

## **NAIBUNGA COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY**

**CONSERVANCY MANAGEMENT AND  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2017 - 2021)**



# INTRODUCTION

This Conservancy Management and Community Development Plan has been developed by Naibunga Community Conservancy with support from the Northern Rangelands Trust. The plan was developed through a participatory process led by the Conservancy Board. This Plan also draws on information from a draft management plan for Naibunga developed with support from ICCF, and previous work in land-use zonation by AWF and LWF. 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 organisation 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

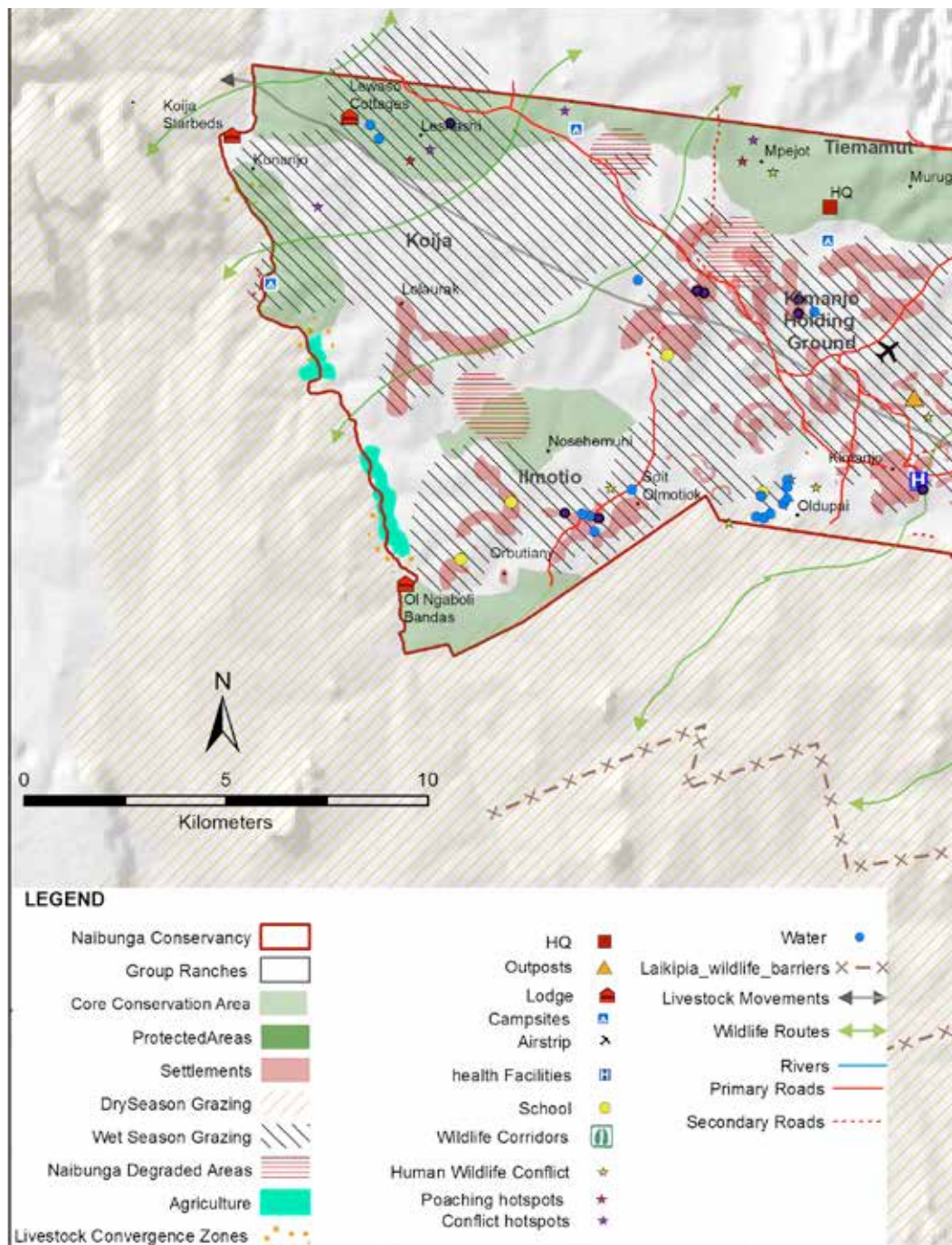
- Assist with fundraising and developing partnerships, highlighting where additional resources are required
- Meet the requirements for registration of Conservancies under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

