

THE NORTHERN RANGELANDS TRUST

2017 STATE OF CONSERVANCIES REPORT



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2017

31 community conservancies

42,000 square kilometres

952 permanent conservancy employees

US\$970,000 allocated to 26 livelihoods projects in 23 conservancies

20% increase in tourism revenue to conservancies

837 Savings & Credit Cooperative members in 16 conservancies

56% down to **34%** drop in the proportion of illegally killed elephants 2016-2017

1,924 students received bursaries through their conservancies



MISSION

To develop resilient community conservancies that transform lives, secure peace and conserve natural resources.

WITO

Kuendeleza maadili ya hifadhi za jamii ambayo hubadilisha maisha, kulinda amani na kuhifadhi rasilimali za asili.

Exchange rate in this report: USD 1 = Ksh. 100

COVER AND BACK PHOTO: AMI VITALE





THE NATURE CONSERVANCY | MIKE PEJANZ

“I’m so inspired by how much momentum is behind the community conservation movement now. The scale of its reach across the Kenyan landscape, of the support and dialogue around it - at both government and international level - is something I could only dream of 20 years ago when I started out as manager of Westgate Community Conservancy.”

– TOM LALAMPAA
Chief Executive Officer, NRT

In the harsh environment of northern Kenya, pastoralist communities struggle with frequent droughts, sparse services and the threats posed by cattle rustling and ivory poaching. Ethnic rivalries and insecurity have plagued this region for decades, hindering development and disrupting lives.

However, all this is changing, thanks to a new movement based on community conservation, supported by the Northern Rangelands Trust.

NRT is a community conservancy membership organisation. Our mission is to develop resilient community conservancies, which transform people’s lives, secure peace and conserve natural resources.

We do this by supporting and empowering communities to:

- Develop locally-led governance structures
- Run peace and security programmes
- Take the lead in natural resource management and protection, particularly of rangelands, wildlife and marine ecosystems
- Manage sustainable businesses linked to conservation

We fundraise for our member conservancies, and provide advice and guidance on how to manage the land and affairs of the wider community.

We support a wide range of training, monitor performance, and work as an independent third party in support of conservancy partnerships with county and national government, investors and development partners.

Our model is now widely seen as best practice on supporting community conservancies in Kenya. Our success has helped shape new government regulations on establishing, registering and managing community conservancies.

There are currently 31 NRT member conservancies covering 42,000 square kilometres of northern and coastal Kenya, home to around 320,000 people belonging to 18 different ethnic groups.

The conservancies incorporate a diverse range of habitats, from mountains, dense forests and mighty rivers to deserts, savannahs, lakes, deltas and the Indian Ocean. They are home to an equally diverse array of wildlife, including elephant, black rhino, lion, giraffe, oryx, wild dog, Grevy’s zebra and hirola.

INSIDE NRT

NRT is governed by a Board of Directors, currently chaired by Hon. Mohamed Elmi MP and vice chaired by Dr Hassan Wario, Cabinet Secretary for Sports, Culture and the Arts. The NRT Board includes institutional membership from KWS, KFS, three private conservancies, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Interior.

The Board is accountable to an over-arching Council of Elders, which is comprised of the elected chairpersons of all the member conservancies. The Council of Elders is currently chaired by David Lekomet (Kalama Conservancy), and vice chaired by Omar Godana (Nasuulu Conservancy).

NRT has four regional offices, each with a regional director:

- NRT Centre, headquartered in Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
- NRT Coast, headquartered in Lamu
- NRT North East, headquartered in Marsabit
- NRT West, headquartered at Loisaba Conservancy

WHAT IS A COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY?

A community conservancy is a community-based organisation created to support the management of community-owned land for the benefit of livelihoods. They are legally registered entities, governed by a representative Board of Directors and run by a locally-staffed management team.

