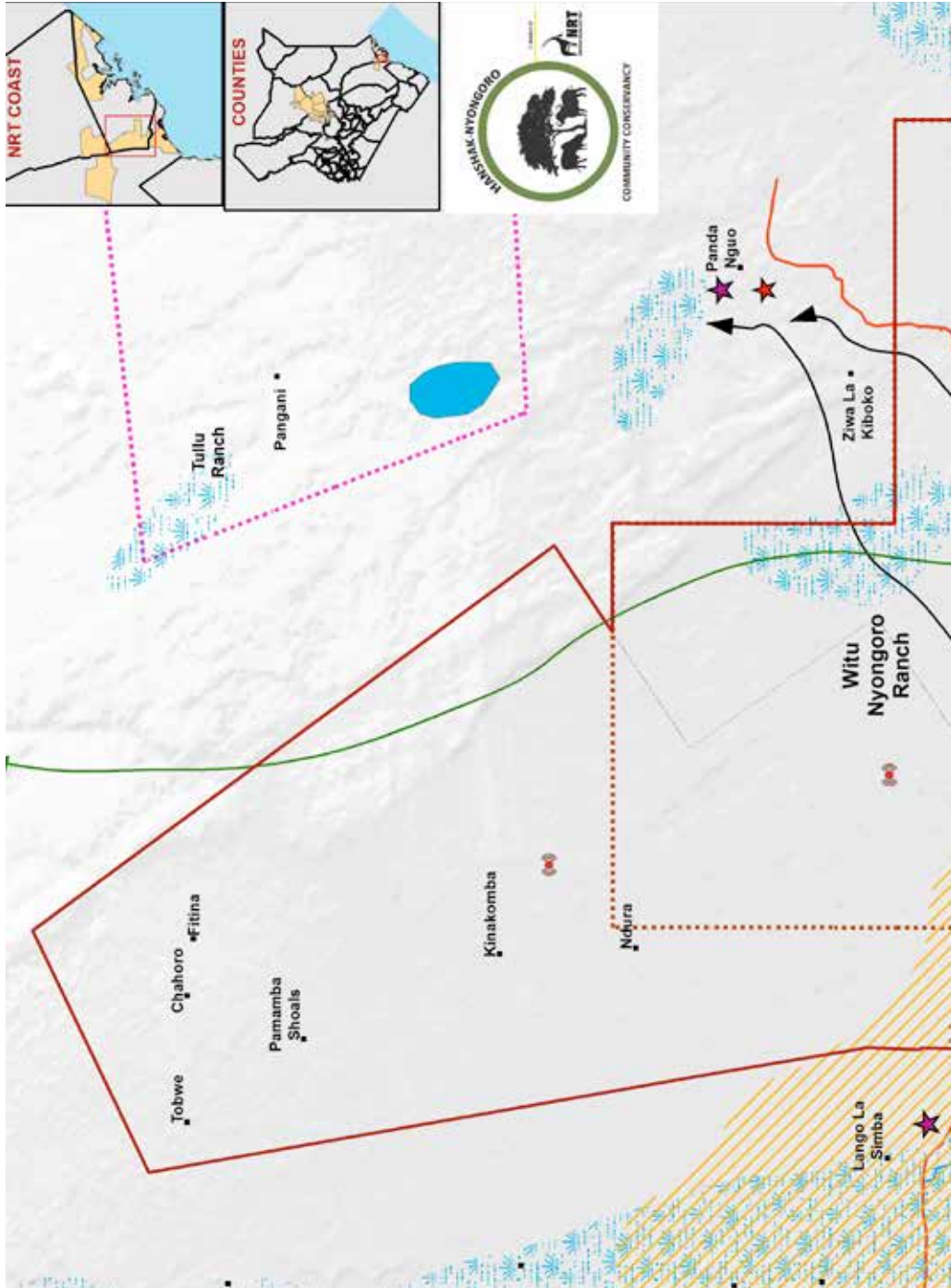


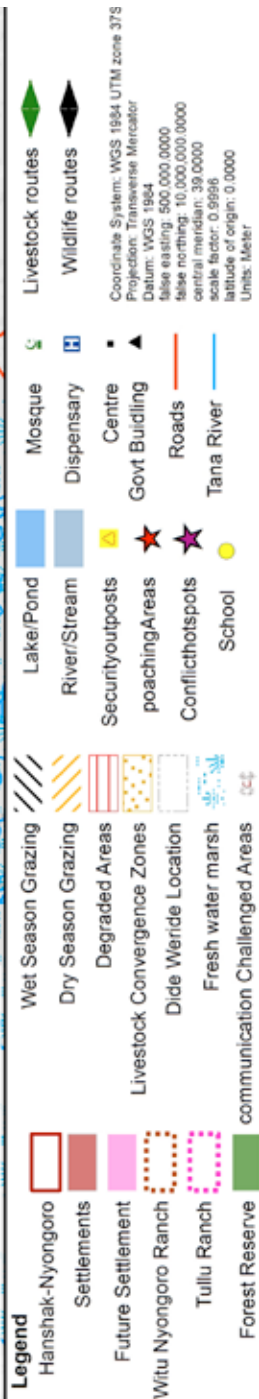
