



Baringo County  
Conservancies  
Associations

**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



---

# Baringo Conservancies Project

---

**2021**



# Facts and Figures



3

Landscapes  
(Lake Bogoria,  
Lake Baringo  
conservation area,  
Western Highland)



9650

Registered  
conservancy members



8

Geo-sites in  
conservancies



14

community wildlife  
conservancies & 1  
private



133,850

conservancy  
beneficiaries



1

Purpose-  
built Tourist  
Information and  
Operations Centre



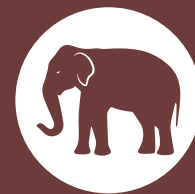
12

Proposed  
Conservancies



114

community  
conservancy rangers



15

Community Curio  
and Souvenir Centre



4

Community forests  
associations  
actively involved  
in wildlife  
management and  
tourism



6

Tourism/camping  
facilities in  
conservancies



140 KM

Trails Network  
connecting  
conservancies and  
landscapes



163, 700.35 Ha

Total Area under Conservancies



\$157,660.34 USDs

Total grant amount under UNDP GEF SGP Lake  
Bogoria Landscape



**11,015 KM<sup>2</sup>**

Total area under Baringo County



**\$167297.60 USDs**

Total amount allocated to conservancies between 2015-2019 by Baringo County Government



**6**

Sub counties in Baringo County



**500**

No. of bird species in Baringo county



**165 KM<sup>2</sup>**

covered by surface of water lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria and Lake Kamnarok National Reserves



**200**

No. of hot springs in Baringo County



**6,000 KM**

total length of great Rift Valley, earth's most prominent geological feature running through Baringo County.



**50**

migratory bird species



**85%**

wildlife loss in Baringo County between 1977 and 2016



**18, 542**

No. of foreign tourists visiting Baringo County between 2016-2017



**2016**

Baringo County adopts finance regulations to support conservancies



**52.2%**

Baringo Poverty Index

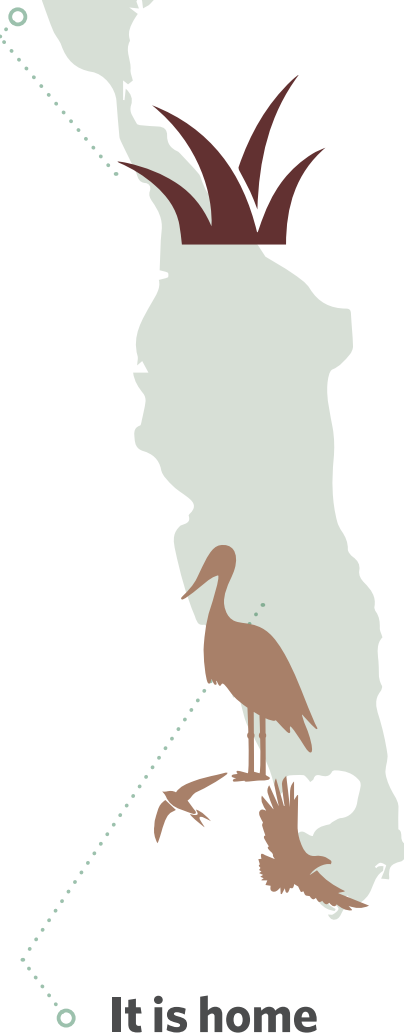






# Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) & Small Grants Programme (SGP)

over 200 species  
of alkaline  
tolerant grasses



It is home  
to 370 bird  
species

Lake Bogoria system is one of the 3 landscapes managed by the County Government of Baringo in partnership with Baringo County Conservancies Association with various designations as an Important Bird Area, a World Heritage Site and a Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar site). It is home to 370 bird species, endangered and vulnerable wildlife including wild dog, leopard, hyena, Greater Kudu, lesser flamingos, and the over 200 species of alkaline tolerant grasses, including the once dense green algae that makes Lake Bogoria the most famous of the six lakes on the rift valley floor. The Larger Lake Bogoria ecosystem comprising of Lake Bogoria National Reserve and adjacent community owned areas faces massive environmental challenges manifested by climate change, habitat degradation as result of the widespread invasive species (*Prosopis juliflora*), insecurity, encroachment of the lake catchment area, conflict over resource use, human wildlife conflict, unsustainable land use practices and reduced inflow into the lake, threatens the many physiographic and geothermal features including siltation threats to hot springs and geysers. These challenges negatively impact on Lake Bogoria System and its ability to provide ecosystem services. The indigenous Endorois, Njemps and Tugen communities living and relying on Lake Bogoria are among the most affected.

In securing its biodiversity and community livelihoods through strengthening community conservancies adjacent Lake Bogoria as well as enhance access to conservancy benefits, UNDP GEF 6 (Small Grants Programme) between June 2019 and December 2021 supported 5 institutions (Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, Baringo County Conservancies Association and 3 conservancies (Kiborgoch, Chuine and Irong) in Lake Bogoria Landscape) to work in partnership with the County Government of Baringo.

