



4th ANNUAL NATIONAL CONSERVANCIES LEADERS CONFERENCE

2019 REPORT



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In Partnership with



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ACRONYMS

AET	Amboseli Ecosystem Trust
ALU	Africa Leadership University
BCCA	Baringo Community Conservancies Association
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CCSP	Community Conservancy Policy Implementation Programme
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CWCC	Community Wildlife Conservation Committee
CWCCC	County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
KWCF	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Foundation
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWT	Kenya Wildlife Trust
LEA	Law Enforcement Academy
MMWCA	Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association
NCC	National Conservancies Council
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
RAs	Regional Associations
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Introduction

KWCA 4th Annual Conservancy Leaders conference was held on 27th and 28th March 2019 at Multimedia University Conference Centre Nairobi. The conference attended by **121 community and private conservancies leaders** from **27 Counties** was officially opened by Dr John Waithaka, Chairperson KWS Board of Trustees. The conference was made possible with financial support from USAID, TNC and WWF with additional contributions from KWS, NRT and MMWCA.

The 4th Annual National Conservancy Leaders Conference 2019 was a great success. 45 participants drawn from the conservancies, government and conservation partners met to discuss matters community conservation in Kenya. 121 conservancy leaders from different conservancies (private and community conservancies), different geographical regions, different backgrounds, with different conservation issues and challenges were represented. The overwhelming takeaway from the conservancy leaders was that they left better informed, positive about progress made and inspired that change is difficult, takes time but it is certainly possible. While, there is still so much to be done on the policy front to build financial capacity of conservancies, the conservancy leaders agreed that their support for conservation was instrumental to the country's ecological and economic growth.

Delivering Innovative and Inclusive Solutions for People and Wildlife

The conservancy Leaders conferences, first convened in 2015 have grown in size and scope, are held every year to;

1. **Share experiences and lessons** on conservancies' best practices
2. **Learn recent policies and laws governing wildlife conservation** in Kenya, and
3. **Inform KWCA and conservancies** on its **strategic direction**

The conference was supported by USAID under the Community Conservancy Policy Support and Implementation Program (CCSP) and jointly implemented by The Nature Conservancy with additional support from WWF Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) programme, KWS, our regional associations, the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) and Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA).

Key Conference Highlights



6 new conservancies joined KWCA in 2019



121 conservancies from **27 counties** represented



15 conservation partner's representatives participated in the conference



40% of the conservancy leaders attended the conference for the first time



50% increase in **Women participation** as a result of the National Conservancy Women Forum



400 Publications distributed



10% of the participants were **young people**



70% of the participants said KWCA policy advocacy **efforts were commendable**

The conference involved engaging presentations by KWCA members and partners, panel discussions during the plenary sessions, as well as thought-provoking group sessions on salient conservancy development issues.

Under the theme '**Delivering Innovative and Inclusive Solutions for People and Wildlife**', the participants at the conference deliberated on the following;

1. KWCA's Progress since its inception;
2. KWS role in the establishment and management of conservancies and as a strategic and supportive partner of KWCA;
3. New Laws and policies that impact on conservancies;
4. Achievements and current challenges in the governance and management of conservancies;
5. KWCA's value to regions and conservancies through a SWOT analysis provided by conservancy representatives to feed into KWCA's next strategic plan.



National Conservancies Leaders Conference 2019

Date: 27th-28th March 2019
Venue: Multimedia University

Theme: Delivering Innovative and Inclusive Solutions for People and Wildlife

Workshop Objectives

- Provide a platform for conservancy leaders to share experiences and lessons on conservancies best practices
- Sensitize conservancy leaders on recent policies and laws governing wildlife conservation in Kenya
- Enable Conservancy leaders inform KWCA and conservancies strategic direction

Programme Outline:

Time	Agenda item
26th Tuesday March	
5.00pm-7.30pm	Arrival and overnight at Multi-media University -KWCA
27th Wednesday March	
8.00am –8.30am	Registration-KWCA
8.30am- 8.45am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introductions – KWCA CEO, Dickson Kaelo ● Welcome Remarks-KWCA Chair, Tom Lalampaa
8.45am-9.15am	KWCA Progress to date- Dickson Kaelo
9.15am-10.00am	Opening Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WWF representative ● TNC Country Director ● USAID representative Official Opening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DG KWS-Brig. John Waweru ● KWS Board of Trustees Chair- Dr. John Waithaka





10.00am-10.20am	Tea/coffee Break & Group photo
10.20am-10.50am	Role of KWS in establishment & management of conservancies in Kenya- Michael Kipkeu-KWS
10.50am-11.15am	Update on new policies & laws affecting conservancies Gladys Warigia-KWCA
11.15am-12.30pm	Plenary: Governance and management issues in Conservancies Dickson Kaelo
12.30pm-1.00pm	Announcements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing by African Leadership University Election announcement of KWCA National Conservancies Council - Returning Officer
1.00pm-2.00pm	Lunch
2.00pm-2.15pm	Presentation: KWCA Strategic planning process-KWCA
2.15pm-2.45pm	Presentation: Highlight SWOT results & emerging priority areas- Maliasili
2.45pm -3.15pm	Panel Session: KWCA value to regions & conservancies- Regions representatives
3.15pm-4.15pm	Group Session: Building on Priority Areas for regions & conservancies support by KWCA- Maliasili
4.15pm-4.55pm	Feedback from Group work: Key priorities by regions- Regions representatives
5.00pm	Day 1 Wrap up- Dickson Kaelo



Speech by Newly appointed KWS Director General, Brigadier John Waweru, Director General, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)



I am delighted to address this gathering today that brings together key wildlife stakeholders across the country. I have heard about the good work you are doing to complement KWS efforts in conserving our precious wildlife and urge you to keep up this spirit. I know you have always worked closely with my predecessors and I want to assure you that I will pick from where they left to realize the set noble goals.

I have been informed that KWS signed a memorandum of understanding with KWCA in March 2017. I reassure that KWS and conservation partners are keen to see you succeed. KWS has developed a strategy to engage with you and our Deputy Director in-charge of Community Wildlife Service and Devolution, Mr. Michael Kipkeu will be sharing our plans with you during his presentation.

We have developed a corporate policy to restart training of community rangers at KWS Law Enforcement Academy, Manyani as part of capacity building. KWS county wardens are at hand to work with you as our mandate cuts across national parks and reserves in our jurisdiction and those run by private entities.

Ladies and gentlemen;

Our common challenge is to address the issue of Compensation for loss caused by wildlife. The current compensation program has had challenges but they are not insurmountable. We are aware that this is an emotive issue among communities which we all should work towards developing a lasting solution.

Reduction in poaching as has recently been witnessed could not happen without your contribution, KWS urges you to keep on working hard to ensure poaching is eradicated or brought to the lowest possible level.

I wish you all the best in the next two days in Nairobi. As you elect your new board tomorrow, please ensure the next team is capable and committed to see KWCA grow further. You can always count on KWS support in all your endeavors.

Speech by KWS Chairman of Board of Trustees, Dr. John Waitthaka



I am pleased to join you today to officiate the opening of the 4th annual national conservancy leaders' conference organized by Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA). I have been informed that this two-day meeting brings together wildlife conservancy chairpersons from across the country to deliberate and reflect on progress made and the future prospects of wildlife conservancies in Kenya. This is a great initiative!