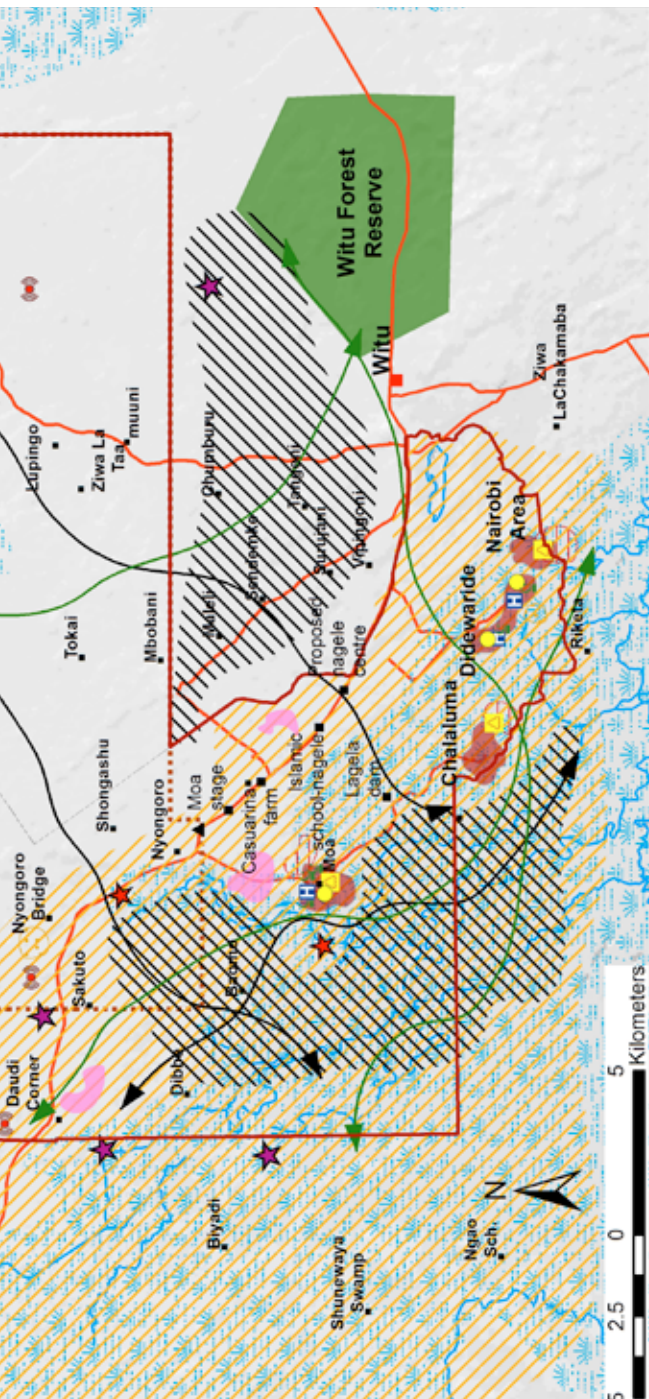