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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# NAIBUNGA COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY





# SECTION 1.

## THE NAIBUNGA CONSERVANCY COMMUNITY

Laikipia County – Mukogodo West Ward

WARD	SUB-COUNTY	LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION	POPULATION (2009)
Mukogodo West	Momonyot	Momonyot, Seek	Kurum, Soitoudo, Saramba, Lerung, Morupusi	3,349
	Ilpolei	Ilpolei	Oldupai, Oloruko, Lampaa, Mlango, Munishoi, Picha, Piriwa, Lariaklenkai, Musul	3,467
	Ildingiri	Tura	Kimanjo, Olorento, Kijabe, Ngambolo, Tura, Nkiloriti, Odupai, Kirine	2,991
	Ilmotiok	Ilmotiok, Impala	Lorupai, Naserian, Ilmotiok, Loshaki A, Loshaki B, Ndonyorisasi, Tiamamut	4,660
	Olobosoit	Ewaso, Kirimon	Ewaso, Koiya, Nosirai, Munishoi	7,792
<b>TOTAL (2009)</b>				<b>22,259</b>
<b>Estimated population 2016*</b>				<b>26,822</b>

\* assuming average national annual growth rate of 2.7%

### The community

- **Ethnicity:** Our people are Mukogodo Maasai, divided into three sub-tribes the Ilmomonyot, Ildigiri and Lewaso, who are predominantly agro-pastoralists.
- **Land area and ownership:** The Conservancy covers 47,740 hectares of Community Land including 9 Group Ranches: Koiya, Kijabe, Tiamamut, Ilmotiok, Nkiloriti, Munishoi, Musul, Ilpolei and Morupusi. The Conservancy was previously zoned with conservation areas (12,700 ha) however not all of these areas are strictly managed for conservation, a review of conservation areas is needed.

### Natural assets

- **Water resources:** Naibunga Conservancy has many water sources including boreholes, wells, hand pumps, wind mills, dams and rock catchment. The main water source is the Ewaso Ngiro River which is the 3rd largest river in Kenya. The availability of permanent water has drawn wildlife and people to this area for a long time.
- **Trees and forest products:** The area is a mix of bush and grassland with diverse plant species. The main tree species found in the conservancy

include *Acacia spp.*, *Euphorbia spp.*, African Olive, Sandalwood, *Aloe spp.*, Fig trees along the Ewaso River. Large areas are also covered with invasive *Opuntia spp.* which are spreading, and *Sansaveira spp.*

- **Key wildlife species and habitats:** Key wildlife species within Naibunga Conservancy include Elephants, Common and Grevy's zebra, Grant's gazelle, Gerenuk, Eland, Greater and Lesser kudu, Baboons, Spotted and Striped hyenas, Leopard, Lions, Wild dogs, Cheetah, Ostrich, Hippopotamus and Crocodile are found in the Ewaso Nyiro River
- **Grassland:** During the wet season Naibunga community graze their livestock close to settlements and in the dry season they move their livestock along Ewaso Nyiro towards Impala Ranch, Munishoi - Nokorienito, Ilmotiok – Noseemuni and Musul – Oldupai, as well as on the neighbouring private ranches.

## Physical assets

- **Roads:** The main Nanyuki-Doldol road passes through Ilpolei town. All other roads are muram/ earth roads which are sometimes impassible during rains.
- **Airstrip:** There is one airstrip, Salt lick airstrip near Kimanjo centre.
- **Schools:** Naibunga has numerous schools: 2 day secondary schools, 12 primary schools and 36 nursery schools. Literacy levels are low.
- **Medical facilities:** Dispensaries are located in Ilpolei, Ewaso, Ilmotiok and Kurum and a sub-district hospital at Kimanjo.
- **Tourism facilities:** Permanent camps/lodges are: Ol Lentile Lodge (Kijabe GR), Ol Gaboli Bandas (Ilmotiok GR), Koija Star Beds, Lewaso Cottages, Ilpolei women cultural manyatta and Lemarti camp (Koija GR); there are also numerous campsites across the conservancy.