The apt theme of this conference; Delivering innovative and inclusive grassroots solutions for people and wildlife is well thought out, and once again I commend the organizers for their ingenuity. It is timely and relevant, considering that wildlife and our local communities are facing challenges, yet they have made great strides in conservation of our wildlife

KWS as the lead national wildlife agency, having been a major player in establishing KWCA in 2013 is pleased with the progress made so far. The work of 160 conservancies, 10 regional associations and the leadership by KWCA, particularly on policy and coordination is putting Kenya in the global map as a leader in community-led conservation

Ladies and Gentlemen;

National Parks and Reserves are the foundation of our conservation effort and KWS Board of Trustees and management is implementing a new strategy and emboldened focus in securing our parks and reserves. We appeal to communities to support us in this journey. Our President H.E Uhuru Kenyatta expects us to deliver and Kenyans desire a future where parks are efficiently managed and lasting solutions to human wildlife conflict found.

KWS recognizes the role of conservation in community and private land. In the last few decades, we have doubled land under conservation, seen the emergence of conservancies in 28 counties and nearly 2000 rangers trained our Law Enforcement Academy, Manyani. The impacts are obvious, tolerance is increasing among our communities, partnership between community and KWS rangers is stronger and species are growing. The income and other benefits earned by local communities is among if not the highest in Africa.

The upcoming Africa Parks Congress presents us with a big opportunity to show case this effort to influence conservation in Africa and globally. As the Director of the Congress I cordially now officially invite you all to the congress, Karibuni sana.

Ladies and gentlemen;

Today, the conservancies cover 11% of our landmass (6.5million ha), occurring in 28 counties, over 700,000 household derive benefits, host 140 tourism facilities, over 3,000 community rangers employed, host 72% of Kenya's population of southern white rhinos and 45% black rhinos, 90% of world's population of Grevy's Zebra and Hirola. With Conservancies, Kenya is on the right path to attaining Aichi target 11

The location of conservancies adjacent to most of our protected areas has allowed movement and dispersal of wildlife, a key factor in surviving in a changing climate where drought is commonplace. Conservancies have made remarkable progress, however, a lot more work needs to be done, most conservancies remain donor dependent and financially unsustainable, lack the needed infrastructure and investment to make them truly viable. As conservancy leaders, you have a big responsibility to change this

Finally, I wish to thank the many partners that are supporting our conservancies, USAID, The Nature Conservancy, WWF and others

I now hereby officially declare this meeting and AGM officially opened.

Asanteni sana

Speech by KWCA CEO, Dickson Kaelo



The conservancy leader's conferences provide the time and space for conservancies, government and conservation partners to come together and find commonalities. We will never achieve our conservation goals or significant progress for communities living alongside wildlife unless we work collaboratively across the issues and challenges that affect us as conservation stakeholders.

This year the conference emulated that partnership support. Our partners KWS, USAID, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF and our regional associations the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) and Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA) worked with us and financially supported us to make the conference meaningful and timely for our conservancy leaders. It is this kind of collaboration and partnership that has made KWCA experience progressive growth in the last 6 years.

We need the conservancy leaders conference to connect, explore, learn from each other, network, think innovative and inclusive solutions for people and wildlife. With one strong united voice, we will ensure that decision makers see there is a large and powerful constituency working for people and wildlife. Much needs to be done to ensure there is inclusion and recognition of women in the leadership of conservancies despite the existing cultural inhibitions that affect women from participating. KWCA has constituted a National Conservancies Women Forum to address gender parity in conservancies and find ways to involve women in conservancies.

We believe these conferences are impacting conservancies through the interactions and information they receive. Already, we are seeing conservancy leaders change their long-held assumptions on policies and governance and going back to their conservancies to discuss how to go forth collaboratively to influence conservancy plans and county plans together with their regional associations.

Progress of KWCA in delivering the vision of a coordinated wildlife conservancy network

The conference was informed on KWCA progress and growth including;

1. Thinking sustainability to reduce our over reliance of donor funding and streamline operations and augment impact to the conservancies through

the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Foundation (KWCF), a service arm of KWCA

2. Designing a conservancy grants facility with support from UNDP GEF
3. Launch and activate the Association of Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Rangers and support a few rangers to participate in the World Rangers Congress
4. Broaden visibility of Kenya's conservancy model internationally by participating in the CITES Conference of Parties in Sri Lanka and the Africa Parks Congress in November 2019
5. Build the governance of capacity of nascent regional association i.e. Baringo Community Conservancies Association (BCCA) and 3 other conservancies before the end of the year.
6. Strengthening and sustaining our existing partnerships and at the same time building more partnerships
7. Building on our policy advocacy to ensure support for conservancies by exploring benefit sharing arrangements, registration of conservancy rangers by KWS,
8. Strengthen KWCA's two-tier governance structure which comprises of the of a seven (7) member executive board and the National Conservancies Council
9. Reach out more to conservancy members and partners through strategic communications

A sure footing for conservancies growth

Despite a lean team of 7 staff, KWCA has taken big steps in sensitizing the public on the role of conservancies in wildlife and community development focusing on policy and legal reforms. Since its inception in 2013, KWCA has engaged different wildlife stakeholders in deliberating on and reforming 23 policies to provide an enabling policy environment for conservancies to thrive. A great deal has been achieved although a lot of work remains to be done. They include;

- **Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013** and Amendment of 2018 – conservancies recognized as conservation areas, community and private conservancies represented in KWS board,
- **Final Draft National Wildlife Policy 2019** – Conservancies included as a single policy objective. The wildlife policy awaits gazettelement.
- **National Wildlife Conservation and Management Strategy, 2030** – KWCA part of the technical and steering committee, involved in mobilizing ‘under the tree’ community meetings and now advocates for effective implementation.
- **Nineteen (19) Wildlife Regulations** – KWCA has played an integral role in the development and final drafting of the regulations, six (6) of which impacts conservancies. 5 have been gazetted, 14 await gazettelement.
- **Six (6) Petitions submitted to Senate and National Assembly** – KWCA drafted and made presentations on various laws including the Tax laws (Amendments) Act, Benefit Sharing, Statutes Laws Amendment Act, to the Finance and budget parliamentary committee, Environment and Natural resources committee and senate committee on natural resources.
- **Two (2) KWS Policies including the KWS Law Enforcement Academy (LEA) Curriculum and the Community Rangers Policy for Training** – KWCA was successfully spearheaded the two policies.

Apart from the conservancy leaders conference, KWCA has also created initiatives to effectively broaden its reach in and out of conservancies creating awareness on conservancies through various platforms some of which it has uniquely created. These include;

- **National Conservancies Women Forum-** created to develop, groom and expose women to the dynamics within conservancies governance and benefit sharing structures with the aim of building their leadership capacity.
- **National Conservancy Managers Conference-** brings together conservancy managers to network, exchange ideas and share best practices and experiences to enhance effective management of conservancies in Kenya.

- **National Conservancy Rangers Forum-** brings together conservancy wardens to celebrate world Rangers day, share challenges, learn from each other on standards and procedures for rangers.
- **Conservation Partnerships Dialogue Forum-** cohosted with Maliasili and supported by the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) and The Nature Conservancy, the forum explored strategies for strengthening partnerships between local, national, international conservation groups and other stakeholders working to advance conservancies and related conservation efforts in Kenya
- **Conservation Communication Practitioners Forum-** In partnership with KWS and with support from Kenya Wildlife Trust (KWT), this forum brings together a team of communication practitioners from to design a common messaging framework on effective wildlife conservation engagement and provides a platform for sharing skills and experiences
- **Regional Conservancies Association Meetings-** through the regional associations, KWCA meets its conservancies members at the regional level to discuss issues affecting them in their landscape and discuss ways in which they can collaborate, learn from each other and plan interventions together.