**HANSHAK-NYONGORO
COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY
MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2016 - 2020)**



HANSHAK-NYONGORO COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY





INTRODUCTION

This Conservancy Management and Community Development Plan has been developed by Hanshak-Nyongoro Community Conservancy with support from the Northern Rangelands Trust. The plan was developed through a participatory process led by the Conservancy Board. The process included the following steps:

- **Background information** – including reference to previous reports, baseline statistics on human livelihoods.
- **Mapping** – participatory and field mapping of key features across the conservancy, development of a conservancy map to visualize the current status and future vision for the conservancy.
- **Board brainstorming session** – to identify the main challenges and long term priorities for the conservancy, and identify key partners and stakeholders for inclusion in the planning process.
- **Consultation with community and key partners** – meetings with community, government and partner organization representatives in all zones of the conservancy, to discuss and develop the goals and objectives.
- **Draft plan** – a draft plan was developed and circulated to Conservancy Management for discussion with the Board to ensure it accurately captured discussions and priorities from community and stakeholder meetings.
- **Final plan** – presented to the AGM for endorsement, publication and dissemination of the plan to partners.

The purpose of this plan is to capture the holistic, long-term vision for community development and conservation success of our Conservancy. It is a tool to:

- Guide the conservancy management in their activities, ensuring they focus on priorities that have been determined by the wider community, conservancy staff and Boards.
- Provide continuity of management and hold managers and Boards to account by their members.
- Assist with fundraising and developing partnerships, highlighting where additional resources are required.
- Meet the requirements for registration of Conservancies under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013.

It is a succinct document that identifies key features and values of the conservancy and sets out the primary issues the conservancy is seeking to address, with a broad vision and objectives. The specifics of how the conservancy will tackle these issues, actions to be taken and resources needed will be captured in more detailed plans for each sector, e.g. land-use and settlement, tourism development, business and sustainability, integrated water resources development, etc. Annual operational plans and budgeted activity plans will be developed by the Conservancy Management and Board at the start of each year. It is a living document that needs to be used, adapted and referred to continually.

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- **Section 2:** Community Development and Conservation Priorities
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SECTION 1.

THE HANSHAK-NYONGORO CONSERVANCY COMMUNITY

| WARD | LOCATION | SUB-LOCATION | SETTLEMENT | POPULATION (2009) |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Witu | Dide Waride | Chalaluma | Dide Waride, Chalaluma | 2,245 |
| | | Moa | Moa | 3,568 |
| | Witu | Witu | Witu | 2,126 |
| | Pandanguo | Pandanguo | Nagelle, KasaKakairu | 5,166 |
| TOTAL | | | | 13,105 |

The community

- **Ethnicity:** Hanshak-Nyongoro is home to several ethnic groups i.e. Orma, Swahili/Bajuni, Giriama and Boni people. The Orma community is predominant and 90% of their livelihood revolves around semi-nomadic pastoralism. The Bajuni and Giriama do small scale business while the Boni are traditionally bee keepers/ hunters and gatherers as they mainly live on forest resources.
- **Land area and ownership:** Community Land and Witu-Nyongoro Ranch. Total area 158,000 acres.

Natural assets

- **Water resources:** The main water sources within Hanshak-Nyongoro conservancy are lakes and Rivers that have drawn wildlife and people to this area. These include Lake Moa, Lake Atakaye and River Nyongoro. Other water sources include boreholes and wells which are salty water and currently the main source of domestic water for Dide Waride, Moa and Chalaluma settlement areas within the conservancy.
- **Trees and forest products:** Hanshak-Nyongoro conservancy area is a mix of thick forest and vast grass land with diverse plant species. The main tree species found in Hanshak-Nyongoro include Mkulu (*Ficus sycomorus*), Bambakofi (*Azalia quanzensis*), Mwangati/Samich (*Terminalia spinosa*), Mswaki (*Salvadora persica*) and a variety of fruit tree species especially mangoes. Other indigenous fruit tree species are Udaudo, Mattompa, Wamo, Konchoro, Haroru, Ogondi, Deka, Tisi.
- **Wildlife:** The key wildlife species within Hanshak-Nyongoro Conservancy include Hippos, Crocodiles, Buffalos, Lions, Zebras, Giraffes, Topi, Wild dogs, Ostrich, Waterbucks, Elephants, Elands, Lesser and Greater Kudus,

