



BARINGO COUNTY
CONSERVANCIES
ASSOCIATION

State of Conservancies Report 2024

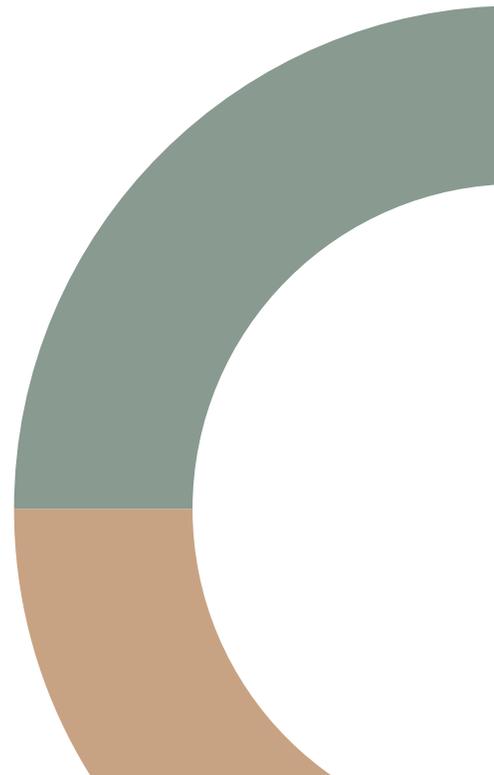


Mission

To facilitate the growth of Baringo Conservancies that support wildlife conservation and sustainable livelihoods.

Vision

Community Conservancies that promote healthy ecosystems, thriving wildlife, and sustainable livelihoods.



Acronyms

| | |
|------------------|--|
| BCCA | Baringo County Conservancies Association |
| KWCA | Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association |
| KWS | Kenya Wildlife Service |
| RECONCILE | Resource Conflict Institute |
| SAGE | Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| UNDP SGP | United Nations Development Programme Small Grants Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |



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H. E. Hon. Benjamin C. Cheboi - EGH, EBS
Governor, Baringo County

Foreword

The development of community conservancies in Baringo County continues to gain momentum. This progress is evident not only in the increasing number of members joining conservancies each year, but also in the growing sense of ownership and commitment to conservation. Our communities now have a deeper understanding of the importance of protecting our rich biodiversity, including flora, fauna, geoheritage and geodiversity. This positive shift has been driven by the dedicated efforts of the Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) and its partners, who have played a crucial role in promoting conservation and demystifying the concept of nature-based enterprises.

While awareness is critical, the long-term success of our conservation efforts depends on the establishment of sustainable financing mechanisms. The Baringo County Government is committed to working closely with national government agencies, private investors, development partners and conservation organizations to develop and implement financing models that support community conservancies. These include Community Conservation Funds, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), Carbon Financing and Ecosystem Service Payments, among others.

Investing in wildlife and natural resources is not just about protecting species; it is about securing livelihoods, strengthening tourism and building resilience against climate change. The Baringo County Government remains dedicated to collaborating with all stakeholders to ensure that community conservation translates into tangible benefits for our people, creating employment opportunities and new income streams. By safeguarding our natural heritage, we are not only preserving our environment but also fostering a sustainable future for generations to come.



Foreword

Reflecting on our remarkable journey to empower our community conservancies, I am filled with pride and deep gratitude. The strides we have taken are a testament to resilience, partnership, and an unyielding commitment to conservation. Our conservancies have grown in number and impact, from 10 in 2021 to 16 community organisations dedicated to conserving our natural heritage and ecosystems.

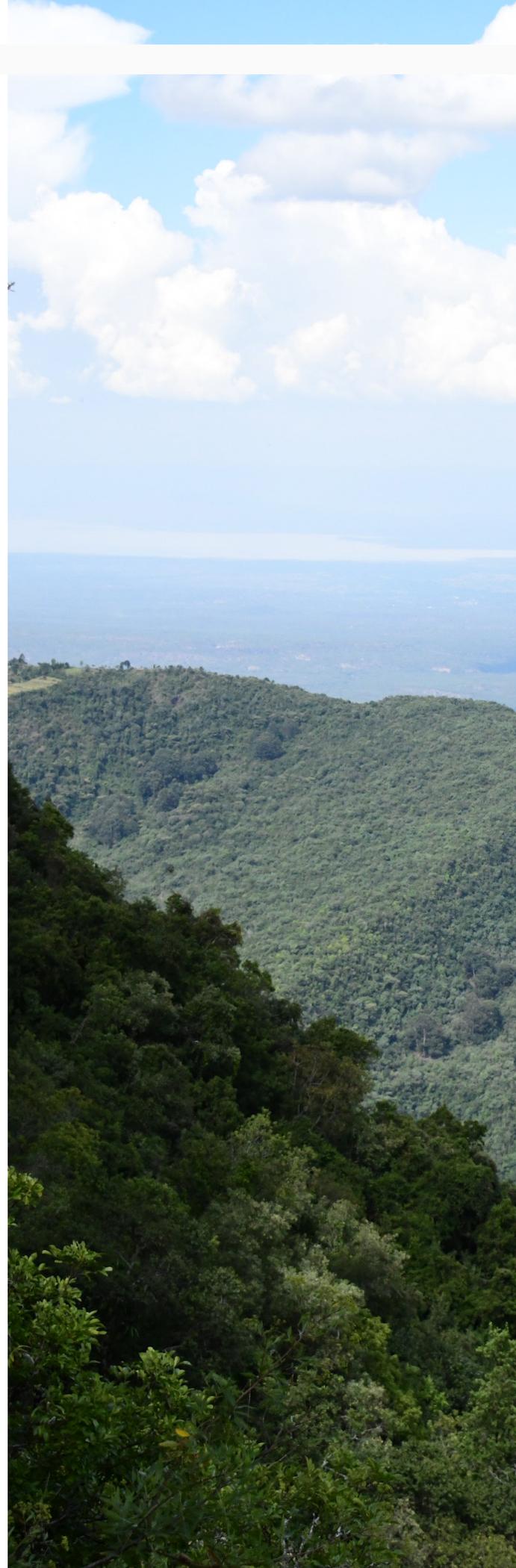
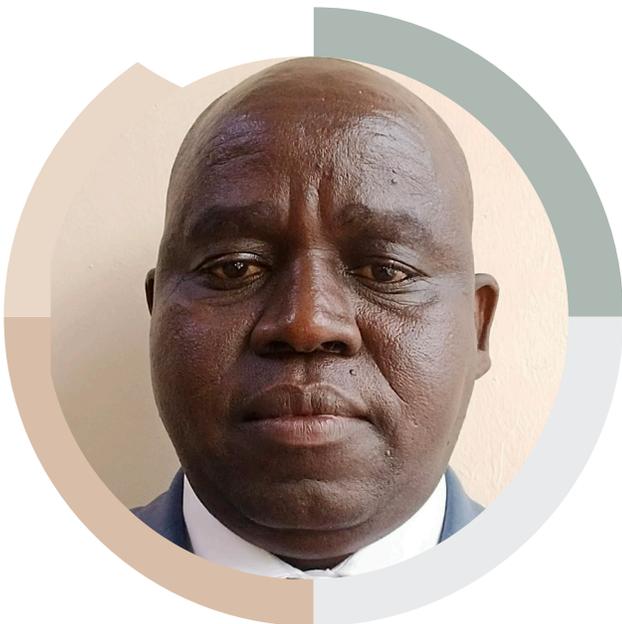
A cornerstone of our success has been building skills and capacity for our conservancies' management teams, alongside empowering women and youth to lead in conservation and nature-based enterprise. Thanks to the unwavering support from our donors, partners, and government, the conservancy model in Baringo has been strengthened, and the institutional capacity of the Baringo County Conservancies Association continues to grow. These partnerships have reinforced our conservation efforts, transforming them into dynamic, sustainable movements deeply rooted in the community. Similarly, we have amplified our reach and impact because of the support we have received.

Therefore, on behalf of the entire Baringo County Conservancies Association, I thank all our supporters from 2022 through 2024. Your belief in our mission has been instrumental, and we look forward to even greater opportunities for growth and positive change in the years ahead.

We are pleased that our member conservancies continue to grow despite challenges, including low capacity exacerbated by lack of funding, limited investments in tourism in the region, and the impacts of degradation the conservancies are working to address, among others.

I invite you to read this report to appreciate the potential and significance of Baringo County Conservancies and see the transformative work the conservancies, with their umbrella body and other partners, are undertaking.

Augustus Chepkurwo,
Chairman, Baringo County Conservancies Association.





CEO's Letter

Dear Partner,

I am delighted to present the second State of Conservancies Report for the Baringo County Conservancies. Preparing this report has allowed us to reflect on our journey, taking stock of our highs and lows.