Engagement with Regional Associations

As a membership body, regular engagement with the eleven (11) regional associations enables KWCA to be efficient. KWCA supports the regional associations in conflict resolutions, capacity building, creating linkages with funders and enabling representatives of regional associations through a 3-year nomination process to represent the regions at the National Conservancies Council (NCC). This way KWCA is able, through the regional conservancies, to reach and support its conservancy members.

3

Remarks from Conservation partners



Ben Wandago, USAID

“USAID and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) have over time had a policy development focus regarding nature, wildlife conservation, wealth, and shifting of power to the people at grassroots level. It is crucial to shift empowerment to people even as they take care of conservancies for survival. This is however possible if conservancies as institutions build strong governance structures. USAID has continued to support KWCA with resources to build the capacities of conservancy leaders, so that they are better able to manage natural resources within their conservancies.”

“Incessant drought due to climate change has heightened the search for pasture and water by livestock, wildlife, and people, throughout the country. This negatively affects livelihoods and increases the need for feedstock for livestock on conservancies. A hungry population is poorly placed to protect livestock and wildlife, hence the need to seriously consider benefit-sharing policies that increase the livelihoods of those who are taking care of wildlife. Continued and more acute dry spells beg the question on what will happen to conservancies. The World Wildlife Fund is committed to working with KWCA in seeking sustainable solutions to challenges brought about by global warming upon wildlife, livestock, and people protection and conservation.”



Nancy Githaiga,
WWF- Kenya



Michael Kipkeu- KWS

Wildlife conservation & management requires collaborative arrangements involving both State and non-State actors so that the requisite resources are invested in infrastructural facilities. It also requires a robust, broad-based policy framework that combines the needs of multiple stakeholders and which is sustainable. KWS realizes that in order for conservancies to ensure broader conservation work across the landscape, there is need for more effective and sustainable financial support and a deliberate strategy for strengthening relationships between all wildlife stakeholders managing wildlife resources. KWCA is recognized by law as a pivotal player in wildlife protection and management in Kenya hence a primary partner of KWS.

“We are now at a time of thinking sustainability. These institutions we have built is part of the larger wildlife industry governance. We have a great platform to engage with both communities and conservancies and ensure they are supported to conserve the national heritage we are all proud of.”



Munira Bashir-
The Nature Conservancy

Mr. Michael Kipkeu,
KWS Assistant
Director, Devolution
and Community
Service



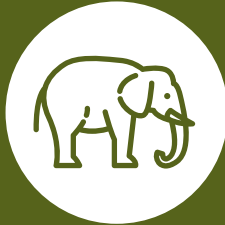
ROLES OF KWS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVANCIES IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. Michael Kipkeu, KWS Assistant Director, Devolution and Community Service outlined the role of KWS in the establishment and management of conservancies as follows;

- Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), a State Corporation was established by an Act of Parliament (Cap 376) (now repealed by WCMA (2013), with the mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in Kenya and to enforce related laws and regulations. The WCMA (2013) spells out the roles of KWS both within and outside protected areas, where wildlife rely on the surrounding community lands (as part of the larger landscape and seascape) for survival
- A Conservancy is a land-use option for community and private land owners allocated for purposes of wildlife conservation.
- Communities that inhabit these non-protected areas have an increasing responsibility to protect the land and wildlife which act as dispersal areas for national parks and reserves.
- With support from KWS, communities can protect wildlife better and reverse the wildlife population declines.
- It is important to note that KWS is not planning to extend its borders of wildlife parks through the conservancies as is often misconstrued. As a service, we recognize that wildlife transgresses beyond the parks and reserves to community and private lands.
- Implementation of WCMA 2013 is guided through general principles spelt in Section 4 (a-g) which emphasizes:

 - Devolvement of wildlife conservation & management where possible
 - Effective public participation
 - Adoption of the ecosystem approach
 - Encouragement and recognition of conservation & management as form of land use on public, community, and private land
 - Sustainable conservation & management through viable benefits to land owners

Importance of conservancies



- **65% of wildlife are found outside state Protected Areas** (National Parks and Reserves) hence the community and private landowners play a vital role in wildlife conservation.



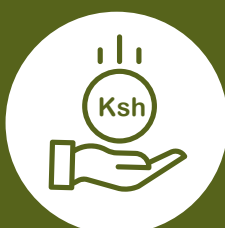
- Increase in **land fragmentation** is due to **population growth, land privatization, sale** and **conversion to intensive land uses**, heightening the need for conservancies.



- **Rising poverty levels**, especially amongst rural communities causes encroachment in wildlife areas and as a result leads to bush meat consumption. Exclusion of communities from wildlife tourism benefit-sharing schemes, exacerbates the poverty problem, leading to increased crime and insecurity.



- conservancies are helping the country to **manage endemic species** such as the Grevy Zebras found in Lewa and Mpala Conservancies, the Hirola that is found only in Ishaqbin-Ijara conservancy. It is therefore crucial to involve conservancies in wildlife conservation and management to protect these species that are found on community and private lands.



- Protection of wildlife and the environment needs to be transformed and appreciated as a serious **source of employment and revenue** for community members, who also need to understand the integral role that conservancies play in protecting ecosystems.

KWS Role in Conservancy Management

- KWS communicates to the land owners on wildlife conservation and management issues through its rangers and other KWS officials at the county levels
- Conservancies have a good reputation in wildlife management that KWS is often under pressure to revert national reserves into conservancies.
- KWS regulates non-consumptive wildlife utilization in areas with wildlife, while providing strategic guidance to other government stakeholders and partners in conservation, on wildlife governance.
- KWS through the conservancies' Administration Committees may engage in arbitration and mediation of disputes within and between conservancies when they occur. KWS arbitration department helps resolve conflicts to avoid unnecessary law suits in court.
- This arbitration department also provides legal advice free of charge to land owners when considering investors' contracts. This avoids future contractual problems, which end up in legal suits as in the case of Shompole, Olaro, Namunyak, and Maasai Mara. KWS is able to guide conservancies to benefit from contractual agreements with investors in equal measure , as well as provide technical support on governance issues.
- KWS also provides a clear policy framework conducive to private sector engagement in wildlife conservation and management
- KWS has up-scaled its efforts in conducting and coordinating wildlife research activities in wildlife conservation and management and disseminating information to its relevant stakeholders. wildlife conservation has become more complex due to a decrease in wildlife dispersal areas, and due to an increase in sophistication of wildlife poaching, among other challenges,
- KWS conducts ecological integrity in protected areas and conservancies to ensure sustainable carrying capacities.
- KWS is determined to continue partnering with KWCA to enable the sharing of experiences across regions, and also to curb insecurity in conservancies.
- As the lead agency involved in designing conservation strategies, KWS helps operationalize conservancy management plans by zoning and identifying sites for development within parks and conservancies, in order to regulate the investments and infrastructure in them. It also ensures that communities participate in wildlife management, and defines the roles of all stakeholders in wildlife conservation and management.
- KWS supports private and community conservancies by building the capacity of conservancy rangers to conserve and manage wildlife within conservancies better.

KWS endeavors to harmonize procedures for establishment and registration of conservancies as follows;

- conservancies apply to KWS for user rights and technical assistance to set up their conservancy,
- then present the requisite documents to ascertain land ownership details
- After assessment by KWS research team, approval is given to the landowners to set up the conservancy.
- The conservancy is then required to provide KWS with bi-annual reports on the development of the conservancy.
- The land owners facilitate KWS to monitor and evaluate the wildlife status on the conservancy on a regular basis to ensure superior conservancy development and management.