Conservancies work to improve governance and representation for their members by building on traditional cultural structures, and empowering women and youth in particular to become agents of change. Good governance enables livelihoods and development projects to be owned, driven and maintained by local people, as well as providing a solid point of contact for donors or investors.

Conservancies give communities the framework, incentives and links to outside expertise they need to:

- Protect the diverse wildlife with which they share the landscape
- Manage rangelands and fisheries more sustainably
- Improve regional peace and security

They also provide a vehicle for business development, helping to diversify and boost economies in some of Kenya's most marginalised areas.





MESSAGE FROM THE OUTGOING CEO

2017 was a difficult year for NRT and our member conservancies. Three consecutive poor rains and the tensions in the build-up to the August general elections, combined to create a toxic mix of violent competition for scarce grazing and the politicisation of ethnic differences. This had major effects on conservancy grazing plans and NRT Trading's livestock business – both of which struggled to make progress despite the teams working extremely hard. The peace-building team also worked overtime to contain outbreaks of conflict and mitigate clashes.

These challenges are picked up in this 2017 report. This was the final year of our current five year plan (NRT Strategic Plan 2012-17), and in June we started extensive consultations for our next five year plan – due in 2018.

It has been a privilege to lead NRT for the past six years as CEO, and to work with our great staff team, our member conservancies and our valuable partners, supporters, challengers and funders. We have grown significantly in size, stature, professionalism and impact over this period, and all of the above have played a crucial role in this.

I'm delighted to hand over to Tom Lalampaa as CEO in February 2018. Tom brings outstanding qualities to the job, in terms of his authenticity and background in the community, his highly diplomatic yet action-oriented personality and his strategic vision and values for NRT. He has deep and wide relationships with communities, County Governments, donors and partners. He brings high levels of energy, passion and commitment to NRT, as well as integrity, neutrality and respect. I look forward to seeing NRT continue to thrive under his leadership.

NRT remains very grateful for the generous support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the the French International Development Agency (AFD), The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

and many other partners. And we all look forward to a bright future for community conservation in northern Kenya.



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**COMMUNITY
CONSERVANCIES
AND THE
NORTHERN
RANGELANDS
TRUST**



The Northern Rangelands Trust now supports 31 community conservancies across over 42,000 square kilometres of Northern Kenya.

Together, these conservancies are home to approximately 320,000 people (based on the 2009 National Census). Security, livelihoods and conditions for wildlife are all improving as a more resilient social, economic and ecological landscape is evolving.

The significant developments of NRT membership in 2017 were:

- The consolidation of Oldonyiro Conservancy, which grew out of an expanded Mpus Kutuk in 2016 to cover the remaining area of Oldonyiro Ward. Oldonyiro is now made up of four management units under one overall governing board.
- The full establishment of the new Kirimon and Nkoteiya Conservancies – Nkoteiya in Samburu County is notable as the first cost-share conservancy with a county government.
- The preparatory work in Isiolo County to develop Kinna Conservancy, which is under discussion as a cost-share with county government.

- The unfortunate closure of the four new conservancies in Turkana County (Kainuk, Katilu, Lochakula, and Lokichar). However, the two new conservancies in West Pokot County (Pellow and Masol) continue, with strong local political support.

PARTNERS

The Northern Rangelands Trust would like to thank the following principal donors and partners, and many other partners, donors and investors (listed on the website), for their invaluable support.



EMBASSY OF DENMARK
Danida

Other key donors

UKAID (DEFRA), Conservation International, San Diego Zoo, Expertise France, Fauna and Flora International, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Tusk Trust.