## Human assets

- **Institutions:** Registered women/youth groups exist in Ilpolei, Ewaso and Ilmotiok, these are involved in savings and micro-finance for small businesses, sales of livestock, bee keeping and diversifying livelihoods. Important decisions in the community are made mainly by elders during community meetings.
- **Health:** common diseases affecting the community are malaria, common cold, pneumonia, trachoma, typhoid, dysentery, ringworm, HIV-AIDS. There is low awareness on health and sanitation issues.

- **Nutrition:** most people depend on maize and beans, rice, meat and vegetables; malnutrition is prevalent.

## Livelihoods

- **Livestock:** The majority of community members earn their living through sales of livestock.
- **Small scale farming:** Some community members engage in subsistence farming.
- **Charcoal burning:** Many people engage in charcoal burning to supplement their income.
- **Employment:** Employment is through the conservancy, government, NGOs and casual work.
- **Micro Enterprise:** Small businesses include kiosk, bodaboda, sand harvesting and bee keeping/honey sales.

## Threats to livelihoods, wildlife and natural resources

- **Charcoal burning:** *Acacia* trees have decreased due to excessive charcoal burning which continues to be a problem in Naibunga.
- **Elephant impact:** In the dry season elephant numbers are high leading to destruction of trees.
- **Invasive plant species:** *Opuntia spp.* have spread in degraded areas and due to dispersal by elephants and baboons which feed on their fruit, as well as people for fencing homesteads. *Sansavieira spp.* have also spread as a result of overgrazing and land degradation.
- **Harvesting of plant species:** Aloe spp. have decreased due to harvesting of roots for local brewing. Sandalwood is threatened in some places due to over-harvesting.
- **Poor settlement planning:** spread of unplanned settlements has reduced available grazing areas.
- **Human-wildlife conflict:** high conflict with elephants around water sources and due to presence of large numbers of elephant within settlement areas during dry season. Predation on livestock.
- **Insecurity:** conflicts arise mainly over pasture and water and boundary conflicts between Isiolo and Laikipia, and between group ranches. Encroachment of livestock from neighboring areas is increasing.



- **Droughts:** 1964, 1984, 1992, 2000, 2009 and 2013-2015; increasing frequency and severity of droughts due to climate change and degraded land. This has increased human wildlife conflict due to scarcity of water, and most people migrated with their livestock outside the conservancy. The community is dependent on relief food during the dry season. The 1984 drought was named olamei lo nchonito.



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## SECTION 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

Top ranked priorities to be addressed in Naibunga Conservancy are:

- Water
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Health
- Security
- Wildlife Conservation
- Human Wildlife Conflict
- Rangeland Rehabilitation
- Settlement Planning
- Governance
- Tourism

**"20 YEAR VISION"**  
**SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**  
**TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**  
**AND SECURE PEACE**  
**FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE**

## GOALS

## IMPACT IN 5 YEARS

Goal One

**Improving Services for  
Community Development**

- Water available for livestock, people and wildlife
- Improved road network within the conservancy
- Improved communication across the conservancy
- Improved health and access to quality health care
- Improved access to education

Goal Two

**Building Peace and Security**

- Peaceful co-existence between communities within Naibunga conservancy and neighborhoods

Goal Three

**Conserving Wildlife**

- Reduced conflict between people and wildlife
- Improved security for wildlife
- Conservation areas reviewed and effectively managed for wildlife

Goal Four

**Productive Land**

- Degraded areas rehabilitated
- Invasive plant species reduced
- Wet and dry season grazing planning improved
- Planned settlements to ensure best use of available land for people, livestock and wildlife

Goal Five

**Strong Conservancy Institution**

- Good governance by Conservancy Management and Board
- Strong support of Conservancy from the community

Goal Six

**Growing Tourism**

- Improve and renovation of already existing tourism facilities
- Adopt up to-date sustainable tourism attraction facilities