The last three years were challenging as communities endured the impacts of COVID-19, major drought and devastating floods with the 2023 El Niño phenomenon. These climatic shocks continue to push communities deeper into poverty. Despite these challenges, I am more convinced than ever that our approach to building sustainable, environmentally friendly local economies, strengthening institutional capacities, and enhancing business acumen through nature-based enterprises is the right path. These efforts, alongside ecosystem restoration, are the long-term solutions for communities, through conservancies, to adapt to the changing climate.

We are happy to note that our membership is solid despite the aforesaid challenges and limited resources. Our member conservancies have embraced the need to tackle these challenges by deploying innovative solutions to advance conservation and improve the communities' livelihoods.

As you will observe in the report, Baringo County Conservancies have immense untapped potential. We have invested in the capacity of our members in the last three years by strengthening their governance and management to make them strong institutions. We also continued creating awareness among the community members concerning land tenure to help them secure land rights and build partnerships and networks. These incremental steps are the building blocks for us to realise our mission of facilitating the growth of Baringo Conservancies that support wildlife conservation and sustainable livelihoods.

We remain inspired by the opportunity the Baringo County Conservancies present: we have a rare chance to grow wildlife spaces and to rewild the landscapes, and while at it, contribute to improved quality of life for the conservancy communities.

We invite you to read the report and appreciate our collective achievements. We also urge you to continue journeying with us as we explore ways to tackle the challenges that impede the growth of the Baringo County Conservancies.

Susan Jepkemoi

Chief Executive Officer, Baringo County Conservancies Association.

At A Glance

16

Conservancies manage

61,193.93

hectares for people and nature.

103,507

hectares area covered by upcoming conservancies and conservation areas.

18,526

registered members committed to supporting, restoring and conserving nature.

133,850

Conservancy beneficiaries

77

volunteer rangers committed to protecting nature and the environment.

232

conservancy board members and conservancy managers (163 male and 69 female) trained in effective conservancy management.

15

conservancies successfully conducted their annual general meetings and board elections, allowing their members to participate in the affairs of their organisations.

Seven

tourism facilities: six campsites (located in Mangar, Morop, Kimng'ochoch, Tuiyarus, Kiborit, and Kamgoin) and one lodge (Tumbili Lodge).

16

conservancies practice livestock farming, including livestock fattening, sheep, and goats.

Four

Conservancies (Chuine, Kiborgoch, Kiplombe and Kamgoin) obtained letters of no objection from the County Government's department of land, and are set to transition from trust land to community land tenure.



Baringo County Conservancies

The Baringo County Conservancies constitute 16 community conservancies at different stages of development, forming an integral part of conservation efforts and complementing three reserves and conservation area in Baringo County, namely: Lake Bogoria National Reserve, Lake Baringo Conservation Area, and Lake Kamnarok National Reserve. These community conservancies present an opportunity to complement conservation efforts by employing innovative measures to increase wildlife populations and address land degradation while contributing to the welfare of communities. The conservancies are clustered into three categories, as highlighted below. The Baringo County Conservancies Association (BCCA) is the regional umbrella body for the Baringo County Conservancies, under the ambit of the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA).



Highland Clusters

- Kiplombe Community Conservancy
- Kamgoin Conservancy
- Kimgochoch Conservancy
- Morop Tarambas Conservancy
- Kiborit Community Conservancy

Lake Bogoria Clusters

- Chuine Wildlife Conservancy
- Kiborgoch Community Wildlife and Wetland Conservancy
- Irong Community Conservancy
- Koibos Private Conservancy
- Mangar Conservation Area
- Tuiyarus Conservancy

Lake Baringo & Kapnarok Clusters

- Kaptuya Community Conservancy
- Ngenyin Community Conservancy
- Kabarion Community Conservancy
- Sinibo Conservancy
- Ruko Community Conservancy



Key Values

Rich Bird Habitat and Migratory Routes

The Conservancies are home to over 450 bird species and have critical migratory corridors. Visitors can enjoy birdwatching at the Tugumoi Migratory Bird Observatory and at the Kiborgoch Flamingo Triangle, among other sites.

Ramsar Sites

Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria have international importance due to the significance of their ecological value under the Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental treaty aimed at protecting wetlands around the world.

Geo-Trails

Geo-Trails are a network of traditional and ancient footpaths across the Baringo landscape with an estimated length of 164 kilometres. Some geo-trails served in significant development milestones like missionary work, colonial administration, and education. Others are trade routes, transhuman, and general movement of people all over the County. The geo-trails connect various tourist attraction sites, geo sites and Baringo County Conservancies.

Lakes

The Baringo Conservancies share a home with three lakes: Lake Baringo and Lake 94, and Lake Bogoria (an alkaline soda lake characterised by hot springs), which is a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Site and an Important Bird and Biodiversity. Lastly, the conservancies share a home with the only ox-bow lake in Kenya, with the second largest population of crocodiles in Africa after Lake Chad—Lake Kamnarok.

Serene Indigenous Forests in Baringo

Chemasusu, Koibatek, Katimok, Tenges, Sabatia, Koitegan, among many others

Rich culture

Baringo County has a vibrant culture manifested in its crafts, beadwork, cuisine, and indigenous medicine. Communities in the County include the Tugens and Pokots, which constitute the majority, and Endorois, Ilchamus, Ogiek and Nubian communities.

Key National Events

The conservancies have the potential to host major national events. One of the conservancies (Mangar) previously hosted the Rhino Charge fundraiser event in 2021. Kimalel is home to the Annual Goat Auction that has attracted presidents and other high-ranking officials. Conservancies can leverage these events for better economic outcomes.





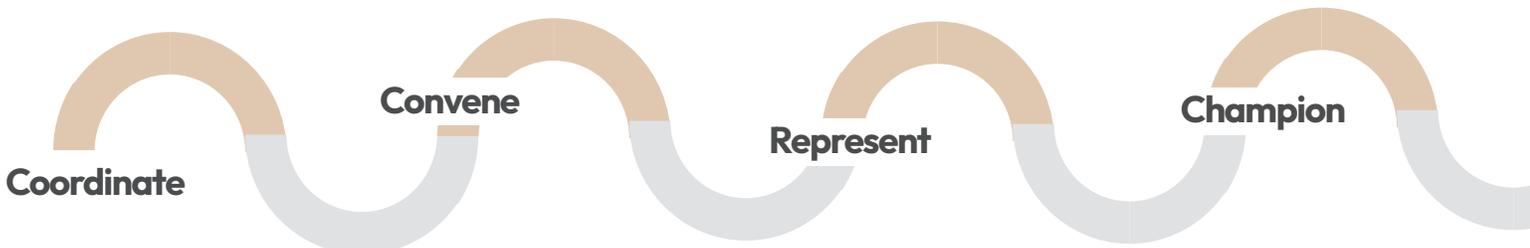
About the Baringo County Conservancies Association

The Baringo County Conservancies Association is a locally-led regional body for community conservancies in Baringo County, established in 2017 under the Societies Act of Kenya (Cap 108). The establishment of BCCA was a response to growing community interest and awareness of conservancy development in Baringo between 2000 and 2016 in the highlands, Lake Bogoria, and Lake Baringo/Kamnarok landscapes, which, together, total an estimated area of 164,700.35 hectares (1,647km²) in size. BCCA now represents 16 conservancies across the three landscapes, working towards thriving ecosystems, wildlife, and communities. The Baringo County Conservancies have several endangered species, including Klips Springers, the Rothschild Giraffe, the Savanna Elephant, the pancake tortoise, the Greater Kudu, the Lesser Flamingo, the Patas monkey, the small five (Buffalo Weaver, extraordinary Elephant Shrew, lovely Leopard Tortoise, astounding Antlion, and resplendent Rhinoceros Beetle).

