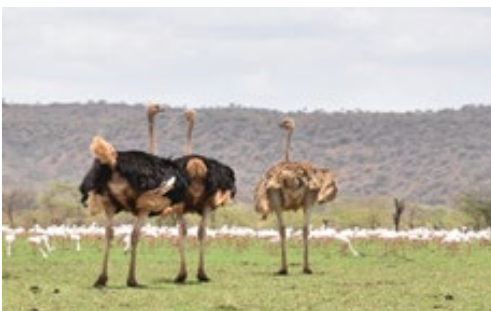


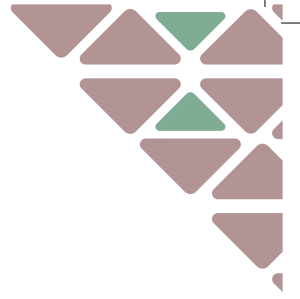


Baringo County Conservancies Association



# ASSESSING THE CONSERVATION STATUS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY CONSERVANCIES IN **BARINGO COUNTY**

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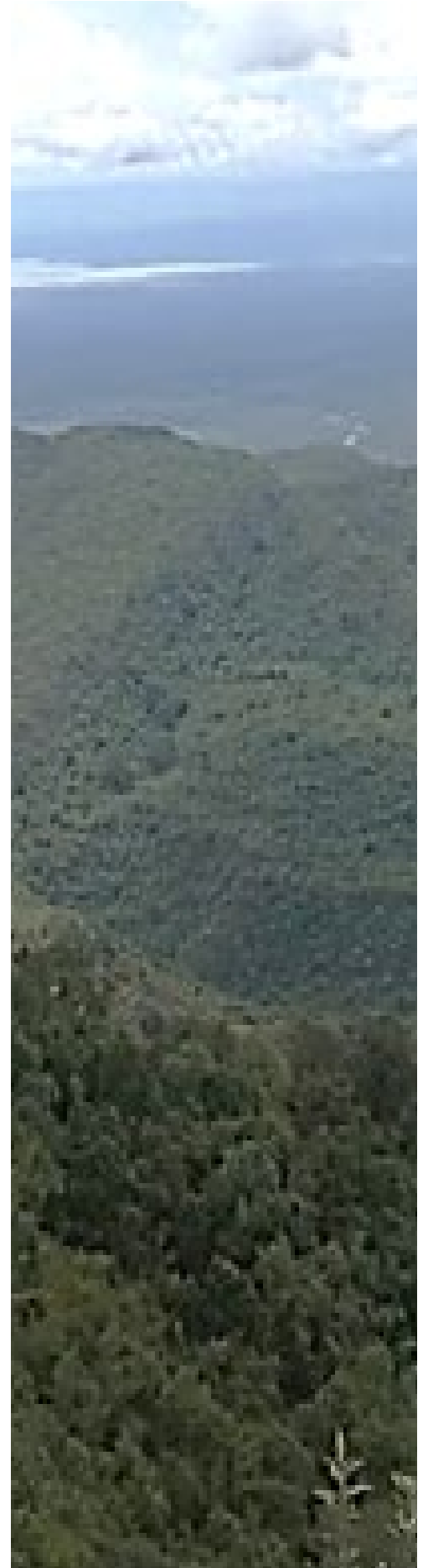


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Conservation is a positive approach which embraces preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration, and enhancement of the natural environment. Baringo County is vast and has diverse communities living in it. Livelihood potential for the communities include agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and tourism, which is not fully exploited. The potential in tourism for the County is so huge that conservation associations such as Kenya Wildlife Conservation Association (KWCA) and Baringo County Conservation Association (BCCA) through support by USAID have spearheaded the initial support and uptake of various conservations in the County.

This document gives status review, opportunities and management status of various conservations in Baringo County. Data collection and analysis included a multidisciplinary approach from the stakeholder engagement, who provided unique information from their various conservancies. The existing conservancies are namely: Kiborit, Irong, Chuine, Kiborgoch, Sinibo, Ngenyin, Kabarion, Morop Tarambas, Kamgoin, King'ochoch, Kiplombe, Ruko and Kaptuya. It also outlines potential conservancies, some geared towards peace keeping and improvement of livelihood for the communities around them.

One main key aspect of the assessment was to understand the land tenure for each conservancy in Baringo County. Most of the conservancies are still under communal land ownership. Assessment existing and potential livelihoods of communities was undertaken. Numerous opportunities and enterprises were assessed and analyzed. Implementation strategy and matrix for each conservancy is presented in this document. It concludes by providing measures and recommendations based on the gaps and needs that require concerted efforts.





## FOREWARD

Baringo County is focusing on a positive transformation towards becoming the most attractive, competitive and resilient County that affords the highest standard of living and security for the people of Baringo. The theme of the CIDP for the period 2018-2022 is “transformational agenda for the people of Baringo County through focused investment in all sectors of the economy”.

Baringo County presents its priorities and implementation framework while embracing the National Government’s Big-Four Agenda of achieving universal healthcare, food security and affordable housing, and manufacturing in the County. The five year CIDP plan underscores the need to undertake programs and policies that will augment the County’s capacity to realize the National longer-term agenda of being competitive, industrialized, and middle income economy with a sustained GDP growth of 10 percent per annum by the year 2030.

Main focus areas will be on community empowerment, inclusion of youth and women and poverty alleviation mainly to transform the lives of the people of Baringo through sustained economic growth and shared prosperity. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Baringo County Government and Baringo County Conservation Association (BCCA) is geared towards community livelihood and sustainability through wildlife conservation for the communities living in Baringo.

I wish to express my deep gratitude and appreciation for the cooperation, support given by all wildlife conservation partners such as the USAID, TNC, KWCA, UNDP-GEF among others. I do believe that such spirit of cooperation and partnership will continue to be strengthened throughout the implementation of projects for various existing and potential conservancies in our County.

I call upon all communities and partners to work with us in making Baringo County Conservancies successful.

**PETER CHEMOCHOK  
KANDAGOR**

Chairman, Baringo County  
Conservancies Association  
29th July 2021



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The report was undertaken by Boyeche Ltd on behalf of Baringo County Conservancies Association. We are grateful to the following institutions and individuals for supporting the development of this report.

We are also thankful to other individuals, groups of people, GoK line ministries and other institutions and organizations, who have not been mentioned, but contributed invaluable information.

	<p>Baringo County Government provided participated in the planning meetings and gave relevant information about Conservancies, policies and the CIDP</p>
	<p>Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA), organised the planning meetings and mobilised workshop participants.</p>
	<p>The Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA) coordinated and oversighted the planning process.</p>
	<p>The USAID Community Conservancy Support program (CCSP) funded the development of the report</p>
	<p>Boyeche Ltd (Dr. Mark Kipkurwa Boitt, PhD, M.I.S.K assisted by Dr. Joseph Kathiai Kurauka, Ms. Jane Wairimu Muriuki and Ms. Laurine Jemutai Koech) who provided technical assistance in development of the report</p>



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# ACRONYMS

<b>AWF</b>	African Wildlife Foundation
<b>BCCA</b>	Baringo Community Conservancy Association
<b>BCG</b>	Baringo County Government
<b>CCA</b>	Community Conserved Areas
<b>CIDP</b>	County Integrated Development Plans
<b>EMCA</b>	Environment Management and Coordination Act
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GoK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>ICRAF</b>	International Council for Research in Agroforestry
<b>KALRO</b>	Kenya Agricultural Livestock Research Organization
<b>KMFRI</b>	Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute
<b>KWCA</b>	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment Management Authority
<b>NRT</b>	Northern Rangeland Trust
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organisation
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund for Nature



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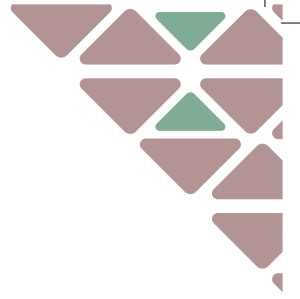
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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

**B**aringo County has experienced wildlife loss in the last four decades. With statistics highlighting significant declines in wildlife populations and increased biodiversity loss in Baringo County, concerted efforts will be required to reverse this trend. Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) endeavours to accomplish this by assessing the conservation status and opportunities for community conservancies, empowering communities and other critical stakeholders in Baringo County to manage wildlife and ecosystems effectively.

As a landscape-level membership organization established in 2017 under the Societies Act (cap 108), BCCA provides a platform for a collective voice for conservancies in Baringo County, advocates for favourable policies, mainly at the County level, build local capacity of the conservancies and provides coordinated collaboration for equitable conservancies' growth. Since 2017, BCCA has consistently worked towards establishing the organization as a fully functional entity with significant efforts towards developing governance structures and securing financing for programs and core costs.

Currently, there are over 15 community conservancies covering an estimated area of 163,700.35 Ha (1,637km<sup>2</sup>). The majority of these conservancies are at the start-up and emerging stages of growth and many more conservancies are still proposed. Therefore, there is a need to work on increasing awareness of the con-

servancy model within the County as well as strengthening the capacity of communities to manage these conservancies.

## 1.2 Project Description

With funding from USAID under Community Conservancy Support Program (CCSP), KWCA is strengthening the coordination capacity of BCCA to promote conservancies' growth as a means of addressing conservation and livelihoods challenges. The programme charts the next phase of BCCA organizational development through the implementation of 4 strategic goals namely:

**Goal 1:** Improve ecosystem planning and management for healthy habitats and stable wildlife populations within conservancies.

**Goal 2:** Secure land rights and ownership for improved management and sustainable development.

**Goal 3:** Promote sustainable livelihoods for improved well-being, reduced vulnerability, and wise use of the natural resource base.

**Goal 4:** Establish BCCA as a high functioning and sustainable organization for effective service delivery.

The main objective of this consultancy is to establish and document conservation status and opportunities for community conservancies in Baringo County.

To do this, the assessment sought to do the following:

1. Assess the conservation status, values, threats including levels of land degradation and conservation-related activities within the various landscapes



- constituting Baringo County
2. Analyse the past and the current land tenure and the various land uses in Conservancies and community areas within Baringo County from information gathered from satellite images, ground-truthing, community and stakeholder meetings
  3. Assess existing and planned community engagement and benefit-sharing mechanisms between National Reserves and local and indigenous communities, and recommend actions to strengthen the partnership
  4. Identify and establish the status of existing, proposed, and potential conservancies, analyze and recommend opportunities for strengthening community-based conservation
  5. Document existing and potential nature-based enterprises, community and private sector partnerships in conservancies and community areas that promote cultural heritage, biodiversity conservation, benefit-sharing arrangements, reduced land-use conflicts, and climate change adaptation strategies including sustainable agriculture and livestock production.
  6. Establish governance and management needs for existing and emerging conservancies
  7. Determine the extent of Baringo County policies, legislations, and plans to support conservancies' growth and recommend actions to incentivize community-based conservation.

The report is a summary of the assessment done on the status of existing and potential community wildlife conservancies in Baringo County. The assessment was done to establish the conservation value and gaps to recommend suitable interventions and approaches to ensure sustainable conservation of biodiversity and community benefits for the current and future generations.

### 1.3 Survey Methodology

A multidisciplinary approach was used in this status assessment as follows:

- Key experts, drawn from diverse and relevant disciplines were involved in the analysis as stakeholders and contributors of knowledge.
- The target in the approach was the key registered conservancies in Baringo County and exploration of other potential sites and sanctuaries for consideration.
- Meetings were organized with leadership boards for all the conservancies and rangers to gather information regarding each conservancy.
- Key stakeholders in the County administration were consulted for specific information and ideas.
- Members of the BCCA were instrumental in proposing to the stakeholders and validating the information provided by the respondents.
- An open-ended questionnaire was used seeking information on:
  1. History of the conservancy
  2. The structure of management
  3. Registration status
  4. Land tenure system
  5. Inclusion of the vulnerable and marginalized groups
  6. Existing natural resources
  7. Source of livelihood for the surrounding communities
  8. The vision for the conservancies
  9. Existing challenges
  10. Community involvement in the conservancy operations
- Data analysis was achieved through spatial data analysis (GIS), and natural resource management analysis.
- The outputs of the analysis was represented graphically in form of maps, images, and tables.



# BARINGO

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# COUNTY

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# THE BARINGO COUNTY

## Political and Administrative Boundary

**B**aringo County is in the Rift Valley Region and borders 8 other Counties. There is West Pokot to the North West, Turkana to the North, Samburu to the North East, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru to the South, Kericho and Uasin-Gishu Counties to the South West, and Elgeyo-Marakwet to the West. It is divided into 6 Sub-Counties of Baringo South, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North, and Tiaty. It has 30 Wards and 116 Locations.

One of the prominent features is the Kerio Valley, which is situated in the western part of the County. The eastern part of the County features Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria, and the Lobo Plains covered mainly by the latchstring salt-impregnated silts and deposits.

Analyse the past and the current land tenure and the various land uses in



**FIGURE 1: A MAP OF BARINGO COUNTY, WITH SUB-COUNTY**

**SOURCE: IEBC**



## 2.2 Population and Human Development

According to the census report of 2019, the population of Baringo County was 666, 763 up from 555, 561 in 2009, which indicates a 20% population increase. According to the CIDP of Baringo County, poverty was and is used by the Commission of Revenue Allocation as one of the indicators because it bears on the County's development. Most marginalized Counties are poor, seen through inadequate access to basic services. Baringo County is among the marginalized Counties in Kenya with a poverty incidence of 52.2% against a National average of 45.2% and a contribution of 1.7% to the National poverty.

According to USAID report: Baringo County Government Health Services Strategic Implementation Plan 2018, only 15% of Baringo's population is engaged in gainful employment while 60% is under 20 years. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries and states or Counties. The HDI of the County is 0.5108275 which is slightly lower than the National average of 0.520. This means there is still a lot to be done to bring Baringo County to the National fold in terms of development and economic status.

## 2.3 Geography

Baringo County lies within 700 - 3000 meters above sea level. It is one of the most scenic parts of Kenya, with a wide range of diverse and unique geographical features which also host diverse species of biodiversity.

The Tugen Hills is one of the most conspicuous land forms which is part of the Mau ranges that form the western escarpment of the Great Rift Valley. On the western side, it drops spectacularly into Kerio Valley.