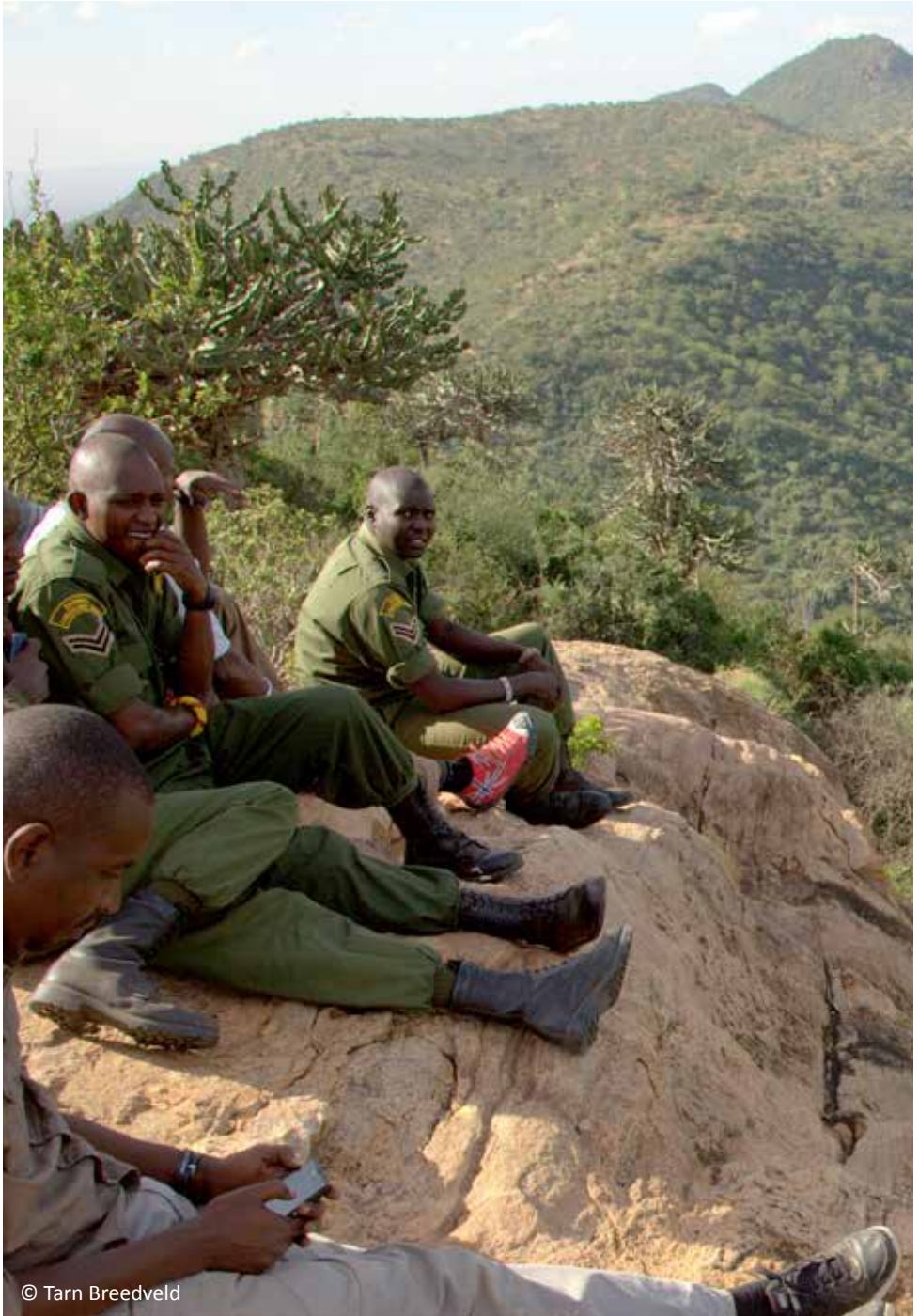
## SECTION 3.