Key partners

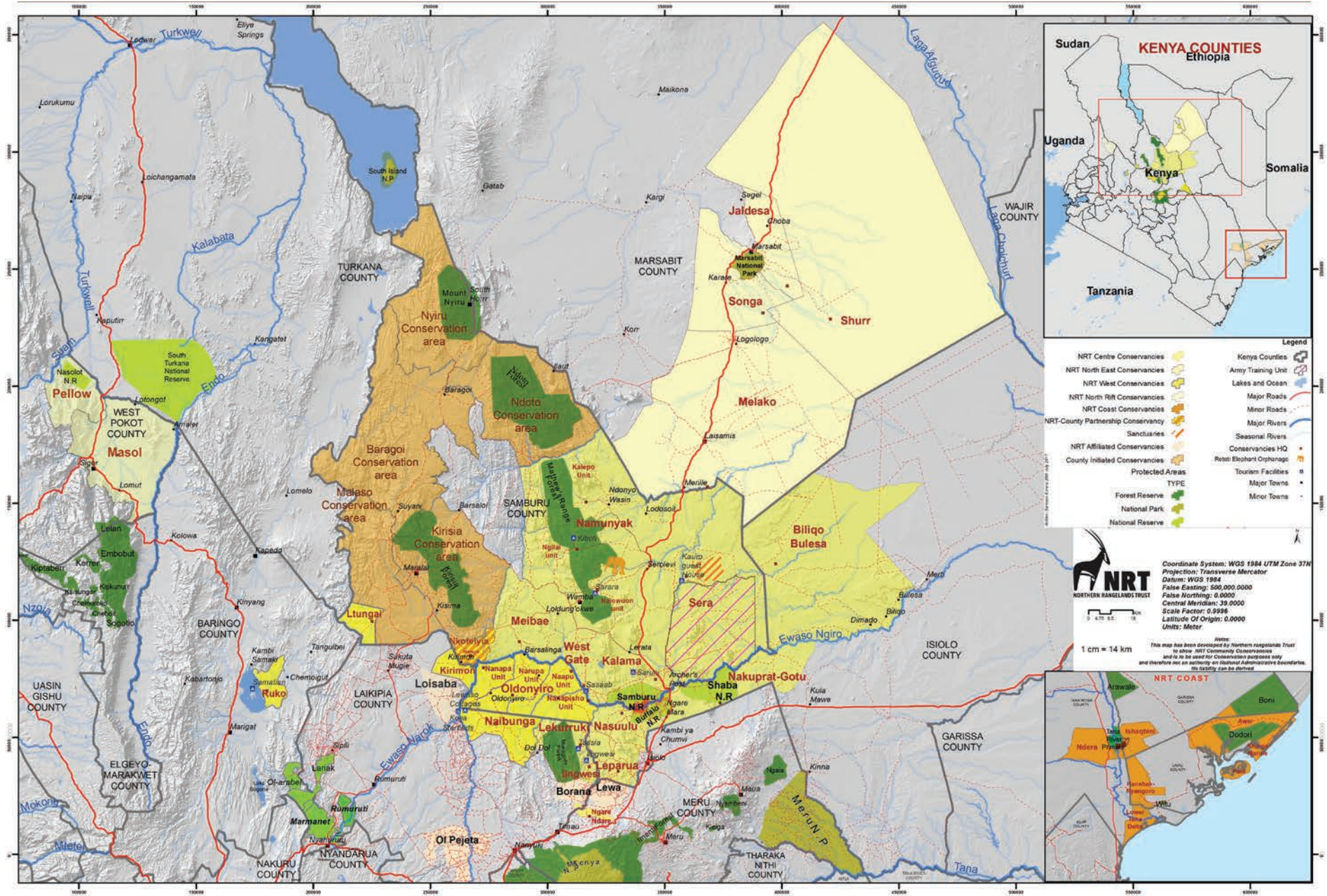
Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service, Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, County Governments of Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Baringo, West Pokot, Laikipia