This newsletter highlights several achievements, impacts and lessons learnt during the project period:





# Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA)



Project support:

UNDP GEF SGP \$ 49,876.00 USDs

---

The Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA), the national body of conservancies, is charged with the mandate to provide technical skill, support in the capacity development of BCCA and advocacy on County government policy to support conservancies.

Through the UNDP GEF SGP project, **KWCA enhanced the organizational capacity of BCCA a nascent regional association established in 2017 and its member conservancies**, to be able to; harness and promote good governance and conservation practices among the conservancies and build the collective voice of Baringo conservancies to champion for conservancy development in the County. Further, KWCA supported the development of a strategic framework that guides BCCA to better serve the interests of Baringo conservancies. In addition, the project created awareness of conservancy policies, facilitate participation in the development and implementation of Lake Bogoria National Reserve Management Plan and promoted inclusion of women in decision making and equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.







# Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA)



## Project support:

UNDP GEF SGP \$ 22,718.00 USDs

Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) is a landscape membership organization of community conservancies in Baringo County, with a membership of 15 active conservancies, covering approximately 163,700 hectares of land and supporting approximately 9630 households.

The existence of community conservancies in Baringo County is largely because communities have been looking for alternative land-use practices that can fit well with the current changes in climate as a way of innovating for more adaptive land-use plans. BCCA was therefore formed as a platform to collectively address the challenges facing community conservancies and become a voice representing them at the County and landscape levels. The target beneficiaries of the project included the leadership of BCCA which includes 11 men and 4 women, the 15 conservancy committees' members, of about 225 people with a greater focus on those conservancies around Lake Bogoria namely (Chuine, Irong and Kiborgoch).



covers  
approximately  
163,700 hectares of  
land



supporting  
approximately  
9630 households



Through the project, “**Strengthen the governance structures and enhancing advocacy roles of BCCA and member conservancies within Baringo County**” three main objectives were executed:

- Support BCCA meetings to facilitate improved decision making
- Strengthen institutional management structures and internal control processes
- Strengthen BCCA partnership with Baringo County Government









## Key achievements & impacts (2019 to 2021)

The following are key achievements and impacts attained at the end of the project period.

### a) Institutional Impacts

- Recognition of BCCA as a landscape umbrella body by the conservancies and BCG
- **Management stability** – There are fewer conflicts among BCCA board members, conservancies and their members due to successful coordination work. BCCA board membership increased from 9 to 15 members which have enhanced inclusivity and representation. Strengthened governance and management through training and strategic plan 2020-2024 guidance
- **More land for conservation** – successful activities in the conservancies and the ability of conservancies to win trust public trust has led to an increase in area under conservation. More community members volunteered their land increasing the number of conservancies in the county from 9 to 13.
- More land under active conservation 58,052.31 HA Include the current total acreage or percentage growth of land under conservation since 2019 – The project has seen growing inclusions of vulnerable and minority groups across conservancy boards and management committees. BCCA gender inclusivity also increased from 7% to 30%
- **Better communication**–The project saw enhanced coordination and awareness of conservancies due to better communication and outreach capacity
- **Office operations** – Administrative activities at BCCA have greatly improved. Institutional controls have been strengthened using QuickBooks while the institution has improved data collection, record-keeping, and the ability to share lessons learned widely.
- Accountability has also been strengthened with tracking payment records, project expenditures and simulating with other programs.
- **Corporate image** – BCCA visibility and credibility have increased through the development of a website and logo. This has led to higher-profile which in turn has provided a marketing tool for tourism business in the County.
- Stronger partnerships between the county government, KWS has fostered conservation campaigns in the County. Collaboration with partners enhanced, especially the BCG, the conservancies, and other partners like KWCA etc. This resulted in more funding by USAID

### b) Conservation Impacts

- BCCA advocacy has resulted to increased **awareness of conservation** in Baringo County. Most important, is the participation of the County Government in activities that are environment-related like the World Wildlife Day, World Wetlands Day, etc
- BCCA facilitated the formation of **3 new conservancies** – Kamgoin, Sinibo and Koibos many more proposed also presided over the formation of the inaugural management committee. In this regard, BCCA has supported the expansion of the area under conservation which is a positive impact on the project
- BCCA support has resulted to fewer **conflicts over resources** and also strengthened governance in the conservancies





## Lessons learnt

- **In-depth teamwork**- It is very important in project implementation as it directly determines the success rate.
- **MOU effectiveness** - Signing of an MOU requires consensus building. A lot of negotiation skills are needed to minimize delays for the activities and programmes that depend on the MOU.
- **Modern technology** - Being up to date with technology aids project implementation. BCCA has been able to enhance communication both internal and external through virtual meetings and WhatsApp groups as a way of keeping up with the Covid-19 protocols.
- **Participatory approach** - Great patience is needed in bringing everyone on board as you need to handle many conflicting and varying interests.
- **UNDP-SGP Field Office** - The presence of the field office at the sub-county level was essential to offer guidance and solutions at the local level and empower local leadership to take their rightful roles in sustainable development.
- **Rich culture and heritage** - Indigenous knowledge is essential and should be integrated in the conservation and management of resources in Baringo



