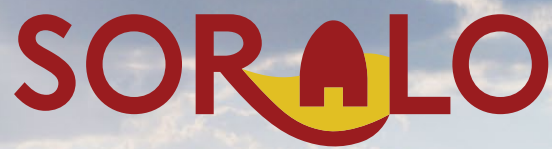


Strategic Plan

Our strategy is our commitment to our communities



South Rift Association of Land Owners



2026-2030

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FOREWORD

SORALO, the South Rift Association of Land Owners, is a distinctive organization deeply rooted in the Maasai pastoralist communities of Kenya's South Rift Valley. Founded in 2004, it embodies a community-first approach that honors Maasai traditions, values, and voices while advancing innovative conservation and sustainable land management.

What truly sets us apart is our seamless blending of ancient Maasai cultural wisdom with modern conservation. Rather than a top-down initiative, SORALO is a community-driven movement fostering a "culture of coexistence," where people, their livestock, and abundant wildlife thrive side by side. This ensures the Maasai maintain their semi-nomadic pastoral lifestyle while preserving one of Africa's richest and most ecologically important landscapes.

SORALO operates in an area of 1.5 million hectares of one of the last intact communal lands in southern Kenya—territory that is vital not only for Maasai livelihoods but also for wildlife. A crucial part of our mission is preserving ecological connectivity in the South Rift Valley, linking key ecosystems such as Maasai Mara Amboseli and Lake Natron guided by our landscape approach. This connection is integral to/essential for wildlife migration and the resilience of one of East Africa's most treasured natural heritage regions.

In essence, SORALO represents a harmonious fusion of tradition and innovation, community spirit and conservation science, where people and nature flourish together. It offers an inspiring, unique model demonstrating how indigenous knowledge paired with contemporary conservation can create a sustainable, hopeful future solidifying SORALO's role as a pioneering force for coexistence and resilience in East Africa.

Our last strategic plan (2018 - 2023) stands as one of SORALO's greatest achievements, serving as a guiding document that has allowed us to make significant progress in supporting communities to coexist harmoniously with nature. Working alongside our communities in the South Rift over recent years has been a remarkable journey filled with both rewards

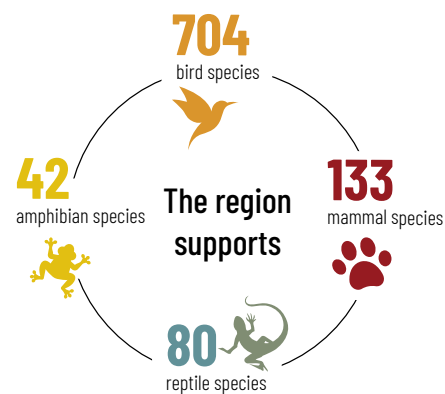


and challenges. Seeing communities approach us for support in creating an environment conducive to coexistence is, for me, the highest achievement of any conservation organisation. We sincerely appreciate the support from our partners, which has helped us address this need to some extent. This journey continues, with SORALO now in a stronger position, thanks to our understanding of the region, clarity on what needs to be done, the capacity we possess as an organisation, the trust we have built with our communities, and the increasing support from partners and donors.

For the next phase, SORALO will establish governance and management structures for shared resources and strengthen conflict management frameworks, including the Alternative Justice System, to maintain harmonious communal lands in the South Rift Valley. SORALO will intensify its focus on landscape and community-first approaches for ecological connectivity, improve sustainable livelihoods, and empower Maasai communities to adapt and succeed while safeguarding their cultural heritage. This next phase builds on a solid foundation, leveraging trust, experience, and partnerships to move from successful groundwork to long-term resilience. As challenges such as land use change, population pressure, and habitat fragmentation grow more severe, innovative, community-led conservation solutions and rethinking our commons become even more essential. This phase is critically important to ensure that coexistence between people, livestock, and wildlife remains a lasting reality for future generations.