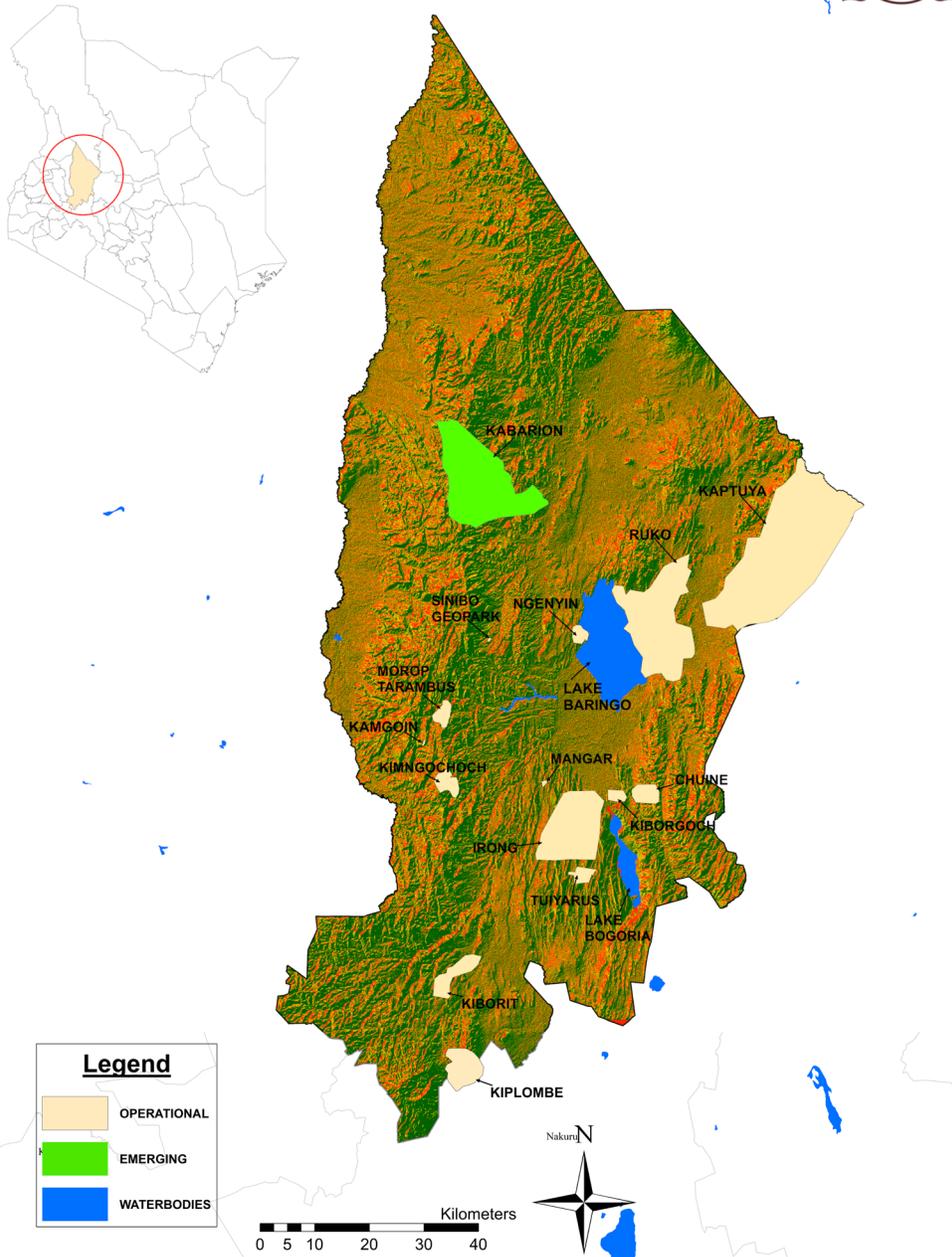
Geographically, the Baringo Landscape is part of the Northern Rangelands, which protects critical freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems. The Association's primary goal is to represent the conservancies in Baringo County, providing a platform for collective voice. It executes its mandate by strengthening local conservancy capacity, advocating for enabling policies, primarily at the county level, and providing a forum for coordinated collaboration for equitable conservancy growth.

Since 2017, BCCA's function include advocating for enabling policies, building local capacity, and providing a platform for coordinated collaboration. It has also continually made efforts to transform the organisation into a fully operational body, putting a lot of effort into creating governance structures and getting funding for its programmes and core costs.

BCCA's Key Functions



BARINGO COUNTY CONSERVANCIES MAP



Baringo County Conservancies Association Members

This section presents an overview of the Baringo County Conservancies.

1. Ruko Community Conservancy
2. Kaptuya Conservancy
3. Chuine Conservancy
4. Kiborgoch Wetland and Wildlife Conservancy
5. Irong Community Conservancy
6. Kiplombe Community Conservancy
7. Kiborit Community Conservancy
8. Kimng'ochoch Community Conservancy
9. Morop-Tarambas Community Conservancy
10. Ngenyin Conservancy
11. Tuiyarus Community Conservancy
12. Sinibo Geosite Conservancy
13. Kamgoin Conservancy
14. Mangar Community Conservancy
15. Kabarion Conservancy
16. Koibos Conservancy

1 Ruko Community Conservancy

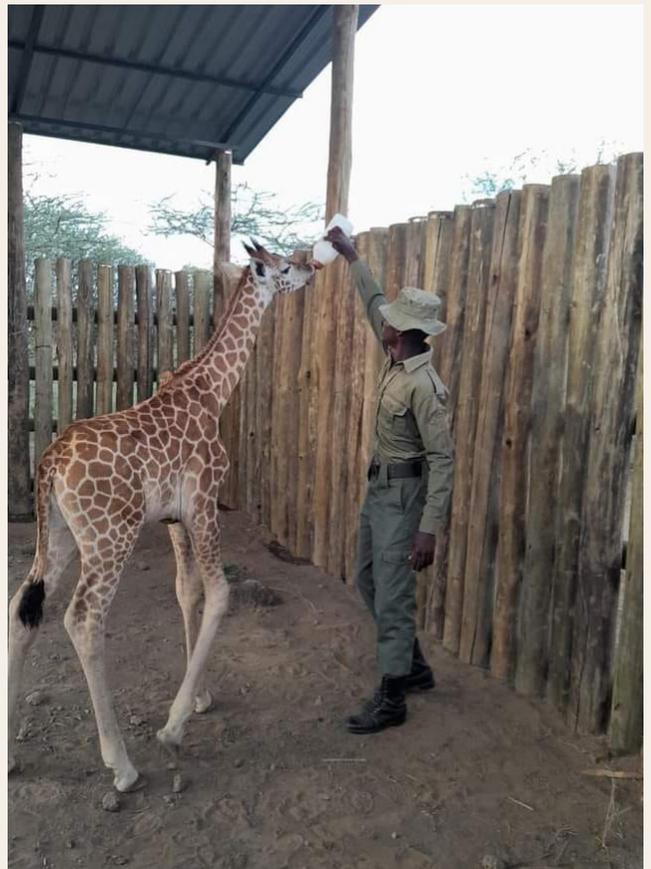
| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 2008 | 19,000 | 5,000 | 36,000 | 25 |

Ruko Community Conservancy is on the eastern shores of Lake Baringo in the heart of the Rift Valley. Ruko was born from the combined vision of the Ilchamus (Njemps) and Pokot communities, who embraced the idea of “conservation for peace” to foster resilient livelihoods, restore the richness of their land, and drive community-led development. Together, they committed to protecting their homeland and reviving its natural abundance.

Historically, this land was a thriving habitat for diverse wildlife. Over time, however, illegal hunting and habitat destruction led to a near-vanishing of this ecosystem. Today, the Conservancy hosts various antelope species, including impala, waterbucks, and lesser and greater kudus, as well as a rich diversity of bird species that once again grace the landscape. The crown jewel of Ruko’s conservation efforts is the reintroduction of the endangered Rothschild’s giraffe, also known as the ‘Baringo’ giraffe—an emblematic species once common here but now found only in select areas of Kenya and Uganda, with fewer than 700 individuals remaining globally.

Ruko Conservancy made history in 2011 by reintroducing eight Rothschild giraffes translocated from the Soysambu Conservancy. These giraffes, including two males and six females, found refuge in a dedicated 188-acre fenced area monitored daily by a team of rangers. Rising water levels of Lake Baringo in 2021 cut off part of Ruko’s land, where nine Rothschild Giraffes were stranded on an island and later moved to the mainland the same year. The translocated giraffe numbers have grown from 9 to 21 individuals in three years. A very encouraging growth of resilience, commitment and adaptation. The community’s dedication to this reintroduction marks a crucial step in preserving this iconic species’s genetic diversity and future.

The blend of Pokot and Ilchamus traditions presents a unique cultural experience for visitors, allowing them to learn about local customs, crafts, and possibly traditional community events. Besides wildlife viewing and bird watching, the Conservancy offers scenic landscapes and views of Lake Baringo and the Rift Valley, adding to its natural beauty and appeal for nature lovers and photographers.