Community Conservancy	Date of Registration	Ethnicity	Livelihood: agriculture (A) pastoralism (P) fishing (F)	Area (ha)	Population *	Number of Permanent Employees	2017 Operating Budget (Ksh.)	Commercial Income Ksh. (40%)
Baringo County				17,897	2,462	20	6,000,000	84,400
Ruko	2006	Njemps, Pokot	P	17,897	2,462	20	6,000,000	84,400
Garissa County				68,700	8,752	40	8,900,000	58,800
Ishaqbini	2007	Somali	P	68,700	8,752	40	8,900,000	58,800
Isiolo County				632,043	50,346	165	42,025,000	61,334
Biliqo-Bulesa	2007	Borana	A, P	375,856	9,400	30	6,525,000	-
Leparua	2011	Ndorobo, Turkana, Somali, Borana	A, P	33,600	8,590	20	5,000,000	23,794
Nakuprat-Gotu	2010	Borana, Turkana	P	72,350	12,706	31	7,000,000	29,000
Nasuulu	2011	Samburu, Turkana, Somali, Borana	P	34,713	4,262	26	6,000,000	3,340
Oldonyiro	2016	Samburu, Turkana	P	115,524	15,388	58	17,500,000	5,200
Laikipia County				88,916	26,733	101	22,746,940	124,256
Il Ngwesi	1995	Laikipiak Maasai	A, P	9,296	1,752	21	6,500,000	39,337
Lekurruki	1999	Laikipiak Maasai	P	16,476	1,682	35	8,800,000	18,371
Naibunga	2001	Laikipiak Maasai	A, P	46,597	22,259	32	6,500,000	66,548
Kirimon	2016	Laikipiak Maasai	P	16,547	1,040	13	946,940	-
Lamu County				292,865	33,810	65	16,892,359	0
Awer	2013	Boni	A	164,107	2,916	16	4,653,372	-
Hanshak- Nyongoro	2013	Orma, Swahili, Boni	A, P, F	77,896	13,105	14	3,542,485	-
Kiunga	2013	Boni, Somali, Bajuni	A, P, F	22,755	2,866	20	5,296,502	-
Pate	2013	Bajuni	F	28,107	14,923	15	3,400,000	-

*Numbers derived from applying an overall 2.5% compund annual increase to numbers from the 2009 census. 2.5% is the national average population growth, but we know the rate is higher in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

Community Conservancy	Date of Registration	Ethnicity	Livelihood: agriculture (A) pastoralism (P) fishing (F)	Area (ha)	Population *	Number of Permanent Employees	2017 Operating Budget (Ksh.)	Commercial Income Ksh. (40%)
Marsabit County				1,776,590	59,270	81	25,939,979	1,912,986
Jaldessa	2013	Borana	A, P	60,327	19,251	15	5,083,941	-
Melako	2004	Rendille	P	552,532	18,253	37	10,741,970	128,986
Shurr	2013	Gabbra	P	1,040,848	10,336	14	4,977,356	-
Songa	2013	Rendille	A, P	122,884	11,430	15	5,136,712	1,784,000
Meru County				5,511	1,614	24	2,000,000	6,075,193
Ngare Ndare	2000	Meru, Laikipiak Maasai	A, P	5,511	1,614	24	2,000,000	6,075,193
Samburu County				965,983	55,766	395	81,814,263	20,359,975
Kalama	2002	Samburu	P	49,663	11,303	43	9,270,155	5,657,473
Meibae	2006	Samburu	P	101,517	10,029	35	7,000,000	-
Namunyak	1995	Samburu	P	383,804	17,691	138	17,940,788	9,164,680
Sera	2001	Samburu	P	339,615	6,301	88	27,603,320	1,256,150
Westgate	2004	Samburu	P	36,299	4,664	46	11,500,000	4,281,672
Nkoteyia	2016	Samburu	P	15,501	3,051	21	3,500,000	-
Ltungai	2002	Samburu, Pokot	P	39,584	2,727	24	5,000,000	-
Tana County				168,155	21,924	24	5,912,777	0
Lower Tana Delta	2013	Orma, Pokomo, Giriama	A, P, F	51,785	14,624	13	3,287,554	-
Ndera	2010	Pokomo	A	116,370	7,300	11	2,625,223	-
West Pokot County				204,822	59,973	37	29,396,050	0
Masol	2015	Pokot	P	151,899	47,967	17	14,498,150	-
Pellow	2015	Pokot	P	52,922	12,006	20	14,897,900	-
Totals				4,221,483	320,650	952	241,627,368	28,676,944