JOHN KAMANGA
Executive Director, SORALO

INTRODUCTION TO THE SORALO LANDSCAPE

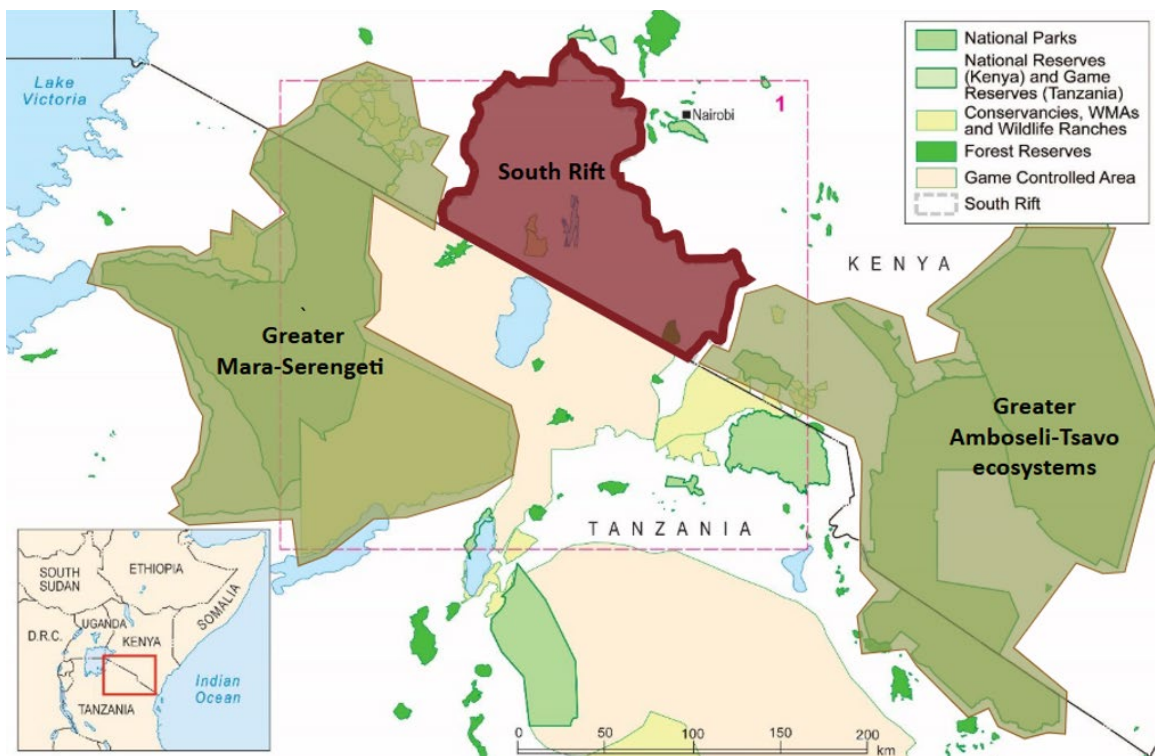


SORALO's landscape comprises 1.5 million hectares in Kenya's South Rift Valley and is located at the centre of the Kenya-Tanzania borderlands region. The landscape has, for thousands of years, played host to pastoralist communities. The Maasai are one of these communities, believed to have first arrived on the landscape in the 17th century. Spanning the area between the Serengeti-Mara and Mount Kilimanjaro-Amboseli-Tsavo ecosystems, **the region is now the largest remaining contiguous piece of Maasai land left in Kenya and is home to 30 self-defined Maasai communities made up of 340,000 Maasai people.**

These communities live alongside a diverse range of wildlife in the region, which supports some of the richest mammal diversity in the world¹, acts as a critical corridor between 52 IUCN-designated protected areas; encompasses three Key Biodiversity Areas (South Nguruman, Lake Magadi, and Kwenia) and connects three other Key Biodiversity Areas (Maasai Mara, Amboseli, and Lake Natron). The landscape also supports 704 birds, 133 mammal, 80 reptile, and 42 amphibian species and is of particular importance for threatened and endangered large mammals and birds².

The South Rift Valley of Kenya has, for thousands of years, also played host to pastoralist communities who have lived alongside this diverse wildlife. The Maasai are one of these communities, believed to have first arrived on the landscape in the 17th century.

There are now 30 self-defined Maasai communities made up of 340,000 Maasai people living across SORALO's landscape.



¹ Du Toit & Cumming, 1999, www.keybiodiversityareas.org

² www.mol.org

SORALO'S ORIGINS

"To know where you are going you need to know where you have come from."

It was a Tuesday in June 2003 that signalled the start of what was to become SORALO. But it began not with a name, but with a vision.

The room was hot and smelled faintly of dust and bats. The overhead fan spun too slowly to dissipate the heat. But the energy in the room in the Magadi Soda factory grounds was tangible. The room was full of a mixture of faces – from Maasai elders to Dutch NGO workers, from newly fledged researchers to community leaders and conservation scientists.

The agenda: the formation of a shared vision. A vision of a landscape, a working landscape, a Maasai landscape and a critical landscape for conservation. A vision of linking the Maasai Mara and Amboseli through a living landscape of coexistence.