# ACTION PLAN AND KEY PARTNERSHIPS

GOAL	ACTION	PARTNERS
<b>1. Improving Services for Community Development</b>		
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Form water management committees</li> <li>● Renovate non functional water sources</li> <li>● Construct more rock catchments</li> </ul>	Laikipia County Government NRT
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish tertiary institutions</li> <li>● Upgrade secondary schools to Boarding</li> <li>● Expand education facilities to include adult education centers, special needs school, boarding primary, community library</li> <li>● Employment of qualified teachers</li> <li>● Lobby community for increased school enrollment</li> <li>● Increase bursaries to students in need</li> </ul>	Ministry of Water ICCF LWF CDF OI Lentile Trust OI Jogi Mpala Loisaba
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construct health facilities in all settlements</li> <li>● Establish a mobile clinic and ambulance</li> <li>● Training community health workers</li> </ul>	
Roads and communication infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construction of new roads</li> <li>● Rehabilitating the existing roads</li> <li>● Lobbying mobile communication companies to install network boosters</li> <li>● Buy more handsets radios</li> </ul>	
<b>2. Building Peace and Security</b>		
Peace and security within and neighboring Naibunga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Peace meetings with neighboring communities to curb cattle rustling</li> <li>● Hold peace sport events</li> <li>● Strengthen existing community policing and communication</li> <li>● Develop cutline roads to increase response and surveillance</li> <li>● Increase ranger outposts along Isiolo boundary</li> <li>● Disarm those with illegal firearms</li> </ul>	NRT KWS NAIBUNGA Laikipia and Isiolo County Governments

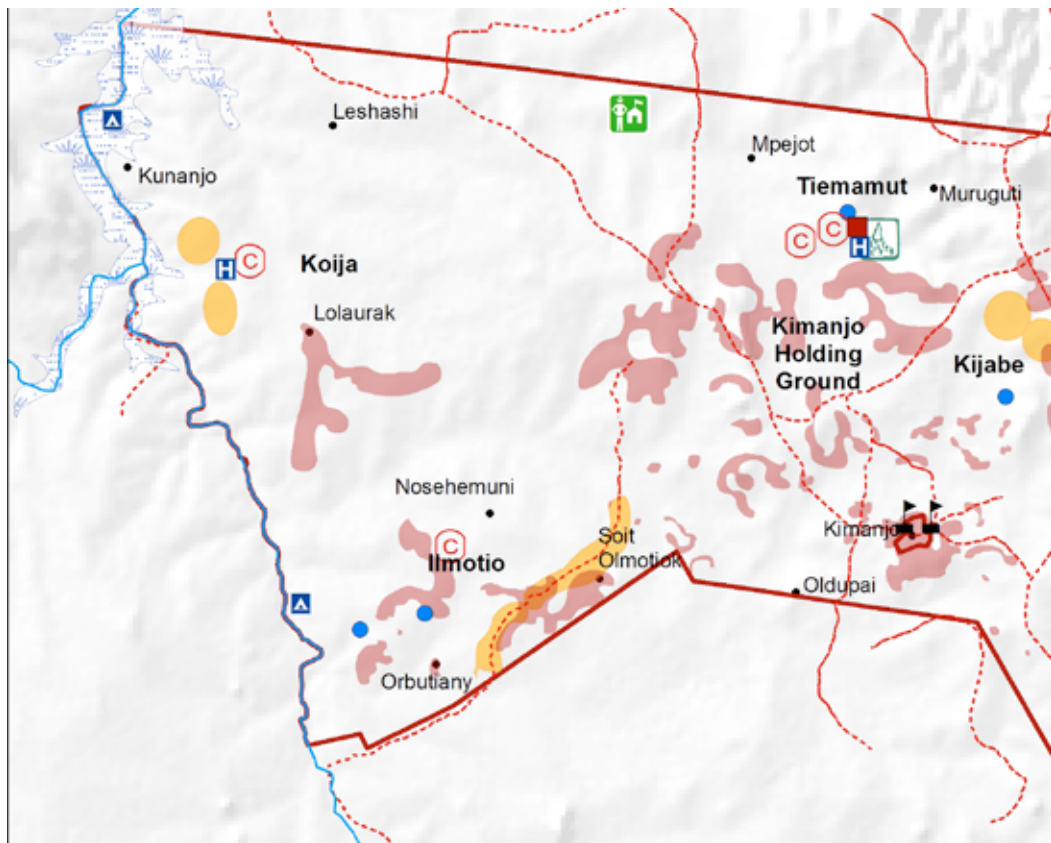
GOAL	ACTION	PARTNERS
<b>3. Conserving Wildlife</b>		
Reducing human-wildlife conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Address human-elephant conflict around water points and settlements</li> <li>● Increase use of predator proof bomas</li> <li>● Employ more rangers in every settlement</li> <li>● Create awareness on HWC</li> <li>● Ensure immediate response by Conservancy and KWS to conflict incidents involving human death/injury</li> </ul>	NRT KWS Laikipia County Government LWF Mpala OI Lentile Trust OI Jogi
Improving security for wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ensure conservancy rangers well equipped to respond to poaching</li> <li>● Create strong partnership with KWS and neighboring ranches to address poaching</li> <li>● Create awareness on wildlife conservation among community and penalties for poaching</li> </ul>	Loisaba SfG
Conservation areas effectively managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Boundaries of conservation areas reviewed and agreed, by laws for effective management established</li> </ul>	
<b>4. Productive Land</b>		
Improving the condition of our rangelands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Operationalizing the grazing plans</li> <li>● Use of livestock bunching and bomas on degraded areas</li> <li>● Clearing/control of invasive species especially Opuntia</li> <li>● Reseeding with perennial grasses</li> <li>● Increase community awareness on grazing plans and build good relationship with their neighbouring ranches on grazing plans</li> </ul>	NDMA NRT LWF AWF ACC ICCF Mpala OI Jogi
Improved Settlement Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Carry community awareness meetings for people living in wildlife corridors and key wildlife areas to relocate</li> <li>● Carry community awareness meeting for people to plan their settlements and set aside grazing areas</li> </ul>	Laikipia County Government Neighbouring private ranches

