Network and the continued and improved operation of the African Wildlife Poisoning Database and associated working groups which have been supported by the Band Foundation.

4.2.1 Disseminate project updates and findings internally and via national and international media channels (newspapers, radio and newsletters). Big push on social media, development of articles and materials, press releases in regional and international media. National level actions as well.

4.2.2 Work with NGOs, communities and government to integrate project outputs into celebrations of International Vulture Awareness Day (http://www.vultureday.org/).

4.3.1 Develop policy recommendations on use of poisons to kill wildlife including suggestive amendment for substance controls/bans and support Kenya Wildlife service to draft and approve National Vulture Action Plan.

4.3.2 Develop a brief review of gaps in existing legislation in Tanzania and develop recommendations for future policy and legislative change concerning vultures and wildlife poisoning alongside advocating for stricter control or banning of substances/chemicals used in wildlife poisoning.

Coordination Activities:

Project management activities are not included as a Project Output. However, the following activities will take place.

- Establishment of Project Steering Group composed of representatives from BirdLife International, Nature Kenya and Nature Tanzania. Set up an Monitoring and Evaluation Subgroup. An informal Advisory Group will be identified including BirdLife Head of Preventing Extinctions Programme and IUCN Vulture Specialist Group and a dialogue will be maintained with other raptor conservation groups (Peregrine Fund, Kenya Birds of Prey Trust, North Carolina Zoo). The group will not meet or be constituted formerly. However, we will keep them informed as to progress, invite them to events, share findings, and seek guidance as needed.
- Staff recruited
- Project Kick-Off Meeting with Steering Group and most members of the Project Implementation Team.
- Semi-annual Steering Group meetings will be held in addition to more frequent subgroup meetings with the Project Manager and key members of the Project Implementation Team. Most meetings will be held virtually although key members of the project team will meet in-person to gather knowledge and experience.
- Detailed workplans developed. Incorporated into Subcontracts with BirdLife.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be developed, sub team to meet regularly offline, plus 1 or more site visits.
- Gender and Safeguarding Plan will be developed.
- Risk assessment and management plan will be updated, as needed.
- Project implementation
- Project interim and final report.
- Mid-Term Mini Evaluation

- End of Project Evaluation

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator Guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation. N.B. The annual total is not cumulative. For each year, only include the results achieved in that year. The total achieved should be the sum of the annual totals.

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
DI-C05	Number of projects contributing data, insights, and case studies to national Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) related reporting processes and calls for evidence	4.1, 4.6	Number	New		3	2	5	Number not specified, but 2 suggested in text Species Action Plans that go to CMS Submissions to MsAP Mid-Term Review National HWC Strategy, Kenya HHPs UNEA 6 resolution
DI-B01	Number of new/improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	4.6	Number	Type of action		2		2	Not specified Maasai Mara NR Management Plan Greater Mara Ecosystem Mgmt Plan

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
DI-A04	Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	2.6, 2.7, 3.1	Number of people	Gender	10	108	347	465 (170 women)	Not specified (10% of RRM trainees, Vulture Champions, CRF beneficiaries, Predator Proof Boma HoH, Boma prospective adoptees)
DI-A11 New DI DI-D03	Number of sustainable livelihood enterprises that are profitable (at least a year after establishment). New DI Indicator: a. Number of people with Sustainable Livelihoods created or protected **b. Number of people with improved income**	2.7	Number of people	Gender	10	118	155	283 (97 women)	*155 increased incomes in TZ* *(97 women)* *20 boma owners (being at least 60 adult livestock owners)* 58 Vulture Champions 45m, 13 f. 30 people willing to use new bomas

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Kenya's Key Biodiversity Areas Status & Trends Report	Report	Nature Kenya, 2024	Male	Kenyan	Nature Kenya	Link
Vulture MsAP MTIR Report	Report	Botha A, Doherty J, Weston J, Andevski J, Safford R, Tavares J, Bowden C, Matsvimbo F, Sebele L, Al-Hasani I, Gallo-Orsi U. March 2024	3 (poss more) / 11 female	South African	CMS	The Mid-Term Implementation Review of the Multi-Species Action Plan to Conserve African-Eurasian Vultures (Vulture MsAP) | CMS
Greater Maasai Mara Ecosystem Management Plan	Plan	County Government of Narok, Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association, Kenya Wildlife Service, and the Wildlife Research and Training Institute February 2023	3/12 core planning team female	12 Kenyan	County Government of Narok	GMME-Management-Plan-200320238_compressed.pdf
Vultures Multi-Species Action Plan for Kenya 2024-2034	Plan	Kenya Wildlife Service Oct. 2024	2/8 compilers female	6/8 compilers Kenyan	Kenyan Wildlife Service	Vultures Multi-Species Action Plan for Kenya 2024-2034 | Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
Conservation and Management Plan for the Conservation of Vultures in Tanzania	Plan	The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) 2023	3/5 editors female	3/5 Editors Kenyan	TAWIRI	TVAP24.pdf

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements** (see section 14)?	X
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	