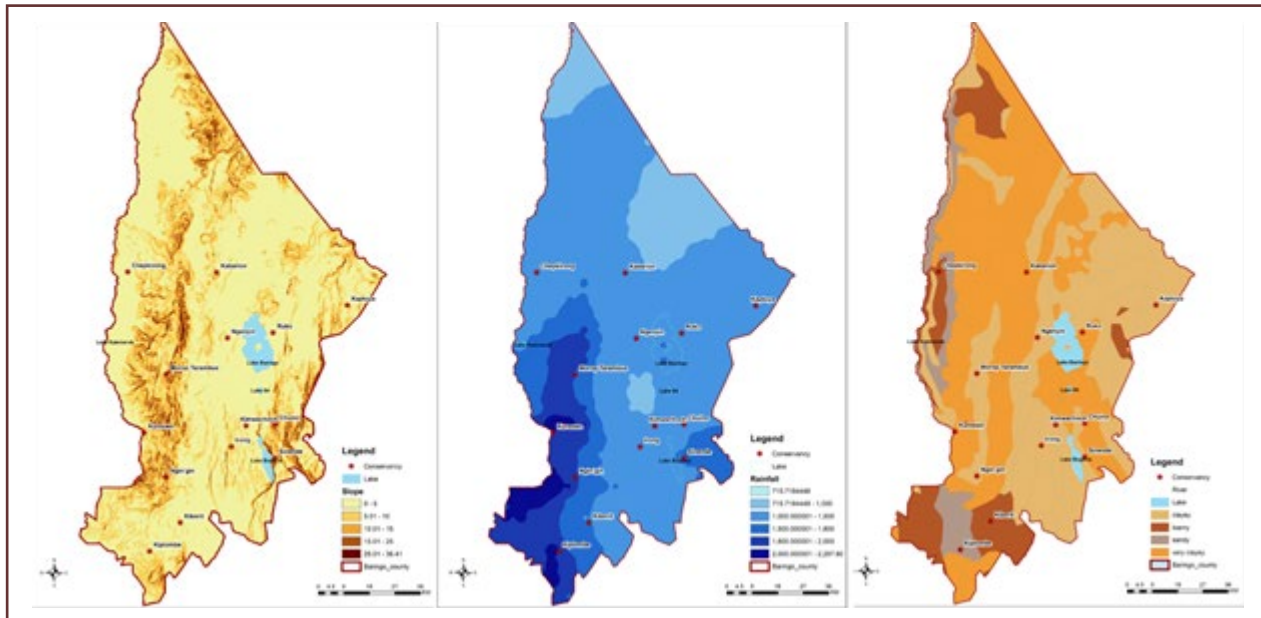
On the eastern side, the Tugen Hills form the basis of two world-renowned Lakes each with individual uniqueness. Lake Baringo is a freshwater Lake dotting several islands which have been centres of exclusive tourism. The Lake has high populations of hippos and crocodiles and is listed as an Important Bird Area which also supports a thriving fishing industry.

Lake Bogoria is a saline Lake and a wetland of international importance. It is famous for hot geysers and hosts the highest populations of flamingos in Kenya.

## 2.4 Climate

The County is classified as arid and semi-arid. Most parts of East Pokot, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, Mogotio sub-Counties are arid and semi-arid except for Koibatek sub-County, which is in a highland zone. Rainfall ranges between 300 mm and 500 mm, decreasing from south to north. The temperatures range from a minimum of 10°C to a maximum of 35°C in different parts of the County.

The wettest month is April with the driest month being February. The County experiences rains about 69% time of the year (253 days) and this explains the seasonal streams that experience a decline in water levels and some dry out during dry months. Drought is common towards the north during the dry season that impacts the environment. In some seasons, heavy rainfalls lead to floods that lead to an overflow of river channels. Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria have recently experienced a phenomenal rise in water levels that led to the destruction of livelihoods, death of human life, wildlife, and bird species, attributed to geological reasons. It has also impacted the hot springs of Lake Bogoria which are currently fully submerged.



**FIGURE 2: MAP INDICATING THE SLOPE ANALYSIS, RAINFALL AND SOIL TEXTURE RESPECTIVELY FOR BARINGO COUNTY.**

**SOURCE: USGS, 2020**

### 2.5 Land Use

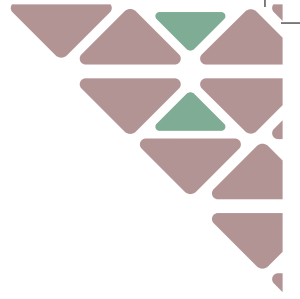
Baringo County, with a total land area of 11,015 square kilometers, has total arable land of 4, 435, total non-arable land of 5, 700 and total urban area land of 715 square kilometers. The largest portion of land in Baringo County is community land, held in trust by the County Government. The community land ownership is predominant in Ti-aty, North, and South Baringo sub-Counties. There are no community land/ group ranches in Baringo Central, Eldama Ravine, and Mogotio but mostly privately owned land. Group ranches are mostly found in Marigat, Kimalel, Bartun, Salabani, Kokwa Island, Eldume, Sabor, and Ngaratuko. Within the County, are public lands which include the forested lands, Lake Bogoria National Reserve and Lake Kamnarok National Reserve (managed by the County Government), Lake Baringo, and the public lands within town centres.

Public lands in Baringo, like any other public land in Kenya, face challenges of encroachment and grabbing. The land uses have been changing in the County over the past two decades but at a gradual pace. Forest deg-

radation has been insignificant, with 25.12% of the County remaining under forest cover (Kenya Open Data), but the urban land use has rapidly increased in the main towns such as Marigat, Eldama Ravine, and Kabarnet. wildlife conservation would be more feasible in the forested areas, community-owned land areas, and some private lands.

Baringo-landscape has four eco-climatic zones that range from the highlands to the lowlands. Cultivation of steep slopes with traditional slash-and-burn techniques and increased livestock grazing on the plains and foothills has led to misuse and mismanagement of land resources. Traditional land-use systems associated with the various ethnic groups exacerbate environmental degradation.

According to the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2018, Baringo County has an EPI of 53.5% and places it at position 22 out of 47 County-wise. This is slightly lower than the National average of 55.6% implying there is a need for more environmental investment and planning to improve the performance index for sustainable development.



**PHOTO 1: SEASONAL STREAMS THAT POSE HYDROLOGICAL HAZARDS DOWNSTREAM**

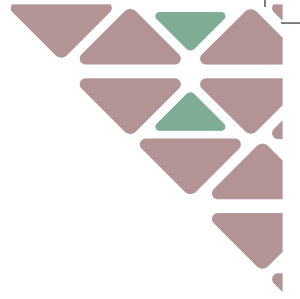
**SOURCE: FIELD WORK, APRIL 2021**

### **2.6 Natural Features**

The County is endowed with a high diversity of natural features attributed to its location along the rift valley. The land is characterized by hilly undulating terrain that slopes and steeps across the County. Prominent hilly features include Kerio Valley and Tugen Hills, escarpments.

The County has four key Lakes namely: Baringo, Bogoria, Kamnarok, and 94 as represented in the map. Lake Bogoria has hot springs that are a key touristic attraction within the region. The region has key permanent river, River Perkera, Kerio, Melwa, Orabel and Sukuta. Other seasonal streams are spread across the County as well as springs that provide water for drinking. The rivers support life, human development, and ecological functions.





## 2.7 Soils

Baringo County is rich in diversity of soil and rock structure. The County is within a volcanic soil and metamorphic rock geologic profile, however, sedimentary rocks are also present attributed to the river features within the County. These unique features qualify Baringo as an aspiring Geopark potential for global recognition.

Soil texture is predominantly clay in components across the region, with some pockets of loam and sandy component in selected areas as shown in the map below. The diversity of the soil and rock structure has evidenced the presence of minerals such as Diatomite, sand, and Ruby in some areas.

The County has also unique archaeological and paleontological sites, some of which have yielded fossil hominoids and hominins in the Miocene to Pleistocene sedimentary sequences of the Tugen Hills

## 2.8 Biodiversity

The region is rich in biodiversity resources ranging from indigenous species to exotic species as attached (Annex 9). There is rich bird life around Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria both of which have been recognized internationally as Important Bird Area and Ramsar site. Lake Bogoria has also been designated as a World Heritage Site. The whole County is also famous for its high diversity and population of reptiles.

Baringo County also has many forest communities, ranging from highland forests in Eldama Ravine and Lembus to savanna bushlands north of Baringo. The forests provide a rich variety of goods and services for local consumption-including firewood and charcoal for cooking, heating, and household uses; building construction materials, weaving materials for ropes and strings, baskets, and furnishings; special woods and ashes for carving. The processing of forest products in the County generates income

and employment. Forests in the County also act as habitats to wildlife and support other activities like honey production for which Baringo is reputed to be a leading producer in the Country.

## 2.9 Socio-economic Status

**Income** - Many of the conservancy population depend on agriculture and livestock farming as the main source of income. The main crops include maize, sorghum, and millet while fruits such as pawpaw, avocados, and bananas are slowly being adopted into the communities as cash crops. Other crops grown in conservancies include Macadamia, Groundnuts, beans, tomatoes, and kales.

- Beekeeping is also a key source of income in almost all the conservancies and the community relies on the indigenous trees to support the production of honey. The community attributes the uniqueness of their honey to the indigenous tree species that produce high-quality and unpolluted nectar.
- The Lakes, especially Lake Baringo, are also an important lifeline for the people as sources of food and income. In many developing countries aquatic resources provide the most immediate, accessible, and locally important source of high-quality protein. Inland fisheries in the County are of great importance. Fishing has also been identified as a source of income for Releng, Morop-Tarambas, Kiborgoch, Kiborit, Simot, and parts of Ngenyin.
- Other sources of income in the County include formal employment such as teachers, nurses while businesses such as shops and hotels support the community with permanent and casual employment.
- Tourism has been a key income-generating initiative in some conservancies. However, with the recent Covid19 pan-



demographic travel bans and restrictions, tourism has been heavily impacted, and this has led to a decline in tourism income.

**Culture** – Most communities in the County have preserved their traditional culture. In some conservancies, the indigenous trees known for medicinal values are still used in health care by the community. In other conservancies, some trees are protected due to their sacred value, or the role they played in the Rites of passage. In other conservancies such as Kimngochoch, the community identified caves with a historical significance that are still preserved.

**Health** – Livestock diseases such as Rift Valley fever, East Coast Fever, Brucellosis and the Foot and mouth disease were reported to be common in the conservancies.

### **2.9.1 Economic Potential**

Baringo County is endowed with a diversity of natural resources ranging from amazing sceneries, geologic structures, indigenous forests rivers, Lakes, springs, geysers, and

wildlife that are the backbone of tourism and other economic activities. The County has several mineral deposits. The conservancies are strategic areas for natural resource conservation for the community. BCCA has the mandate to work with the County Government and the communities to tap the vast potential in the conservancies in pursuit of the County and National vision.

Due to the diversity of natural resources, the County has a high potential for tourism that is largely untapped and unexplored. Bird watching is a key activity within the County, mostly centred on Lake Baringo. It was listed in the Guinness Book of Record in 1986, as a site that recorded the highest number of birds watched within 24 hours. The County is also home to some endangered species such as the Rothschild giraffe, hosted in Ruko conservancy located on the island of Lake Baringo. An exploration into the tourism potential of the County will be a key part to advance the vision of the County.



# POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## 3.1 National Government Laws and Ministries

**a) Constitution of Kenya 2012** - The Constitution of Kenya is the basis for the process of devolution in Kenya, and it places the integrated County planning as a key aspect of the development process. The role guides proper planning and it ensures that Counties use limited resources prudently to address the unlimited needs of the citizens.

Article 66 of the Constitution states:

"the State may regulate the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, or land use."

**b) Vision 2030** - This policy aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle-income Country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative, and inclusive stakeholder processes conducted throughout the Country and in all sectors of the economy. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social and political.

**c) Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife** - has the vision to create a vibrant and innovative tourism industry supported by sustainable wildlife resources by facilitating good governance structures for sustainable development, management, and marketing of tourism and wildlife. The Ministry is guided by various policies and regulations that will be explored to assess the potential of the conservancies to support the Country's vision. The Ministry approaches its mandate through two distinct departments:

- **Tourism** - provides strategic leadership and policy intervention in the develop-

ment and management of tourism. It achieves this by coordinating and overseeing policy direction and planning including marketing and product diversification. The activities of the department are regulated under Tourism Act, 2011.

- **Wildlife** - Spearheads and oversees the implementation of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (N° 47 of 2013). This Act of Parliament provides for the protection, conservation, sustainable use, and management of wildlife in Kenya. The implementation of this Act shall be guided by the following principles:
  - i. Wildlife conservation and management shall be devolved, wherever possible and appropriate to those owners and managers of land where wildlife occurs;
  - ii. Conservation and management of wildlife shall entail effective public participation;
  - iii. Wherever possible, the conservation and management of wildlife shall be encouraged using an ecosystem approach;
  - iv. Wildlife conservation and management shall be encouraged and recognized as a form of land use on public, community, and private land;
  - v. Benefits of wildlife conservation shall be derived by the land user to offset costs and to ensure the value and management of wildlife do not decline;
  - vi. Wildlife conservation and management shall be exercised per the principles of sustainable utilization to meet the benefits of present and future generations; and



- vii. Benefits accruing from wildlife conservation and management shall be enjoyed and equitably shared by the people of Kenya.

Enactment of the **Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Conservancy and Sanctuary regulation 2015** gave recognition to conservancies, community wildlife Associations, Community Scouts, and County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committees (CWCCC). It contains legislation governing conservancies and the establishment of regional wildlife associations.

**d) Ministry of Sports, Culture, and Heritage** - The Ministry aims to promote the preservation and maintenance of positive and diverse culture for National identity, pride, integration, and cohesion. It achieves this by promoting research, locating, development, promotion, & preservation of Kenya's Arts, Heritage Sites, and Cultural Practices.

Baringo County, rich in culture and heritage is a contributor to the vision of the Ministry. The County is endowed with archeological sites, caves, rocks faces, ancient cairns, burial sites, petrified forests, fossil sites, and the most famous fossil is the *arrorintugenensis* recently discovered by a French Archeologist in Baringo North sub-County.

**e) Ministry of Environment and Forestry**

- Facilitates good governance in the protection, restoration, conservation, development, and management of the environment and natural resources. This is to ensure equitable and sustainable development. This vision informs the work of this project in Baringo County to ensure equity and optimum benefits from natural resources.

**f) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries**

- Works to productivity in agriculture, enhance food security, improve access to market and trade, and strengthen institutional capacity. The communities surrounding the conservancies predominantly practices agricultural activities. The Ministry's guidelines shall be a guiding principle in the support of agricultural activities, managing pests, and diseases, and promote agricultural practices in the communities.

**g) Other Relevant Laws**

There are several articles of the law supporting sustainable conservation and exploitation of natural resources and which offer useful guides on conservancy management. These are listed below:



**Table 1: A section of other relevant legislation**

LEGISLATURE	MANDATE
<p><b>Land Act The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019</b></p>	<p>Under the Land(Amendment) Bill, 2019, the Act defines public land and it outlines how this land will be managed by the Government and .defines how the land can be put to use            .Conservancies fall under the definition of public land            This Act provides for the preparation and implementation of physical development plans for connection purposes. It gives development control guidelines that mean the process of managing or regulating the carrying out of any works on land or making of any material change in the use of any land or structures and ensuring that operations on land conform to spatial development plans as well as policy guidelines, regulations, and standards issued by the planning authority from time to time to achieve a purposeful utilization of land in the interest of the general welfare of the public. This legislation is relevant to the implementation and siting of various projects</p>
<p><b>The Water Act, 2016</b></p>	<p>Provide guidelines on plan proposals touching on management, conservation, use, and control of water resources, .water supply, and sewerage services</p>
<p><b>Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission</b></p>	<p>Under article 59 of the Constitution of Kenya, the mandate is to investigate and provide redress for human rights violations, to research and monitor the compliance of human rights norms and standards, human rights education and training and campaigns, advocate, and collaborate with other stakeholders in Kenya</p>
<p><b>Community Land Act 2016</b></p>	<p>Provides the provisions for community land ownership, registration of community, the position of conservancies/Reserves as community land, provision of development on community land in tandem .with the County Government</p>
<p><b>Inter-Governmental Relations Act, 2012</b></p>	<p>An Act of Parliament that establishes a framework for consultation and co-operation between the National and County Governments and amongst County Governments; to establish mechanisms for the resolution of interGovernmental disputes pursuant to Articles 6 and 189 of the Constitution, and for connected purposes</p>



### 3.2 County Policies

#### 3.2.1 County Spatial Plan

The Baringo County CIDP is anchored on 4 pillars:

- **Pillar 1:** Create wealth and employment for sustainable economic prosperity. BCCA will explore the economic opportunities in the conservancies for the local community and support activities geared towards harnessing this potential.
- **Pillar 2:** Access to social amenities and improved standard of living for the community. Conservancies are community-led initiatives whose full potential as social amenities should be developed for improving the living standards of the community.
- **Pillar 3:** Improve social protection and equity through community empowerment. The County Government would support community initiatives that deliver this pillar. BCCA strategic involvement with the community is a strong anchor for community empowerment.
- **Pillar 4:** Be a frontier on institutional development and improve on public engagement in matters of governance. The conservancies are led by community groups, that provide a direct entry for stakeholders and Government initiatives to reach the public for engagements.