GOAL	ACTION	PARTNERS
<b>5. Strong Conservancy Institution</b>		
Good and effective governance practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Capacity building of Board, Committees and Management through trainings and exchange trips</li> <li>● Making of constitutions and by laws for benefit sharing, grazing management etc.</li> <li>● Hold quarterly meetings and AGMs</li> <li>● Hold elections as per the constitution requirements</li> <li>● Mid-term review and update Conservancy Constitution and Management Plan</li> <li>● Ensure transparent and accountable management systems</li> <li>● Conduct audits for all group ranches accounts</li> <li>● Increase communication between Conservancy Management, Board and Community members</li> </ul>	NRT LWF AWF ACC Laikipia County Government OI Lentile Trust
<b>6. Growing Tourism</b>		
Improve and expand tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Improvement and renovation of existing tourism facilities</li> <li>● Seek investors for management and marketing of existing tourism facilities</li> <li>● Promote camping sites</li> <li>● Develop innovative and unique tourism attractions e.g. ECO-MANYATTA</li> </ul>	NRT NCT LWF AWF CDF ACC Laikipia County Government Loisaba Mpala


















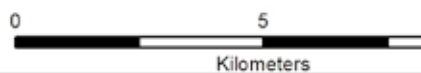
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# MAP OF FUTURE SETTLEMENTS, CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