## Recommendations for further improvement

- **Community Education and awareness** - Increased awareness of wildlife conservation has reduced the vulnerability of communities to human-wildlife conflicts. It is important to strengthen this public education programme by supporting BCCA and the conservancies in community extension work.
- **Gender mainstreaming** - The efforts so far to bring women on board in leadership are bearing fruits as we have women represented in various board committees. However, more work is needed to give even better representation in the conservancies and other forums
- **Capacity building** - The effectiveness of BCCA depends on resource availability. It is important to support BCCA to build capacity in resource mobilization, especially proposal development and liaison with donors and other partners
- **Governance** - More work should be done to strengthen governance structures in BCCA and conservancies to ensure an enduring legacy
- **Resource mobilization** - Weak resource mobilization affects sustainability



# Lake Bogoria Landscape Conservancies (Kiborgoch, Irong and Chuine)



## Kiborgoch Community Wetland and Wildlife Conservancy (KCWWC)



Project support:

UNDP GEF SGP \$29,916.34 USDs



It covers  
approximately 35km<sup>2</sup>  
which is estimated to  
be 3500 Hectares



An average  
precipitation  
of 700mm per  
annum and  
mean annual  
temperatures of  
23-25 °C.

Kiborgoch Conservancy lies in the Baringo-Bogoria area of Baring County. It spans Lobo, Kapkuikui and Sandai locations in Marigat Division, Mochongoi Ward, Marigat Sub County and covers approximately 35km<sup>2</sup> and is estimated to be 3500 Hectares. The region is mainly a semi-arid climatic zone with an average precipitation of 700mm per annum and mean annual temperatures of 23-25 °C. The conservancy is largely aquatic, is an important source of water for wildlife and livestock as well as agriculture and domestic uses. Important water sources include Rivers Lobo and Waseges which support irrigation activities at Kamoskoi and Tembererwe irrigation schemes. There is also Chelaba spring which supports irrigation in Kapkuikui irrigation scheme.

However, increasing agriculture through irrigation has led to the heavy abstraction of water from these rivers and springs causing

resource conflicts and environmental degradation. The situation is exacerbated by climate change-induced frequent and prolonged droughts, which have led to drying up of the swamp and loss of livestock. Wildlife has also been forced to move away from the Conservancy in search of pasture and water. This has resulted in frequent human-wildlife conflicts with a lot of wild animals being killed in reprisal attacks by the communities. Other problems associated with this trend include tree destruction due to charcoal burning which expanding subsistence agriculture encroached on the natural swamps in search of better productivity. Against this backdrop, there was widespread concern among the community leaders and a cross-section of stakeholders that the environmental degradation taking place would worsen unless urgent rehabilitation measures were taken and a clear delineation of the conservancy boundaries.