Leopards, Hyena, Tana River Red Colobus monkeys, Cheetah among others, and a diversity of bird species which gather in large concentrations around the flood plains in Dide-Waride during the dry season and around Lake Mwa and Ngulule.

- **Grassland:** During the wet season the communities graze their livestock on the northern side of the conservancy around Pandanguo and in the dry season they move their livestock to the flood plains in the south of the conservancy around Dide-Waride.

Physical assets

- **Roads:** The main Witu-Nyongoro road has a tarmacked stretch of about 1km that passes through Witu town. All other roads are murrum and earth roads which are sometimes impassible during rains thus limiting access to livestock markets, security operations, health services and local trading. The Mombasa-Lamu road passes through the conservancy connecting to Tana and Garissa Counties.
- **Airstrips:** There are no airstrips within the Conservancy area.
- **Infrastructure:** There is one secondary school and six primary schools, mosques, churches and cattle dips within the main settlement areas of Dide-Waride, Chalaluma, Mwa, Nagelle, Pandanguo and Katsakakairu.

Human assets

- **Health:** Malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid, cancer, bilharzia, skin disease and pneumonia are the most prevalent health conditions in the area because of low awareness on health and sanitation issues. Community members seek relief from herbal remedies and conventional medicines found in Dide-Waride dispensary, Mwa dispensary and mobile clinics supported by the County Government.
- **Nutrition:** The community within Hanshak-Nyongoro mainly feed on maize and beans, rice, fish, meat and vegetables.
- **Education:** There is one secondary school in Mwa and six primary schools one in each the main community settlement areas of Dide-Waride, Mwa, Chalaluma, Katsakakairu, Nagelle and Pandanguo. The literacy level is still low.

Social assets

- **Institutions:** Community groups exist in Chalaluma, Dide-waride and Moa. These are informal women/youth groups that use informal methods to save money to support small businesses, sales of livestock, bee keeping and diversifying livelihoods. Important decisions in the community are made mainly by elders (Mata Dedha) during community meetings.

Livelihoods

- **Livestock:** The majority of community members earn their living through sales of livestock and livestock products
- **Small scale farming:** Some community members do subsistence farming
- **Fishing:** The people around Lake Moa engage in fishing to support their livelihood
- **Charcoal burning:** Some community members engage in charcoal burning to supplement their income.
- **Employment:** Some community members earn their living through employment from the Conservancy, government, NGOs and casual work.
- **Micro Enterprise:** Some community members engage in small scale business of running kiosk, operating boda boda, sand harvesting and bee keeping/honey sales.

Conflict

- Conflict in Hanshak-Nyongoro Conservancy occurs mainly around Katsakakairu and Maleli where farmers and pastoralists come into conflict because of livestock encroachment in farms. Ethnic clashes, originating from Tana River County, between the Pokomo and Orma over political leadership and scarce resources are sometimes experienced. There have been cases of Al-shabaab attacks on the community members around Nyongoro.

Drought and vulnerability

- **Indicators:** Most severe droughts in recent times were in 1984 and 2009 when all the wetlands dried up. There was no water and grass for livestock, wildlife and people. There was increase in human wildlife conflict due to scarcity of water. Most of the people migrated with their livestock to other places with good vegetation cover and enough water for their livestock. The community also received relief food. The 2009 drought was named by Orma community as *Ana kabeda*.