The CIDP identifies conservation areas as key blocks for developing the environmental sector for the County as well as promoting tourism and economic empowerment for the communities. The CIDP 2018-2022 identifies

strategies to boost conservation such:

- County Forest conservation and management
- Establishment of County Geo parks (Paleo/archeological sites(culture, ICT)
- Promotion Tourism attraction sites
- Wildlife and landscape conservation
- Rehabilitation of degraded land and Wetlands
- Reduction of invasive plant species

#### 3.2.2 County Legislations

The County Government of Baringo has passed several bills that support conservancies and their programmes. The key ones are:

- **The Baringo County Public Participation Bill, 2014** - Gives provision for the public engagement in matters of governance and administration, promoting clarity of actions and proper communication to the public.
- **The Baringo County Wards Development Fund Bill, 2014** - Guides the provision of funding for the ward development. Conservancy projects would be a beneficiary of the funds as they are community-based.
- **Baringo County, Community Wildlife Conservation Fund, 2014** - The grant aims to support the areas that will host the wildlife, improve the habitat of the wildlife, manage human-wildlife conflict, and create initiatives to support the communities around the conservancy area. Community conservancies are key beneficiaries of this fund. The fund outlines the structure of the community conservancy and the type to be considered for the funding.

A brief outline of the funding structure for the various wildlife protected areas:

**Table 2: A table showing the funding capacity for the community conservancies under CWCF**

S/NO	CATEGORIES OF WILDLIFE	COUNTY GOVERNMENT	COMMUNITY
1	County Reserves (gazetted protected areas)	85%	15%
2	County Forest Reserve	90%	10%
3	Special Conservation Area	85%	15%
4	Community Land/Forest Conservancies	0%	100%
5	Private Land Conservancy	Permit/Licence Fee Only	



### 3.3 International Laws and Policies

#### a) Sustainable Development Goals, SDG's -

The SDG's 2030, adopted by the United Nation in 2015 advance a universal call to end poverty, to protect the planet, and to ensure that all people will enjoy peace and prosper-

ity. The goals work together in an integrated approach to achieve greater outcomes of a balanced social, economic and environmental sustainably. The key goals in this review are:



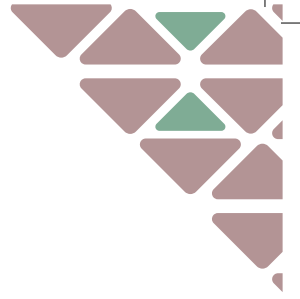
FIGURE 3: SDG GOALS, UN

**b) The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014)** - is an international agreement that aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources fairly and equitably. It entered into force on 12 October 2014, 90 days after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification.

**c) UN declaration on indigenous people (2007)** - Recognizes that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practice contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment.

Also, that indigenous people have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories, and resources that they possess because of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

**d) Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD (1993)** - Promotes environmentally sound and sustainable development in the areas adjacent to protected areas and support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced.



# WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN BARINGO COUNTY

Nationally, it is reported that the total wildlife population in each County between 1977 and 2016 has substantially reduced, reflecting massive wildlife losses in Kenya. The declines raise very grave concerns about the future of wildlife, the effectiveness of wildlife conservation policies, strategies, and practices in Kenya. Causes of the wildlife decline include habitat destruction due to human population growth and the spread of urban settlements, increasing livestock numbers, declining climate change, and a striking rise in temperatures. This calls on Counties to work with the Government and stakeholders to undertake innovative conservation measures to stem the decline and increase wildlife populations.

With significant declines in wildlife populations and biodiversity loss in Baringo County, concerted efforts are required to reverse this trend. There is huge potential for private/community conservancies as well as cultural and agro-eco-tourism in the County. Vision 2030 requires the Country to work towards a forest cover of 10% of land area to ensure sustainable resource use and environmental stability. Each County, including Baringo County, must work towards this target, and it is important to link this with wildlife and management.

## 4.1 County Reserves

Baringo County has three main Protected Areas in form of National reserves. These are Lake Bogoria National Reserve, Lake Baringo Conservation Area, and Lake Kamnarak National Reserve.

### a) Lake Bogoria National National Reserve

Lake Bogoria National Reserve is 107 square kilometres, with the Lake alone covering 32 square kilometres. Geologist J.W. Gregory described the Lake in 1892 as "the most beautiful view in Africa". The National Reserve is home to many wild animals, among them the rare greater kudu, several species of antelopes, zebras, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, mongoose, monkeys, baboons, and jackals. The Lake is known to host up to two million Lesser flamingos and 350 bird species. It is a gazetted Ramsar site and an Important Bird Area.

The major threat to the Reserve includes intensive crop cultivation on the upper catchment areas which cause siltation of the Lake and pollution from chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Overgrazing and cultivation in the surrounding areas are also exposing the soils to siltation and human-wildlife conflict. The Reserve is popular with visitors who are attracted by the flamingos and hot springs.

Currently, the Lake is experiencing a tremendous rise in water levels due to the recent phenomenon affecting other Rift Valley Lakes. The full impacts of this water increase are not established, but there is widespread fear it may have adverse effects on biodiversity, having already consumed the shorelines used by the flamingos for feeding and breeding sites of many other birds.





**PHOTO 2: LAKE BOGORIA VIEW SHOWING A STEEP RISE IN LAKE LEVELS WHICH HAS CAUSED VEGETATION ALONG THE SHORELINE TO DRY**

**SOURCE: FIELD  
APRIL 2021**

#### **b) Lake Baringo Conservation Area**

Lake Baringo is the second fresh water Lake in the East African Rift system after Lake Naivasha. Water flows into the Lake from the Mau and Tugen Hills and is fed by several rivers such as Molo and Perkerra. The Lake has no physical outlet.

The Lake's ecosystem is an important conservation area and refuge for more than 472 species of birds with the Lake providing habitat for seven fresh water fish species with one species being endemic to the Lake. Lake fishing is important to local social and economic development. Additionally, the area is a habitat for many species of animals including the

hippopotamus, Nile crocodile, and many other mammals and reptiles.

Lake Baringo Snake Park has snake species such as the black mamba, puff adder, boom slang, and spiting cobra. Other reptiles in the park are monitor lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, and harmless stripes bellied sand snakes.

Conservation of the Lake and the area is affected majorly by invasive shrub *Prosopis juliflora*, and the destruction of the catchment area through poor agricultural practices. The rising water levels in the Lakes of the Great Rift Valley are also recorded here and full impacts will be established with time.



**PHOTO 3: LAKE BARINGO VIEW**

**SOURCE: FIELD  
APRIL 2021**

### **c) Lake Kamnarok National National Reserve**

Lake Kamnarok is a seasonal oxbow Lake at the base of the Kerio Valley. The Lake occupies an area of approximately 3 km<sup>2</sup>. However, being a seasonal Lake, the actual size varies from time to time. The National Reserve was gazetted in 1984 to protect its unique biodiversity and landscape. The Reserve is home to over 500 elephants and the Lake was once reputed to host Africa's second-largest population of crocodiles.

The main threats to the Reserve and the Lake are farming activities in the catchment area which is causing heavy siltation of the Lake. There is also serious soil erosion causing deep gullies that are draining more silt into the Kerio River. A few measures have been taken to save the Lake, including the building of gabions.

### **4.2 County Conservancies**

Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) endeavors make conservancies beneficial to people as viable land use. Towards this end, there is a need to carry out a thorough assessment of the conservation status and opportunities for community conservancies. This will guide on the best approaches to empower the communities in Baringo County to manage wildlife and exploit the potential benefits in the conservancies.

Conservancies in Baringo are intended to promote healthy ecosystems and economics. They should support conservation, livestock production, and other compatible human activities. They should also be areas of environmental security that should lead to the restoration of degraded areas by putting in place



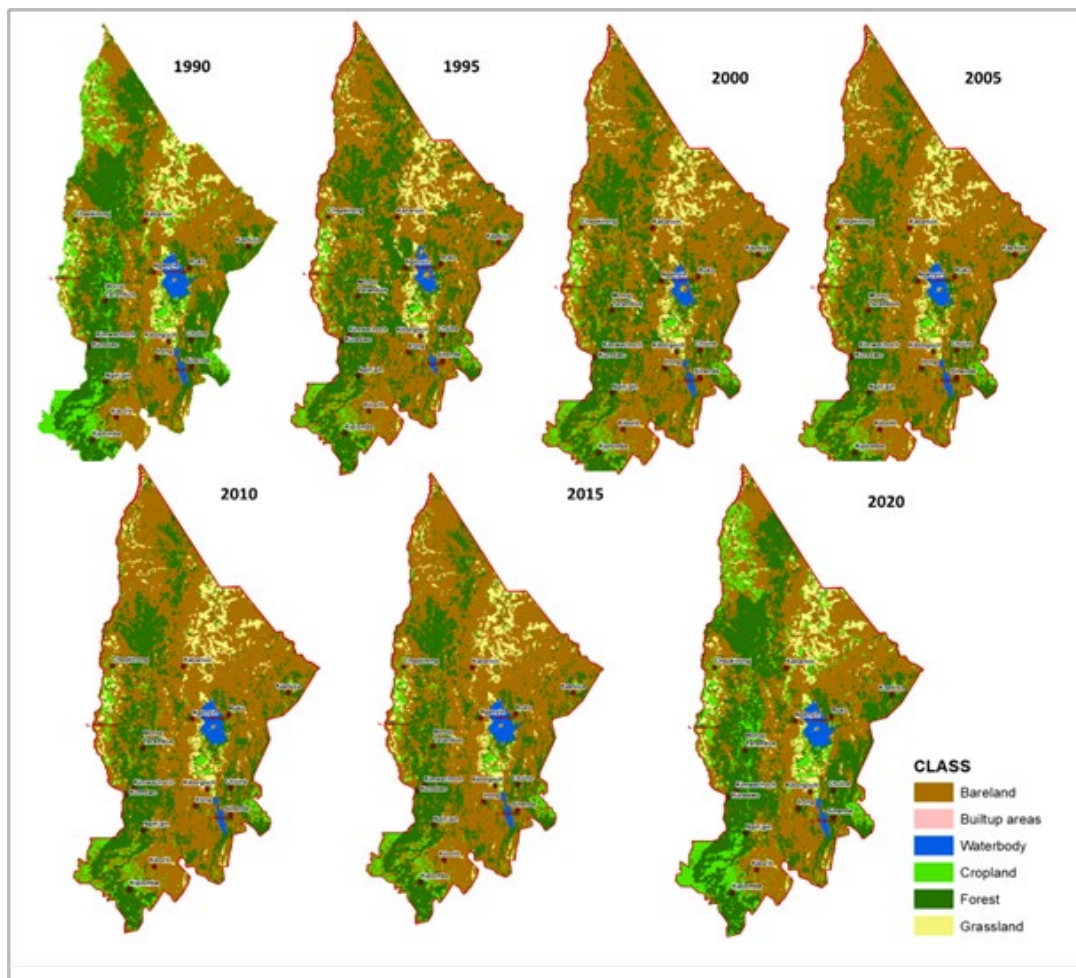
appropriate mitigation and rehabilitation strategies that ensure regeneration and recovery of degraded areas.

BCCA has a current membership of 15 conservancies. The Conservancies cover a combined total area of about 163,700.35 Ha (1,637km<sup>2</sup>). BCCA is governed by 13 Board members elected to represent conservan-

cies in the three landscapes and 4 co-opted members appointed from relevant County and National departments.

#### 4.3 Environmental degradation

Land degradation is common across Baringo County as represented in the map below.

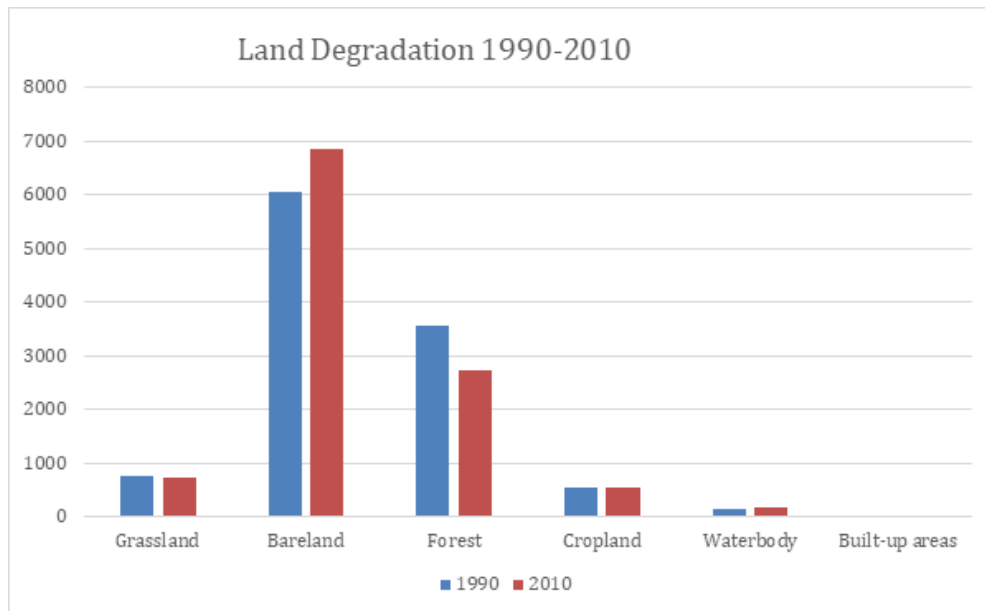


**FIGURE 4:A MAP SHOWING LAND DEGRADATION IN BARINGO COUNTY FROM 1990 - 2020.**

**SOURCE: USGS, 2020**

As indicated, land degradation was predominant between 1990 and 2010 with an increase of exposed land (bare land) by 7.2%, a decline in forest cover by 7.4 %, a decline

in the grass cover by 0.3%. There was a minimal increase in crop land and built-up areas which were at 0.4% and 0.02 % for the 20 years.