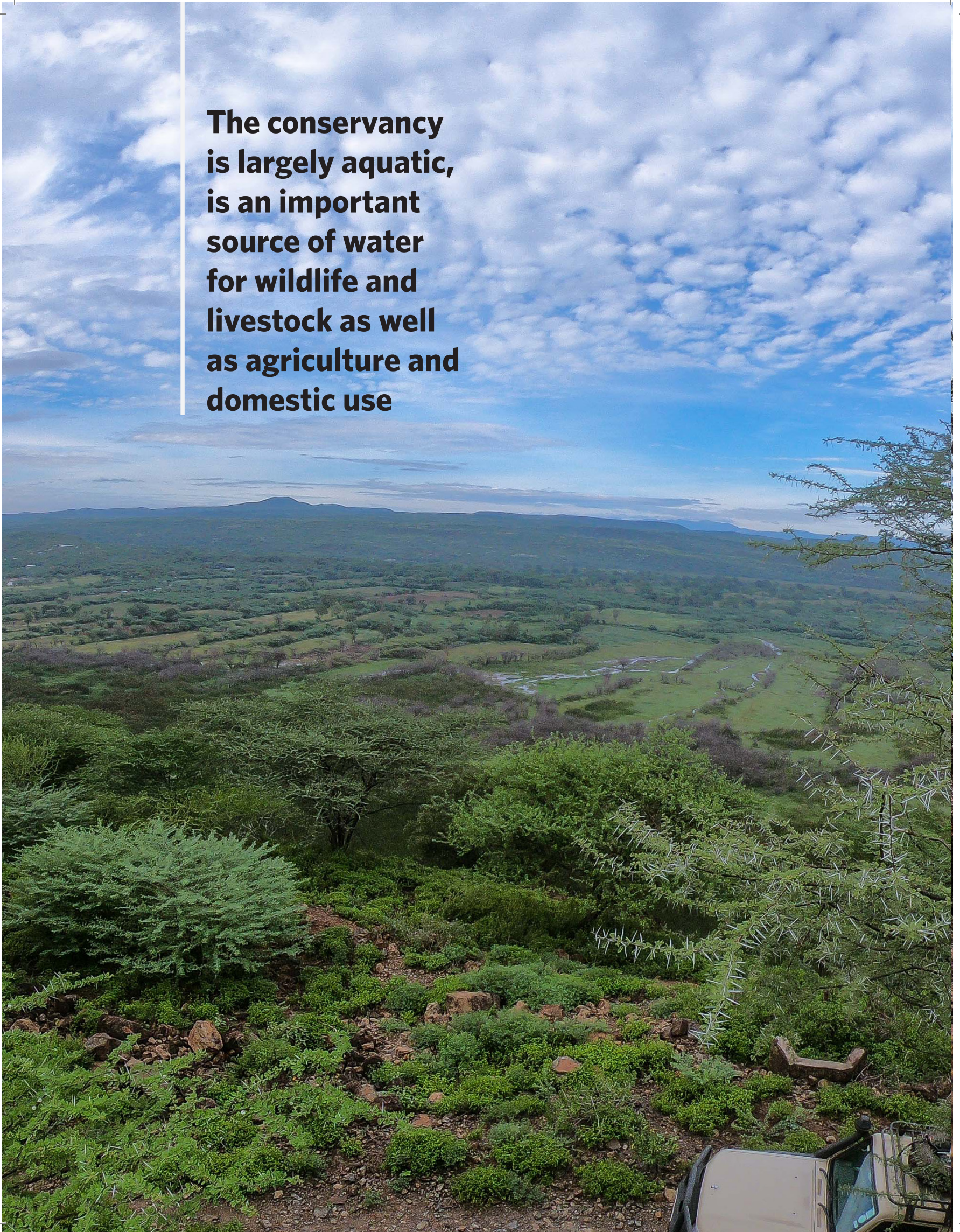


Through support from UNDP GEF SGP on “**Conservation of Wetland and Afforestation for Environmental Sustainability and Improved Community Livelihoods in Kiborgoch Conservancy**”, Kiborgoch Conservancy executed three main objectives:

- ➊ Secure Kiborgoch Conservancy boundaries
- ➋ Promote wetland conservation
- ➌ Identify and develop income-generating projects



**The conservancy  
is largely aquatic,  
is an important  
source of water  
for wildlife and  
livestock as well  
as agriculture and  
domestic use**







## Key achievements & impacts (2019 to 2021)

The following are key achievements & impacts attained at the end of the project period. The general, people, and environmental impacts of this project are as follows:

### a) General Impacts

- **Institutional** – the ground preparation for the project compelled the conservancy to develop its institutional framework to enhance governance and accountability as a condition of being eligible for funding. This was an indirect impact that has laid a firm foundation for the conservancy and built community trust
- **Sensitization of leaders** – The project activities including training and meetings invited the attention of leaders who were more sensitized to the environmental challenges facing the communities and the support from partners. The project has attracted other partners and supporters, especially the county government.
- During the time of this evaluation, the conservancy had recently hosted the Cabinet Secretary for Environment together with KWS officials who visited the conservancy and pledged further cooperation and support
- **Baseline Resource Database**– The baseline survey activity made available an important database for future management of the conservancy. It will be a useful source of information for future planning and research as the conservancy rolls out other activities like tourism
- **Boundary settlement** – The conservancy now has beacons to the boundary which has settled conflicts over boundaries and resources.

### b) Impact on the People

The primary impact on the people was the attitudinal transformation which was achieved through the training and awareness activities of the project. This brought about greater cooperation and support which made the project proceed successfully. Other impacts include:

- **Employment of rangers under the Kenyan Government COVID -19 economic stimulus program** - which brought about more income to the community

- **Clearing of roads** – made access to water possible and easy which benefited the people who would travel long distance in search of water
- **Water conservation** - brought about more water for agriculture and domestic use and specifically increased harvesting for reeds and subsistence fishing
- **Reduction in charcoal burning** - led to increasing in pollen and nectar which increased honey production