Some say to see is to believe, so the next step was a journey across Kenya to visit places in the Maasai Mara and Laikipia where we met



with others who had similar ideas and shared values. There, we saw and learned about what worked and what didn't, and what tools we could borrow and apply towards achieving our vision for the South Rift. Another meeting followed, this time in an NGO office in Nairobi. A small group of Maasai leaders gathered from across the landscape, discussing what entity to form to drive forward the vision created in Magadi. They agreed upon an association of land owners, and chose John Kamanga to lead this exciting new entity tasked with achieving their vision.

Since then, SORALO's journey – and our approach to pursuing our vision - has taken many twists and turns, evolving and learning at every bend. Our initial ideas focussed on adding value to the landscape for our communities through tourism. We began working with Shompole and Olkiramatian, two communities who were already trying out different tourism ventures and drawing on Maasai land management techniques to develop their own approach to conservation - a term that was fairly new to the landscape, but grounded in practices that have existed for generations.





Over time, however, SORALO and our communities realised that we needed to expand our focus if we were to speed up our impact and avoid losing the very landscape we were serving from under our feet. We began to consider the landscape itself, to address the rapidly changing nature of land tenure and to understand and prepare for the changes that were coming. In doing so, we saw that our team, our actions and our funding needed to expand and diversify - and that all this needed a new roadmap to guide it. With that, SORALO embarked on creating its first significant strategic plan, soliciting support, advice and opinions from a wide group of people and arriving this time at a much deeper understanding of what a landscape-based and community-based organisation really means.

A great strength of Maasai people, at least in the Southern Rift, lies in choosing how to adapt and evolve: welcoming what is useful but never letting go of important values and traditions. In part because of this, Maasai culture has survived – and been defended, maintained, and adapted – over centuries. While the most recent arrivals of technology such as motorbikes

or mobile phones have made life easier for communities living across a vast landscape, they have been absorbed into – rather than changed - a pre-existing way of life. In many ways, SORALO as an organisation mirrors this same strength. Over the past twenty years, we have grown, learned and changed immensely. We have embraced new ideas, listened to different voices and innovated new tools. However, at every step of our journey, we have stood firmly in our foundations in Maasai communities, culture and values, which continue to guide every decision we make.



ACHIEVEMENTS



Our approach has brought with it many achievements we are proud of:

We have supported our communities in developing and implementing new land ownership and governance mechanisms, transitioning three communities from group ranch to community land and successfully supporting the creation of community land constitutions, management committees, electoral frameworks, membership registers and land use management plans.

We have catalysed the growth of conservancies within the region, and we are currently working with 30 conservancies (covering approximately 150,000ha) to support them to craft a vision for the future. We provide peer-to-peer learning, learning journeys, leadership training and mentorship and are glad to see an increase in inclusion, transparency, equity and collaboration in nature resource governance.

SORALO has also supported Maasai women's groups in establishing conservation enterprises such as the Lale'enok resource centre and grass seed banks, and have co-developed restoration projects for degraded lands.

Our Ilaretok program arguably demonstrates best our ability to merge Maasai culture with innovation. Developed with our communities and inspired by traditional Maasai customs, the program seasonally recruits and trains village-based community scouts to enable communities to prevent human-wildlife conflict. Meanwhile, our community ranger program has also highlighted the importance of adapting external solutions to the context in which they are applied: **SORALO has successfully repositioned its rangers as community allies.**

Perhaps one of our most visible achievements from our journey so far, and the beating heart of our work on our landscape has been **Lale'enok - the space for gathering and sharing information and knowledge.** Early on, the demand for including Maasai women in economic development, and the need for a home for research and science - which was a pillar of SORALO's early work - gave birth to a tiny research camp. This has now grown into a community resource centre that also provides space for Community Ranger training, a thriving education centre and a space for sharing information and knowledge to inform collective decision-making. This centre has even created linkages and partnerships with our communities and 10 local and international universities and institutions.



THREATS

We have demonstrated that by reinforcing traditional wisdom and practices and using a human-centred approach, we can create long-term, sustainable solutions that benefit both humans and wildlife. We have successfully challenged existing narratives that cast pastoralist activities as detrimental to the environment and created new opportunities for landscapes that lie outside of conventional protected areas to become valuable assets for nature conservation whilst also sustaining their communities. However, the landscape – and the Maasai cultural norms and customs that help to manage and protect it – are still facing threats:

➔ **‘We to me’:** - There is a broad shift within the communities in the South Rift away from collective decision making towards greater individualism. Maasai culture and its pastoralist lifestyle have maintained their integrity in the face of the massive changes over the past century through a powerful sense of ‘we’ made up of collective identity and internal cultural cohesion. Today, growing exposure to outside forces is shifting that balance toward “me”, where individual values and interests are taking more precedence. Traditional leadership – which emphasizes social responsibility and the prestige of leaders – is being challenged by newer, institutional forms of leadership – as in elected local government – that are often more influenced by securing access to power and money. Finally, an increasing rural-to-urban migration is stripping the landscape of the communities’ labour force.