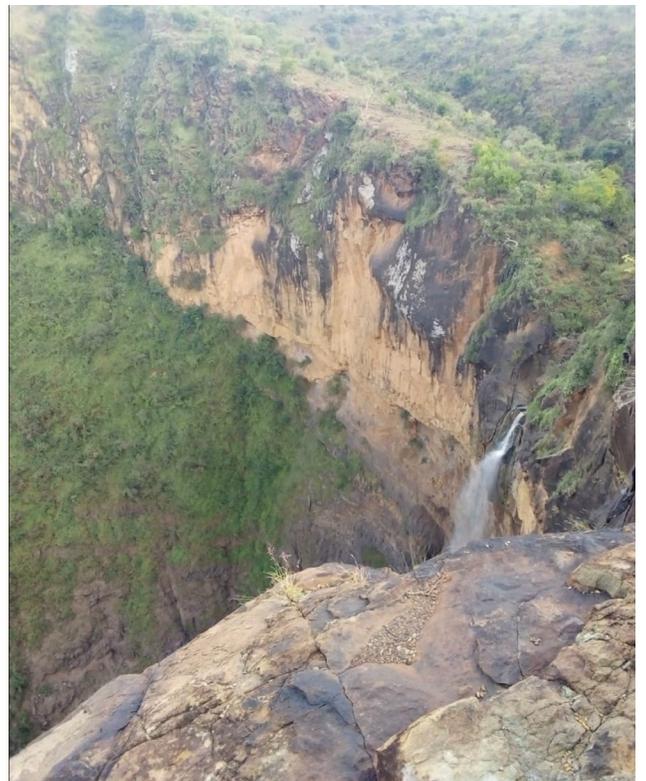
2 Kaptuya Conservancy

| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2003 | 9,700 | 7,000 | 18,000 | 15 volunteers from the local community |

Kaptuya Community Conservancy is in the Tiaty East Sub-County of Baringo County. The community is predominantly Pokot, with a membership of approximately 18,000 agro-pastoralists. Kaptuya promotes wildlife conservation as a land use option alongside livestock and agriculture. The community established the Conservancy to tame high levels of poaching, cattle rustling, habitat degradation due to poor management, and high-profile levels of road banditry on the Mugie/Churo/Lake Baringo highway. The insecurity affected the neighbouring community conservancies of Ruko, Ltungai, Laikipia Nature Conservancy, and Mugie Conservancy.

The Conservancy is home to various wildlife species, such as leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, elephants, buffalos, dik-diks, and birds. It is at the forefront of championing change in livelihoods, peace and security, literacy, and grazing management through rangeland management, with harmonious coexistence on its priority list.

Kaptuya Conservancy is a rugged landscape with steep hills and valleys on the edge of the Great Rift Valley, bordering Laikipia County in the east. The habitat is primarily evergreen, dense bushland dominated by *Dodoanaea viscosa* (Topolokwo or Sand Olive), *Euclea divinorum* (Cheptuya or Diamond leafed Euclea), *Carissa edulis* (Lakatet), *Rhus natalensis* (Siryewo), *Pappea capensis* (Puriokwo), *Dombeya rotundifolia* (Mugeriswa), *Dolichos oliveri* (Chowityo tany), *Crossandra nilotica* (Psalwa), *Terminalia africana* (Koloswo), and *Olea africana* (Yemit) trees.



3 Chuine Conservancy

| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2010 | 1,805 | 600 | 3,000 | 11 volunteers from the local community |

Nestled in the rugged beauty of Sandai, Chuine is not just a sanctuary for wildlife but a legacy of 40 visionary families who, driven by a desire to protect their ancestral land, created a haven for both people and nature. Chuine is home to over 600 registered members, representing a community of about 30,000 from Sandai, Chebinying, Arabal, and Kiserian. The Conservancy embodies the deep-rooted connection between the Endorois people and their land.

Wildlife thrives at the Conservancy: buffalo, leopards, greater kudu, zebras, wild dogs, and rare species like the eland gazelle and cliff springer roam free. Birdwatchers, reptile enthusiasts, and flora lovers will discover a paradise among acacia trees, medicinal herbs, red cedar, and endangered sandalwood.

The cultural heritage of Chuine is equally rich. The Endorois people, through initiatives like beekeeping and honey production, ensure sustainable livelihoods. The Flamingo Women’s Group creates stunning beadwork, while traditional artefacts like the “Lekwel” water carrier and “Kipkaliang” blessing tool preserve the community’s profound spiritual and cultural ties.

Chuine is a natural wonderland with sacred springs, mineral-rich soils, and nature trails.





Kiborgoch Wetland and Wildlife Conservancy

Year Established

2014

Area (hectares)

808

No. of Registered Members

3,000

No. of Beneficiaries

21,000

No. of Rangers

9

volunteers from the local community

A haven of biodiversity and cultural heritage. At its heart is a wetland that has sustained the community for generations, providing fodder, water, and income through sustainable papyrus reed harvesting by the Chelaba Women's Group.

Kiborgoch offers visitors an immersive experience—tourists can explore its vibrant landscapes, spot diverse wildlife, and witness the cultural traditions of the Endorois people. Nature lovers can encounter over 300 bird species, including flamingos and the superb starling, as well as the “small five,” zebras, ostriches, and endangered reedbucks.

Kutwe and Barkiat viewpoints offer breathtaking views of the papyrus reeds, grazing wildlife, and natural springs. Visitors may also explore Chelaba Spring and the triangle where flamingos gather.



5 Irong Community Conservancy

| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2009 | 131 | 500 | 1,400 | 12 volunteers from the local community |

The community established Irong Community Conservancy in the Great Rift Valley to protect the Irong Geological Site. The scenic Trans Rift trails wind through ancient landscapes, inviting birdwatchers and hikers to experience a world of natural beauty with stunning vistas and whispers of history from the days of colonial explorers. For the Irong people, conservation means sustainable living. From fodder production and soil conservation to innovative seed production, the land provides for the community and the ecosystem. Irong’s fields are a testament to the community’s commitment to nurturing people and nature.

The Conservancy is a beneficiary of the Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) support for the rangeland management and grazing plan in Irong Hills. The management plan provided continuity as the community continued implementing the concept on their land after the project ended. In addition, the partnership helped the Conservancy rehabilitate and protect the Irong Water Spring.

Wildlife thrives in Irong, with the once-endangered Greater Kudu flourishing—its population has grown to over 400. Indigenous trees, including various acacia species, dot the landscape, while cultural preservation adds depth to this ecological haven.

The Longet Women Group, a collective of 25 women, keeps the tradition alive through the age-set system and the creation of traditional crafts. The women’s artistry reflects their cultural heritage, from weaving intricate “Kabebe” wedding guards to producing handwoven bowls for serving millet ugali. Beekeeping is also a significant enterprise where honey production sustains the ecosystem and the community.





Kiplombe Community Conservancy

Year Established

2016

Area (hectares)

251

No. of Registered Members

105

No. of Beneficiaries

2,700

No. of Rangers

8

volunteers from the
local community

Kiplombe Community Conservancy is on the western rim of the Rift Valley between Orinie, Nakurtawei, and Posta Villages. The Conservancy has 105 registered members and 2,700 direct beneficiaries.

Historically, Kiplombe Mountain, a sanctuary for black rhinos until the 1970s, has been a refuge for wildlife and a sacred place for the community. It was a shrine and a hiding spot during the Mau Mau uprising. It remains an ecologically rich zone, connecting Indigenous rainforests and other forest reserves and offering habitats for diverse wildlife, including zebras, baboons, and striped hyenas.

Kiplombe's rugged landscapes, volcanic caldera, and scenic gorges are prime for sustainable tourism activities like hiking, biking, and birdwatching. Visitors can explore numerous natural attractions, including Nandoshoke Cliff, Caldera Crater, Eagle Cave, Leopard Cave, and Mau Mau Cave, further enhancing its tourism potential.

The Conservancy received a letter of no objection from the County Government of Baringo to continue with the community land registration.





Kiborit Community Conservancy

| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 2015 | 101.25 | 500 | 2,600 | 9 |

volunteers from the local community

Kiborit Community Conservancy is where ancient traditions blend seamlessly with nature’s beauty. Nestled in the scenic Great Rift Valley, this sanctuary is more than just a conservation area; it’s a living, breathing fusion of heritage and biodiversity. Kiborit is home to the rare pancake tortoise and leopard tortoise, symbolising the community’s unwavering commitment to conservation.

Kiborit’s roots in conservation date back to 1956, when visionary landowners in Lembus Kabimoi designated the Kiborit Hills for wildlife protection. Today, the Conservancy benefits over 2,600 people from 98 households.

Kiborit is home to the hyrax, dik-dik, honey badger, and the endangered pancake and leopard tortoises. Birdwatchers will enjoy the sight of crested cranes and guinea fowls among indigenous trees like acacia, croton, sandalwood, and aloe vera. A 35-member Kiborit Cultural Entrepreneurs Dancers group proudly keeps traditions alive through performances, traditional artefacts, beadwork, and community-led projects like beekeeping.



8 Kimng'ochoch Community Conservancy

Year Established

2012

Area (hectares)

575

No. of Registered Members

400

No. of Beneficiaries

2,048

No. of Rangers

6

volunteers from the local community

Nestled 12 kilometres from Kabarnet town in Baringo Central, Kimng'ochoch Community Conservancy is a hidden gem where nature, culture, and history intertwine. The Kimng'ochoch elders established the Conservancy to protect the land and the community's rich cultural heritage.

The Conservancy has 400 registered members and over 2,000 direct beneficiaries from Sacho, Mosop, Kabasis, Kibonjos, and Ngetmoi. The Conservancy boasts towering indigenous trees and medicinal plants and serves as a vital wildlife corridor for lions, leopards, elephants, and rare bird species. The iconic Thunder Cave and God's Window offer breathtaking views of Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria, and beyond. Kimng'ochoch is steeped in history, with the Royal Campsite that the late President Daniel Arap Moi frequented and hosted Queen Elizabeth II. Today, it attracts global visitors, including Kenya's top athletes, drawn by its serene beauty, rich history, and altitude for convenient training.