Lessons learnt

KWS faces a number of challenges, for it to succeed in its mandate it must grapple with;

- Reducing the negative impacts of tourism industry and conservation on indigenous people
- Strengthening and building community institutions and landowners enterprise management capacity;
- Providing Technical assistance & business advise for the development of community enterprises
- Enhance networking and partnerships for enterprise development amongst stakeholders; and
- Facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for investment and growth in nature-based enterprises;

“The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration, but are an integral part of our natural resources and of our future livelihood and well-being. In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children’s grand-children will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance.”

Late Julius K. Nyerere, 1961



▲
David Karanja- KWS,
Chief Information Officer,

BUSHMEAT POACHING IN KENYA,

Bush-meat poaching is an obstacle to wildlife conservation threatening wildlife survival. KWS is working with conservancies to create awareness to communities to report cases of bush meat.

Commercial poaching for bush meat is illegal in Kenya. The increase in bush meat poaching has precipitated the decline of several wildlife species over the past four (4) decades.

Key bush meat poaching hotspots in Kenya include; Tsavo, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale, Kajiado, Narok, Nakuru, wajir, Garissa and Mandera

Recent reports by WWF and ILRI showed that wildlife loss was mainly caused through human consumption and Kajiado county had the most dramatic declines.

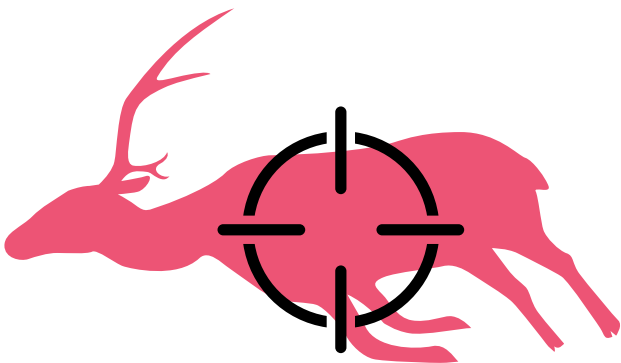
While Kenya has made great strides towards increase of elephants and rhino populations, giraffes and antelopes continue to decline. A number of factors contribute to these declines;

1. Rapid human population growth
2. Land use and cover changes:- habitat degradation, fragmentation and loss
3. Climate change and variability
4. High livestock population density especially for goats and sheep
5. Human-wildlife and land use conflicts, and
6. Commercial and subsistence bush-meat poaching



How conservancies can control Bush Meat Poaching

- Conservancies play a key role in sensitizing communities on the value of wildlife since they are trained in wildlife conservation.
- Community members should be involved in intelligence operations by informing authorities about poaching cartels to disrupt bush-meat poaching syndicates and illegal markets, and to help in sustaining law enforcement operations against bush-meat poaching.



11 counties in Kenya are affected by bush-meat poaching.

- If communities are involved in this, they can also benefit through game farms and learn how to increase populations of certain species as specified in the Wildlife Act 2013.
- Most importantly, is to ensure offenders are persecuted to dissuade others to engage in bush-meat poaching and consumption. Currently, bush meat poaching has a higher penalty – no fine, only imprisonment directed to the buyers and consumers of wildlife eggs. This is to increase compliance and reduce bush meat poaching.

Bush-meat poaching poses a big threat to wildlife population and conservation efforts. There is urgent need to enhance coordinated multi-pronged approach in dealing with the challenges posed by bush-meat poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

11 counties in Kenya are affected by bush-meat poaching. It is paramount for conservancy leaders therefore to sensitize community members about this scourge and emphasize on the penalties for everyone involved in the poaching value chain.



◀
KWCA Policy Coordinator,
Gladys Warigia

New Laws and Policies That Affect Wildlife

In 2018, KWCA engaged in the following policy processes;

1. **National Wildlife Policy 2019** - Chapter 3 focuses on wildlife conservation in private and community land. The policy awaits approval by parliament and gazettelement.

2. **National Wildlife Conservation and Management Strategy**- KWCA participated as a member of the steering committee. The strategy was launched in June 2018. The action plan for strategy implementation is under development.

3. **Senate petition on Incentives and financial support to wildlife Conservancies.** The senate committee on environment visited NRT for an exposure tour and a Bill will be developed.

4. **KWS Community Rangers corporate policy**- KWCA in consultation with the board, provided inputs to the draft KWS Board approval expected

5. The **Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act** No. 18 of 2018, amended some sections of Wildlife Act 2013 and passed on 31st December 2018 & become effective 4th January 18th 2019

Amendments focused on:

- Institutional structures & functions changes;
- New offences and penalties on wildlife crimes

STATUTE LAW (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ACT

1. Institutional structures & functions changes;

- 1. Kenya Wildlife Service Sec 6 (1)** - now identified as a **“uniformed and disciplined”** service.

- 2. KWS Board of Trustees (sec 8(2))-**
 - Conservancies representatives reduced from 3 to 1
 - National wildlife Conservation NGO representative removed
 - 4 skilled persons replace key stakeholders (fundraising, law, finance, business or investments) appointed by the Cabinet Secretary

- 3. County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee (CWCCCs) (sec 18 & 19)** - a number of changes include
 - Name changed to **Community Wildlife Conservation Committee (CWCC)**
 - Chair** of committee is **County Commissioner**, replaces the competitively recruited chair appointed by Cabinet Secretary
 - Reduces committee members** from 13 to 9 **excluding** County government representative, land use planning officer, officer in charge of county police, and county environment officer
 - Limits functions of the committee** from 10 to 3: compensation, human wildlife conflict and harnessing participation in wildlife conservation.

- 4. Endowment fund (Sec 23) – the following changes take place including:**

- Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund replaces the Endowment fund
- Trust fund is a **public private partnership**
- Key functions to support** wildlife conservation initiatives in national parks, reserves and **conservancies**
- Governing council of 9** being 5 government representatives and 4 private sector experts.
- Local communities and landowners excluded** in governing council of Fund
- Functions of the Fund relevant to conservancies:** support management of conservancies, community based wildlife initiatives, and provision of conservation grants
- Regulations and guidelines** to be developed to facilitate setting up and management of the Fund

Wildlife species are excluded from compensation and the following apply:

- No compensation for death and injury caused by** poisonous snakes, sharks, stonefish, whale, stingray and wild pig
- No compensation for damage on crop, livestock and property** caused by snake, zebra, wildebeest, wild dog and eland.

2. New Offences and Penalties

1. **Poisoning of wildlife (sec 95A)**-not less than KES 5 million or imprisonment of not less than 5 years or both

2. **Aiding and abetting in the import or export of:**

- Critically or endangered species (**sec 99 (4)**) -not less than KES 100 million or imprisonment
- Other wildlife-fine of not less than KES 20 million or imprisonment term of not less than 10 years or both

3. **Burning charcoal in a protected area** (sec 102 (1)(da)), including conservancies-fine of not less than KES 200,000 or imprisonment of not less than 2 years or both

4. **Undertaking extractive activity in a protected area (Sec 102(1) (g))**- not less than KES 200,000 or imprisonment of not less than 2 years or both .

Clarified offences relating to endangered and threatened wildlife species (sec 92): e.g. elephants, rhinos

- **Killing, injuring, torturing, molesting and attempt to kill or injure** - imprisonment of not less than 3 years, **no option of fine**
- **Dealing in wildlife trophy** - imprisonment of not less than 5 years, **no option of fine**
- **Dealing in live wildlife species** - imprisonment of not less than 5years, **no option of fine**
- **Possession** of live wildlife species or trophy- a fine of not less than KES 3 million or imprisonment of not less than 3 years or both; and
- **Manufacturing** an item from trophy -fine of not less than KES 10 million or up-to life imprisonment.