➔ **Persistent and evolving threats that require constant research, adaptation and innovation to address:**



Land fragmentation driven by sub-division and the attendant land use changes that come after the land is sub-divided have, over the last few decades, been the major drivers of the breakdown of landscape integrity and resilience across Kenyan rangelands.



Climate change and more frequent and cyclic as well as more unpredictable and erratic rainfall now threaten the pastoralist way of life on the South Rift. An opaque carbon credit industry could hold opportunities as well as challenges as communities struggle to navigate it.



Extractive industry and the Kenyan government’s drive for industrial-style development threaten our landscape Kenya’s South Rift has been described as a new frontier for megaprojects.

OPPORTUNITIES

In many parts of Kenya and Tanzania, Indigenous communities are still struggling to have their voices heard and rights recognized, due to a complex history of colonialism, government policy, economic pressure and land privatization. In contrast, SORALO's landscape stands out as a rare example where Maasai communities have largely secured land ownership and face minimal external threats of dispossession, but are facing pervasive threats from land sales, which are leading

to land fragmentation. This has created an important opportunity for SORALO and our communities to explore and realise what can happen when Indigenous Peoples are able to move beyond political battles over land rights and instead focus on addressing the threats to the landscape by developing robust systems of Indigenous land stewardship, sustainable livelihoods and community-led conservation.



THE 5E'S – CHANGING THE LANGUAGE OF CONSERVATION



Enkop'ang

which roughly translates as 'our good land, our common identity and our common pride'



Eramatare

which roughly translates as 'stewardship over common resources'



Ele'enore

which refers to the process of seeking out and sharing information



Enkanyit

translates as 'respect', the valued attribute within the Maasai culture which binds everything else together



Entaisere

translates as 'seeing a future'

During the first years of SORALO's existence, we spoke with our communities about conservation as if it were a new concept, forgetting that for our pastoral communities, conservation is a lived experience. Since those early years, we have learned from and worked with our communities to help them have their voices heard and define conservation and coexistence from a

perspective that reflects and is founded in their beliefs and values. These can be summarised by five Maasai words: Enkop'ang, Eramatare, Ele'enore, Entaisere, and Enkanyit. These words hold deep resonance for our communities and for SORALO as organisation, and they have become the foundation upon which all our work is grounded.



VISION, MISSION, AND VALUES

A Vision for the Future



A healthy and connected South Rift landscape in which communities and wildlife thrive.

Our Mission- Why we exist



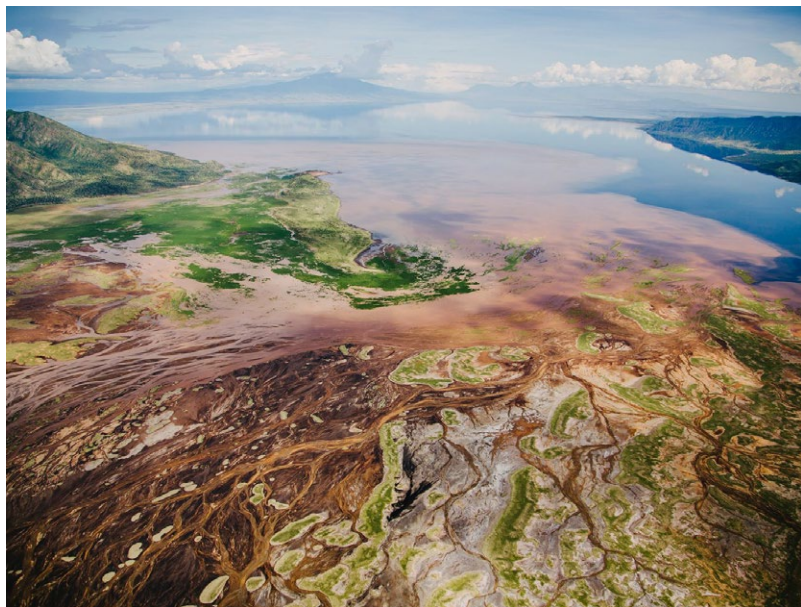
Enabling communities to support and be supported by coexistence

Our Theory of Change- Changing the narrative around conservation



THE SORALO APPROACH

SORALO spent the first decade of our existence building relationships with our communities, understanding their conservation priorities, and co-creating successful conservation programs. Our second decade focused on growing, adapting and expanding our work and support to our communities and across the landscape. Through this process, two key principles, community first and landscape conservation, have emerged as a cornerstone of SORALO, underpinning our work and our unique perspective. A perspective deeply rooted in the cultural values, beliefs, and lived experiences of our communities, but also one that draws on the decades of knowledge and insights of all the individuals, communities, and organisations we have had the opportunity to learn from over the years.