SECTION 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

Top ranked priorities for development in Hanshak-Nyongoro Conservancy

- Water
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Health
- Security
- Wildlife & Environmental Conservation
- Enterprise Development
- Agriculture

COMMUNITY VISION FOR THE FUTURE "20 YEARS" SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



GOALS

IMPACT IN 5 YEARS

Goal One: Improving services for community development

- Water available for livestock, people and wildlife, with improved sanitation and hygiene
- Improved health and access to quality health care
- Improved access to good quality education secondary school enrolment and retention levels
- Reduced number of drug abusers

Goal Two: Infrastructure development

- Adequate housing and office space for conservancy staff
- Improved road network within the conservancy
- Effective ranger patrols using conservancy vehicle
- Improved communication network across the conservancy

Goal Three: Peace and Security

- Peaceful co-existence between farmers and herders
- Reduced incidences of insecurity
- Improved community participation and support in combating insecurity

Goal Four: Conserving our Wildlife

- Reduced poaching
- Core conservation area established
- Increasing wildlife numbers
- Protocol for sustainable crocodile egg collection developed and implemented

Goal Five: Growing and diversifying our economy

- Increased income from sale of honey, livestock and crops
- Improved livestock health
- Increased income from sustainable crocodile egg collection
- Increased food production from subsistence farming
- Establishment of tourism business
- Income generating activities for youths developed

Goal Six: Improving the condition of our land

- Degraded areas rehabilitated
- Wet and dry season grazing planning improved

SECTION 3.

ACTION PLAN AND KEY PARTNERSHIPS

| GOAL | ACTION | PARTNERS |
|--|--|---|
| 1: Improving Services for Community Development | | |
| Water and sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Increase access to clean fresh water in all settlement areas● Improve governance and management of water projects● Construct dams and water pans for both livestock and wildlife● Construct toilets/pit latrines in all settlement areas | Lamu County Government WARMA CDF NRT KCDP USAID Aphia+ |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Construct, upgrade and equip health facilities● Construct dumping pits in settlement areas and schools● Employ qualified health workers in all health facilities● Identify and register traditional and community health workers● Conduct awareness meetings on effects of drug abuse | Red Cross NACADA Ministry of Education |
| Access to education | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Construct/upgrade pre-school and primary schools in all settlement areas● Establish a technical training college● Create awareness on importance of sending children to school and curb early marriages● Initiate adult education for youth/herders● Provide bursaries for needy students● Recruit and train ECD teachers | |

| GOAL | ACTION | PARTNERS |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 2: Infrastructure Development | | |
| Conservancy infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct conservancy Headquarters ● Construct one airstrip ● Procure a conservancy vehicle | NRT Lamu County Government |
| Road network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve road network from all villages to shopping centres ● Lobby for the tarmacking of the main Lamu-Garsen road | KCDP KWS CDF Safaricom |
| Communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish better mobile phone communication network ● Provide handheld radios in all community settlement areas ● Establish ICT Centers in every village to improve community internet access | |
| 3: Peace and Security | | |
| Conservancy infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employment of more conservancy rangers with KPR status ● Construction of security outpost ● Equipping conservancy rangers with firearms and patrol equipment ● Have working MOUs with other stakeholders ● Promote Nyumba Kumi and community policing initiatives ● Land-use plan to demarcate boundaries between farmland and livestock grazing areas | NRT KWS National Police Service Lamu County Government |
| 4: Conserving our Wildlife | | |
| Conservancy infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carry out effective anti-poaching awareness meetings ● Baseline surveys of wildlife carried out ● Establish core conservation area/s for wildlife ● Establish and implement by-laws for protecting core conservation areas ● Strengthen conservancy ranger teams (training) ● Develop and implement protocols for sustainable harvesting of crocodile eggs | NRT KWS Lamu County Government Crocodile Farms |