### c) Impacts on the Environment

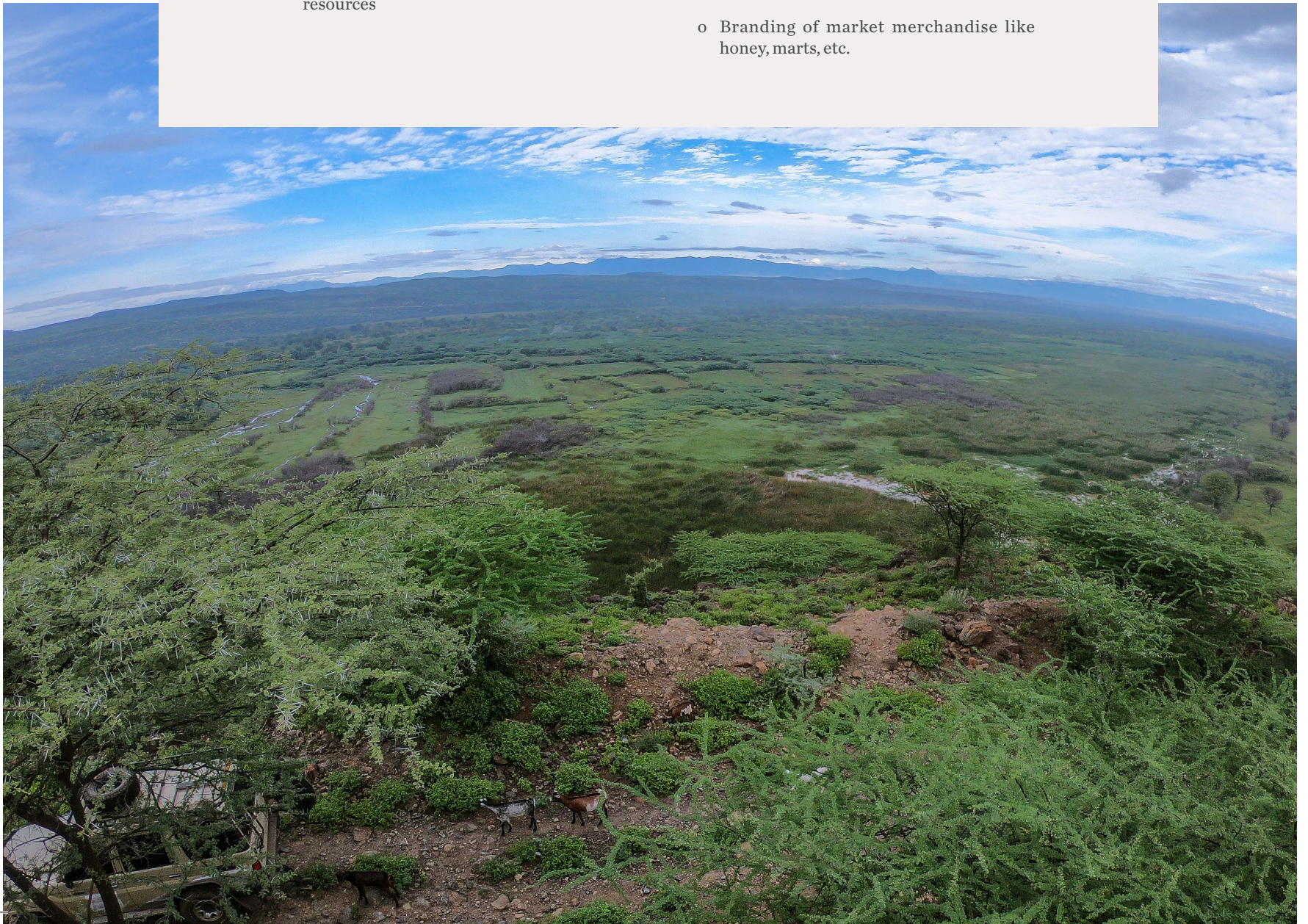
- **Charcoal burning** – there has been a notable reduction in charcoal burning. No concrete data is available but the response interviewed for this evaluation concur that there are fewer incidents of charcoal burning and transportation have come down.
- **Regeneration of indigenous trees** – with less destruction from charcoal burning and from the direct activities of the project, there is evident regeneration of trees which means the area is on the path to recovery
- **Land use and resource conflict** – have reduced due to availability of water that was the main cause of conflicts
- **Land degradation** – has been reduced to increase in vegetation cover
- **Wetland conservation** – has increased and with it increased water supply for domestic, livestock, and wildlife
- **Wildlife** – has increased in populations due to more pasture and less human-wildlife conflict
- **General landscape** – the aesthetic appeal of the area has grown tremendously as result of more vegetation and greenery. This is important as the conservancy ponders tourism as a main economic activity.





## Lessons learned

- After resource mapping through the project, it was realized there is immense value of the conservancy that is not tapped
- Endorois branding could lead to better marketing of Kiborgoch including all products and services. Need to have the name protected and see how it can be used for all products
- Kiborgoch swamp is a great water catchment that has a lot of water from springs. Protection of these springs would ensure sufficient water for the people and wildlife
- Blister bogs should be protected as they are the ones that feed the springs. It was not previously appreciated that they are very important resources
- The potential projects for Kiborgoch include:
  - o Commercial bamboo harvesting
  - o Fish farming, to boost food and nutritional security in the community
  - o The Flamingo Triangle (Flamingo Tourism observation point) is a unique phenomenon with the potential to support viable niche tourism especially research and bird watching. This can be supplemented by an eco-camp
  - o Carbon credit trading can incentivify local people to conserve trees rather than destroy them for charcoal trade
  - o Branding of market merchandise like honey, marts, etc.