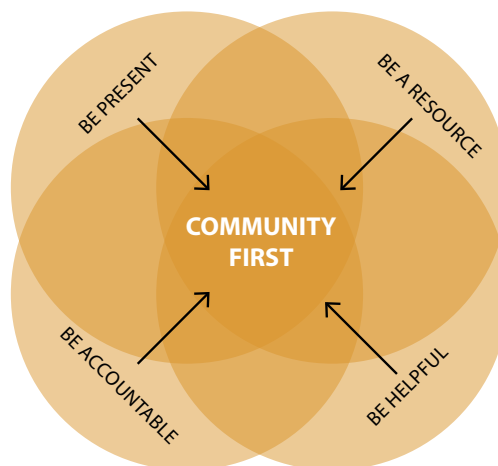
Reto o Reto - The Community First Approach

SORALO's Community First approach is founded on a recognition that our member communities - as the traditional stewards of this ecosystem and dependents on what it provides - already appreciate the value of and play a crucial role in maintaining a healthy and connected landscape. In return, the environment sustains them and their livelihoods. This idea is encapsulated in the Maasai concept of Reto O Reto - where if you take care of the landscape, it will take care of you.

Therefore, we work to create an environment in which the communities are supported and enabled to make their own well-informed decisions, which in turn will bring benefits for themselves, the landscape and all that lives upon it. While SORALO can inform, empower and facilitate, the ultimate decision, ownership

and success of any initiative - and the future of the landscape - lies firmly in the communities' hands.

The community first approach is made up of four elements that, while cyclical, often happen concurrently and continuously.





● Be Present

The first element in our approach is to be present on the ground and within our communities. With a vast majority of our staff coming from the landscape which we serve, we are able to carry out our work with an in-depth understanding of local culture and context. Being present enables us to listen to the community on their terms in a way that they feel comfortable with, often facilitating more open conversations that allow us to gain new insights into needs, concerns or opportunities across the landscape. Not only does this better inform our work, but also allows us to create multiple channels of information flow, enabling more members of our communities to feel heard, and therefore creating stronger relationships and increasing transparency between all parties.

● Be a Resource

Once we can identify and understand a need on the landscape, we work with communities to create resources that communities can choose to – or not to – use. By becoming a source of data and information, facilitating meetings, providing technical support and even employment opportunities, our efforts to ‘be a resource’ focus on providing communities with the necessary means to affect change or make decisions themselves - all without influencing the process with our own ideas or innovations.



● Be Helpful

Where ‘being a resource’ focuses on equipping our member communities with the resources they need - but not joining the conversation ourselves - the next step, to ‘be helpful’ describes when we become an active agent in the process of identifying, designing and implementing solutions. We work with communities to innovate tools and approaches that fit their specific context. We also provide the necessary products and services - such as seeds for grassland restoration or wildlife rangers to reduce human/wildlife conflict - to enable these communities to create and implement these solutions successfully.

● Be Accountable

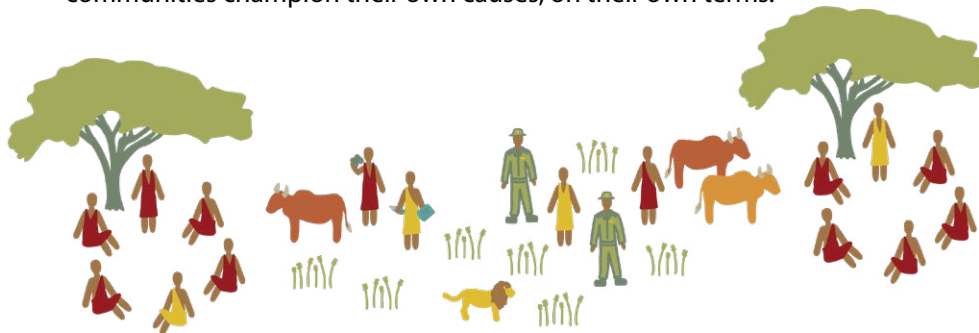
Being accountable for our processes, actions and impacts is of the utmost importance if we are to continue to successfully collaborate with and serve our member communities in the ways that they require. Through our connection to and presence within the landscape we ensure that there are a multitude of formal and informal, as well as traditional and newer, channels of communication through which we can continuously give updates and receive feedback on our work. We speak with elders, chiefs, elected officials, women's groups and community ambassadors, joining traditional public meetings as well as using the Maasai custom of story and information sharing.