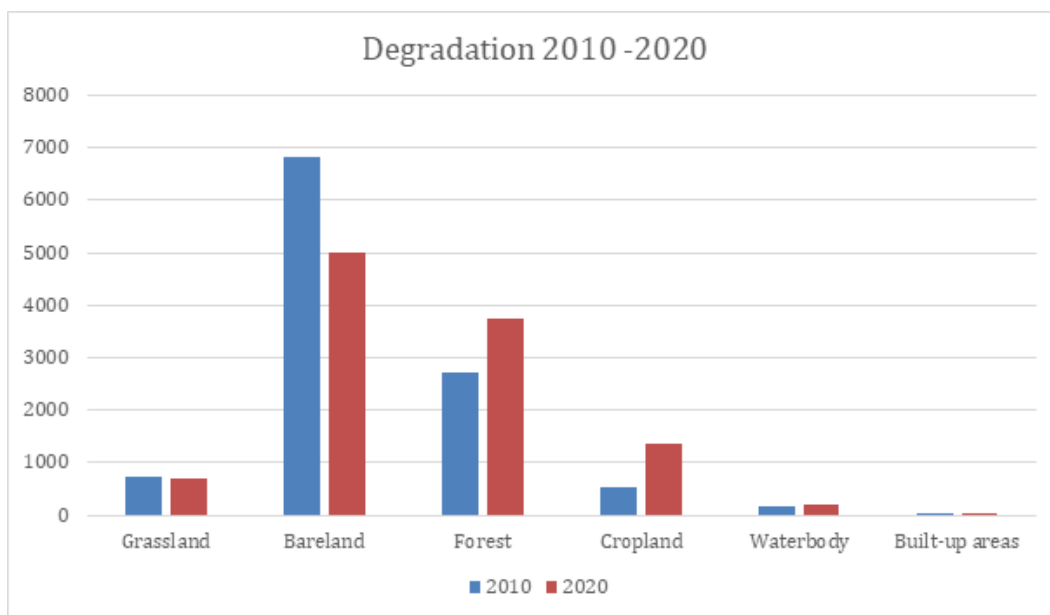


**FIGURE 5: A GRAPH SHOWING THE CHANGES IN LAND COVER 1990 - 2010.**

**SOURCE: USGS 2010**

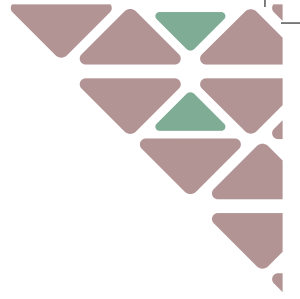
As indicated, land degradation was predominant between 1990 and 2010 with an increase of exposed land (bare land) by 7.2%, a decline in forest cover by 7.4 %, a decline

in the grass cover by 0.3%. There was a minimal increase in crop land and built-up areas which were at 0.4% and 0.02 % for the 20 years.



**FIGURE 6: A GRAPH SHOWING THE CHANGES IN LAND COVER 2010-2020**

**SOURCE: USGS 2010**



**PHOTO 4: LAND DEGRADATION IN SLOPES OF TUGEN HILLS, BARINGO COUNTY.**

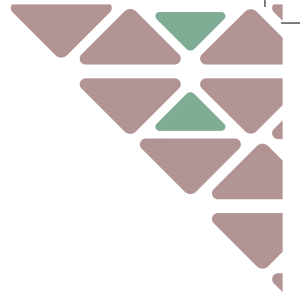
**SOURCE: FIELD WORK, APRIL 2021**

Several conservancies have noted land degradation as a common challenge evidenced by soil erosion induced by natural factors such as heavy rains, bare land, or human-induced deforestation, invasive species, and grazing animals within the conservation. Land degradation is predominant in the conservancies of Sinibo, Ngenyini, Kiborgoch, and Kureswo among others. Intervention measures will be unique to each conservancy based on the level of degradation and the causative factors.

#### **4.3.1 Impact of the degradation**

Land degradation is a serious trend in Baringo County which calls for concerted action by all stakeholders. In particular, degradation has the following effects:

- Loss of biodiversity especially, indigenous species. In some conservancies, land degradation has led to the loss of vegetation cover affecting mainly the indigenous plants, some with important values like nitrogen-fixing that maintains soil productivity.
- Destruction of natural habitats for wildlife and bird species. In Sinibo geopark, for instance, it was reported that some species of birds are no longer sighted after the loss of tree cover to erosion.
- Exposure to ecological risks such as flooding, landslides that have been reported in some parts of the County, and conservancies such as Sinibo.



## 5.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

In this section, we analyse the extent of community involvement in natural resources management, the limitations in engagement, and the main stakeholders.

### 5.1 Conservation Partners

#### Baringo County Government

The County Government endeavors to manage the diverse landscapes and natural resources in a manner that supports a healthy environment for economic growth and sustainable development. There is a fully implemented school greening program (tree planting), land reclamation, and mapping natural resources for decision making. Other programmes within the County Government include:

- Wildlife conservation and renewable energy initiatives
- Human-wildlife conflict reduction awareness
- Feasibility study on the impact of climate change on wildlife in the County
- Capacity building of leaders on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

#### The Northern Rangelands Trust

The Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) has developed good working relations with the County Government of Baringo through partnership and is keen to expand their relationships linked with support for conservancies. Currently, NRT is supporting Ruko and Kaptuya conservancies but soon will be adding one more conservancy to their list. They are guided by the Strategic Conservation and Management Plans (CMPD). NRT considers five key areas of support to the conservancies in Baringo County:

- Governance and leadership
- Peace and security guidance for
- Management and control of invasive species
- Viability for business and enterprise opportunities
- Sustainable management of conservancies.

#### KWCA

Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, KWCA, is an umbrella association for all the conservancies in the Country working together with the landowners and communities to conserve and manage wildlife and their habitats in areas outside state protection through policy advocacy, capacity building, networking, and communication.

#### BCCA

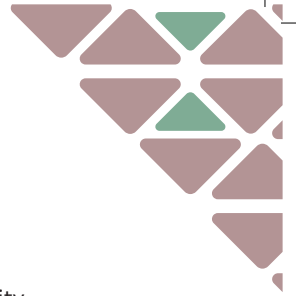
The BCCA is the landscape association working under KWCA whose major mandate is advocacy, capacity building, networking, and collaboration for the social-economic, and environmental development of people living in Baringo. BCCA has become a key stakeholder in the engagement of the community in the conservancy. Strategies initiated by BCCA strategic plan will be explored to understand gaps within the conservancies that need to be addressed and be actions customized to each conservancy's needs, with an individualized strategic approach as per the key goals adopted by BCCA for the next 4 (2020-2024) years.

#### USAID

USAID has been in the forefront in supporting community conservation programmes in Kenya, including Baringo. It has developed best practices guidelines on Community Conserved Areas, CCA, which it defines as areas including enriched natural forests, sacred sites, community forests, rangelands, water sources, wildlife sanctuaries and indigenous protected areas.

Some of the best practices advanced by USAID for conservation are as outlined:

- i. The community must show a willingness to conserve the CCA to make it successful and sustainable.
- ii. For the successful management of the CCA, security of tenure must be considered, else the lack of secure tenure compromises the motivation to manage the conservancy.
- iii. The community must be well trained on skills, knowledge and have the capacity



- and resources either financial or technical to manage the CCA.
- iv. For the future sustainability of the CCA, the community resource extraction must be within the carrying capacity of the area. In this, the population growth with regards to land as a resource can be evaluated as well as market trend analysis to evaluate the viability of the CCA.
  - v. Legal support, political goodwill, and Government support are critical to the success and sustainability of the CCA. The support prevents land grabbing or encroachment into the conservancy areas.

#### **UNDP-GEF Small Grants Program**

UNDP GEF Small Grants Program is implementing a project titled "Securing biodiversity and community livelihoods through strengthening community conservancies adjacent to Lake Bogoria." The project aims to strengthen the governance and management structures, enhance access to conservancy benefits and partnership among the conservancies, Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA), Baringo County Government and Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA).

### **5.2 Community Engagement**

#### **5.2.1 Stakeholder mapping**

In a review of all the conservancies, the community is an integral part of the management and the operation of the conservancy. Some conservancies have a good outline structure of management with the community members such as Irong and Kamgoin. In all the conservancies there exist a board of management that varies in structure across the conservancies, with key executive offices in place, chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and rangers.

Other key stakeholders mentioned in the operationalization and support for the conservancies in Baringo County include:

- Kenya Forest Service and Community Forest Association - in Morop-Tarambas, Ng'ing'in, Kimngochoch, Kureswo, Kiplombe Community Conservancy
- Reconcile in Kabarion, Irong and Paka Community Conservancy
- FAO in Land registration in Kabarion Community Conservancy

- NRT in Ruko and Kaptuya Community Conservancy.
- Private investors in Ngenyin

#### **5.2.2 Community activities**

- Communities are actively engaged in the conservancy about use and management. The activities carried out include:
  - Apiary practice
  - Tree planting
  - Livestock grazing in all of the conservancies
  - Grass planting initiatives
  - Tree planting initiatives
  - Weaving activities in.
  - Seed planting
  - Ecotourism activities

#### **5.2.3 Limitations on Community Engagement**

Community initiatives are important in strengthening the relationship between the people and the National and Country Governments. It also increases prospects of economic growth and empowerment which is critical to an appreciation of wildlife and winning people's support in conservation. This analysis identified several weaknesses and limitations in community engagement in Baringo County. Some of these limitations are discussed in the following section:

- a. Human-wildlife conflict and slow compensation** - In Baringo County, like the rest of Kenya, communities have continued to pay a heavy price for wildlife and conservation. This is in form of crop and livestock depredation as well as an outbreak of zoonotic diseases from wildlife to livestock and sometimes to people. For this, wildlife remains heavily reviled in the rural areas. Most people regard it as the Government's wildlife which they are forced to appreciate as National heritage. This has been replicated even in Baringo County as evidenced from the report. Communities are bitter with wildlife when it continues to destroy their livelihoods. The matter is made worse by lack of compensation and very slow bureaucratic process of seeking compensation where a claim is due.
- b. Lack of benefits from Reserves** - The



National Reserves are managed by the County Governments. The Reserves in the County do not generate substantial income because they are not well developed to attract tourism which is the only legitimate source of income from wildlife in Kenya today. Lake Bogoria is the only Reserve that posts significant income from tourism. However, there is no direct income to the neighbouring communities as a direct result of being the custodians of the Reserve and wildlife. The Endorois Welfare Council has had a long-standing dispute with the County Government over payment from the Reserve. Even with an agreed percentage payment from the Reserve revenue to the communities, the underlying feeling is that benefits from the Reserve are collected by the County Government to the disadvantage of local communities

- c. Lack of participation in decision-making** – Conservation of natural resources in the County and the rest of the County remains a centralized process. Decisions on the management of forest Reserves and National Reserves hardly emanate from the people directly and neither are they involved in planning. There has been tremendous progress in the front with the enactment of the Community Forest Act and new wildlife laws that make it mandatory for the planning of Reserves to involve the local people. Most people however feel they are still alienated in the management of natural resources
- d. Limitation on wildlife farming and exploitation** – The laws governing wildlife management and exploitation remain rigidly against any form of utilization. Even with the new laws allowing husbandry of select wildlife species, the process is still steeped in a slow bureaucracy while all forms of wildlife remain under KWS supervision and control. This has slowed down ownership and commercial exploitation of wildlife by private citizens in a manner that would be economically and socially significant. There have been attempts by people to keep animals like crocodiles, snakes, and tortoises, but

without enabling legal regime in the whole Country, such activities do not prosper because there can never evolve sustainable markets for their products or attract long term investments to process the animal products.

- e. Lack of capacity to access markets for honey and irrigated crops** – Baringo County is highly reputed for high-quality honey. There is also an old irrigation project near Lake Baringo at Pekerra which produces very delicious fruits and vegetables. However, the communities lack the capacity to tap the market at the National level and these activities fail to generate significant income for the people. The majority of honey is still retailed at a small scale on the roadsides and sometimes the producers sell the middle entities who end up the packaging and selling a premium.
- f. Undeveloped tourism market** – the lack of natural resources ownership has implied that the communities lack a platform to market tourism as one product that can compete with others in the Country. Further, there has not been a clear strategic plan to mobilize the huge tourism potential in the County. National marketing efforts have hitherto been skewed in favour of wildlife rich destinations and coastal beaches. The area lacks modern investments in tourism that can generate high income and create employment. Most residents have been left to try their hands in small scale investments which do not have the capacity to wield market impact.

These limitations have motivated the communities to form Community Conservancies to aggregate their potential in natural resource use and tourism. This is discussed in the next section.

The report recommends that the conservancies seek to address the above limitations of community engagement and make the conservancies the solution to community alienation in conservation and the engines of economic empowerment.





## 6.0 BARINGO COMMUNITY CONSERVANCIES

This section gives the current status of conservancies in Baringo County. The output is from a synthesis of the data collected and validated during field visits and engagement with the stakeholders.

within Baringo County with a higher concentration on the central and southern parts of the County as shown by the map below. Each of the conservancies is shown in each of the maps (shapefiles) below.

### 6.1 Spatial Distribution of Conservancies

The conservancies are spatially distributed

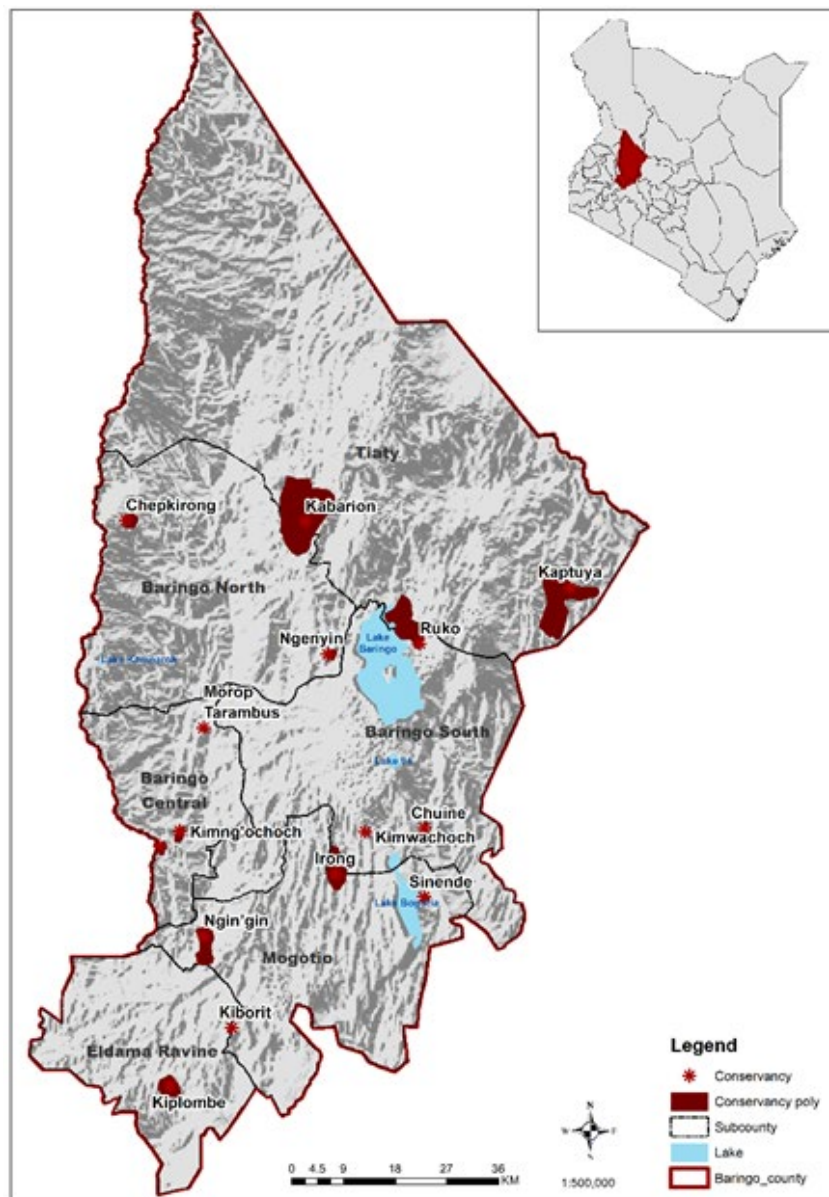


FIGURE 7: A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CONSERVANCIES



**Table 3: Conservancies, the status of registration, and members**

	<b>CONSERVANCY</b>	<b>SUB-COUNTY</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>	<b>/MEMBERS HOUSEHOLDS</b>
1.	<b>Chepkirong</b>	Baringo North	Unregistered	-
2.	<b>Chuine</b>	Baringo South	Registered	300
3.	<b>Irong</b>	Baringo South	Registered	815
4.	<b>Kabarion</b>	Baringo North	Registered	300
5.	<b>Kamgoin</b>	Baringo Central	Registered	120
6.	<b>Kaptuya</b>	Tiaty	Registered	345
7.	<b>Kiborit</b>	Eldama Ravine	Registered	300
8.	<b>King'ochoch</b>	Baringo Central	Registered	350
9.	<b>Kiplombe</b>	Eldama Ravine	Registered	300
10.	<b>Kiborgoch</b>	Baringo South	Registered	600
11.	<b>Kureswo</b>	Baringo Central	Unregistered	-
12.	<b>Morop-Tarambas</b>	Baringo Central	Registered	450
13.	<b>Ngenyin</b>	Baringo North	Registered	150
14.	<b>Ng'ing'in/Emom ecosystem</b>	Mogotio	Unregistered	-
15.	<b>Releng/Saimo</b>	Baringo North	Unregistered	200
16.	<b>Ruko</b>	Tiaty	Registered	2500
17.	<b>Simot conservancy &amp; geosite</b>	Baringo North	Unregistered	-
18.	<b>Upper Bogoria elephant corridors</b>	Mogotio	Unregistered	-
19.	<b>Sinibo</b>	Baringo North	Registered	300
20.	<b>Silkuita Sabatia</b>	Eldama Ravine	Unregistered	-
21.	<b>Chemususu/Chemorgong</b>	Eldama Ravine	Unregistered	-