Offence with elevated penalties

1. **Hunting for bush meat trade** (sec 98) that includes:
 - **Dealing** (sell, supply, purchase, distribute, transport and possess) **in carcass or meat of any wildlife species** - 3 years imprisonment **with no option of fine payment**
 - **Purchase of any meat or eggs** of any wildlife species - fine of up to KES 1 million or a term of 12 months, or both.

NATIONAL RESOURCES BENEFITS SHARING BILL (2nd Reading – 26th March 2019)

The Benefit Sharing Bill looks at natural resources and benefit sharing agreements between the community, county and national governments. The Bill is awaiting its 2nd reading in Parliament.

Purpose of the Bill is to establish a benefit sharing system for Natural Resources exploitation between exploiters, the national government, county governments & local communities

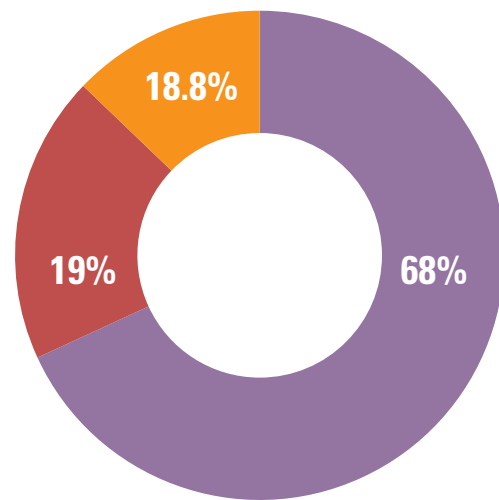
These natural resources include; Wildlife, Forests, Biodiversity & genetic resources, Water, Sunlight, Industrial fishing and Wind. Minerals & petroleum are under other laws

Institutions involved in Benefits Sharing include:

1. Ministry of Mining- policy and regulations making
2. Commission on Revenue Allocation- holder
3. Kenya Revenue Allocation- collecting royalties
4. County Benefit Sharing committees- 5 out of 7 members are community; negotiate with investor on behalf of County Governments
5. Local community Benefit Sharing Forum

The Benefits Sharing Ratio contravenes Article 69 (1) (a) of Constitution of Kenya that demands equitable benefits sharing of

benefits accrued from the natural resources exploitation. The communities benefit the least according to the following percentages and this is something that conservancy leaders must pressurize their leaders in the county assemblies to change. These changes have been prepared by the Ministry of Mining to the detriment of communities.



- National Government
- County Government
- Communities

Key Issues in Natural Resources Benefits Sharing Bill therefore include:

- Wildlife Act 2013 contains provisions on benefit sharing
- *Bill is drafted within the concepts of mining*, Cabinet secretary for mining holds legislative powers
- *Potential to deny conservancies revenue*, Conservancies have benefit sharing structure that factor cost of management

- Functions of Commission on Revenue Allocation too broad, *beyond the principle functions in Constitution of Kenya 2010*
- *Excludes KWS, KFS, WRMA and other government agencies*
- Process to develop benefit sharing agreements *too long*
- *Multiple funds* at national level (Natural Resources Royalties Fund, Futures Fund, sovereign wealth fund, Natural resource fund)
- High benefit sharing ratio allocation to national government
- Very *minimal benefit ratio to communities*
- *Limited independence of communities* to develop and manage their local benefit sharing forum-allowances paid by CG
- *More financial burden to the people of Kenya-the committees paid from county budgets*

Plenary section

Q I am not happy with the amendment that removed snakes from the list of compensations how was it possible? Don't you think it will discourage conservation efforts.

A Compensation for snake bites was included in the Wildlife Act but KWS experienced challenges because 80% of wildlife injuries and deaths were caused by snake bites. The compensation total of five (5) million shillings per person was unsustainable financial compensation as snake bites were too many. However, KWS has presented this issue to the Cabinet Secretary for further discussion and to find a solution.

Q In areas with high Insecurity cases, conservancy rangers need to be given Kenya Police Reservists (KPR) status to protect both the wildlife and the communities.

A KWS is willing to arm those rangers with KPR status for five years, and it is also seeking audience with the Inspector General to discuss whether it will be possible to arm rangers and create an armed wing like KWS.

Q Delay in compensation will discourage conservation efforts by community members

A KWS has a strategy coming up on wildlife management outside the protected areas which includes lobbying the government to support conservancies more, especially in areas where poaching is higher, and where endangered species exist.

Q Training of rangers KWS Law Enforcement Academy is very expensive. There is need for KWS to reduce the costs so that conservancy rangers benefit from the training.

A KWS will up-scale the number of rangers trained to deal with insecurity using short-courses and 180,000.00 shillings per ranger for three months training is subsidized compared to the 300,000.00 shillings other trainees are charged by KWS.

Q There is need to sensitize community members on bush-meat poaching penalties because the majority of community are unaware.

A KWS will up-scale training and awareness on bush-meat poaching and its penalties to: communities, schools, and butchers. This will reduce the health risks of consuming uninspected meat and also lead to agreement on alternatives to bush-meat for income generation.



Plenary Section



Brief by Africa Leadership University (ALU) -School of Wildlife Conservation (SOWC)

Julia, a representative of the ALU-SOWC in Kigali Rwanda, gave a short brief about their university and various opportunities that would support young people in communities on wildlife conservation. The SOWC is dedicated to develop world-class African leaders in conservation to enhance wildlife conservation skills in Africa. The opportunities include undergraduate scholarships for students in communities, MBA for rising managers, mid-level managers training. Internships etc.

KWCA nominated two managers, Alfred Mwanake from Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association (TTWCA) and Daniel Kaaka from Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET) to participate in the ALU Xceletaror program for managers. Other members include John Ndegwa from Oserengoni, Mr. Jackson Mwato from AET among others. Its KWCA's desire to have more conservancy managers attend the training.

ALU offers courses that are beneficial to wildlife management leaders because wildlife conservation is complex but beneficial for Africans to tap into it for sustainable development. ALU's strategy is that of collaboration by all the stake holders involved in conservation. To truly improve wildlife conservation in Africa, **it is crucial that:**

- 1. It must be owned and driven by Africans** - unless African communities have a sense of ownership for wildlife and the natural environment, they will have little incentive to conserve it.
- 2. It must focus on benefitting people - not just nature** - Conservation cannot simply be a luxury 'for nature's sake'. It needs to be redefined as a great pillar of economic growth for Africa.
- 3. Leadership and management skills are crucial** - Conservation issues today require dynamic, ethical and effective leaders



6 Governance and Management of Conservancies

KWCA CEO, Dickson Kaelo

A spot check conducted by KWCA on social media identified weak governance and management as a major challenge for conservancies in Kenya and often contributes to disputes leading to law suits and lengthy court processes.

KWCA recognizes good governance as a prerequisite to good management, better investment, and improved income and benefits. KWCA is in the process of developing a ***Governance Handbook for Wildlife Conservancies*** with the aim of building and strengthening the governance capacity of conservancies. The first process will be to carry out a governance survey towards understanding the governance challenges with the understanding that the 127 KWCA member conservancies are all at different levels of growth.

Conservancy governance structures vary depending on the region, the conservancy partnerships, the land tenure etc. Governance structures should be recognized by all stakeholders and decisions recognized by the government

Differences between Governance and Management

It is crucial for conservancy leaders to differentiate between governance and management in order to carry out their leadership functions adequately. Some of the differences include:

Governance	Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making • Who decides what the objectives are and why • How are decisions made • Power, authority, responsibility • Who is held accountable? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is done to achieve Conservancy objectives? • How well is it being done

Guiding questions for conservancies to ask when rating their governance indicators

1. How are we performing as a conservancy?
2. How do we make decisions, who is involved and who may feel left out?
3. How clear are our boundaries and who decides them and how?
4. Who do we include and how, who might we include more?
5. What rights do we have, how well do we respect them, how well do others respect them?
6. Is our Conservancy legally recognized?