What it is and what it is not

In defining what our Community First Approach is, it is important to identify what it is not:

- We facilitate our member communities, helping them to make and implement their own informed decisions – whether or not they directly or immediately align with our conservation goals. We believe that empowered communities, above all, will lead to the most sustainable conservation of a healthy and connected landscape.
- While funding for projects is important, money is not the central tool in our process, and instead trust, information, facilitation and support make up just some of our toolkit.
- As an organisation that is made up of people from the landscape, we do not aim to find local community members to champion our cause, but instead aim to help communities champion their own causes, on their own terms.





Landscape Conservation

We believe a landscape is a multifunctional, multi-stakeholder (geographic) space comprised of environmental, social, and economic actors. Landscapes are living spaces, multi-layered ecosystems that create and maintain the connection between people, wildlife and land. They represent scale, a greater expanse and space than any one community or ecosystem. They are a collective of commons, conservancies, private lands, and are a space in which coexistence plays out. Landscape conservation acknowledges and embraces these connections and complexities, seeking to reinforce and strengthen these interconnections to maintain the integrity of

the landscape rather than disentangling and dividing them into smaller parts.



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Our goals are based around the 5 E's and helping our communities secure the rights, vision, leadership, knowledge and support they need and want to be effective stewards of the South Rift landscape, in the face of shifting land tenure systems and evolving biodiversity challenges.

Our goals are intended to be broad-based and visionary, outlining what we hope to achieve. Our objectives serve as a guide for how SORALO will invest its efforts and resources within our landscape. Our activities and targets are designed to outline how we will achieve our goals and objectives, as well as how we will measure our success. As outlined in our theory of change, our goals, objectives, activities and targets are interconnected and intertwined and do not exist in isolation but are intended to be symbiotic, each playing their part in achieving our greater vision of a healthy and connected South Rift landscape in which communities and wildlife thrive.



Enkop'ang



Eramatare



Ele'enore



Enkanyit



Entaisere

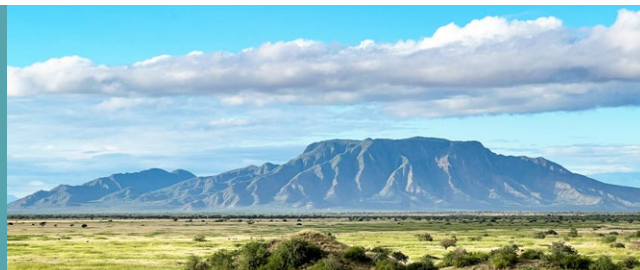
Our goals are divided into two buckets: those that are rooted in the landscape and those that go beyond our landscape and enable our success as an organisation.

Our Goals – Within the Landscape and Beyond

-  **Goal 1:** Commons within the South Rift landscape have strong, effective, collaborative and inclusive governance.
-  **Goal 2:** Communities and landowners collectively protect, manage and restore the South Rift landscape and wildlife, and are sustained by it.
-  **Goal 3:** Communities within the South Rift have increased ability to access, generate and use information and knowledge to inform collective decision-making.
-  **Goal 4:** Elevate our communities' voices and champion the importance of taking a community-first and landscape approach to conservation.
-  **Goal 5:** Grow and Strengthen SORALO into an effective organisation capable of delivering on its mission.

Goal by Goal- A Deeper Dive

Goal 1: Commons within the South Rift landscape have strong, effective, collaborative and inclusive governance.



What we will invest in:

Objective 1.1: Community rights to own and manage land, natural resources, and the commons are safeguarded across 30 Indigenous Maasai communities by utilising existing legal systems and frameworks to register customary mechanisms.

Objective 1.2: Critical conservation areas and existing commons (250,000 ha encompassing 14 conservancies, 2 Water Resource Users Associations and 1 Community Forest Association) within the South Rift have intergenerational, inclusive and collective leadership.

Objective 1.3: Critical conservation areas and commons (500,000 ha of the riparian areas, forests and rangelands) within subdivided lands have mechanisms and institutions to collectively and effectively manage and govern them.