## 6.2 Importance of Conservancies

Community conservancies have the potential to positively impact the community as well as conserve biodiversity and wildlife. Based on the analysis, it became obvious that while conservancies are largely recognized as conservation areas, they can play other significant National and regional roles. In Baringo County, the study revealed that conservancies are having important values in conservation and peace keeping.

### 6.2.1 Conservation Value of Conservancies

The conservancies recognized for conservation potential are listed in table 8.

Table 4: Potential Conservancies in Baringo County

CONSERVANCY NAME AND SUB-COUNTY	NARRATION
<b>Lake 94 (Baringo South)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formed on 26.5.1994 as an oxbow depression from River Molo in Ilchamus flood plain.</li> <li>Rich and productive aquatic ecosystem,</li> <li>A wetland sanctuary.</li> </ul>
<b>Silguita (Eldama Ravine)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Last known habitat of the Bongo (<i>Tragelaphus eurycerus</i>)</li> <li>The community idea was to conserve the indigenous forest</li> <li>Has a railway crossing (Nakuru-Eldoret)</li> </ul>
<b>Koitengan (Mogotio)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County forest in Kisana</li> <li>Catchment for Rivers Lobo and Molo</li> <li>Koisaram is the highest peak (6000ft)</li> </ul>
<b>Koibat (Mogotio)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private lands and County forest through a proposed partnership</li> <li>It has a conical free-standing mountain at the floor of the basin</li> <li>Breeding area for birds</li> <li>Panoramic view for sightseeing</li> </ul>

### 6.2.2 Peace Keeping Value Conservancies

Peace Keeping value conservancies are those that primarily promote peace in the borders of various communities in Baringo County. Tiaty sub-County in Baringo is not yet fully utilized for conservation purposes except at the Lake Baringo area where there is existing Kaptuiya and Ruko Conservancies.

Table 5: Conservancy that promotes peace keeping

Peace Conservancy Name	Communities
<b>Loruk / Ng'ororora / Chepkirong</b>	Pokots, Tugens and Keiyos
<b>Arabal / Mukutani / Komolion</b>	Ilchamus, Tugens, Endorois and Pokots

It is however reported from some Kenyan media (Baringo News and Opera News) that there is a possible land acquisition by the Kenya Defense Forces (KDF) to acquire about 190,000ha (490,500 acres) in Tiaty for the establishment of a barracks and training ground. We recommend that it is better to put conservancies in this huge amount of land than to have military barracks and training. This will bring harmony and peace.



### 6.3 Proposed Conservancies

Table 6: Other proposed conservancies

SUB COUNTY NAME	NAME OF THE CONSERVANCY
<b>Tiaty</b>	Paka/Korosi, Lomechan/Natan, Mt Tiaty/Kamrio, Lokis National Reserve, Nasur bird sactuary, Nachurur water falls.
<b>Baringo South</b>	Tomolokwo, Mangar, Buiwon, Mokobe, Kibiriro, Kesubo, Lelbatai, Kamnarok wetlands, Siracho.
<b>Baringo Central</b>	Oome, Seguton, Onoto, Kinyo / Kapsogo forest
<b>Baringo North</b>	Koinkooi (rock monolith), Noreekoi, Kosirsir cliff face, Katimok forest, Saimo forest, Tutwanin hill, Kasok landscapes, Songoiwo, Sibilo (Tamarind forest), Sokta catchment hill
<b>Mogotio</b>	Olmarai holding ground, Oltuga clay city, Sinende elephant corridor, Emsos conservancy
<b>Eldama Ravine</b>	Siloi hot springs, Tinet forest, Chemasusu, Chemargong, Kapkut, Tugumoi bird sanctuary, Sawich wetlands, Mwachon wetlands, Lake Timboroa.

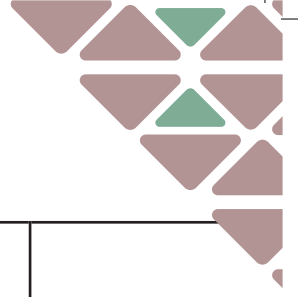
### 6.4 Conservancy Status

A status assessment report was carried out with conservancy members and stakeholders. The objectives of the report were to identify the potentials of the conservancies and seek ways to strengthen community-based and led conservation.

A SWOT analysis was carried out in one of the stakeholder meetings whose findings are summarised in the table below:

Table 7: SWOT analysis for the conservancies

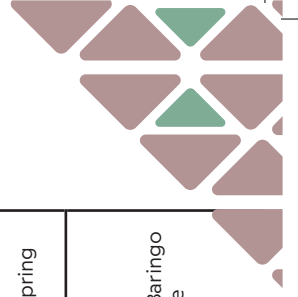
CONSERVANCY	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT	
1.	Chepkirong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with NRT to implement management programmes</li> <li>Unique features, <i>Terren</i>-(look like pots)</li> <li>Indigenous trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insecurity</li> <li>Lack of coordination of the communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for Mangoes production</li> <li>Airstrip and new tarmac are present.</li> <li>Migratory corridor for wildlife such as elephants</li> </ul>	Insecurity
2.	Chuine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing partners (UNDP, GEF, KWCA)</li> <li>Apiary practice</li> <li>Diversity of wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor access road</li> <li>Limited resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foundation laid for Beekeeping enterprise</li> <li>Roads systems require an upgrade to withstand.</li> <li>Intercommunity capacity building</li> </ul>	Conflict with neighboring communities
3.	Irong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unique scenery</li> <li>Rock climbing opportunities</li> <li>Land ownership</li> <li>Strategic location</li> <li>Beekeeping activities in place</li> <li>No conflict</li> <li>Key Partnership (KCS, RECON-CIL/Eorganisation, KCSAP supported honey value chain)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk of rocks falling</li> <li>Poor access roads</li> <li>Limited finances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irong rock climbing activities can be developed and marketed</li> <li>Irong Honey to be branded through value chains.</li> <li>The camping site can be developed to earn income for the conservancy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>work inadequate water resources,</li> <li>security concerns</li> </ul>
4.	Kabarion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong partners (FAO, Recon-cile group)</li> <li>Apiary practice</li> <li>Diversity of wildlife</li> </ul>	Lack of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The viewpoint that can support a campsite.</li> <li>The honey produced can be branded and marketed for value addition and better returns</li> <li>Build an office and fence the site</li> <li>Map the boundary of the conservancy</li> </ul>	Community conflicts
	Kamgoin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good management approach in place</li> <li>Public land ownership regime</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree planting initiatives can be institutionalized</li> <li>Cultural preservation</li> <li>Tourism improvement (Picnic site, nature trails, cabins for stay-</li> </ul>	



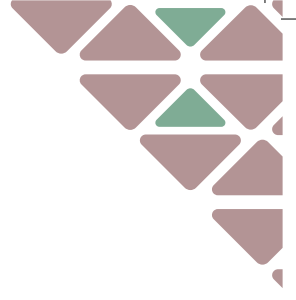
5.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within KFS</li> <li>• Inclusion of all members</li> <li>• Rich cultural heritage</li> <li>• Indigenous species</li> <li>• Partnership (Hurrh; City and Dairy Board North Rift)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unfenced area</li> <li>• Lack of Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a Museum to preserve culture and market tourism</li> <li>• Fencing to protect the boundary</li> <li>• Protect water sources</li> </ul>	<p>Land grabbing Land degradation</p>
6.	Kaptuya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has an airstrip</li> <li>• Partnership – NRT</li> <li>• Strategic location near Laikipia conservancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human-wildlife conflict</li> <li>• Land degradation from human activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to the site</li> <li>• Provision of water</li> <li>• Manage human-wildlife conflict</li> <li>• Restoring the habitat to Reserve the environment and manage human encroachment</li> </ul>	<p>Human-wildlife conflict Invasive species</p>
7.	Kiborit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic location</li> <li>• Land ownership registered</li> </ul>	<p>Loss of biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golf course</li> <li>• Master Plan for the conservancy</li> <li>• Define a culture house, nature walks, tree planting activities, plant more trees.</li> </ul>	<p>The land occupied by a school</p>
8.	Kimngochoch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently in good partnership with stakeholders</li> <li>• Proposed nature-based eco-tourism activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited financial capacity</li> <li>• Lack of community awareness leading to the destruction of key sites such as the caves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon harvesting opportunity</li> <li>• Opportunity to build an ecotourism site.</li> <li>• Build offices</li> <li>• Improve value system for Bee keeping.</li> <li>• Develop a nature trail</li> <li>• Plant trees (nursery)</li> <li>• Conserve historical sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment into the conservancy area</li> <li>• Lack of funds to support community rangers beyond 6 months</li> </ul>
9.	Kiplombe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within KFS land</li> <li>• Landownership clear</li> <li>• Apiary practice in place</li> </ul>	<p>Shared land with KWS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a campsite (ecotourism)</li> <li>• Fence and charge visitors entrance to earn income</li> <li>• Chance to improve Apiculture and honey value chain.</li> </ul>	<p>Limited activities within shared spaces Lack of community ownership</p>



10.	Kiborgoch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership with Lake Bogoria Reserve</li> <li>Flamingos are a great attraction</li> <li>High diversity of wildlife</li> <li>Community land ownership regime and it is registered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposed wetland</li> <li>Lack of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bee keeping activities</li> <li>Good sites for setting up the cultural centre, campsites or ecotourism</li> <li>Tree nurseries can be established to boost vegetation regeneration</li> <li>Butterfly farming can be explored</li> </ul>	Drought Invasive tree species, mainly <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
11.	Kureswo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amazing scenery (historical sites and caves)</li> <li>Apiary practice in place</li> <li>Unique wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsurveyed land</li> <li>Poor access roads</li> <li>Land degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to the site</li> <li>Improve the habitat as there is a lot of loss through land degradation</li> <li>Explore the potential of the rich diversity of natural features like historical sites with caves, hills, nature trails, unique landscape, and bird species</li> </ul>	Land degradation
12.	Morop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unique features on site (historical sites and caves)</li> <li>Unique wildlife</li> <li>Land ownership defined</li> <li>Partnership with KFS</li> <li>Community involvement</li> </ul>	Land under KFS use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve and protect historical sites, nature trails, caves, religious sites, waterfalls</li> <li>Potential for Trout farming in the cold water springs</li> </ul>	Limited actions within the land as it is owned by the National Government
13.	Ngenyin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closer to Lake Baringo</li> <li>Fishing practices in place</li> </ul>	Lack of clean water for drinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built an archaeology museum (fossils on site)</li> <li>Plant more trees (increase bird species and regulate erosion)</li> <li>Build a cultural Village</li> <li>Add value systems to fish</li> <li>Micro-irrigation initiatives</li> </ul>	The rising Lake waters of Lake Baringo threaten the conservancy activities
14.	Ng'ing'in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of KFS forest</li> <li>Indigenous trees with medicinal values</li> <li>Unique wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occasional Landslides</li> <li>Human started fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good soils for coffee</li> <li>Unique mountain that separates the water of the two rivers</li> <li>Manage threats to landslides and occasional fires</li> </ul>	Management challenges
15.	Releng	Unique warm water spring	Land in Private ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a swimming pool/SPA project</li> </ul>	Ownership may be taken by private individuals Destruction of the spring (pollution)
16.	Ruko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unique animal species (Roth'schild giraffe)</li> <li>Location is unique - Island</li> </ul>	Invasion of the <i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to the site</li> <li>Manage the issue of rising waters</li> <li>Improve the habitat as there is a lot of loss</li> <li>Manage invasion of the <i>Prosopis juliflora</i></li> </ul>	Crocodiles in Lake Baringo cause human wildlife conflict



17.	Simot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic view and a waterfalls</li> <li>• Indigenous species (medicinal value)</li> <li>• Unique wildlife *endangered birds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor access to the site</li> <li>• Unsurveyed land</li> <li>• Risk of accidents from falling cliffs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build an ecotourism site (picnic sites, resort, and campsite).</li> <li>• Fencing the site to reduce the risk of accidents</li> </ul>	<p>Dam construction upstream affects the water that forms the waterfall. Human-wildlife conflict</p>
18.	Sinende	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migratory corridor for the elephants</li> <li>• Land ownership defined</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor access roads</li> <li>• Unregistered land</li> <li>• Exposed to land degradation</li> <li>• No funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve roads for access</li> <li>• Registration of land</li> <li>• Connection to the power supply</li> <li>• Plant trees to curb degradation challenges</li> <li>• Campsite development</li> </ul>	<p>Human-wildlife conflict</p>
19.	Sinibo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic views and gulleys</li> <li>• Archeological site</li> <li>• Indigenous tree species with medicinal value</li> <li>• Unique wildlife *endangered birds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposed to land degradation</li> <li>• Poor access roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build an archaeology museum (fossils on-site).</li> <li>• Plant more trees to increase bird species and regulate erosion.</li> <li>• Build a campsite.</li> <li>• Fence the site.</li> <li>• Reserve the endangered species</li> </ul>	<p>Land ownership by the community not clear Poor Leadership Structures Inadequate representation of all stakeholders and interest groups in the management committees</p>







#### 6.4.1 Resources and Strengths

The report revealed that Baringo County is resource-rich and that the communities are aware their area is endowed with great potential which can be harnessed for socioeconomic empowerment and development. The main strengths include:

- Rich geography – Baringo is highly endowed with diverse geographical features and fascinating sceneries all of which can support many economic activities and industries, especially in leisure, tourism, and mining. The main natural features are Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria, both with international recognition for their importance in conservation and human values.
- Rich biodiversity – Baringo is reputed for a high diversity of bird species especially around Lake Baringo, while Lake Bogoria is Kenya's feeding site for the lesser flamingo which aggregates in large populations. Baringo is also home to the endangered giraffe whose common name takes the name of the County. In this respect, Baringo is the only County in Kenya with an animal species to its logo. The Country also has a rich community of indigenous vegetation that makes the area a leading producer of honey and mutton whose quality is highly reputed.
- Indigenous culture – The communities in the Country largely still retain their indigenous culture. This is important in retaining cultural integrity as a basis of economic production and tourism
- County Government Goodwill – The County Government of Baringo has stated in its policy documents and that it is dedicated to supporting the development of community conservancies in the Country as platforms for economic growth and as centres of natural resource conservation and management. The County Government has sent representatives to make this pledge in all community meetings discussing the conservancies.