The Conservancy is a hub of Kalenjin tradition and a spiritual haven, where elders once offered sacrifices and where, today, schools and churches gather to pray for blessings and success. It also provides unique tourism experiences, from hiking and cultural exhibitions to athletics tourism and astronomy, with plans to develop into a premier campsite.





Morop-Tarambas Community Conservancy

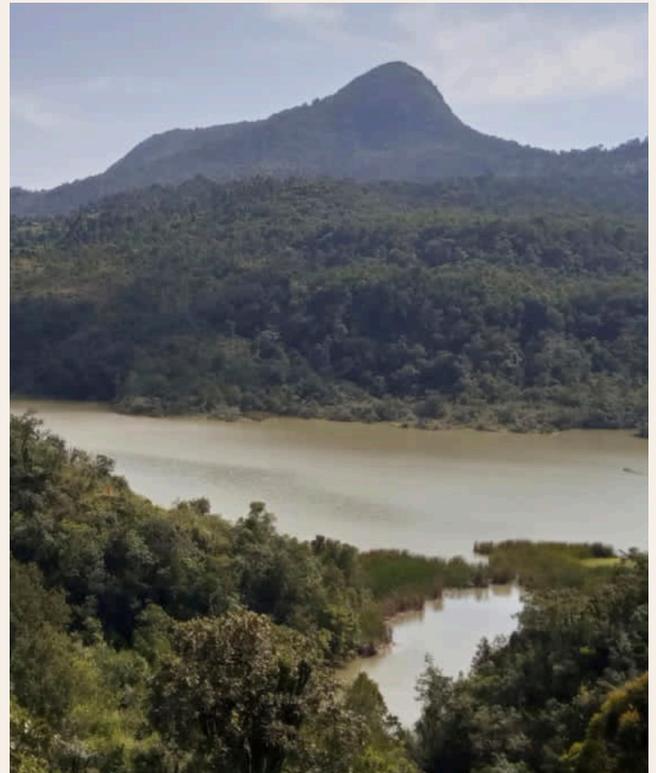
| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 2010 | 2,100 | 377 | 15,000 | 2 volunteers from the local community |

“Think green, think future” is Morop-Tarambas Community Conservancy’s driving motto in Morop, Baringo Central. The Conservancy has 377 members, supports 3,500 households, and benefits 15,000 people in the wider Ewalel community.

Morop, historically known as the “place of rain,” holds deep cultural and spiritual significance. Elders would offer prayers on Morop Hill, located 2,332 meters above sea level, in a sacred spot called Kabarbarma to invoke rain. The hill also serves as a pilgrimage site, with a cross erected by Catholic missionaries in 1959 that draws worshippers every Good Friday.

Local legend speaks of a vanished family near Morop Hill, leaving only a fireplace behind—an enduring mystery. The area is known for producing brilliant male children, and the community attributes it to its pristine environment and fertile land, which are ideal for livestock farming. The hill also harbours medicinal plants, attracting those seeking eco-therapy. Morop Hill offers stunning views, from Eldama Ravine to Samburu, with glimpses of Mount Kenya and several lakes. Wildlife abounds here, including velvet and colobus monkeys, honey badgers, and various birds and butterflies. The area is also known for caves at Tarambas Hills and Kikocho Waterfall, perfect for adventurous visitors.

Today, Morop Tarambas continues to protect its rich biodiversity, including unique flora like Ugandan green, red cedar, sandalwood, and acacia, while fostering community-driven enterprises.



10 Ngenyin Conservancy

Year Established

2002

Area (hectares)

50.6

No. of Registered Members

468

No. of Beneficiaries

3,078

No. of Rangers

6

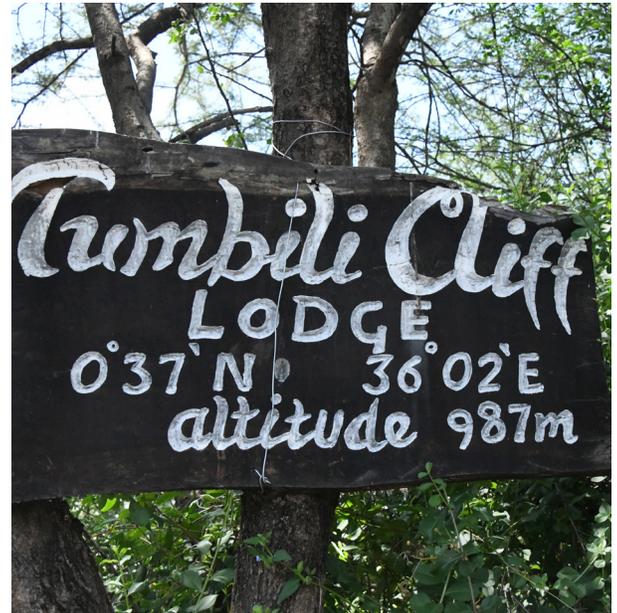
volunteers from the local community

Ngenyin Conservancy, nestled along the shores of Lake Baringo, offers breathtaking views from its iconic Kapkotor Cliff, where visitors can see the entire landscape of the Conservancy and the lake. The Conservancy emerged after two elephants, migrating from Kerio Valley, swam across Lake Baringo, an event that inspired the local community to create a haven for wildlife. Today, Ngenyin is home to over 450 bird species and is an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area.

Ngenyin has 468 registered members, including 124 youths and 12 persons with disabilities, who contribute to various management activities, including beadwork, boat rides, pasture production and livestock fattening.

Visitors can enjoy boat rides while having close encounters with hippos and other marine wildlife, as well as guided birdwatching tours. The Conservancy has tourism facilities - including the Tumbili Cliff Lodge and Soi Lodge—where visitors can experience Tugen culture and marvel at the stars from the Observatory.

The Conservancy has implemented a land restoration initiative in collaboration with Rehabilitation and Arid Environments. In the harsh grip of drought, the Conservancy members embarked on a journey of land restoration using pasture production. The once unproductive lands are now adorned with lush green grasses for their cattle fattening programme, demonstrating its potential if implemented at scale.



11 Tuiyarus Community Conservancy

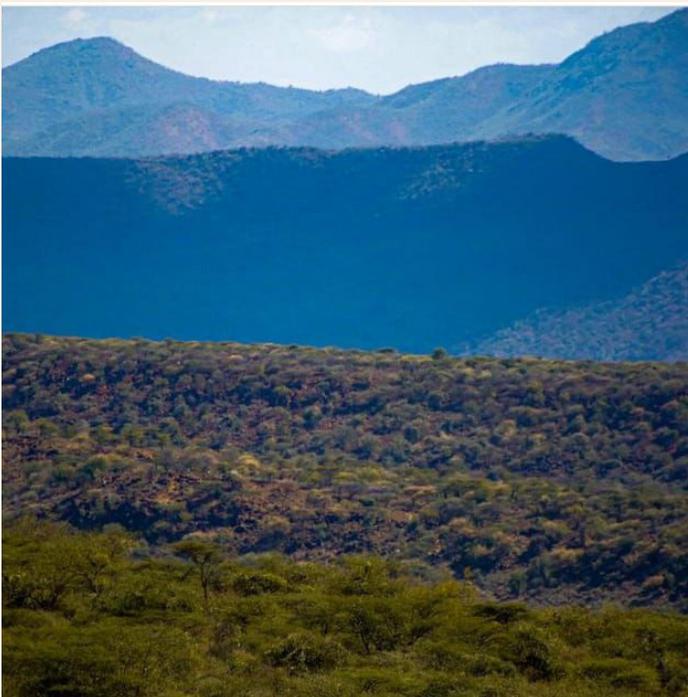
| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 2020 | 971.2 | 76 | 700 | 6 volunteers from the local community |

Tuiyarus Community Conservancy is a sanctuary born from the community’s deep-rooted conservation tradition, with 76 members and benefits over 150 people. The Conservancy takes its name from a rare medicinal shrub found only within its borders, symbolising the community’s centuries-old connection to the land. This Conservancy is home to wildlife such as the greater kudu, wild dogs, the spark inch tortoise and a vibrant cultural history.

The Trans Rift trail and the Maji Moto River, which nourish the landscape, crisscross the Conservancy. The river is a natural lifeline that sustains wildlife and the people of Tuiyarus. The Maji Moto Women’s Group leads local efforts in fodder production, reseeding trees, water and soil conservation, and beekeeping. Their work rejuvenates the ecosystem and provides a sustainable income, ensuring they pass their conservation legacy on to the next generations.

As a result of these efforts, animal fatalities have decreased, income from honey and fodder has risen, and the land’s natural beauty has revived. Clean air brings life into the community, reducing respiratory illnesses and enhancing well-being.