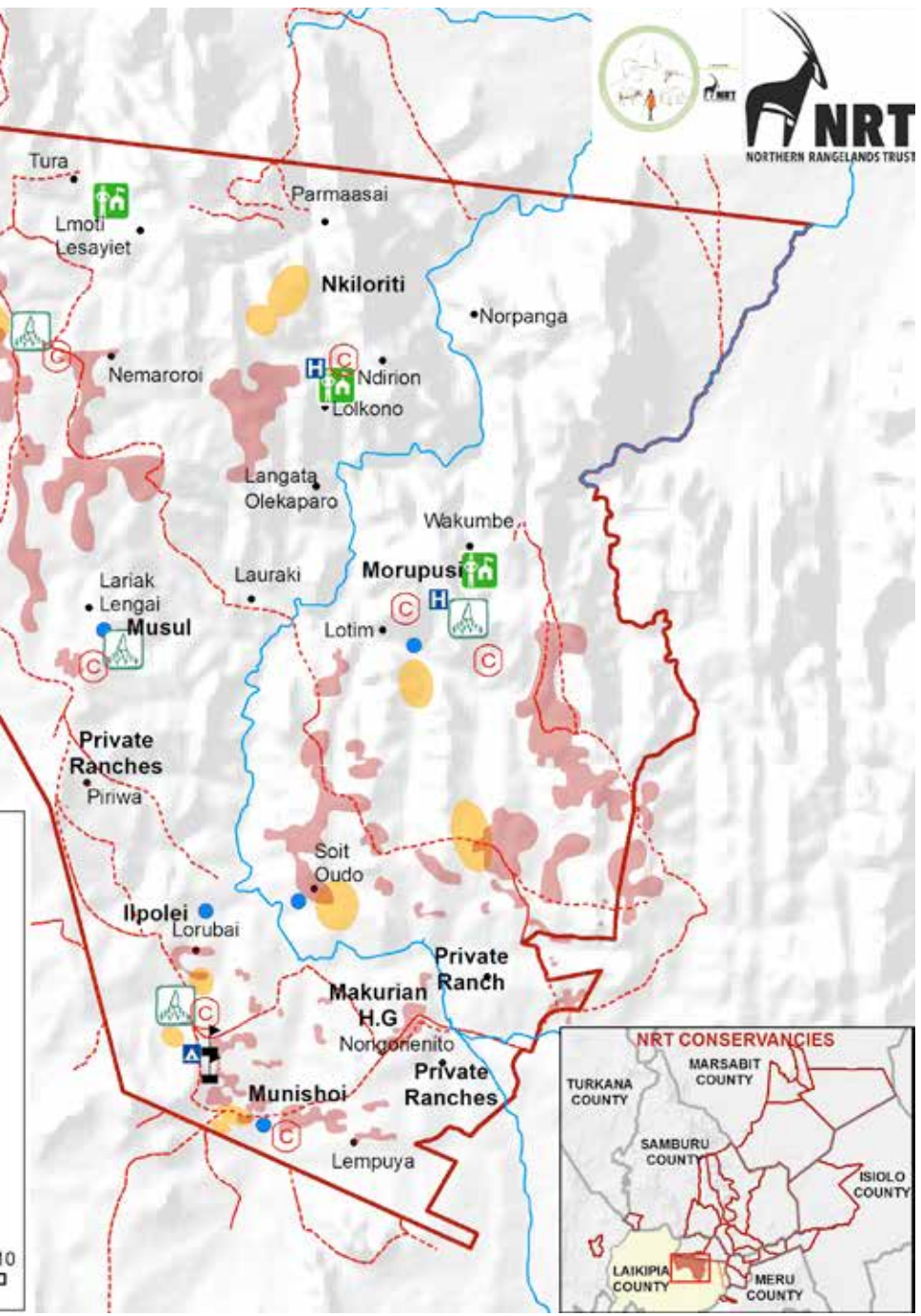
## Legend

Rangeland Rehabilitation-Gulley Healing Eradication of invasive Sp.planned grazing		Naibunga Conservancy	
Health-Construct 4 Dispensaries,upgrade health facilities,procure 2 ambulances		Group Ranches	
Tourism enterprise-Improve existing tourism facilities(Ngaboli,koiya Starbeds and Twala- establishment of " Eco-Manyattas		Settlements	
Water-Provision of Clean water to every village and repair of existing installations		-Naibunga Future Settlements	
Education-Establish Tertiary institution upgrade primary schools to boarding facilities		Crocodile Jaws dam	
Communication-Community Radios and mobile Network		HQ	
Security-Establish 5 Ranger outpost in security hotspots		Rivers	
		Roads	





# DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES IN NAIBUNGA CONSERVANCY



## SECTION 4.

# IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

The Naibunga Wildlife Conservancy was registered as a Trust in 2004 and not-for profit company in 2013 (Registration No.CPR/20131/23948–)The Conservancy will be responsible for implementing this plan, which has been developed through a participatory process involving all members of the conservancy or their representatives. The conservancy has an elected board of 18 members representing 9 Group Ranches which make up the Conservancy. The board appoints and oversees a work force of 28 employees which includes a Manager, Community Rangers, Radio Operators, Drivers, Accountant and Grazing Coordinator.

Prior to the establishment of the conservancy our area was a hotspot for elephant poaching, insecurity and charcoal burning. Our communities lived with fear due to insecurity however since the Conservancy was established security has improved for people and wildlife. Elephants are now found in large numbers throughout the Conservancy especially during the dry season.