#### 6.4.2 Challenges

Notwithstanding their great potential, the conservancies in Baringo face numerous challenges, collectively and individually, that need to be managed to ensure the success of conservancy programmes and initiatives. The main challenges include:

- a) Human-Wildlife Conflict – This is especially severe in areas bordering the conservation areas of Lakes Baringo, Bogoria, and Kamnarok. The main problem animals around Bogoria are hyenas and leopards which predate livestock. Crocodiles in Baringo and Kamnarok attack people while hippos destroy crops and also attack people. The whole County is beset with snake attacks, estimated to cause up to

ten human deaths every year in the County, as others get paralyzed. These numerous cases of human-wildlife conflicts spoil human attitude towards wildlife and dip the enthusiasm to support community-based conservation

- b) Land Degradation – Data analysis shows the spread of desertification and other forms of land degradation. This is mainly caused by unregulated charcoal burning, overgrazing, and general climate change factors.
- c) Invasive plant species – The spread of invasive plant species, especially the mathenge shrub diminish livestock pasture and is also a form of land degradation. The shrub is also reported to undermine livestock health leading to less productivity.
- d) Land Tenure and Ownership – In many places, the land has not been surveyed and there is uncertainty on ownership. The community leaders expressed great concern about this confusion surrounding the land tenure system as it exposes the lands to land grabbing and also discourages long-term investments especially for capital-intensive projects that may require financing or partnerships.
- e) Poor Infrastructures - Lack of good access roads and other infrastructures has frustrated investments and tourism. It is also feared to contribute to insecurity in some parts of the County which make it hard to exploit the natural potential of the areas and their conservancies
- f) Unregulated Agriculture – Lack of income from wildlife and other natural resource-based enterprises has forced many people to resort to agriculture. Farming supports the communities with food security and also offers a source of direct income to the families. However, due to climatic conditions of the largely arid County, farming is only successful around the rivers or under irrigation. This has caused intensive agriculture in the water catchment areas which is causing siltation of rivers and Lakes and also posing environmental instability.
- g) Capital and Finance Limitation – Most communities have identified different and potentially profitable income activities that would boost the economic fortunes of the area. However, most of these activities and projects require capital and long-term financing which is beyond the reach of many members of the community.

#### 6.4.3 Opportunities to strengthen Community Conservancies

A major objective of the report was to identify areas and opportunities for strengthening community conservancies and how the local people can profitably conserve natural resources as land use.



To achieve this, there is a need to address the above threats identified in the conservancies and specifically develop general programs geared towards making community conservation appealing and profitable to the people.

**i) Collaboration and partnership**

Close collaboration with development agencies that are committed to supporting community and environmental initiatives is key. There is a need for BCCA and KWCA to explore and establish short and long-term partnerships and programmes within the conservancies targeting holistic conservation and management.

**ii) Ecological monitoring**

All stakeholders and the communities themselves are in agreement that unregulated agricultural expansion poses a danger to collective interest. Agriculture is exposing top soils that are washed away during floods leading to siltation and land degradation. On the other hand, use of agricultural chemicals like fertilizers and pesticides is suspected to pollute water which is used by wildlife and livestock. However, the extent of this pollution is not known. BCCA is requested to work with other institutions to lay pollution monitoring programme in all the rivers and Lakes in the County to advise on policy. Baringo is also famous for its high quality of honey which is growing into a major economic lifeline for the County. With growing agriculture and the use of chemicals, there are fears that this may dampen the fortunes of the honey industry which is a more profitable and sustainable enterprise than farming.

**iii) Tourism prospectus and Mapping**

The County is rich in natural and cultural resources whose actual value in terms of tourism and heritage is not fully determined or exploited. Tourism remains one of the most promising industries for the County due to its strategic location and natural endowment. To exploit this potential fully, it may be better to market the whole County as a destination by developing internal itineraries that can be marked to the rest of the Country and the interNational market. This is only possible if all attractions are well known and mapped so that they can be aggregated together in form of a County tourist map.

To this extent, BCCA can seek donors and work with County Government to support a project to map all tourist sites in the County and develop a Baringo County Tourist map.

In line with the production of a tourist map, there is also a need to market the tourism potential to local and international investors. Many investors interested in tourism and hospitality may not have adequate information on opportunities outside the main urban centres. The congestion of many investments in cities like Nairobi is partly influenced by market availability. However, research shows that many investors would be interested in establishing exclusive leisure resorts in the Countryside but they lack information on what is available.

BCCA can work with KWCA and other partners to produce a County tourism prospectus showing casing opportunities within and outside the conservancies. This prospectus can be publicized by the County Government in different forums to bring more tourism investments into the County that will instil the community conservancies with economic value.

**iv) Manage Human-Wildlife Conflict**

Human-wildlife conflict remains a biting challenge in the whole of Kenya. It is however worse in areas where communities and their land uses conflict with wildlife conservation. Snake bite is one of the biggest conflict menaces in the County. The high temperatures and rocky landscape make the area a very ideal habitat for many reptile species most of which are harmless to human beings. However, snakes are venomous and cause permanent injuries and death to people.

There is a need for BCCA and the County Government to initiate projects to manage snake bites. Other important issues to consider on this include:

- Training people on snake ecology and behaviour
- How to avoid and minimize snake bites
- How to respond to snake bites to minimize the impact
- Provision of anti-venom at the grassroots to ensure they are within easy access in every part of the County
- Training of community scouts in every village to administer first aid in event of snake bites

**v) Lobby for Enabling Wildlife Utilization Laws**

The laws regulating the conservation and consumptive and non-consumptive use of wildlife and wildlife products urgently call for review to make it easy for communities utilize the enormous potential in plant and animal species.

There are several invasive species in different parts of Baringo County. Most of these are a result of changes brought about by overgrazing and agriculture but are easy to manage. The most notorious invasive species in Baringo County remains the shrub *Mathenge*, *Prosopis juliflora*, first introduced to Kenya in the mid-1970s with the objective of countering rangeland degradation and providing a source of firewood for rural families. At first, the alien species made life better for dryland communities because it grew on barren landscapes, reduced soil erosion, and dust storms, providing shade and pods for livestock.

BCCA should work with County Government and other partners to study and roll out a County-wide project to make commercial utilization of wildlife.



## 6.5 Existing and Potential Enterprises in the Conservancies

Conservancies in Baringo like elsewhere in Kenya are important platforms for nature-based enterprises. These are income-generating programmes geared towards community economic empowerment, promotion of cultural heritage, biodiversity conservation, benefit-sharing arrangements. These are important approaches to reduce land-use conflicts and protection of the environment. Examples of these activities include:

Apiary practice (Bee keeping initiatives) in almost all the conservancies.

Tree planting in most of the conservancies done by the registered members

Livestock grazing in all of the conservancies

Ecotourism

**A detailed list of existing and potential enterprises are summarised in table 6.**

*Table 8: Summary of Nature-based Enterprises Within Baringo Conservancies*

Conservancy	Existing or Attempted Enterprises	Potential Enterprises for Community Engagement	Land Use Value
Chepkirong	Operational guest house Airstrip and new tarmac are present Camping	On farm Mangoes growing potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> </ul>
Chuine	Bee-keeping is driven by the community	Nature trails, Rock climbing Expeditions Commercial beekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> </ul>
Irong	Irong rock climbing Irong Honey sale. Camping sites	Branding of their honey Campsite development and hiking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote environmental conservation</li> </ul>
Kabarion	Honey production	Build a campsite on a viewpoint. Planning to brand the honey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote environmental conservation</li> </ul>
Kamgoin	Tree planting initiatives for sale by women groups Cultural preservation sites Picnic site and nature trails Available cabins for a staycation	Build a Museum Fencing initiatives Afforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote cultural heritage</li> <li>Promote land restoration</li> </ul>
Kaptuya	Campsites	Possible expeditions Nature trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> </ul>
Kiborit	Tree planting activities	Golf course Cultural house Commercial agro-forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote cultural heritage</li> <li>Promote land restoration</li> </ul>
Kimng'ochoch	Bee keeping Nature trail Historical sites	Carbon harvesting opportunity Build an ecotourism site Butterfly farming among others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote environmental conservation</li> <li>Promote cultural heritage</li> </ul>



Kiplombe	Campsites Nature trails	Build a campsite (ecotourism) Improve Apiculture and improve the value system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> </ul>
Kiborgoch	Bee keeping activities Existing Campsites Existing tree nurseries	Value addition for the honey Airstrips Ecolodges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote environmental conservation</li> </ul>
Kureswo	Historical sites with caves, hills, nature trails, unique landscape, and bird species	Roads and campsite improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote cultural heritage</li> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> </ul>
Morop Tarambass	Historical sites ,caves, existing nature trails, religious sites, waterfalls	Potential for Trout farming as the water is cold Butterfly farming Carbon sequestration Expeditions (Rock climbing and cable cars)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote wildlife conservation</li> <li>Promote environmental protection</li> </ul>
Ngenyin	Bird watching Tourism Fishing	Built an archaeology museum (fossils on site) Build a cultural Village Commercialize fish production and value addition Micro-irrigation initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote conservation and land restoration</li> </ul>
Ng'ing'in	Nature trails Bird Watching	Campsites The access road to the facilities Viewpoints for Bird watching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote nature conservation</li> </ul>
Releng	Water falls picnic site	Build a swimming pool/ SPA project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> </ul>
Ruko	Camp site Wildlife Touring Fishing	Commercial harvesting of crocodiles in Lake Baringo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote wildlife conservation</li> </ul>
Simot	Existing picnic site Bird watching Cultural expeditions (Tugen festivals)	Build an ecotourism camp site Build a resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote cultural heritage</li> </ul>
Sinende	Nature trails – Wildlife Migratory routes	Increase camp sites Eco-lodges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit-sharing</li> <li>Promote conservation of wildlife corridors</li> </ul>
Sinibo	Tree planting initiative	Build an archaeology museum (fossils on site) Build a campsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase income and benefit sharing</li> <li>Promote cultural heritage</li> </ul>



# 7.0 CONSERVANCY MANAGEMENT AND GAPS ASSESSMENT

## 7.1 Conservancy Management

The report sought to understand the management profile of the conservancies in Baringo County by looking at the following parameters:

- Governance model
- Community or members' engagement
- Regulatory compliance
- Relationship with other institutions
- Conservancies and social justice

The results are briefly discussed in the following section

### 7.1.1 Governance

All the conservancies reviewed have a form of governance structure that oversees the management of the conservancy on behalf of the community. The conservancies are governed by a board selected from the community. The executive of the board is given the mandate of oversight, representation and operationalization of the conservancy objectives. Members in most conservancies pay a registration fee of about 200-500 varying across the conservancies. The registration fee allows them to have access to the conservancy benefits like grazing rights.

Through Government COVID-19 Economic Stimulus Program and Kenya Wildlife Service, conservancies received rangers and community wildlife scouts to work on specific assignments. The terms of engagement were however on temporary basis and there is need to explore permanent options as the community leadership acknowledge and appreciate the impact of Conservancy rangers and community wildlife scouts in conservation and protection.

### 7.1.2 Community engagement

Community involvement in the operation of the conservancy is minimal across all the conservancies. The members are engaged in daily running of the conservancies activities and programs including attending the annual general meetings. By being members communities benefits from livestock grazing, bee keeping, access to salt licks and ecotourism activities. There is need to strengthen community benefit sharing mechanisms for sustainable utilization of resource within conservancies.

### 7.1.3 Registration compliance

The law requires community organizations to acquire legal existence through registration and legal identity through incorporation. Most conservancies in Baringo are registered as CBOs and are suppose to adhere to the relevant

regulations that bid them such as develop a working conservancy constitution among others. Conservancies are also encouraged to subscribe to regional association like BCCA and KWCA.

Besides, legal registration conservancies are mandated to register with KWS under Wildlife Conservation and management act 2013 and Conservancy and Sanctuary regulation of 2015. Most conservancies in Baringo are yet to comply with the regulation especially on securing community land titles and development of Conservancy management plans.

Table 9:Registration status for the conservancies

Status	Conservancy Name
Registered	Chuine, Irong, Kabarion, Kamgoin, Kaptuya, Kiborit, Kimng'ochoch, Kiplombe, Kiborgoch, Morop Tarambas, Ngenyin, Ruko, Sinibo Geopark
Unregistered	Releng, Kureswo, Sinende, Chepkirong, Ng'ing'in, Simot

At a local level, community members are expected to register with the community-led conservancies to be a beneficiary of the conservation plans and activities. This introduces a level of community involvement in the activities of the conservancy. The conservancies' registration process involves either a one-time payment only or a registration fee with an annual subscription. The registration guidelines stipulate the obligations of the members within the conservancy as a way to encourage community participation in the maintenance of the conservancy.

## 7.2 Linkage with National Institutions

Good relationships between the National and County Government agencies in conservation are key for the success of the conservancies and good governance. Communities, under the BCCA, are engaged with County, National agencies and international organisations in matters of best practices, capacity building, knowledge transfer, resource allocation, and wildlife protection in a bid to improve the status of the community conservancies. There is a need for the conservancies to engage other partners and under the umbrella of the BCCA, good bilateral relationships can be formed that will benefit all the CCA's within Baringo County.

There is immense goodwill from the County Government towards the conservancies through BCCA. On the other hand KWCA supports



conservancies at the National level. Donors Institutions supporting conservancies include UNDP, USAID, The Nature Conservancy and Flora and Fauna International. Further opportunities in resource mobilization, partnerships and capital assistance for conservancies need to be strengthened such as NRT, WWF and AWF.

### 7.3 Conservancies and Social Justice

As community-based institutions, conservancies should espouse and champion human rights. In this analysis, we explore how the conservancies have fared in terms of social

justice in membership, leadership and employment, and gender equity.