MAP OF NRT CONSERVANCIES 2017



2

GOVERNANCE



- 87 conservancy leaders took part in leadership training in 2017
- The average conservancy governance score increased from 61% in 2016 to 68% in 2017
- 10 conservancies carried out board elections

Good governance is the engine behind resilient community conservancies and community development. Well-governed conservancies provide an institutional framework for conflict resolution, build community support and ensure effective security, land management and other livelihood programmes.

The 2017 drought tested the strength of conservancy institutions in many ways. Increased ethnic tension, fierce competition for dwindling natural resources and the hotly contested national elections (where in many areas, political self-interest thrived on the frustrations and tribal divides of constituents) led NRT to place significant focus on improving conservancy governance in 2017.

Our Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP – developed and provided by Forward Consult) played a critical role in this. A total of **87 conservancy leaders took part in LAMP in**

2017, including all conservancy chairpersons, grazing committee chairpersons and finance committee members.

LAMP is building leadership thinking and a better understanding of being a leader, enabling boards to more effectively supervise conservancy staff, engage county governments and raise funds to support their conservancies. Conservancy chairmen and women are now actively pushing for better performance by their managers, annual general meetings (AGMs) are well structured, boards provide clear updates to communities, and partnerships with county government and Members of the County Assemblies have improved.

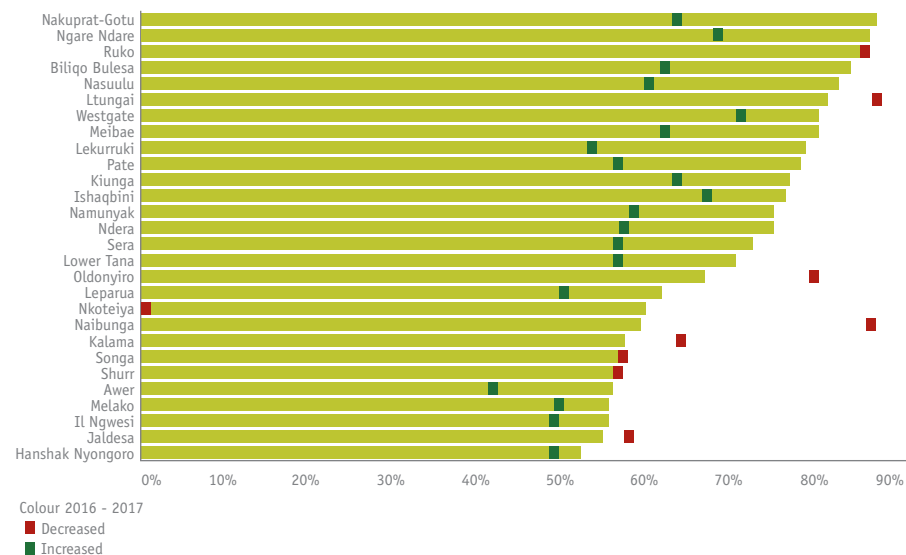
Most conservancies were able to raise funds from county government in 2017.

For example, Shurr Conservancy raised Ksh. 27 million from the Marsabit County Government and others, while Westgate and Namunyak acquired funding from Samburu County Government to purchase Land Cruisers.

WHAT DOES GOOD GOVERNANCE LOOK LIKE?

The average conservancy governance score increased from 61% in 2016 to 68% in 2017. Governance scores measure performance on 18 different indicators of leadership, institutional capacity, financial management and partnership development.

GOVERNANCE SCORES 2017



This was mainly due to stronger engagement from conservancy managers and more effective coordination and support by NRT's Regional Directors.