Tuiyarus is also a gateway to adventure, offering eco-tourism experiences with stunning views from Kebene and Marmar hills, overlooking Lakes Baringo, Bogoria, and 94. Visitors can explore geospatial rocks, diverse wildlife, and the area’s rich cultural history while supporting sustainable development.



12 Sinibo Geosite Conservancy

Year Established

2016

Area (hectares)

22.96

No. of Registered Members

170

No. of Beneficiaries

400

No. of Rangers

4

volunteers from the local community

The community founded the Sinibo Geosite Conservancy, which now has 300 members, to protect and showcase its rich natural resources while attracting local and international tourists to its remarkable geological site. The Conservancy aims to become a global hub for geological research and conservation.

At its core, Sinibo features a critical archaeological site filled with fascinating fossils such as the Lokichard molar, hippo molars, rhino premolars, giraffe hooves, and other small animal remains. These relics highlight the area's historical and scientific importance, providing valuable insights for research and education.

As a vital wildlife corridor, Sinibo supports the migration of elephants, lions, rhinos, and antelopes to the Kamnorok National Reserve.



13 Kamgoin Conservancy

| Year Established | Area (hectares) | No. of Registered Members | No. of Beneficiaries | No. of Rangers |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 2010 | 35 | 120 | 400 | 2 volunteers from the local community |

Kamgoin Conservancy, nestled in an urban setting, stands as a symbol of community-driven conservation with the belief that “Trees are more important than houses.” The Conservancy represents the fusion of nature and culture.

Historically, the Kamgoin forest was sacred, fiercely protected by elders from the Chelagat Porkibir, Kurware Kipsetim, Chepng’orim Chepyegon, and Cheptogoch Chepkangor clans. These guardians understood its vital role—bringing rain, preventing erosion, and providing food and herbal medicine. The forest also served as a sanctuary during conflicts and was home to pure springs that the community used for cleansing rituals.

Today, Kamgoin Conservancy supports 120 active members and benefits 672 community members. It is a thriving home to wildlife such as black and white colobus monkeys, hornbills, and eagles. Visitors can enjoy bird watching, nature trails, camping, and panoramic views, making Kamgoin a nature lover’s haven.



14 Mangar Community Conservancy

Year Established

2021

Area (hectares)

96.7

No. of Registered Members

210

No. of Beneficiaries

2,100

No. of Rangers

2

volunteers from the local community

Founded in 2019 and officially registered in 2024, Mangar Community Conservancy and Geosite is a vibrant effort to protect and preserve Mangar's natural and cultural heritage. Nestled in Baringo South's Marigat Ward, Mangar unites 210 members from the Sabor and Kimalel areas and serves over 2,100 beneficiaries.

Mangar's remarkable spring, a perennial source of fresh water even during droughts, sustains people and livestock. The Conservancy is a sanctuary for diverse wildlife, including the rare Batters monkey, spotted by the famous Crane family in 2023. Home to nine species of this slow-reproducing monkey, Mangar has also protected species like the cliff springer, leopards, rock hyrax, and greater kudu. Visitors can witness a rare fish species, no larger than a finger, uniquely adapted to resist floodwaters.

Beyond wildlife, Mangar is rich in cultural heritage. Its sacred spring and a nearby hill are sites where forefathers once prayed for rain, and these shrines remain carefully preserved. The Conservancy also protects indigenous flora like tamarind trees and medicinal herbs while serving as a tributary to the Perkerra River and sheltering crocodiles.

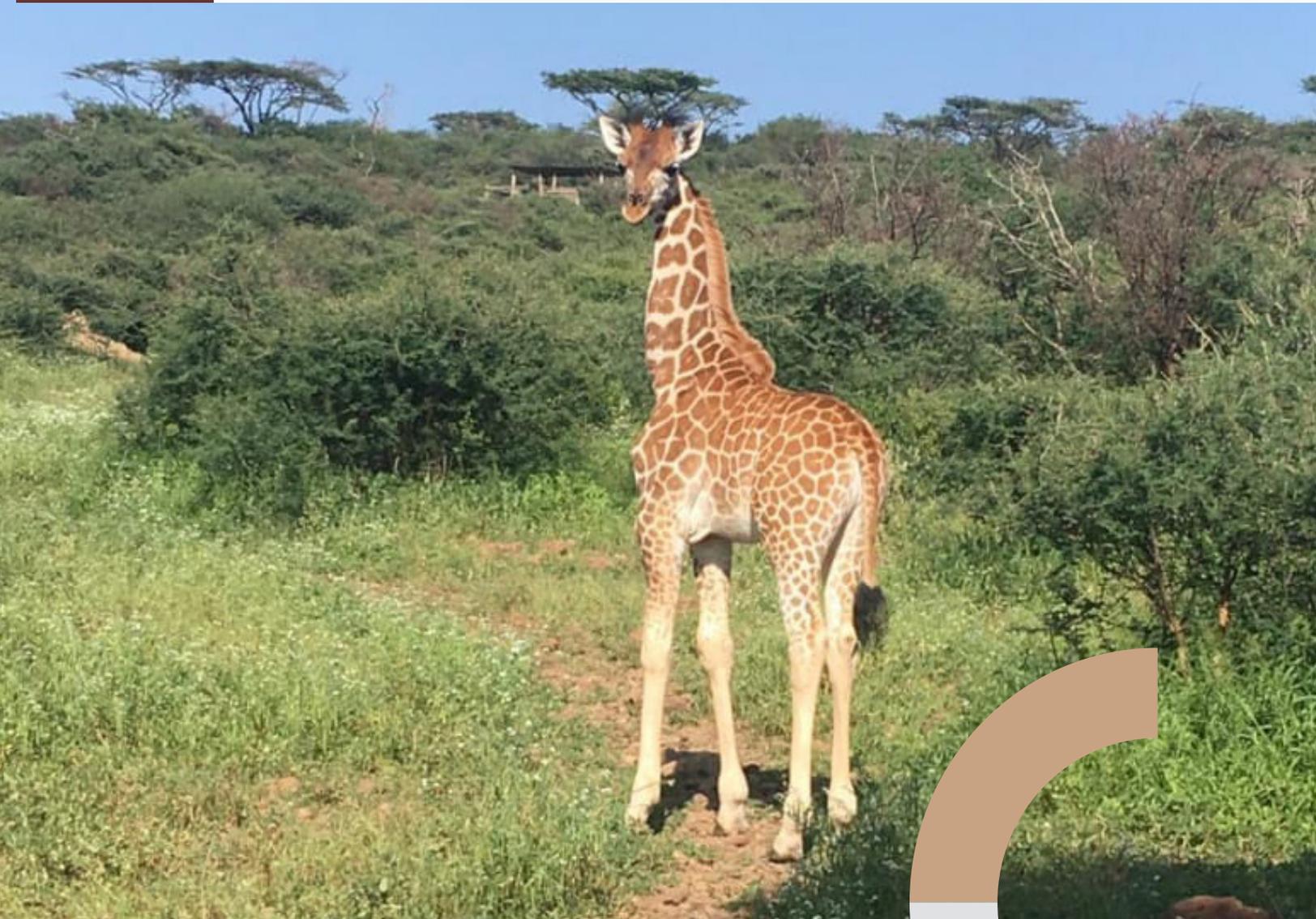
Annual events, such as the cultural dance on January 1st and the Rhino Charge fundraiser the Conservancy hosted in 2021, continue to raise conservation awareness. As a result, poaching and charcoal burning has reduced, and the tree cover has expanded.



15/16 Kabarion and Koibos Conservancies

Kabarion and Koibos Conservancies are at the ideation stage.





Status of Baringo County Conservancies

This section of the report highlights conservancies' status concerning specific compliance requirements and best practices, including registration and membership status, governance, management, and participation of conservancy members (landowners). The BCCA Strategic Plan, 2020 – 2024, provides the basis for assessing progress.

Goal 1: Ecosystem planning and management for healthy habitats and stable wildlife populations

Goal 2: Securing land rights and ownership for improved management and sustainable development

Goal 3: Promoting sustainable livelihoods for improved well-being, reduced vulnerability and better use of the natural resource base

Goal 4: Strengthen BCCA to be a highly-functioning organisation for effective service delivery



Goal 1: Ecosystem planning and management for healthy habitats and stable wildlife populations

Management Plans

Five out of 16 conservancies have management plans. The conservancies with management plans are Ruko, Kaptuya, Chuine, Kiborgoch, and Irong. In implementing the management plans, BCCA has facilitated training for the conservancy boards and managers in effective governance and management. In this regard, BCCA trained 232 conservancy board members and managers (163 male and 69 female) to strengthen their capacity for effective conservancy management.

Capacity-building of Conservancy Boards

In collaboration with the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, the Association has invested in the capacity building of the board members to equip them for their work.

The Association facilitated the training of 232 board members from its member conservancies during the reporting period on effective conservancy management, nature-based enterprises, and principles of good governance. As a result, there is a marked improvement in how the boards transact business and steer their conservancies. Notably, all boards held their meetings regularly as per schedule, thereby facilitating the work of management.