## Irong Community Conservancy



Project support:

UNDP GEF SGP \$ 25,100.00 USDs

Irong Community Conservancy is on the western side of the lower river basin of Lake Bogoria in Baringo County. It covers five locations of Kapkuikui, Lobo, Kaibos Soi, Kaibos and Kamar in Mochongoi and Eming Wards, in Marigat and Mogotio Sub-Counties respectively. It was established in the year 2009 in order to restore and sustainably manage the resources in the ecosystem for enhanced socio-economic development of the local people. It has a membership of 332 registered members and over 2600 households.

The organization's core activities include sensitizing the community on human-wildlife conflict and the protection of wildlife corridors and niches. The conservancy is the only dispersal and breeding site for the Greater Kudu in Lake Bogoria Landscape.

Before the commencement of the project, the conservancy area experienced severe environmental degradation arising from

unsustainable resource exploitation. This degradation affected one of the area's unique wildlife species, the Greater Kudu which is an endangered antelope and whose breeding habitats in the conservancy were undergoing destruction. The project sought to enhance the conservation of the species by protecting movement corridors and niches and minimizing human-wildlife conflict within the conservancy. One of the challenges facing the local people and part of the causes of environmental degradation was the lack of profitable income-generating opportunities. This forced people to rely on environmentally harmful activities like charcoal burning and unviable farming which intensified human-wildlife conflict. The project sought to address this by working with the communities to identify eco-friendly and nature-based enterprises that can be developed without undermining the ecological integrity of the area to ensure sustainable exploitation and use of natural resources.



Through the project on **“Enhancing Greater Kudu Corridors and Niches to Minimize Human-wildlife Conflict within Irong Community Conservancy”**, three main objectives were executed:

- Delineate Greater Kudu corridors and niches within Irong community conservancy
- Train community members on the risks of blocking Greater Kudu corridors, niches and on the importance of protecting the breeding sites
- Construction of two conservancy campsites



## Key achievements & impacts (2019 to 2021)

The following are key achievements and impacts attained at the end of the project period:

Ecological processes are slow and the impacts of decisions or interventions can take a long time to be seen or felt. The duration of the project is therefore relatively short for a full assessment of impacts to be made. However, there are already notable impacts of the project. Some of the impacts are general while others are specific to people and the environment: -

### a) General Impacts

- **Institutional** – the ground preparation for the project compelled the conservancy to develop its institutional framework to enhance governance and accountability as a condition of being eligible for funding. This was an indirect impact that has laid a firm foundation for the conservancy and built community trust.
- **Sensitization of leaders** – The project activities including training and meetings invited the attention of leaders who were more sensitized to the environmental challenges facing the communities and the support from partners.
- **Conservation** – The long-term benefits of conserving the environment and stemming the decline of the Greater Kudu will continue to be appreciated in the future
- More pasture production as a result of the project has been beneficial to livestock
- Greater participation of women in environment and enterprise activities
- Employment of casual labourers during the project gave the people a chance to understand the project and support it. One youth was employed permanently

### c) Impacts on the Environment

- **Less human-wildlife conflict** – has been realized due to the availability of resources and more awareness created by the project
- **Reduced charcoal burning** – has contributed to better conservation of the environment and especially important indigenous trees that support honey enterprise
- **Increased forest cover and herbs** – This leads to better environmental stability and ecosystem services.
- **Increase in the Greater Kudu population**- has been achieved as a result of less conflict with the people and conservation of breeding habitats and corridors
- **Regular rangers patrol**- has been made possible by the project which has contributed to better conservation and community extension services with the conservancy

### b) Impacts on People

The training of community members had a huge impact on the community. This facilitated support for the project and participation in the activities. By the end of the project people have been impacted positively as follows:

- More honey production with increased income
- The annual marketing of goats by the conservancy on behalf of landowners has opened opportunities for better income. This holds great potential if the conservancy is able to strengthen it in the future by soliciting better prices for the goats





## Lessons learned

The following lessons learnt from the project:

- Finance and procurement knowledge is very important in project planning, management and implementation
- It is very important to embrace new technology. For instance, COVID-19 crisis made it difficult for meetings and interactions which threatened the whole project. However, zoom meetings made it possible for officials to communicate within and also with project partners.
- Decentralising UNDP services through a local office was very important as it made it easy to deliberate on minute details of the project. Such level of consultations would be difficult without a field office.
- It is very important to have a strategic partner. UNDP has been very useful to Irong community and the foundation laid for conservation and economic development can support other projects and other donor programmes.