The report recorded several gaps including:

- Domination of male gender in governance
- The low representation of women among the rangers workforce
- Lack of awareness and implementation on access benefit sharing (Nagoya Protocol)

Figure 8: A graphical representation of human rights inclusion in the conservancy management

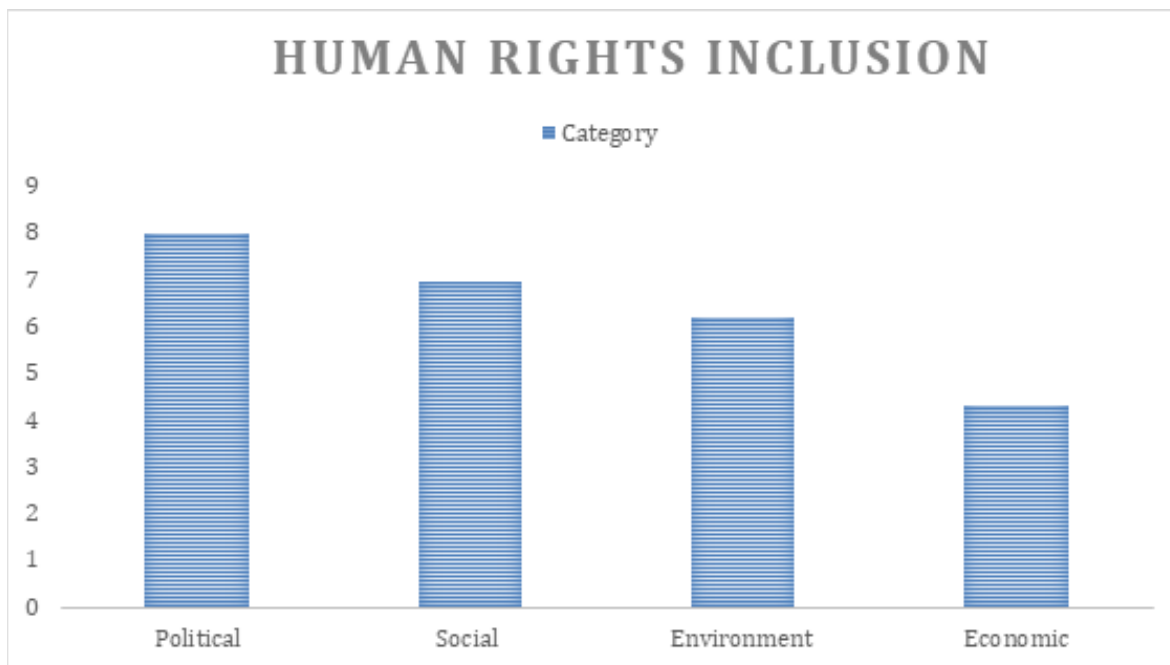
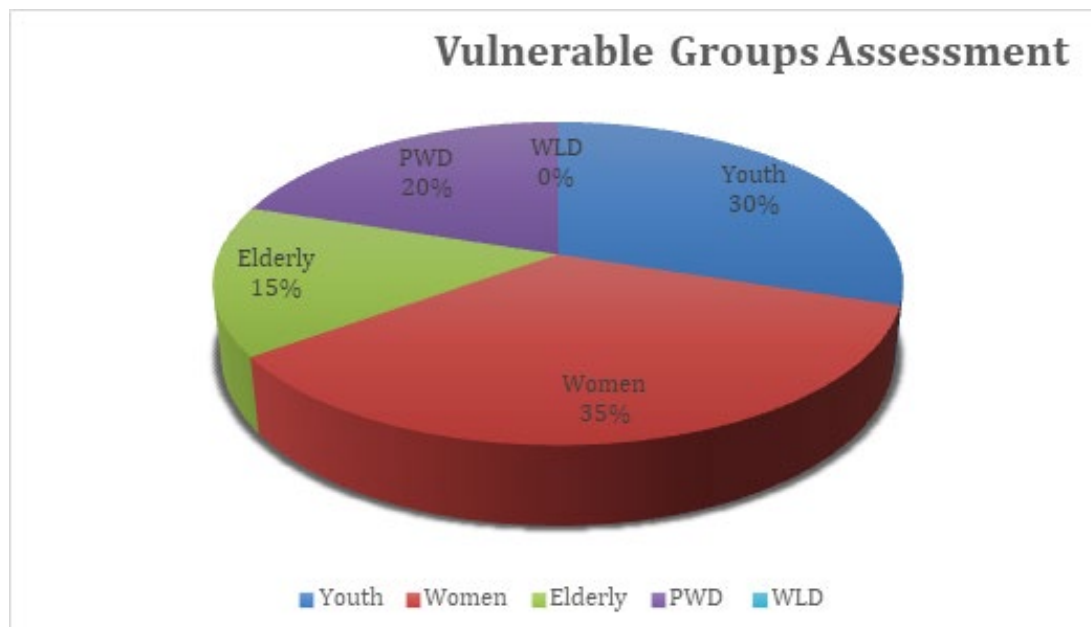


Figure 9: A graph showing the inclusion of the Vulnerable and marginalized groups in the leadership of the conservancy





#### 7.4 Gaps Assessment and Recommendations

A gap assessment was conducted to establish specific interventions that are required for different conservancies. The gaps for different parameters are summarized in the table below:

Table 10: A table showing the gap analysis for the conservancies

Gap	Conservancies
Legal registration	All conservancies
Registration with KWS and KWCA/BCCA	All conservancies
Leadership structure	All conservancies
AGM and elections	All conservancies
Conservancy offices and records	All conservancies
Websites, maps, brochures	All conservancies
Funding	All conservancies
Capacity	All conservancies
Sustainability	All conservancies
Social justice	All conservancies
Management plan	All conservancies
Strategic plans	All conservancies
Income-generating projects	All conservancies

From the above gaps assessment, the following concerns were made and further recommendations are proposed:

- a) **Leadership** – many conservancies lack leadership structures that are well understood and supported by members.
- b) **Equity** -Leadership should incorporate all gender as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups. BCCA is called upon to undertake sensitization campaigns in conjunction with communities
- c) **Land ownership** – uncertainty in land ownership is limiting decision-making and development of conservancies. The legality of the community land is unresolved in

some conservancies, and it is a key principle for the effective management of the conservancies. BCCA should lobby County Government and other National institutions to streamline community land laws. Land grabbing risks is also real in some conservancies due to a lack of clearly and legally established ownership.

- d) **Management plans** – most conservancies lack management and strategic plans to guide their operations. BCCA should work with KWCA and other partners to support the development of management plans.
- e) **Institutional capacity** – most conservancies lack basic infrastructures like offices that can serve as community liaisons and secretariats. In addition, most do not have marketing facilities like websites which



they can use to engage local and interNational partners. BCCA should seek collaborations with capacity-building institutions to support conservancies develop websites and other marketing tools.

- f) **Environment degradation** - this is attributed to a lack of effective control of conservancy activities like grazing. Management of conservancies needs to be strengthened to control such activities.
- g) **Poor infrastructures** - continue to hamper investments and operations in many conservancies. BCCA should lobby County Government to prioritize important infrastructure projects in the conservancies to enhance their viability.
- h) **Inadequate resources**-has constrained the development of viable enterprises in the conservancies. BCCA should sensitize the conservancies on ways to qualify for funding from donors and lending institutions.
- i) **Capacity building** - There are wide gaps in the whole leadership spectrum. BCCA should work with partners to identify capacity-building partners that can support the conservancies with:

- Refresher training
- Funding
- Education scholarships
- Infrastructure support





## 7.5 Proposed interventions and implementation

Table 11: BCCA implementation framework

N°	Conservancy	Action	Actors	Indicator	Time frame
1.	All conservancies	Wildlife Conservation and Management programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• KWS</li> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• CCA</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper structures</li> <li>• Employed rangers</li> <li>• Capacity building and knowledge transfer</li> <li>• Management plan</li> </ul>	Long term (5-10) years
2.	All conservancies	Land degradation management - Tree planting, grass planting, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• NEMA</li> <li>• KFS</li> <li>• CCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land restoration</li> <li>• Vegetation cover on land</li> </ul>	Long term (5-10) years
3.	Simot, Kamgoin, Kiborit, Kimngochoch	Fencing of the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• CCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing physical delineation of the site</li> </ul>	Short term (1-2) years
4.	Sinibo, Irong, Kiborit	Develop archaeological site and museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An archaeology museum or laboratory on site.</li> </ul>	Medium-term (3-5) years
5	Ruko, Ng'ing'in, Kiborgoch, Kaptuya	Land Rehabilitation Programmes - Tree planting, wetland protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• CCA</li> <li>• KFS</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• ICRAF</li> <li>• Self Help Africa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing framework of community engagement in the conservancy</li> <li>• Protection of indigenous trees</li> <li>• Wetland management plan in Kiborgoch</li> <li>• Tree nurseries</li> <li>• Onfarm tree planting</li> </ul>	Medium-term (3-5) years
6.	All conservancies	Recreation improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• CCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecotourism facilities</li> </ul>	Medium term (3-5) years
7.	Releng, Sinibo, Kimngochoch, Kiborit, Irong	Develop tourism facilities such as campsites/ecologes, Rock climbing areas, nature trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• Private investors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing camp sites</li> <li>• Increased tourism activities</li> <li>• Golf course on site (Kiborit)</li> <li>• Training tour guides</li> <li>• Development of marketing collaterals</li> </ul>	Medium term (1-5) years
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aniarv development and</li> </ul>	

8.	All conservancies	Improve economic status of conservancies and the surrounding communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• CCA</li> <li>• KMFRRI</li> <li>• KEFRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Butterfly farming (Kimngochoch &amp; Morop Tarambas)</li> <li>• Fish introductions (Ng-enyin, Morop Tarambus, Ruko)</li> </ul>	management (all conservancies)	Short term (1-3 years)
9.	All conservancies	Develop infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• CCA</li> <li>• KURA/KeRRA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-weather roads and nature trails</li> <li>• Secure conservancy offices</li> </ul>		Long term (5-10) years
10.	All conservancies	Enhance land ownership and rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• CCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security of tenure to the community conservancy</li> <li>• Detailed mapping of the conservancy extent</li> </ul>		Short term (1-3 years)
11.	All conservancies	Carbon harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• CCA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased tree cover</li> <li>• Increased income</li> </ul>		Medium term (1-5 years)
12.	All conservancies	Governance and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BCG</li> <li>• KWCA/BCCA</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• CCA</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development and training</li> <li>• Review of conservancies constitutions</li> <li>• Enhance communication</li> <li>• Operational policies</li> <li>• Develop conservancies' strategic management plans</li> </ul>		Short time (1-3 years)





## 7.6 Land Tenure Systems

in Baringo are within community land and have no land titles. Most of these community lands are held in trust by the County Government.

### 7.6.1 Conservancy land tenure status

The conservancies have a varying tenure system as outlined in the table below. Majority of conservancies

*Table 12: Conservancies tenure system and size and community tenure system*

	CONSERVANCY	TENURE	SIZE IN HA	SURROUNDING TENURE
1.	Chepkirong	Proposed	-	Un-surveyed Community Land
2.	Chuine	L.R No: 1795	1805	Community land
3.	Irong	LR N° 1850 (Archeological site) L.R N° 1158	8.49 121.26	Community land
4.	Kabarion	-	25,000	Un-surveyed Community Land
5.	Kamgoin	Allotment letter	14	community land
6.	Kaptuya	-	8093	Un-surveyed Community Land
7.	Kiborit	LR NO. 99	101	Surveyed Community Land
8.	Kimng'ochoch	-	576	Government community/County forest Private with titles
9.	Kiplombe	-	283.27	County forest/land with title
10.	Kiborgoch	Allotment letter	808.44	Allotment letter community land under WRA as a wetland
11.	Kureswo	-	-	Un-surveyed catchment forest County/ Community Land (gazette water tower)
12.	Morop Tarambas	-	2100	Private and Community Lands
13.	Ngenyin (Riparian conservancy)	-	125	Un-surveyed Community Land
14.	Ng'ing'in	-	-	Un-surveyed Community Land
15.	Releng	-	-	Un-surveyed and Community Lands
16.	Ruko	-	19000	Un-surveyed Community Land
17.	Simot	-	-	Un-surveyed private Community Land holding
18.	Sinende	-	-	Un-surveyed private surveyed Land
19.	Sinibo	Allotment Letter	57.4	Private



## 7.6.2 Impact of the current land tenure systems in

### Conservancies

The land tenure system defines how a potential conservation area be utilized in terms of activities that can be undertaken within conservancy areas and type of investment opportunities. Reports indicate a reluctance to invest in the conservancies due to a lack of certainty in land ownership and user rights, which has spurred conflicts in some ranches.

As identified in the USAID best practices, secure land tenure is a critical part of the success of the community conservancy. This tenure may range from temporary ownership through leases from the Government to ownership rights by the community conservancy through National legislation.

As noted, ownership of the conservancy land is low, and it is quite significant that conservancies with formal ownership and registration have made greater progress towards improving the conservancy status and attracting investments. Additionally, conservancies within the Kenya Forest Association jurisdiction have more community activities including tree planting and livestock grazing agreement attributed to the security of tenure and the communities' sense of belonging to the community conservancy.

### 7.7 Wildlife Utilization

There potential to explore ways in which communities can benefit from wildlife such as consumptive and non consumptive wildlife utilization. Below are some of the opportunities in Baringo:

- Crocodile farming –especially around Lake Baringo. Crocodiles are rich sources of protein and their skin used in the making of many products like shoes, belts, hand-bags, etc.
- Aloe vera – which does very well in the range conditions in Baringo. It is valued for medicinal value and its various products are used for beauty and food supplements
- Tortoise farming – Tortoise farming holds great potential and Baringo can be an exporter of tortoises which exist naturally in the County in great numbers. They are in demand for medicine and as pets.
- Tamarind seed – from Tamarindus indica tree. The seeds are a source of nutrients such as calcium, iron, potassium, improve cardiovascular health, inflammation, anti-septic and weight control.

### 7.8 Community based enterprises

#### a) Tourism

Conservancies are have a great potential in generating revenue from community based tourism enterprises. Currently, most conservancies are working towards generating revenue from tourism. For this to be

effected the County Government are encouraged to review community conservation policy to pave way for revenue collection, profiling and mapping, investments and open up for support and partnership to boost Tourism as a major economic activity for sustainable income generation.

Communities in Baringo have diverse culture and tradition which for many year has offered attraction to most local and international tourist such as cultural dance, bead works and attire. In some part where traditions intact, there sustainable utilization of resources through conservation and education.

Baringo landscape is classified as geo-site by UNESCO following successful application. Most of these geo-sites are hosted within conservancies and offer diverse habitat for rich flora and fauna potential for geo-tourism.

The marketing status of tourism in Baringo is at a low scale. There is need to develop tourism marketing policy and strategies through involvement of all conservancies, BCCA, KWCA, BCG and Kenya Tourism Board to encourage and profiling community conservancies as niche rural tourism product.

With the recent Memorandum of Understanding between KWCA and KTB on collaborative tourism marketing, BCCA should work closely with KWCA and BCG to develop marketing strategy and road map for Baringo conservancies.

#### b) Value Addition

Baringo County is nationally reputed for quality products such as honey, fruits, and naturally salted goat meat. There is growing evidence that many business people exploit Baringo's name through value addition of these products.

There is a need to protect this brand by working with regulatory agencies to have authentic geographical indicator products. This will ensure that the consumers in the rest of the Country and world who want Baringo products get Baringo products and that the communities in the County derive the economic benefits.

Credit access remains a major hindrance to the establishment of viable and profitable investments. Most communities have identified suitable products and markets but have no capacity to process, brand and market these products. Such products include honey, animal products like meat, plant products like aloe vera, tamarind seeds etc. The County Government can work with lending institutions and mobilize the communities to form saccos and cooperatives. Such entities can seek support from the County Government.