- 7. What rules guides us and who decides, who influences the rules, is it us or external actors?
- 8. How are rules enforced and do they get resisted?
- 9. How do we decide if we are having an impact and who will measure this?

KWCA shared the survey questionnaires with the conservancy leaders. An analysis will be conducted and findings will be included in the governance handbook to enable conservancy leaders undertake their responsibilities effectively. The handbook will also advice wildlife stakeholders, including government on conservancy governance.

Good Governance principles for KWCA to follow up on

To ensure that KWCA is a legitimate voice for land owners including the minority and often marginalized groups in society, it important that KWCA regularly monitors conservancies to ensure proper good governance for the betterment of the conservancy movement. KWCA is keen to ensure;

- There is accountability in use of assets and finances
- There is clarity of roles, responsibilities as well as open communication channels
- Fairness in sharing of benefits and costs, including rights of all members.
- There is transparency in resolving disputes ensuring all governance members endorse the strategies.
- Clear branding of conservancies e.g. conservancy rangers uniform should be unique for all conservancies. Thankfully, the uniform discrepancy is currently being discussed through the National Uniform Forces’ Committee. They will decide on the color, pattern and brand and the only distinct feature will be the name of the conservancy.
- Transparent financial systems including the conservancy bank account

7 KWCA Strategic Planning Development Process

Joy Juma, Maliasili

KWCA previous strategic Plan 2015-2018 contributed to its institutional development and conservancies' growth. During this period, KWCA successfully;

- Revised its constitution;
- Firmed up its Theory of Change (ToC),
- Developed a communication strategy;
- Conducted a Regional Associations Capacity Assessment in partnership with Maliasili,
- Strengthened its governance structure to include a two-tier governance structure i.e. the National Conservancies Council (NCC) and Executive Committee
- Developed its sustainability Plan,
- Published its t first ever National status of conservancies report and gender strategy.
- Developed and now implementing its four (4) institutional internal control policies

- The organization asset base and grants management increased from 100,000.00 (US Dollars 1000) in 2013 to an impressive approximately 570,000.00 (US Dollars 57,000) in 2018.
- Staff increased from only two (2) to nine (9)
- It's worth mentioning Deloitte & Touche during a Micro Assessment determined KWCA as a Low-Risk institution, due to its streamlined and transparent leadership and operations.

KWCA is now in the process of developing its next strategic plan 2019-2022 with the help of its strategic partner Maliasili. KWCA has regularly solicited feedback from the conservancy leaders and other relevant stakeholders on the above processes.

Maliasili representatives engaged the conservancies through their respective regions on a group work exercise on the region's expectation of KWCA in the next three years and their engagement with KWCA.



KWCA Conservancy Leaders' Meeting - Strategic Planning Session, March 27, 2019

Below is a summary of the sessions facilitated by Maliasili during the KWCA Conservancy Leaders' Meeting held on the 27th of March 2019. The sessions, were held to validate the findings from the situational analysis for the upcoming Strategic Plan. It also gave the regions an opportunity to review the

proposed priority focus areas for KWCA and rank them based on their needs.

SWOT Analysis

The following table highlights the consolidated SWOT responses from various stakeholder engagement sessions.

The responses from the conservancy leaders are highlighted in red. While responses from the governing council are highlighted in purple.

Strengths (internal, positive factors)	Weaknesses (internal, negative factors)
<p>Original strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Collective voice • Team (dedicated, committed and competent) • Recognition • Trusted Advisor • Independent body • Convening power <p>Comments from the Governing Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queries or discussions around whether KWCA is considered an independent body. It may be considered biased by the private conservancies. Some felt that this strength should be deleted. • On the team, they felt that the secretariat was strong, but its RA's were not. Capacity building at the regional level required. • Included International relations/affiliations as an additional strength. 	<p>Original Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability • Operational effectiveness • Partnerships • Team • Governance structure • Purpose / Reason for being • Representativeness <p>Comments from the Governing Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On operational effectiveness, communications were highlighted as an area for improvement. Need to understand and tailor the messaging based on the needs of its members. • On governance, it was felt that current board needs to be reviewed and infused with new members. Balance in terms of skills, age and gender. • KWCA will need to create an operational model that ensures it is effective considering its limited capacity. • On representativeness, need to ensure some conservancies feel they are getting value from the Association.

Opportunities (external, positive factors)	Threats (external, negative factors)
<p>Original opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder good will (2) Enabling policy environment (8). Devolution (3) Development partner priorities/ interest Strong Regional Associations (8) Government priorities <p>Comments from the Governing Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to intensify county engagement. Proposed that an engagement strategy is developed. The fact that there is donor interest in specific areas could mean that others are disadvantaged. How could KWCA level the playing field? It is proposed that KWCA aligns with the Tourism Blue Print. Included International relations/affiliations as an additional strength. Gender representation was included as an opportunity as opposed to a threat. KWCA should identify ways it can mainstream gender within the sector. Government priorities viewed as both opportunities and threats. Clear areas of focus: enabling policy and strengthening RA's. It was also clear that the Council felt that KWCA should leverage on the existing good will from stakeholders. <p>Comments from the Conservancy Leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only organization with the mandate to advocate for conservancy issues, they should therefore capitalize on this. 	<p>Original threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting donor priorities (2) Corruption (3) Political interference (4) Unsustainable conservancy models (12) Perceived limited impact Limited awareness and knowledge on wildlife conservation and management with the general public (2) Government priorities (2) <p>Comments from the Governing Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other threats that were included were: elitist engagement (in particular with the youth), effects of climate change, population growth, perceived lack of independence (donor driven agenda). It was also mentioned that policy is not considered "sexy" hence may not receive funding and the impact is not immediately felt. The most significant threat according to the members was the unsustainability of some conservancy models. Reference was made to the income models and structures. How can KWCA support these conservancies and ensure they thrive? Other relatively significant threats were political interference and corruption. <p>Comments from the Conservancy Leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was noted that there was an overdependency on foreign markets for tourism. It was suggested that they consider marketing the conservancies for local markets. The sustainability of the organization was questioned. This was in relation to succession planning. It was also mentioned that the organization should not be perceived as competing with other entities such as KWS.

KWCA Priorities

Regional Association	Priorities added	Priorities	How/Activities
Taita Taveta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional secretariat for the association Logistics – effective communication and mobility Strengthen governance structure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure financial sustainability for regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member funding, donor funding, partnerships Marketing Lobbying for a percentage of park fees and revenue
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training (rangers, management, boards) Income generating activities Bench marking
Laikipia Added 2 priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form a regional association for Laikipia (Community & Private) KWCA Succession plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form a regional association for Laikipia (Community & Private) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings to bring together conservancies and form RA (structure, goals, identity) Formalize RA (Constitution, bylaws etc)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of office bearers Establish a secretariat Strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure favorable policies and laws are enacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear process for gathering conservancy views and updating members Lobby /advocacy Adequate representation on KWS board Supportive/enabling regulatory structure