Conflict over water, grazing and livestock theft is a large part of the history of our communities, so cooperating with our neighboring communities is vital to maintaining security. Naibunga conservancy actively supports peace-building through its Board, Peace Committee and engagement of youth in various activities. It intends to initiate an annual sport peace event and the underlying goal is to build trust through dialogue and shared experiences and create a forum for peace and conflict resolution

### **Building Resilience to climate change**

The Naibunga conservancy, through this plan, will build greater resilience to climate change impacts and reduce vulnerability to drought. Building social capacity and better governance through the conservancy institution, investing in the development of our people, maintaining peace and security, and improving the health of the land will increase resilience of our communities.

### **Partnerships**

No man can stand alone and so as Naibunga conservancy we cannot fully implement this vision and plan on our own, we rely on our partners. These include Laikipia County Government, NRT, KWS, neighboring Private Ranches and other NGOs. These partnerships will bring mentoring support, grant funding, technical expertise, training and investment to our Conservancy. Detailed

operational plans, budgets and timetables will be developed for specific actions in this Management Plan together with our partners. The conservancy manager will lead in developing funding proposals, partnerships and investments.

### Benefit-sharing

- **Community Funds:** The decisions on spending priorities are made at AGM with all community members present. The community account is audited on an annual basis and expenditure of funds declared at the AGM. The community holds a community social fund, generated from livestock programme revenue and donations from other community projects.
- **Employment:** All employees are recruited from the local community in a transparent process, except where special technical expertise and qualifications is required.
- **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.

### Monitoring progress and impact

- **Measuring systems:** With the support of other partners the Naibunga Conservancy has established or 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 Naibunga Conservancy, we expect to sustain the progress of this plan in future.

## Table of Community Development and Conservation Priority Areas:

GOAL	AREA	PRIORITY
<b>Goal 1: Improving Services for Community Development</b>		
Water	Picha	Dam
	Tiamamut, Koiya	Repair wind mill
	Munishoi, Lampaa, Musul, Kijabe, Ilmotiok, Koiya, Morupusi	Repair boreholes
	Ngaboli	Sub surface dam
	Musul hill	Rock catchment
Education	Salt lick, Il Polei	Establish tertiary institutions like polytechnic, teachers college
	Kimanjo secondary	Upgrade to boarding
	Kimanjo	Community library and research centre
Health	Kijabe, Morupusi, Tiamamut, Nkiroliti	Construct dispensaries
	Kimanjo sub county hospital	Equipping
Roads	Kijabe-Nkiloriti	Rehabilitate existing roads
	Ilpolei- Soit Oudo, Koiya – Morupusi, Kipren -crocodile jaws	Construction of new roads
<b>Goal 2: Building Peace and Security</b>		
Security	Ndonyo olekaparo, Ndonyo olkono, Wakumbe, Tura village	Ranger outposts
<b>Goal 3: Conserving Wildlife</b>		
Human wildlife conflict	Munishoi, Musul, Nolawarak, Keri, Lekasana, Ngambolo lugga, Lentile, Penjot	Conflict mitigation for elephants, leopard, hyenas
Conservation ares	Il Polei, Il Motiok, Tiamamut, Kijabe – Ol Lentile, Morupusi, Musul, Nkiloriti – Ol Lentile,	Review boundaries, address settlement incursions, develop agreed by laws for effective management

GOAL	AREA	PRIORITY
<b>Goal 4: Productive Land</b>		
Rangeland rehabilitation	Morupusi, Tiamamut, Koija, Musul	Reduce charcoal burning
	Tiamamut, Morupusi, Musul, Kijabe, Ilpolei	Gully healing
	All 9 group ranches	Clearing/control of invasive species Reseeding with perennial grass
Rangeland rehabilitation	All 9 Group ranches	Planned settlements
	Koija and Tiamamut	Create awareness on impact of proposed crocodile jaws dam
<b>Goal 5: Strong Conservancy Institution</b>		
Governance	Ilpolei, Munishoi, Morupusi	Minimise corruption
<b>Goal 6: Growing Tourism</b>		
Tourism	OI Gaboli Bandas, Koija star beds, Twala women cultural manayatta	Renovation of existing facilities
	OI Gaboli Bandas, Koija star beds	Look for partners for marketing and management





# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS





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