## 8.0 CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

KWCA and BCCA play a major role in the strengthening and integration of the community in the success of communities conservancies in Baringo County. The report highlights the conservation status and gaps in the management of the conservancies that require strengthening for the realization of its mission.

Baringo County Government as a county of great diversity has a well-articulated vision of harnessing the County's potential in various land-use programs ranging from tourism, culture, livestock production, wildlife conservation and agriculture.

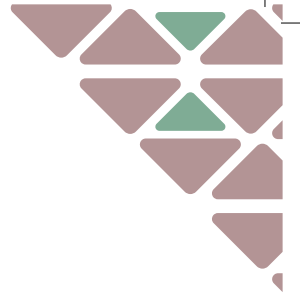
The conservancies have a potential in tourism and wildlife conservation, and community/nature-based enterprises that can improve the environmental social and economic status of communities living in the County. However, the County in partnership with relevant

organisations need build their capacity that will ensure their sustainability of conservancies.

### 8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring the conservancies and evaluating the proposed changes is a key aspect of ensuring the action proposed addresses the gaps identified. The framework for each conservancy is unique. In the development phase, it should be developed and structured identifying the milestones of each phase of implementation, analyze if the action is meeting the indicators of success, and if the actor/community is well equipped to implement the proposed action.

BCCA should work with KWCA, KWS, and the BCG to lay down a firm monitoring framework that should guide the future evolution and development challenges.



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# ANNEXURES

**Annexure 1: Terms of Reference;**

**Annexure 2: Questionnaires, KII and FGD guides used;**

**Annexure 3: Minutes of Consultations Meetings during the field visits;**

**Annexure 4: List of KWS, County Government Staff, Community Conservancies Consultations**

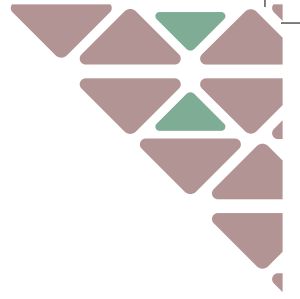
**Annexure 5: Lists Images/Plates**

**Annexure 6: GIS Maps**

**Annexure 7: Lists fauna and flora in the Conservancies**

**Annexure 8: Data Collection Tool developed by KWCA for conservancies in Kenya**

**Annexure 9: Shape file Mapping for Conservancies in Baringo**



## ***Annexure 1: Terms of Reference***

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### **1. Background**

Baringo County has experienced 85% wildlife loss in the last four decades. With statistics highlighting significant declines in wildlife populations and increased biodiversity loss in Baringo county, concerted efforts will be required to reverse this trend. Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) endeavours to accomplish this by assessing the conservation status and opportunities for community conservancies, empowering communities and other critical stakeholders in Baringo County to manage wildlife and ecosystems effectively.

As a landscape-level membership organization established in 2017 under the Societies Act (cap 108), BCCA provides a platform for collective voice for conservancies in Baringo County, advocates for favourable policies, mainly at county level, builds local capacity of the conservancies and provides coordinated collaboration for equitable conservancies' growth. Since 2017, BCCA has consistently worked towards establishing the organization as a fully functional entity with significant efforts towards developing governance structures and

#### **4. Scope of Work**

- a) The consultant shall carry a literature review and undertake a stakeholder identification and mapping process to determine those that should be engaged in the assessment exercise
- b) Facilitate community and stakeholder's meetings (visioning and validation workshops)
- c) Document current and potential land uses recognised under the County spatial and National land use plans, existing landscape management plans and other relevant plans and recommend potential areas for future growth of community, co-managed and private conservancies
- d) Recommend a policy and institutional framework for expanding and strengthening community conservancies and conservation targets for Baringo County
- e) Recommend governance and management arrangements that improve management effectiveness, access to benefits, inclusion of youth and women and build climate resilience and sustainability of BCCA and conservancies in Baringo County





**Annexure 2: Questionnaire Tool**

**A. Central/Federal level**

1. Institutional responsibilities and arrangements for natural resources management, environmental and social management with regards to the program implementation thematic areas (ministries and key agencies);

No	Baringo and National Ministry/ agency	Institutional responsibilities and arrangements	Guidelines/ regulations and other arrangements related to the program implementation thematic areas	What can be done to further strengthen this? If required
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

2. Capacity development for natural resources management, environmental and social management

- 2.1. What is the status of assigning natural resources management, environment and social management specialist in conservancies? If assigned, when was this carried out?

- 2.2. What is the status of the availability of natural resources management, Environmental and Social Management Operational Manual? If it is available, when was this carried out? Is it distributed to all lower administration levels (Sub-County, Ward, Location and specific

- 2.3. Describe the Social Accountability processes in relation to how vulnerable and underserved citizens tend to feel in expressing their individual views to service providers or through a GRM?

- How is GRM /SA organized at the administrative level l?
- What is the satisfaction level of your organization with regard to making most vulnerable and underserved citizens to feel comfortable in expressing their views in 1-5 scale?
- Give reason (positive and negative) for the score.



Annexure 3: Minutes of part of stakeholders engagements;

Samson <sup>Kiniswo</sup> <u>Kiborit</u>		<u>27<sup>th</sup> April</u>
		* Mark Syge. - Patron
		↳ Lembus / Kabimoi location
		↳ Sagat / Orongai sublocation.
		- 2016 Start of conservancy
		- forested community land
		- Set aside lands
		- 94 families agreed 1956/1957
		- By 2021 (only 2 wazees left)
		- New settlers (300 families)
		- 4-5 people per family
		- Governance structure,
		- 9 members / Committee (Mngt)
		- 2 women /
		- 1 Youth / No Minority
		- around the conservancy (1 km
		is river esageri and Kabimoi
		- Catchment - Narasha
		- No borehole but a tank
		is in place - Chemususu.
		- Water is available - Kasoo
		- 300 families (benefit)
		- Sabatia water supply



**Annexure 4: List of Key Informants Interviews;**

ATTENDANCE LIST CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**ASSESSING THE CONSERVATION STATUS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY CONSERVANCIES IN BARINGO COUNTY**

Key Informants for Assessment of Natural Resources, Environmental and Social Safeguards Capacity and Practices in Baringo County, Kenya

S/No	Name	Neighbor/ Stakeholder/ Position	ID No.	Tel No.	Sign
1.	Mark Suge	Patron	0338060	0721953816	[Signature]
2.	Samson KIRISWOD	MEMBER	9777243	0912102608	[Signature]
3.	JOSHUA KOMEN	Chairman	10377991	0924432748	[Signature]
4.	REUBEN CHEGON	SECRETARY	6343181	0723466289	[Signature]
5.	JOHN KIPROP	MANAGER	2282520	071771451	[Signature]
6.	Ivy KIBON	RANGER	21561796	0115870362	[Signature]
7.	ALFRED CHEGON	RANGER	82946867	0725516024	[Signature]
8.	ALBERT CHEGON	RANGER	24026997	0726159327	[Signature]
9.	JAPHET Kimugi	Secretary	12853019	0720848971	[Signature]
10.	Wilson Kandi	Chairman	22104857	0725815088	[Signature]
11.	ANDERSON KATAM	RANGER	33191625	0707970320	[Signature]
12.	BRIGID Mwangi	Ranger	28529782	070422697	[Signature]
13.	PETER KIMO	Ranger	7076097	072747624	[Signature]
14.	ISAIAH KIRILION	RANGER	24428583	0727830694	[Signature]
15.	Richard Jelimo	Ranger	80213230	0724523006	[Signature]
16.	JONATHAN C KIPROP	RANGER	33514495	0755185699	[Signature]
17.	BOA KIM	RANGER	34521298	0705041295	[Signature]

*Handwritten notes on the left margin: "28th April 2021" (next to rows 1-8) and "Ngonyoni" (next to rows 13-17).*

ATTENDANCE LIST CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

S/No	Name	Neighbor/ Stakeholder/ Position	ID No.	Tel No.	Sign
18.	FAITH KIPLOMAN	RANGER	29943982	0793625349	[Signature]
19.	SARAKI SARGO KIPLOMAN	Ranger	34220269	0798091441	[Signature]
20.	VICKY MBEHEL	WARDEN	29309421	0792469477	[Signature]
21.	JACKSON MANDIA	MANAGER	22540921	0791315805	[Signature]
22.	IVAN KIPKORO CHEGON	RANGER	31745949	0707068506	[Signature]
23.	VICTOR KIPLOMAN	RANGER	24394074	0726831777	[Signature]
24.	KAPTUNAI WESLEY	RANGER	38407013	0705336583	[Signature]
25.	NOAH CHIROJIM	STAKEHOLDER	6674903	0725347357	[Signature]
26.	CHEOP SONGOL	Village elder	7092364		[Signature]
27.	NOAH KAMUANI	YOUTH	25202356	0715544735	[Signature]
28.	MARK TARUS	RANGER	25834071	0727092021	[Signature]
29.	ALEX KAKIKO	RANGER	33737530	0701303862	[Signature]
30.	MABUKO CHANGALU	STAKEHOLDER			[Signature]
31.	JOSPEH CHEOP	STAKEHOLDER			[Signature]
32.	WILSON AUBA		32656604	0767037100	[Signature]
33.	Kenya ZACHARIAH	Field officer	33737724	0713257911	[Signature]
34.	DAND L. CHEPKORAR	SECRETARY	10745097	072465988	[Signature]

*Handwritten notes on the left margin: "Chirine" (next to rows 18-25) and "28th April 2021" (next to rows 26-34).*



**Annexure 5: Lists Images/Plates**



*Kamgoin community conservancy: FGD*



*Kimngochoch community conservancy: FGD*

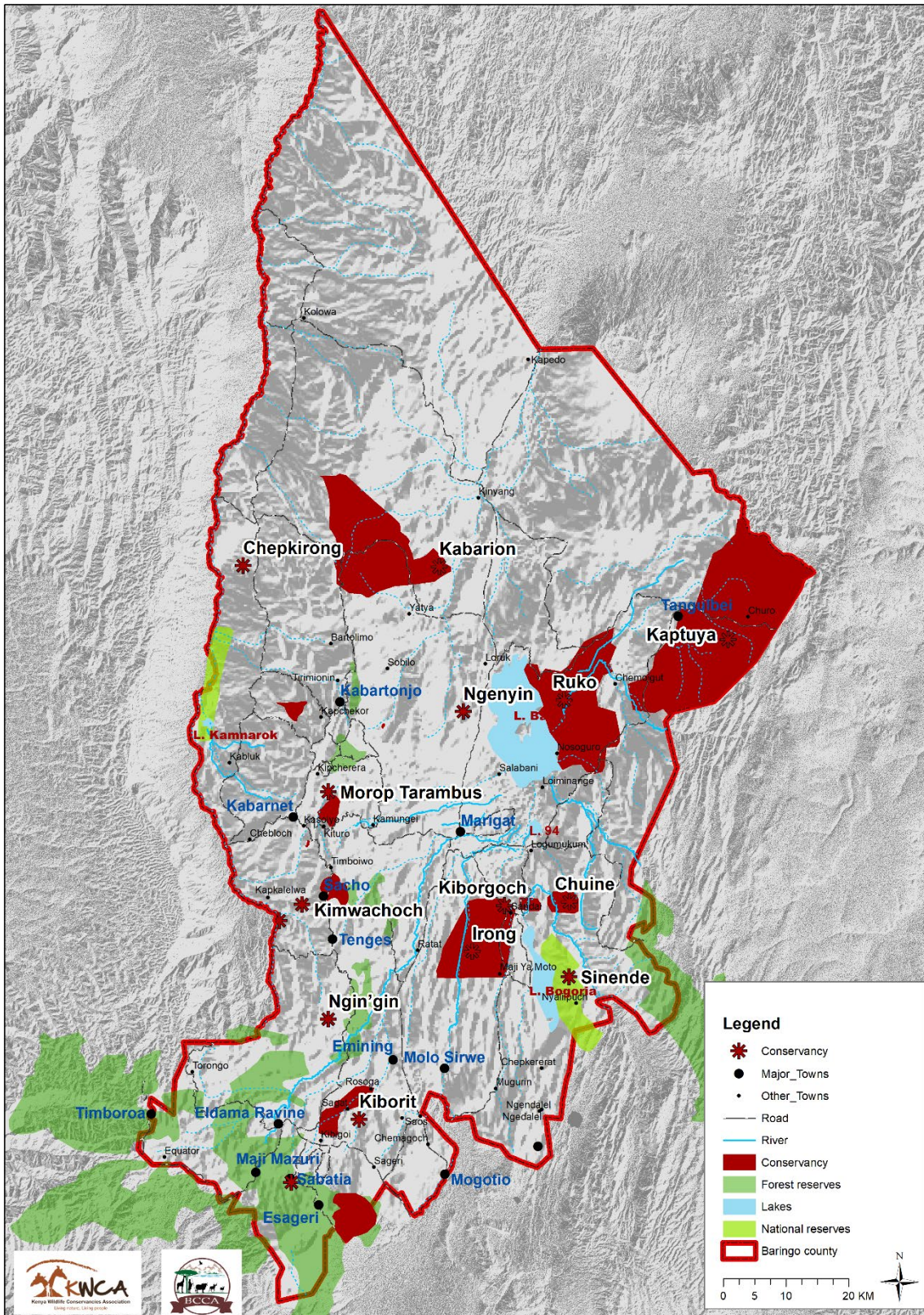


*Kabarion community conservancy: FGD*



*Irong community conservancy*

Annexure 6: GIS Maps





## Annexure 7: Lists fauna and flora in the Conservancies Fauna

Different fauna species (mammals, birds, herpetofauna and invertebrates) were recorded in the proposed conservancy areas.

### A) Terrestrial mammal survey

#### Small mammals' species

Family	English Name	Scientific Name
Hyracoidae	Rock Hyrax	<i>Proavia johnstoni</i>
Hysticidae	Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>
Leporidae	Cape Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>
Muridae	Common Mice	<i>Mus baoulei</i>
Muridae	Bush Rat	<i>Aethomys kaiseri</i>
Mustelidae	Common Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>
Sciuridae	Striped Ground Squirrel	<i>Euxerus erythropus</i>

### B) Large mammals

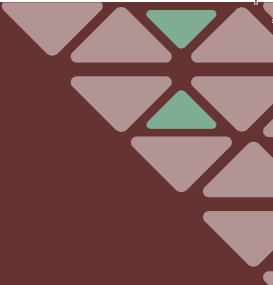
#### Large mammals species

Family	English Name	Scientific Name
Bovidae	Dik Dik	<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>
Bovidae	Thomson's Gazelle	<i>Eudorcas thomsonii</i>
Bovidae	Great kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>
Bovidae	Lesser kudu	<i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i>
Cercopithecidae	Anubis Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>
Cercopithecidae	Vervet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>
Erinaceidae	African Hedgehog	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>
Hyaenidae	Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta</i>
Tubulidentata	Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>

### C) Herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles)

#### Herpetofauna species

Family	English Name	Scientific Name
Pythonidae	African Rock Python	<i>Python sebae</i>
Elapidae	Black Mamba	<i>Dendroaspis polylepis</i>
Agamidae	Common Agama	<i>Agama</i>
Viperidae	Puff Udder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>
Scincidae	Rainbow skink	<i>Trachylepis margaritifera</i>
Colubridae	Stripe-bellied Sandsnake	<i>Psammophis subtaeniatus</i>
Scincidae	Striped Skink	<i>Trachylepis striata</i>



Baringo County Conservancies Association