<p>Athi Kapiti</p> <p>Added 3 priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the conservancies to grow by monitoring them and financial support Make sure that the national government understand the role of the conservancies The KWCA to make sure that the National government compensate conservancies from damage caused by wild animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The KWCA to make sure that the National government compensate conservancies from damage caused by wild animals 	
<p>NRT Coast</p> <p>Added 2 priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance transparency and accountability of regional associations Increase visibility and impact of KWCA at county govt level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower board members through trainings Exposure tours/mentorship programs Benchmarking Transparency/accountability
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure financial sustainability of conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative ventures to encourage income generating activities i.e. eco-lodges, tourist community bandas Increased community ownership by creating awareness Youth and women empowerment through training/capacity building
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange programs Increase visibility of conservancies with partners Transparency & accountability Create conducive environment by enhancing security
<p>Baringo</p> <p>Added 1 priority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance Community awareness Exposure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance Networking and linkages with partners Operational and functional offices
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict resolution mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of conservancies boundaries Community awareness / engagement Improved infrastructure and networking /communication Enact favorable laws

MMWCA Added 2 priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict mediation / arbitration Marketing and publicity for conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure favorable policies and laws are enacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate policies supportive to wildlife conservation Consider policies on benefits sharing Ensure policy implementation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication on conservancy lessons and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rangers training Lessons on good governance and conservancy management Lessons on best practices
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grow KWCA capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support regions through county government legislation to support wildlife conservation and benefit sharing Help grow new conservancies Develop legal capacity/advisory
Western		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure financial stability of regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping and identifying donor funding for the region Lobby for funding from county governments
Added 1 priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of conservancies in our region by county governments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and recommend investors for nature-based enterprises
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact favorable policies and laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalize and implementation of wildlife policies Support preparation and adoption of conservation motions within counties
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacities of regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building through seminars/workshops Lobbying for grants Support conservancy meetings
Amboseli		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication on conservancy lessons and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking with other conservancies through workshops and trainings Help formulate support of conservancies through laws Bringing community rangers together through annual workshops
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use plan for conservancies Training of community rangers, officials, leaders, women
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure financial sustainability of conservancies 	

Rift Lakes Added 1 priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard hitting advocacy on behalf of the wildlife, landowners, and communities in all forms of conservation legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard hitting advocacy on behalf of the wildlife, landowners, and communities in all form of conservation legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate and sensitize relevant parliamentarians • Take a resource inventory of animals, plants, land mass etc. for use as an advocacy tool
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure favorable policies and laws are enacted 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of regional associations 	
South Rift		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of regional associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting up a governance structure • Build capacity of the board • Exposure and benchmarking
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the conservancies executive and its members (gender equality to be observed)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure financial sustainability of conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of tourist activities e.g camp sites, lodges, gate fees • Help in marketing the activities of the conservancies
NRT Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen relationship between KWS and conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure favorable policies and laws are enacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Devolve compensation fund to the conservancy level
Added 2 priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KWCA to engage KWS on reduction of training costs (from Ksh. 180,000 – 80,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure financial sustainability of conservancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link conservancies to donors • Link conservancies to potential investors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KWCA to engage KWS on reduction of training costs (from Ksh. 180,000 – 80,000) 	

The summary is shown below:

Priority	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Strengthen capacity of RA's	3	2	2
Strengthen capacity of Conservancies	1	2	1
Communications on best practice and policy	1	1	1
Favorable policies enacted	4	2	1
Grow KWCA capacity			1
Financial sustainability of conservancies		3	2
Financial sustainability of RA's	1	1	
Build partnerships			1
Establish an RA	1		
Succession Plan within KWCA			
Monitoring of conservancies growth			
Lobbying for compensation			
Oversight of RA's (transparency and accountability)			
County level engagement and advocacy			
Conflict resolution			1
Marketing and publicity of conservancies			
Strengthen relationship with KWS			1

The summary above highlights that the main priority areas for KWCA as: 1) Ensuring that favorable policies are enacted 2) Supporting processes to improve the financial health of conservancies 3) Strengthening the capacity of Regional Associations 4) Strengthening the capacity of conservancies

Additional Action Points for KWCA to follow up on;

1. Advocate for institution of higher learning to do research on development of snake venom and make anti-venom more readily available
2. Provide information on licenses required to operate conservancies
3. Partner with Kenya Forest Service as a stakeholder to reduce charcoal burning and bush fires that affect wildlife
4. Enhance the capacity of conservancies and regional associations on communication
5. Employ a vet on every conservancy
6. Advocate for an insurance policy that will support communities on wildlife injuries and deaths to reduce expectations on compensation
7. KWCA to advocate for conservancy manager's salaries and rangers be paid for free by KWS.
8. Advocate KWS to exempt wildlife rangers from disarmament
9. Advocate for wildlife ownership and user rights
10. Ensure more representation of conservancies in the KWS board and ease of registering conservancies
11. Advocate for KWS to provide free-rangers training and tie tax incentives to conservancies' success
12. Advocate for removal of County Commissioner as the Chair of the CWCC
13. Ensure Mwaluganji Sanctuary receives protected area status
14. Advocate for County Governments to support conservancies in cash and kind annually and recognize conservancies in their County Plans and Policies
15. Advocate for a National Fund to support conservancies
16. National Government needs to devolve the management of parks to respective counties and help build the infrastructure to support this
17. The SGR has interfered with wildlife corridors between the two Tsavos and there is need for an Impact Assessment before more damage is done.
18. Remove wildlife corridors from between homesteads
19. KWCA to ensure National Environment Management Authority and Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) need to consult with landowners before the construction of boreholes and other infrastructure, and before issuing letters of development
20. If communities are receiving financial benefits through carbon credits for protecting trees so should communities receive financial benefits for conserving and managing wildlife.
21. Reduce land rates through tax breaks

8 Feedback from Participant on the conference

“The Swara conservancy has only been registered today. This is first time I am attending such a conference and I’m absolutely blown away with what KWCA can do for conservancies in the future as a joint body for conservancies in Kenya.”



Gary Cullen-
Gulana Conservancy

“The leadership conference for me as a young person is about instilling values of conservation and gives me an opportunity to think sustainability. I’m pleased that the African Leadership University is offering scholarships to young people in wildlife conservation. I believe the skills young people will gain will from the trainings will go back into proper management of conservancies resulting to better benefits for the communities.”



Simeon Mwadilo-
Izera Conservancy

“When we attend these conferences, we learn a lot about wildlife conservation policies and laws and how they impact on conservancies. We also meet other conservancies and learn from their leadership styles, conservancy activities and achievements.”



Wabosha Kamatta-
Rukinga Conservancy

“I’ve been enlightened on the amended Wildlife Act through the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act especially on the role of the CWCC. I’m always glad to join and learn from other conservancies on the progress made.”



Jackline Kigen-
Kibargoi Conservancy

List of Participants

No.	Name	M/F	Conservancy/Organization	Region
1	Joshua Tuluapei	M	Kilitome	AET
2	Samuel Kaanki	M	ALOCA	AET
3	Stanley Ole Kotene	M	Kitirua Conservancy	AET
4	Kimare Mapengo	M	Ole polos	AET
5	Taika Nalokitoo	M	Nailepo	AET
6	Paratei Ole kimiti	M	Satao Elerai	AET
7	Musei Ole Loonkorot	M	Osupuko	AET
8	James Moonka	M	Kitenden	AET
9	Samson Parashina	M	MWCT	AET
10	Musei Ole Loomorit	M	Osupuko	AET
11	Pairatei Kimiti	M	Satao Elerai	AET
12	Sadalla Korinko	M	Naarami	AET
13	Jacob Leyian	M	Eselenkei	AET
14	Naini ole lilusu	M	Oltiyani	AET
15	agnes Kilowa	F	Mbirikani	AET
16	David Sorimpan	M	Athi Kapiti	AKWCA
17	David Moiraria	M	Naretunoi	AKWCA
18	Peter C Kandagor	M	Kabarion	BCCA
19	Olepario Sotua	M	Ruko	BCCA
20	Josphat Malkat	M	Kaptuya	BCCA
21	Evans Kandie	M	KWCA	BCCA
22	Micah Chepkoroisi	M	Kibargoch	BCCA
23	Joshua Komen	M	Irong	BCCA
24	Raymond Kipkemei	M	Kiborgoch	BCCA
25	Peter Limo	M	Ngenyin	BCCA
26	Reuben Birgen	M	Kiborit	BCCA
27	Gai Cullen	F	Galana Wildlife Conservancy	COAST
28	Komora Awnar Bakari	F	Ndera	COAST
29	Said Mohamed Rhova	M	Lower Tana	COAST
30	Tora Ware	M	Awer	COAST
31	Mwanaamu Haodi	M	Ndera	COAST
32	Hussein Gona	M	NRT-Coast	COAST
33	Shali Mohamed	M	Kiunga	COAST
34	Mohhamed Hussein	M	PATE	COAST
35	Hussein Hassan	M	Ishaqbini	COAST