The following potential projects for Irong:

- o The Campsite- Needs to be brought to full activity and operations.
- o Curio shops – The conservancy plans to develop curio shops at the highway which can be leased to women and youth for income generation, as an indirect way to save wildlife and the environment
- o Organic honey- A project to brand and market honey on behalf of the members
- o Goat sales
- o Commercial pasture production
- o Geo-Park status - Irong is one of the few sites identified as potential UNESCO Geo-Park sites. This would bring added benefits of national and international publicity which will make Irong an attractive destination for specialist and general tourism







## Chuine Community Conservancy



Project support:

UNDP GEF SGP \$ 30,050.00 USDs

Chuine conservancy lies in the North-Eastern part of Sandi Location within Lake Bogoria landscape in Marigat sub-county. It neighbours Ilchamus, Kiserian, Chebinyiny and Arabai locations. The conservancy is mainly inhabited by the theEndorois community but also neighbours Ilchamus community. The conservancy was formed to rally the community into the conservation of natural resources and the development of nature-based enterprises for the benefit of current and future generations. Chuine Conservancy has historically provided very essential services to the local communities because it hosts very rich and unique biodiversity. A survey carried out in 2009 on spatial variation in the value of ecosystem services rated Chuine second after Lake Bogoria National Reserve on the ecosystem and biodiversity richness and importance. However, the area continues to experience many challenges related to rapid changes in land use due to population increase and also due to the impacts of climate change such as i) overgrazing, which causes further degradation and resources conflicts, ii) human-wildlife conflict, intensified by environmental degradation, and iii) spread of invasive species which causes resource depletion and biodiversity loss and iv) lack of infrastructures in the conservancy.

The Global Environment Facility/Small Grants Program (GEF/SGP) project was initiated to address these challenges, especially restoration of lost grass cover and acacia species and to conserve the entire conservancy for better ecosystem services. This would be realized through re-seeding, regeneration, protection, soil conservation and fattening of livestock. The project was a collaboration with the community members, the government, development partners and allied stakeholders.



Through the UNDP GEF SGP project on **“Restoration of Sandai Grass and Acacia Species in Chuine Conservancy”** three main objectives were executed:

- Restoration of ecological integrity through replanting of grass and indigenous trees
- Equipping conservancy office
- Capacity building of leaders and conservancy members
- Demarcating land and producing land use and business plan reports





## Key achievements & impacts (2019 to 2021)

Although the period is relatively short, the project has recorded tangible impacts whose benefits will be felt in the region and the communities for many years to come.

The impacts can be grouped into General, People, and Environmental.

### a) General Impacts

- **Conservancy vision** – Chuine Conservancy has upheld its vision of using the project to promote the local ecological knowledge related to biodiversity conservation. And also help in solving community conflicts through education on land use, pasture establishment, and rangeland rehabilitation.
- **Institutional** – the ground preparation for the project compelled the conservancy to develop its institutional framework to enhance governance and accountability as a condition of being eligible for funding. This was an indirect impact that has laid a firm foundation for the conservancy and built community trust
- **Sensitization of leaders** – The project activities including training and meetings invited the attention of leaders who were more sensitized to the environmental challenges facing the communities and the support from partners.
- **Baseline Resource Database**– Baseline survey was conducted and a detailed report was produced that captures the socio-economic and ecological attributes of the area before the start of the project.
- **Boundary settlement** – The conservancy now has beacons to the boundary which has settled conflicts over boundaries and resources.
- **Affiliation** - Registered as a member of the Baringo County Conservancies Association, an affiliate body of the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
- **Unintended benefits** - The savings done to do the road were very beneficial