Another notable impact of capacity-building is the inclusion of women and persons with disabilities on the boards: 14 conservancies have met the two-third gender principle, whereas those that haven't have demonstrated significant improvement.

It is also worth noting that conservancies are on course to adapt site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE) to assess governance and equity. SAGE is a methodology for assessing the governance and equity of actions to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services of protected or conserved areas. With the support of KWCA, the Association has facilitated the rolling out of the tool in two conservancies—Kiborgoch and Chuine by training site-level actors to strengthen their governance structures and enhance equity within their conservation efforts. These two conservancies will act as models of conservancy management.



“From the early days of my administration, I identified and supported community conservancies to drive tourism and economic growth in Baringo. It is one of the pillars of my manifesto. Natural resources’ immense potential lies in their intrinsic beauty, ecological importance, and critical role in supporting livelihoods, enhancing resilience, and driving economic growth. It is, therefore, gratifying to see the 16-member Baringo Conservancies, BCCA, and USAID launch the Uhifadhi Pamoja Project. This transformative initiative brings remarkable changes to our pastoral communities by integrating land and pasture conservation with sustainable development.”

H.E. Benjamin Cheboi
Governor, Baringo county.



“I am proud to have been on this journey as a founding BCCA chairman. We have achieved significant milestones with our partners’ support, including collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Baringo County Government, and others. We also want to acknowledge KWCA, which has supported BCCA from the beginning, helping the Association to develop the conservancy model in the County. I believe that Baringo County Conservancies will soon serve as a model for the rest of Kenya.”

Peter Kandagor
former Chairman, BCCA.



“With the inclusion of women in conservancy leadership, their roles have become significant and are now integral to leadership. This shift has led to women no longer having to fight for their rights, as they are actively involved in the benefits of conservancy. In addition, young girls are increasingly joining the conservancy agenda.”

Ivy Kibon
Kiborgoch Community council board member and BCCA board member.



Conservancy Management

The success of conservancies hinges on the management staff responsible for the day-to-day running of the institutions. Most conservancies have very low capacity and rely on volunteers to perform essential management functions.

Conservancy and number of staff

| Ruko | Kaptuya | Chuine | Kiborgoch | Kamgoin |
|------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 30 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 1 |

Conservancy Rangers

Rangers are critical to conservancy management because they ensure the integrity of the conservancy. Except for Ruko and Kaptuya Conservancies, which have 25 and 15 employed rangers, respectively, 14 conservancies rely on volunteers. Thirteen of them rely on volunteers, while one has no rangers at all.

The Association facilitated training for rangers and other conservancy management staff to enhance their technical capacities, as shown below.

Number of Staff trained in different areas

25 Rangers **8** management staff (conservancy managers and wardens)

were trained on EarthRanger (a wildlife monitoring tool), human-wildlife conflict management, and effective conservancy management.



“Community conservancy is a community-led approach to conservation in which local communities engage in land use practices that protect nature. This unique model emphasises the interconnection between people, wildlife, and all the natural resources within the conservation area. It fosters a harmonious coexistence among these elements and creates opportunities for women to take leadership roles in conservation efforts. Women’s inclusion in conservation is necessary as climate change increasingly affects women more than men. Hence, their voice matters more than ever.”

Rebby Sebei
Ruko Conservancy Manager.



“Chuine Community Conservancy has a rich history of wildlife and abundant indigenous trees that support honey production. The destruction of these ecosystems led to the extinction of some species, which motivated me and the other eleven rangers to volunteer to restore our lost heritage. Today, I can proudly affirm that at Chuine Conservancy, our wildlife population has increased, and our indigenous trees have been revitalised. The community is now aware of its role in conserving the environment. Additionally, our efforts have attracted partners such as the United Nations Development Programme Small Grants Programme (UNDP SGP) and increased honey production.”

Vicky Mbelel
Volunteer Ranger, Chuine Conservancy.



Participation of Conservancy Members

Over the past three years, 15 conservancies successfully conducted their annual general meetings and board elections, with support from BCCA. These meetings served as a platform for conservancies to review past achievements, discuss plans, and ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making. Additionally, there was a significant change in leadership due to the elections. Conservancy members elected new leaders, who are now representing them at the various cluster levels.

Other Milestones

As highlighted in other sections of this report, BCCA advocates for enabling policies for conservancy growth and development. The Association is working with Baringo County to develop a conservancies law. Further, BCCA has cultivated strategic partnerships with the relevant county government departments to give impetus to the conservancy movement in Baringo. The Association has a robust memorandum of understanding that provides a framework for collaboration with the County Government of Baringo.



Goal 2:

Securing land rights and ownership for improved management and sustainable development

The land tenure system determines whether a conservancy is an investable venture capable of attracting business. Therefore, the land tenure system is a foundational block for conservancy sustainability. For this reason, BCCA conducted nine sensitisation meetings on transitioning to the community land tenure per the law and supported four conservancies (Chuine, Kiborgoch, Kiplombe and Kamgoin) to obtain the letters of no objection from the county government department of land, effectively transitioning them from the “co-managed” land tenure system to community. The shift will enable the conservancies to have more control of the land management, making it easier to facilitate conservation investments. The communities now clearly understand their land tenure systems and full conservancy ownership.

Land Tenure System



The two conservancies under the “co-managed” tenure are Morop Tarambas and Kimngochoch, which lease land from Kenya Forest Service. Land registration costs remain steep, thus a major bottleneck impeding the full realisation of land rights and ownership. The Association will continue to source resources to help the conservancy communities in Baringo to realise their land rights fully.



Goal 3:

Promoting sustainable livelihoods for improved well-being, reduced vulnerability and better use of the natural resource base

Existing Opportunities in Tourism

The Baringo County Conservancies have untapped immense potential for tourism. Five conservancies (Ruko, Irong, Kimng’ochoch, Kiplombe and Ngenyin) have tourism facilities that have yet to break even.

Investing in Baringo Conservancies for Sustained Livelihoods

The Association, working with various partners, has facilitated multiple initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of communities and improve livelihoods. Some of the initiatives are highlighted below.

Capacity-building in Value Addition and Branding of Geo-products and Services

The Association facilitated a capacity-building workshop on value addition and branding of geo-products and services for 40 Baringo community groups with the support of the Kenya National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Flourishing Bee Project in Chuine

Through UNDP support, the Conservancy received 30 modern beehives that have produced 240 kilogrammes of honey. Through the sale of the honey, they received Sh245,000 in the year 2022-2023.

Kiborgoch’s 10-acre land restoration initiative focused on removing invasive *Prosopis juliflora* and reseeding the area with *Cenchrus ciliaris*.

To restore degraded land and ultimately provide an economic opportunity for the community, as the grass can be harvested and sold to generate income.

Capacity Development in Nature-Based Enterprise

Through KWCA support, 25 women from Baringo Conservancies participated in a training programme on nature-based enterprises to equip them with essential business skills to establish and manage sustainable enterprises. The programme covered crucial topics, including the Business Model Canvas, identifying customer segments, mastering financial management, marketing strategies, and branding. The programme will go a long way in enhancing women’s economic status, fostering their capacity to become change-makers in their conservancies.

Setting Up Infrastructure for Eco-tourism in Morop Conservancy

Through UNDP support, Morop Tarambas Community Conservancy established nine cottages for eco-tourism income generation. In addition, through Conservator support, the Conservancy partnered with various Kenyan universities to plant indigenous trees in Morop Hills. During the exercise, 3,000 indigenous tree seedlings such as Ugandan green, red cedar, acacia tortillas, sandalwood, desert date, and croton, among many other varieties, were planted on conservancy hills and catchment areas, an effort launched by the Chief Conservation of Forests. The Conservancy also supports various groups in tree nurseries, cultivating fruit trees like avocados, papayas, and macadamias for value-addition initiatives.

Goal 4:

Strengthen BCCA to be a highly-functioning organisation for effective service delivery

The Association has made great strides in becoming a solid regional organisation, executing its mandate and serving its membership effectively. The Association secured office space, onboarded personnel, and invested in their training. Additionally, BCCA developed and implemented critical institutional policies, including finance, human resources, office administration, procurement, corporate governance policy, and risk management, thus enhancing its capacity. As a result of organisational strengthening, BCCA has realised the following.