What we will do- Targets and Activities:

- Community lands (4 communities) in the Magadi region have developed and implemented their land use plans through a community-led and participatory process.
- Free and impartial legal counsel on land disputes and biodiversity conservation is made available to 30 Indigenous Maasai across the South Rift through the establishment of an international legal advisory board.
- Alternative justice systems rooted in Indigenous norms are recognised and being used to resolve conflicts related to community disputes over land and biodiversity conservation, giving communities the agency, legal right and mechanisms to manage the fallout of disputes in more culturally sensitive and impactful ways.
- Community institutions (4 community land committees, 14 conservancy committees, 2 WRUAs, and 1 CFA) have improved their knowledge of legal and customary frameworks through training on community rights to own and manage land, biodiversity, and commons.
- Community institutions (4 community land committees, 14 conservancy committees, 2 WRUAs, and 1 CFA) function as effective institutions and are provided coaching and mentorship on the day-to-day running of effective institutions.
- Community-to-community learning is facilitated through exchanges among 500 leaders from key governance institutions.
- Commons with subdivided lands (500,000 ha of riparian areas, forests and rangelands) within subdivided lands are effectively and collectively managed through customary and legal frameworks.

Goal 2: Communities and landowners collectively protect, manage and restore the South Rift landscape and wildlife, and are sustained by it.



What we will invest in:

Objective 2.1: Innovate and incubate novel approaches for communal resource management, restoration and human-wildlife coexistence across 30 communities.

Objective 2.2: Catalyse and support 30 local communities and landowners to collectively protect (1,500,000 ha), manage (750,000 ha), restore (250,000 ha) and benefit from the South Rift landscape and wildlife.

Objective 2.3: Provide 25,000 community members with access to the skills and knowledge necessary to protect, manage, and restore, and benefit from the South Rift Landscape and its wildlife.

Objective 2.4: Create opportunities for 30 communities to benefit from coexistence through conservation, restoration and tourism investments and enterprises.

What we will do- Targets and Activities:

- 30 communities (1,500,000 ha) are given direct access to funding opportunities through expanding existing challenge funds - that foster innovation through biodiversity, sustainable use and restoration.
- Restore 550,00 hectares of degraded land through scaling up proven methods namely, (i) active restoration- 30,000 ha, (ii) natural regeneration- riparian areas (50,000 ha) and grazing areas 250,000 ha, (iii) Sustainable agriculture across 60,000 ha, (iv) control of invasive species 60,000 ha
- Support 30 local communities to protect wildlife and manage coexistence by providing salaries, logistical support and training community-based wildlife protection and conflict management teams (800 ilaretok, 250 community game rangers, 30 community ambassadors).
- Improve management of 250,000 ha by supporting communities in developing conservation management plans for commons across the landscape, including 22 conservancies, 5 WRUA, 4 community lands, and 1 community forest association.
- Improve knowledge of 25,000 community members on restoration, conservation management, and coexistence by drawing on international best practices and traditional knowledge to design and deliver training to 10,000 local community members (2,000 per year) on restoration, conservation management, and coexistence.
- Create a conservation, restoration and tourism investment plan for the South Rift region to guide investment across the region and catalyse enterprise development.
- Catalyse US\$ 115 millions of investment in the South Rift by creating an enabling environment for conservation investment and linking communities to restoration, conservation and tourism investment and enterprises.

Goal 3: Communities within the South Rift have increased ability to access, generate and use information and knowledge to inform collective decision-making.



What we will invest in:

Objective 3.1: Establish three learning hubs and create opportunities for local communities, landowners, and visitors to exchange knowledge about community, coexistence, culture, and the South Rift landscape.

Objective 3.2: Document, generate, and perpetuate knowledge on the commons, community, coexistence, culture, and the South Rift landscape.

What we will do- Targets and Activities:

- Community access to traditional knowledge and science is improved to enable more informed decision making by creating and functionalising three knowledge and learning hubs across the landscape (Loita, Olkiramatian and Ollogersaille) and developing mechanisms to deliver information to communities in ways that is useful to them.
- Indigenous and traditional knowledge and customary law is documented and shared by creating a network of 7 knowledge keepers across the landscape who are responsible for documenting oral expertise and traditions.
- Maasai culture and connection to the South Rift landscape is documented, shared and celebrated through yearly cultural festivals, sport and our pastoral leadership program.
- Traditional knowledge and science are used to track and assess changes in the South Rift landscape through regular assessments of the state of conservation and commons across the landscape, as well as research into commons, community, coexistence, culture, and the South Rift landscape.