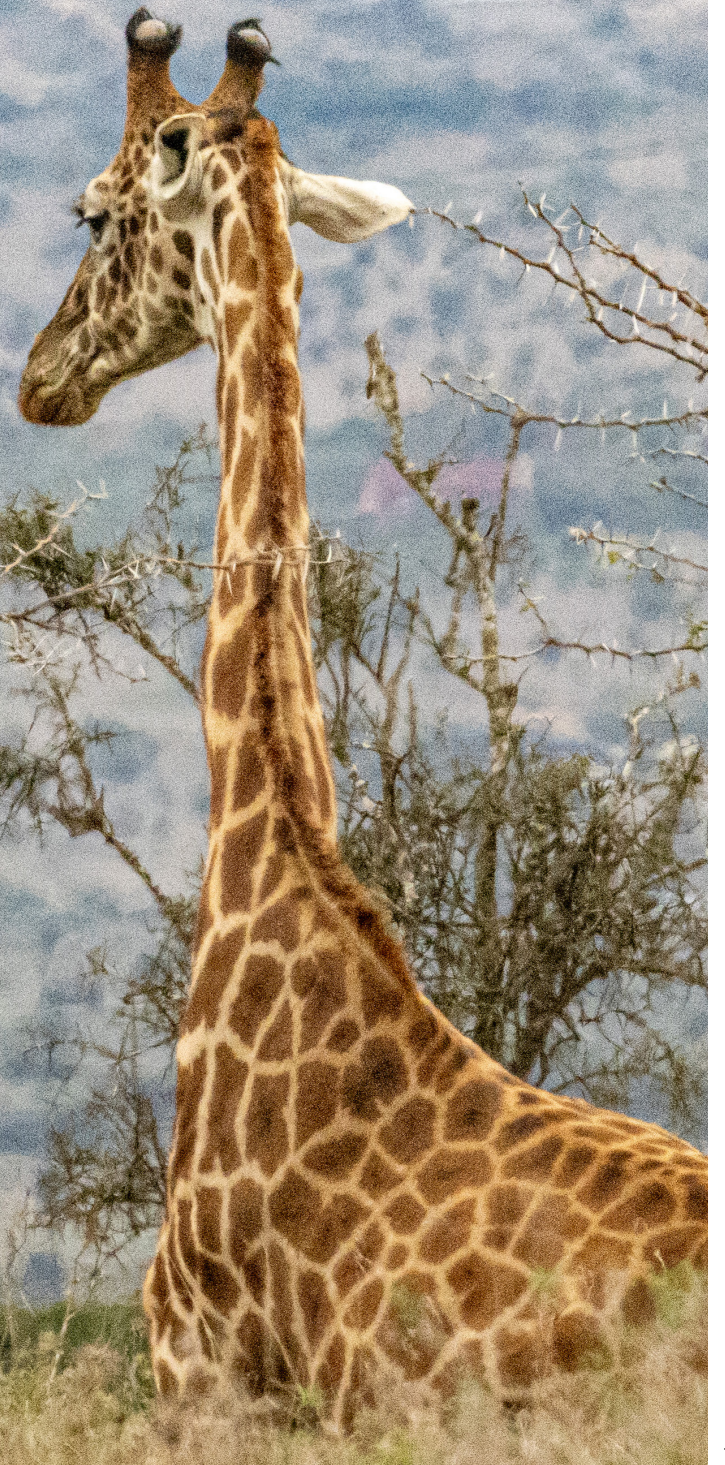
### b) Impacts on the People

- **Capacity building**- A training and mentorship on governance, conservancy management, and financial management was done through an exposure tour to Namunyak Conservancy in Samburu. Over 120 people have benefitted from the training and exchange tours.
- **Awareness** - Training has benefited the environment and the people who now see their welfare interlinked with the environment
- **Economic** - Allowances paid to the people during training was very beneficial to the households
- **Employment and economic empowerment** - 200 people were employed as casual labourers during excavations. This created a positive impact and appreciation, with more people coming out to support the conservancy. Also, the conservancy recruited 11 wildlife scouts whose responsibility is to provide security for residents and visitors to the conservancy and also protect wildlife
- **Beekeeping boost** - Many people got an interest in beehives as a result of the project. In fact, many are now engaging in honey production waiting to ride on the market that will be created by the conservancy. They hope to either sell to the conservancy or ride on the back of conservancy success.
- **Gender mainstreaming**–brought on board women into the membership and leadership of the conservancy



### c) Impacts on the Environment

- **Charcoal burning** – there has been a notable reduction in charcoal burning. No concrete data is available but the response interviewed for this evaluation concur that there are fewer incidents of charcoal burning and transportation have come down.
- **Regeneration of indigenous trees** – with less destruction from charcoal burning and from the direct activities of the project, there is evident regeneration of trees which means the area is on the path to recovery
- **Land use and resource conflict** – have reduced due to availability of water that was the main cause of conflicts
- **Land degradation** – Soil conservation through vegetation/grass cover that's planted within the conservancy. Over 15,000 acres of land have been conserved.
- **Wetland conservation** – has increased and with it increased water supply for domestic, livestock, and wildlife
- **Wildlife** – has increased in populations due to more pasture and less human-wildlife conflict. Reduced poaching by the local community.







## Lessons learned

- Prompt implementation of activities in a project is very important. For instance, the planting of trees has been affected by drought causing long delays
- There is a need to involve as many people as possible to minimize conflicts and optimize the chances of success of conservation projects. Since the initial sensitization programme in 2002, there is still a lot of people who have not fully embraced the conservancy concept because it is not clear to them. There is a need for more sensitization activities
- Commercial enterprises are important as they stand to demonstrate tangible benefits of the conservancy to the people. So far, the enterprise activities that stand best chances are honey production, pasture production, and beads marketing.
- There is a need to create more opportunities for people to volunteer services and also an intern at the conservancy. They offer invaluable assistance at a very low cost to the conservancy. Some of the areas they assist include data collection, marketing literature, community extension services, research, and monitoring programmes
- Conservancy benefits are still not very apparent to many people. Need to make conservancy and conservation post benefits to win people's support.
- The following potential projects for Chuine:
  - o Beekeeping is very suitable as it is not affected by drought
  - o Commercial pasture production will enable the conservancy to generate income while conserving the environment
  - o Sanctuary and campsite will help boost tourism and generate income which will go towards sustainability
  - o Livestock breed improvement (cattle and sheep) can be done commercially geared towards revenue generation
  - o Important to implement the land use plan and business plan reports







## Project Partners



County Government  
of Baringo



Egerton university



Kenya Organic  
Agriculture Network





Baringo County Conservancies Association  
P.O Box 136-30400, Phone no. 0114768623  
[www.baringoconservancies.co.ke](http://www.baringoconservancies.co.ke)