- **Growth of Conservancies:** BCCA facilitated governance strengthening for its member conservancies—all conservancies held their annual general meetings, while 15 conservancies held successful elections.
- **Funding:** BCCA is attracting significant funding from the development partners with growth in annual budget from USD 7,000 to USD 53,000. Further, BCCA received direct funding from USAID for the first time in 2024, USD 500,000.
- **Brand Growth:** There is increased appreciation of the Association as the voice and advocate of the Baringo County Conservancies. The organisation has represented its members' interests in various speaking engagements and media interviews; for instance, in 2024, its chief executive officer, Susan Jepkemoi, was a panelist at the Earthwise Summit 2024, hosted by Nation Media Group, is at the Nairobi National Park. The summit, broadcast live on NTV, focused on “transformative action, re-imagination and an unwavering commitment to seeking solutions to climate change.”
- **Critical Affiliations:** In 2023, BCCA joined the Global Evergreening—a collaborative platform that aims to represent the interests of its member organisations to optimally utilise the strengths, capacities, and programme of its members to promote the scaling of Evergreening practices around the world. Similarly, the Association became a Voices for Climate Justice Action member in 2024, a platform that builds broad societal support for local solutions and stimulates action from diverse perspectives and alternative approaches.



Recognition

In recognition for its role, BCCA was listed a finalist for the prestigious Equator Prize August 2024.



Support for BCCA's Mission

As highlighted below, the Association works with partners at different levels to scale and sustain impact.

Transformative Partnerships for Sustained Impact - County Government of Baringo

Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association

AB Entheos

Funding Partners

Transformative Partnerships for Sustained Impact

County Government of Baringo

The Association has a memorandum of understanding on collaboration in the growing capacity of Baringo communities to engage in the conservation of the environment and sustainable development. The collaboration extends to the development and implementation of national and county policies relating to environmental conservation, wildlife management, tourism, culture, livestock, forest and water management, support of community conservancies for growth and sustainability, marketing the Baringo attractions, including marketing of the national reserves and community conservancies to increase visitation and revenue flow among others.

Under this collaboration, BCCA and the County Government of Baringo are working on the Baringo County Conservation Bill 2024, which provides for creating a fund to support conservancy projects and programmes, and infrastructure development. When passed and implemented, the proposed law will contribute to a better operating environment for community conservancies and improve the benefits communities accrue for their conservation efforts.

In addition, the County Government and BCCA are also working on combating the invasive species, focusing on *Prosopis juliflora* in Baringo County. The partners have since rolled out the Baringo County Prosopis Management Plan in Lake Bogoria.

Appreciating the challenges associated with *Prosopis juliflora*, the Woody Weeds Plus Project, implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Forestry through the Kenya Forest Research Institute, Kenya Forest Service, and other partners (University of Nairobi, Centre for Training and Integrated Research in Arid and Semi-Arid Development, CABI—an international non-governmental organisation improving lives by solving problems in agriculture and the environment—and the University of Bern), rolled out the piloting of the National Prosopis Strategy in Baringo, Isiolo, Marsabit, and Tana River Counties.

The Association is considering long-term partnerships with these actors through co-funding and joint fundraising efforts to eliminate the invasive species in conservation areas. The partners are carrying out the interventions through the County Prosopis Management Plan.

Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association

The Association is a member of KWCA, the national umbrella body for conservancies. The collaboration with KWCA covers the capacity building of BCCA and its members, as well as its representation and capacity-building. Specific areas of partnering include the following:

- Support 25 women from Baringo Conservancies to participate in a training programme on nature-based enterprises to equip them with essential business skills to establish and manage sustainable enterprises.
- Capacity-building of BCCA board members and staff on climate change and carbon market concepts to equip the

Association to support its members in exploring carbon credits as a potential alternative income.

- Capacity building of BCCA secretariat on monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming at the conservancy and institutional levels.
- Resource mobilisation to support BCCA operations.
- Policy advocacy at the national level to incentivise growth of conservancies.

Further, the national umbrella body for conservancies continues to represent BCCA and other members at local and international levels, facilitate cross-learning in the various landscapes and advocate for favourable policies.

AB Entheos

The Association is in partnership with AB Entheos to address human-wildlife conflict. The two partners signed a two-year agreement in 2023, marking a significant step forward in empowering local communities while supporting the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) scheme to ensure timely compensation for those affected by wildlife incursions. Baringo County is among six counties selected to pilot the initiative to improve the reporting and verification process during incidents. AB Entheos employed seven (7) community members already

serving as volunteers to work as verification officers for the pilot period. The Verification officers ensure accurate reporting of every incident of human-wildlife conflict. This rapid reporting mechanism strengthens the link between affected families and compensation authorities and enhances trust and transparency. By fast-tracking the compensation process, the initiative brings much-needed relief to families, allowing them to recover from losses caused by wildlife while fostering harmonious coexistence with nature.

Funding Partners



Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA)

KWCA continues to support BCCA institutional strengthening and various programmatic areas relating to its member conservancies and conservation communities in Baringo.



United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The Association is implementing a Fixed Amount Award of USD 500, 000 for three years (2024 – 2027). The project is titled “USAID Uhifadhi Pamoja,” and it is part of the efforts of the Agency to scale the sustainability and resilience of community conservancies in the Northern Rangelands.

The Association has also benefited from USAID funding (as a sub-awardee USD 112,829) through KWCA in the USAID Local Works Project-2021-2023, the Agency’s flagship project for locally led development. Through the grant, BCCA was able to realise the following;

- Partnership with the County Government of Baringo to catalyse a supportive regulatory environment to incentivise conservancies;
- Strengthened governance and management for BCCA and its member conservancies; and
- Developed and implemented policies, strategies, and plans (including reviewing existing policy documents).

The implementation of the Community Conservancy Policy Support & Implementation Program (CCPSIP) by KWCA sub-award grant from the USAID, through The Nature Conservancy a project to undertake the organizational capacity development including establishment of the secretariat and equip BCCA office in 2021.



World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

The Association benefited from the WWF’s Voices for Just Climate Action under the project (VCA), “Climate Action for Resilient Ecosystems, Communities, and Wildlife.” The USD 5,821.70 grant supports climate change and nature-based priorities identified in a recently developed Baringo-Bogoria Integrated Landscape Programme. A key priority of the programme is the restoration plan for Kiborgoch Community Wetland and Wildlife Conservancy and strengthening the capacity of community conservancies in Baringo are some ongoing projects through the grant.

WWF has also supported the development of a Nature-Based Solutions Strategic Framework for Baringo Landscape Conservancies to provide a framework for implementing sustainable solutions to climate change while supporting community-driven conservation efforts. Further, WWF supported the development of the Environment and Social Safeguard Framework and Grievance Redress Mechanisms to ensure responsible management of environmental impacts and prompt action on community grievances, thus enhancing transparency and accountability.

Another critical area the funding partner supported is rangeland management and restoration by supporting the development and implementation of the Restoration Plan for Kiborgoch Conservancy.



The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

The Association is an implementing partner for the project “Capacity Strengthening for Regional Association in Landscape-Level Planning and Ecosystem Monitoring” TNC is funding through KWCA. The project goal is to enhance the capacity of regional associations to influence landscape-level planning, coordination, and ecosystem monitoring so that they can contribute to sustainable ecosystem management and conservation efforts. Through this support, BCCA has facilitated the capacity-building of conservancy managers in communications and training on effective conservancy management for conservancy board members and managers.



United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility (GEF) -Small Grants Programme

BCCA is an implementing partner for “Enhancing the Institutional Management Structures for Baringo County Conservancies Association Programme”, which supports institutional strengthening. The grant supports the capacity-building of BCCA and the partnership with the County Government of Baringo.



Challenges

Running conservancy operations without business: Most conservancies do not have staff, leaving them to rely on volunteers to deliver critical services.

Underdeveloped tourism market: Only four conservancies have tourism facilities even though they are yet to break even and cannot support conservancy operations.

Inadequate capacity: Limited capacity for BCCA (personnel and vehicles), putting a strain on the monitoring and coordination of projects.

Environmental degradation: The proliferation of invasive species, such as *Prosopis juliflora*, has degraded grazing lands, disrupted local ecosystems, and created additional challenges for biodiversity conservation. Further, charcoal burning, driven by economic pressures, depletes forest resources, exacerbating environmental degradation and undermining conservation efforts.

Human-wildlife conflict: Human-wildlife conflict remains a significant challenge in the region. The Association is working with various partners, including KWS and AB Entheos, to pilot the National Human-Wildlife conflict scheme in the county.

High cost of land registration: The high cost of land registration continues to hamper the enjoyment of land rights and investments.



Looking Ahead

Capacity-building: BCCA will continue to invest in institutional strengthening, focusing on the Association and conservancy management and boards because entrenching good governance and management is not a one-off exercise.

Sustainability: The Association will scale fundraising efforts to support its members and optimise private-public partnership engagements to attract fruitful benefit sharing. Other sustainability measures include exploring Project Financing for Permanence (in partnership with TNC and the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife).

Livelihood Programmes: BCCA will implement a robust livelihoods programme focusing on nature-based enterprises and supporting conservancy communities to optimize livelihood options compatible with conservation.

Legal and Policy Regulatory Frameworks: BCCA will continue working with the County Government of Baringo and KWCA to develop laws and policies that create an enabling environment for conservancies to thrive.

Land Tenure System: Support two conservancies under the "co-managed" tenure to transition to a more favourable tenure that supports ownership and investment

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