GOAL 4: Elevate our communities' voices and champion the importance of taking a community-first and landscape approach to conservation.



What we will invest in:

Objective 4.1: Champion and showcase the community-first approach and the wisdom of our communities as a conduit for community stewardship.

Objective 4.2: Advocate for policies and legal frameworks that promote community ownership and stewardship of land and natural resources.

What we will do- Targets and Activities:

- Community voices and wisdom are increasingly used to guide conservation efforts through the creation of forums and avenues to amplify their voices and showcase community stewardship and knowledge.
- Legal frameworks and policies in Kenya acknowledge and incorporate community stewardship, customary practices, and traditional knowledge by fostering knowledge and learning exchanges between communities, policy makers and donors.

Goal 5: Grow and Strengthen SORALO into an effective organisation capable of delivering on its mission.



What we will invest in:

Objective 5.1: SORALO's board provides the organisation with the necessary leadership and skillsets, and representation.

Objective 5.2: SORALO staff to have the ability to effectively deliver the organisation mission.

Objective 5.3: Create a financially sustainable organization, with diversified and increased revenue sources, resulting in an overall doubling of SORALO's budget.

What we will do- Targets and Activities:

- SORALO's board become champions of community stewardship within and beyond their communities by providing them with necessary knowledge and skills they need to be effective champions.
- SORALO staff are recognised and respected by our communities and their peers for their ability and dedication as a result of effective mentorship, training, and exemplary teamwork.
- Doubling the amount of funding available to support community stewardship in the SORALO landscape by fostering meaningful partnerships and collaborations to:
 - Double the support available to communities to protect wildlife and manage coexistence.
 - Triple the land under restoration.
 - Scale our community trainings from 500 to 2000 people year.
 - Expand and deepen our mentorship and governance support from 14 to 28 community institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As the proverb goes, Imaai enaa oloidurra meleno, or 'you are as confused as a person who has migrated without surveying'. As we 'migrate' to this new strategy and future ahead of us, we are grateful to all those who have helped us survey, map and understand our way forward.

First and foremost, we would like to thank the South Rift communities: our work, our achievements and our plans for the future exist because of YOU. Your trust, collaboration, knowledge, and stewardship of the landscape inspire everything we do. We are deeply grateful to walk this journey alongside you, and we remain committed to listening, learning, and working together for a shared future.

We would also like to sincerely thank our Board Members for generously giving their time, guidance, and thoughtful input throughout the development of this strategy. Their dedication has been instrumental in shaping both the direction and the substance of this plan.

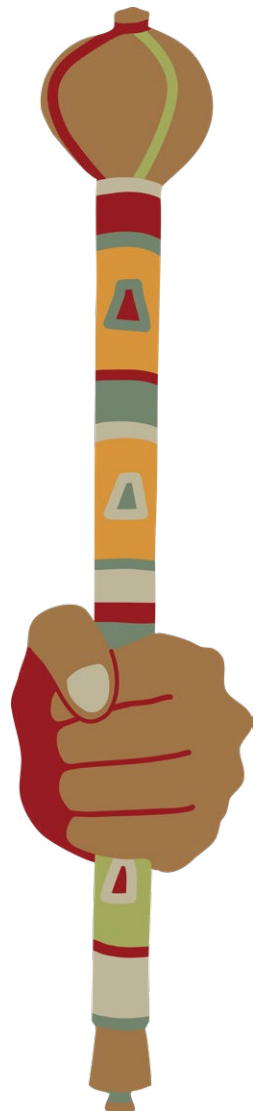
We are especially grateful to the Maliasili team for the energy, insight and time they invested in this process. Their partnership and perspective helped us develop a strategy we feel confident will guide SORALO over the next five years.

Our heartfelt thanks also go to our donors, and in particular the Liz Claiborne Art Ortenburg Foundation (LCAOF), whose financial support made this process possible.

A special thanks to all photographers whose work appears in this report © Felix Studios, Bobby Neptune, Ben Buckland, Greg Armfield, David Jenike.*

Finally, to all the SORALO staff, without whose commitment and hard work none of this would be possible. Ashe oleng!

*Any uncredited images are used with appreciation and we welcome updates for proper attribution.

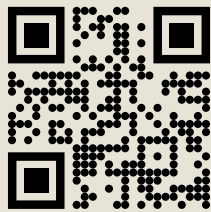




South Rift Association of Land Owners

**A healthy and connected South Rift
landscape in which communities and
wildlife thrive.**

✉ comms@soralo.org | info@soralo.org



www.soralo.org