36	Hawa Bocha Ali	M	Hanshak Nyongoro	COAST
37	Jamie Gaymer	M	Ol Jogi	LWF
38	Samuel Mutisia	M	Ol Pejeta	LWF
39	Henry Henley	M	Sangare	LWF
40	Daniel Yiankero	M	Loisaba	LWF
41	Abdi Sora	M	Borana	LWF
42	Tuqa Jirmo	M	Lewa	LWF
43	James Mpusia	F	Olare motorogi	MMWCA
44	Francis Nkoitoi	M	Mara North	MMWCA
45	simon Nkoitoi	M	Ol kinyei	MMWCA
46	James Nampaso	M	Enonkishu	MMWCA
47	Mustafa Ntutu	M	Ol chorro	MMWCA
48	Francis Rarin	M	Olare Motorogi	MMWCA
49	Soit Johnson	M	Pardamat	MMWCA
50	Peninah Taki	F	Maasai Mara	MMWCA
51	mukabana Victor	M	Isaaten	MMWCA
52	David enko	M	Isaaten	MMWCA
53	Joseph Sanamwala	M	Nashulai	MMWCA
54	JohnMark Naabala	M	Naboisho	MMWCA
55	Daniel Sopia	M	MMWCA	MMWCA
56	Kinanda Sururu	M	Olarro	MMWCA
57	Jeremiah Letoluo	M	Mara Siana	MMWCA
58	Robert Naabala	M	Lemek	MMWCA
59	Antony Nambaso	M	Lemek	MMWCA
60	Moses Karia	M	Motorogi	MMWCA
61	Lialou Karbolo	M	Olderkesi	MMWCA
62	Pauline Lolngojine	F	Sera	NRT
63	Joseph Lentaka	M	Sera	NRT
64	Ropi Lekermui	M	Naapu-oldonyiro	NRT
65	Solomon Kaparo	M	Naibunga	NRT
66	Masapai matian	M	Naibunga	NRT
67	Rotisi Leletur	M	Westgate	NRT
68	Benjamin Lentoijoovi	M	Ngilai-Namunyak	NRT
69	Hoko Guyo	M	Shurr	NRT
70	Joseph Kisio	M	Ilingwesi	NRT
71	sintaroi Wilson	M	Naibunga	NRT
72	Raphael Leseketeti	M	Nkoteiya	NRT
73	Lendupan Lepakiyo	M	Marsabit-Songa	NRT
74	Alois Lepakiyo	M	Namunyak-Kalepo	NRT

75	Josephine Ekiru	M	NRT	NRT
76	Andrea Nanok	M	Nasuluu	NRT
77	Habiba Tadicha	F	Biliqo Bulesa	NRT
78	David Lekoomet	M	Kalama	NRT
79	Raita Lekipukel	M	Ltungai	NRT
80	Samuel Aule	M	Leparua	NRT
81	Fred Kisanyal	M	Isiolo	NRT
82	John Parmaso	M	Lekurruki	NRT
83	William Lekadaa	M	Namunyak-Nasuulu	NRT
84	Kinywa Lengashar	M	Namunya-umbrella chair	NRT
85	Naina Kilusu	M	Oldenyi	NRT
86	malasian Leikalo	M	Nanapsho- oldonyiro	NRT
87	Nuur Longonyo	M	Meibae	NRT
88	Benjamin Jalis	M	Nakupa	NRT
89	Moses Njenga	M	Kigio	RLCA
90	Kathryn Combes	F	Soysambu	RLCA
91	Lawi Kiplimo	M	Crater lake	RLCA
92	Ndegwa Karanja	M	Oserengoni	RLCA
93	Richard Hartley	M	kongoni/Mundui	RLCA
94	Samson Silantoi	M	SORALO	SORALO
95	Joel Karori	M	shompole	SORALO
96	Paul Kilelu	M	Enkusero Sampu	SORALO
97	Wilson Pulei	M	Suswa	SORALO
98	Joel Tonkei	M	Olkiramatian	SORALO
99	Salim Mwayogwe	M	Mwaluganje	TTWCA
100	David Gaitho	M	Ndara Conservancy	TTWCA
101	Bongosa Mcharo	M	Mgeno ranch	TTWCA
102	Alfred Mwanake	M	TTWCA	TTWCA
103	Nathaniel Mramba	M	Maungu Ranch	TTWCA
104	John Masabaa	M	Lualenyi	TTWCA
105	Kiute Mjomba	M	Kasigau	TTWCA
106	Everest Lenjo	M	Amaka	TTWCA
107	Michael Mjomba	M	Mramba	TTWCA
108	Nyambu Zollo	M	Oza	TTWCA
109	Raphael Kivuva	M	Kamungi	TTWCA
110	John Ilume	M	Lumo	TTWCA
111	Simeon Mwadilo	M	Izera	TTWCA
112	james Munyika	M	Washumbu	TTWCA
113	Amos Mgenyi	M	Mbulia Ranch	TTWCA

114	Alphonse Mwadime	M	Taita	TTWCA
115	Richard Obanda	M	Sarova Taita Hills	TTWCA
116	Wabosha Kamatta	F	Rukinga	TTWCA
117	Jackline Kigen	F	Kibargoi	WWCA
118	Joseph Rotich	M	Masol/ART	WWCA
119	Philip Ndura	M	Kitale Nature Conservancy	WWCA
120	Charles Ambunya	M	Kaimosi Mission	WWCA
121	Joseph Ochieno	M	Mukhondo	WWCA
122	Ben Wandago	M	USAID	
123	Nancy Githaiga	F	WWF-Kenya	
124	Munira Bashir	F	TNC	
125	Jack Marubu	F	TNC	
126	Evelyne Karanja	F	TNC	
127	Brigadier John Waweru	M	KWS	
128	Dr. John Waithaka	M	KWS	
129	Michael Kipkeu	M	KWS	
130	Prof. Charles Musyoki	M	KWS	
131	Catherine Warui	F	KWS	
132	Anne Kahihia	F	KWS	
133	Lydia Kisoyan	F	KWS	
134	David Karanja	M	KWS	
135	Brendan Buzzard	M	KWCA	
136	Dickson Kaelo	M	KWCA	
137	Joyce Mbataru	F	KWCA	
138	Faria Tarus	F	KWCA	
139	Gladys Warigia	F	KWCA	
140	Raymond Cheruiyot	M	KWCA	
141	Joseph Njogu	M	KWCA	
142	Joy Juma	F	Maliasili	
143	Richard Ndiga	M	Maliasili	
144	Beatrice Muchiri	F	Maliasili	
145	Juliana Pierre	M	ALU	



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