| GOAL | ACTION | PARTNERS |
|--|--|--|
| 5. Growing and Diversifying Our Economy | | |
| Livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve livestock-market infrastructure and access at strategic locations Administration Police camps management committees ● Increase markets for livestock products ● Construct cattle dips ● Increase access to qualified veterinary support | Lamu County Government NRT-Trading Crocodile Farms ICRAF KWS |
| Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish cultural tourism centre ● Construct tourism facility | |
| Natural resource based business & agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set up honey refinery and honey collection centers ● Conduct training for bee keepers ● Create awareness on modern farming methods ● Develop sustainable water management and supply for irrigation of subsistence farms ● Establish partnership with crocodile farm for sustainable harvesting of crocodile eggs ● Feasibility of crocodile farm carried out | |
| Micro-enterprise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish revolving fund for micro-enterprise for youth and women | |
| 6: Improving the Condition of Our Land | | |
| Rangeland rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clear invasive species e.g. habur and Mathenge (<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>) through settlement planning and re alignment | NRT Lamu County Government ICRAF KFS Better Globe |
| Management of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Formation and training of grazing committee ● Map grazing areas and develop grazing plans ● Creating awareness on importance of sustainable management of natural resources ● Develop afforestation programmes ● Creating awareness aimed at eradicating illegal logging | NRT Lamu County Government ICRAF KFS Better Globe |
| Land-use planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop participatory land-use plans defining settlement, agriculture, grazing and conservation zones | |

SECTION 4.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

The Hanshak-Nyongoro Community Conservancy

- Hanshak-Nyongoro Community Conservancy was established and registered in January 2012 as a CBO (registration number SS/LM/WIT/SH/VOL.II/169).
- The Conservancy will be responsible for implementing this plan which has been developed in a participatory manner through discussions with members or their representatives and key stakeholders in the community.
- The Conservancy consists of board of 12 elected members including 3 women. Board members have a 3-year term of office and are elected at the Conservancy Annual General Meeting. The board appoints and oversees a work force of 13 employees which includes a Conservancy Manager and 12 rangers.
- The Conservancy community members have a wealth of knowledge built up through generations of farming land and raising livestock, but as changing times bring increased pressure on natural resources, grazing livestock has become a less secure livelihood. By establishing a Community Conservancy, the community aims to improve the management of their land and natural resources and diversify their income through alternative livelihoods.

Partnerships

As the Hanshak-Nyongoro Conservancy community, we are not able to fully implement this plan on our own. We will rely on close partnership with Lamu County Government, NRT, KWS, European Commission, ICRAF and other NGOs, as well as on investments by commercial partners and entrepreneurs. These partnerships, identified in the Action Plan above, will bring mentoring support, grant funding, technical expertise, training and investment.

As relationships with key partners develop, detailed operational plans, budgets and timetables will be developed with each partner. The Conservancy management will lead in developing funding proposals, partnerships and investments.

Benefit-sharing amongst members of Hanshak-Nyongoro Conservancy

- **Community Funds:** Conservancy income will be distributed as follows: 40% to conservancy operations, 30% to community development and 30% to Witu-Nyongoro ranch. The decisions on the spending priorities are made at the AGM with all conservancy/community members present.
- **Employment:** All conservancy employees are recruited from the local community, except where special technical expertise or qualifications are required, in a transparent process, equitably shared between the settlement areas.
- **Communication:** The AGM remains the most important event for community-wide communication; the Board, sub committees and Conservancy staff also play an important role in raising awareness, and informing our community about decisions made.

Measuring impacts and creating sustainability

- **Measuring success:** With the support of other partners the Hanshak-Nyongoro Conservancy is setting up a range of monitoring tools for measuring the status of wildlife, rangelands and community livelihoods and perceptions. These are Conservancy-led monitoring systems which will be used to measure the impacts of this plan.
- **Sustaining progress:** With clear plans, effective partners, and increasing commercial activities in Hanshak-Nyongoro Conservancy, we expect to sustain the progress of this plan in future.



Table of Community Development and Conservation Priority Areas:

| GOAL | AREA | PRIORITY |
|---|---|---|
| Goal 1: Improving Services for Community Development | | |
| Water | Chalaluma, Dide Waride, Kasakakairu | Pump and pipe water from Nyongoro river |
| | Moa, Nyongoro | Dams/water pans for wildlife and livestock |
| Health | Moa, Dide Waride | Upgrade dispensary to health centre |
| | Chalaluma | Construct and equip health facility |
| | Chaluma, Moa, Dide Waride, Nyongoro | Sanitation blocks |
| | Moa, Dide Waride | Employ qualified health workers |
| | Chaluma, Moa, Nagelle, Pandanguo, Dide Waride | Registration of traditional health workers |
| | Witu, Chalaluma, Dide Waride, Bulto, Chira, Katsakakairu, Nagelle | Drug abuse awareness and counseling |
| Education | Dide Waride | Polytechnic/training college, nursery schools |
| | Moa, Nagelle, Katsakakairu, Chalaluma | Fence Nursery and Primary schools |
| | Witu | Library |
| Goal 2: Infrastructural Development | | |
| Conservancy infrastructure | Nyongoro | Conservancy Headquarters, Airstrip, Vehicle |
| Roads | Witu-Nyongoro; Dide-Witu; Moa-Nyongoro; Chalaluma-Dide Waride; Moa-Chaluma; Bulto-Dide Waride; Chira-Chalaluma; Sendemke-Maleli; Maleli-Katsakakairu; Nyongoro-Masalani | Upgrade existing/establish new roads |
| Communication | Chalaluma, Dide Waride, Witu, Moa, Nyongoro, Maleli, Sendemke | Improve communication network (radio or mobile phones), ICT Centers |

| GOAL | AREA | PRIORITY |
|--|--|---|
| Goal 3: Peace and Security | | |
| Improve security | Nyongoro, Pandanguo | Conservancy rangers outposts |
| Security Access Roads | Dide Waride-Witu; Witu-Moa-Chalaluma; Witu-Katsakairo-Maleli-Pandanguo | Improve road network for security patrolling |
| Goal 4: Conserving our Wildlife | | |
| Key wildlife areas | Nyongoro, Pandanguo, Nagelle, Chira, Dide Waride, Abafarda | Effective anti-poaching patrols |
| Wildlife Corridors | Moa, Dide Waride, Chalaluma Ngulule Witu Forest-Amu Ranch, Nyongoro-Tana River, Nyongoro-Pandanguo-Ishaqbini | Ensure effective patrolling Land-use planning to maintain key wildlife corridors |
| Poaching hotspots | Pandangua, Abafarda, Nyongoro, Lake Moa | Anti-poaching patrols and community awareness |
| Human wildlife conflict areas | Lake Moa, River Nyongoro at Chalaluma, Nyongoro, Pandanguo, Abafarda, Chira | Conflict mitigation actions and awareness |
| Core conservation area | Hanshak-Nyongoro | Identify appropriate site, develop and enforce by-laws for management |



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| GOAL | AREA | PRIORITY |
|--|---|---|
| Goal 5: Growing and Diversifying Our Economy | | |
| Livestock markets | Moa, Dide Waride, Chalaluma, Nagelle | Upgrade/construct livestock markets infrastructure |
| Tourism | Ngulule, Lake Moa, Abafarda, Chalaluma, Dide Waride, Nyongoro | Establish tourism activities |
| Honey business | Nyongoro, Pandanguo | Honey refinery and collection centre |
| Farming | River Nyongoro between Chalaluma and Moa | Sustainable water management & irrigation for subsistence farming |
| Goal 6: Improving the Condition of Our Land Future Settlement Plans | | |
| Wet season grazing areas | Nagelle, Chira, Nyongoro | Develop and implement grazing plans |
| Dry season grazing areas | Hanshak Moa, Dide Waride, Chalaluma | |
| Rangeland rehabilitation | Moa, Chalaluma, Didewarie, Lake Moa | Clear invasive species |
| Land use & settlement planning | Entire conservancy area | Settlement, agriculture, grazing and conservation areas defined; new settlement areas in Didewaride and Chalaluma (Bulto, Chira, Nagelle, Giriba) |



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS





WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING PARTNERS:



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