The success of the top five conservancies – Nakuprat-Gotu (87%), Ngare Ndare (86%), Ruko (85%), Biliqo-Bulesa (84%) and Nasuulu (82%) was attributed to:

- Cohesion among board members
- Good coordination among relevant stakeholders
- Good community engagement, and effective feedback systems
- LAMP training

- Improved working relationships with County and National Government
- Equitable and transparent distribution of conservancy benefits

The poor performance of the five lowest scoring conservancies was attributed to:

- Awer (56%): Insecurity as a result of Al Shabaab presence, weak management
- Il Ngwesi (55%): Poor coordination between the board, group ranch committee and the Il Ngwesi Lodge board of directors, no conservancy AGM, little effort to improve strained relationship with neighbouring conservancies Lekurruki and Oldonyiro, weak management

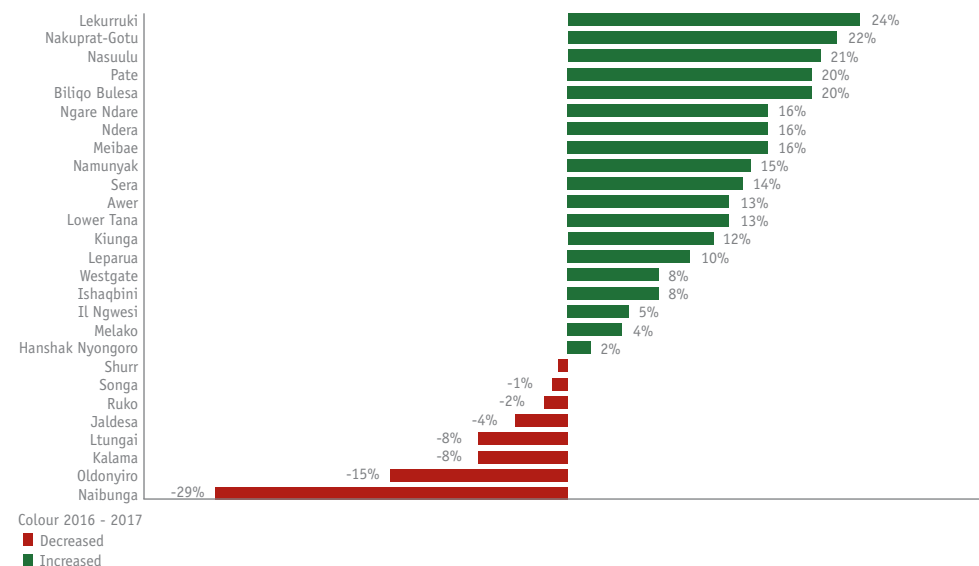
(including delayed/non-payment of statutory obligations, delayed submission of monthly reports and cash requests), no audited accounts

- Melako (55%): New management team, no conservancy constitution
- Jaldesa (54%): Weak management, low levels of engagement from board
- Hanshak-Nyongoro (52%): Weak coordination between management and board, board interference in day-to-day operations, insecurity affecting conservancy operations, weak community relations

The success of the **top five most improved conservancies** was attributed to:

- Lekurruki (24%): Fresh board elections and training, increased oversight and support from NRT (including the secondment of a new manager)
- Nakuprat-Gotu (22%): Improved cohesion among the board, improved staff discipline, better teamwork between department heads
- Nasuulu (21%): Improved cohesion among the board, good coordination with the NRT regional coordinator, improved reporting system, increased community awareness
- Pate (20%): Strong leadership from new board chairman leading to increased community awareness and ownership of the conservancy

CHANGE IN GOVERNANCE SCORES 2016 - 2017



- Biliqo Bulesa (20%): United board with strong leadership, good political support, timely and well structured board meetings

The **poor performance of the five conservancies with the biggest decrease in governance scores** was attributed to:

- Naibunga (-29%): Change of managers, lack of cohesion among board members (of the nine group ranches), grazing conflicts due to drought

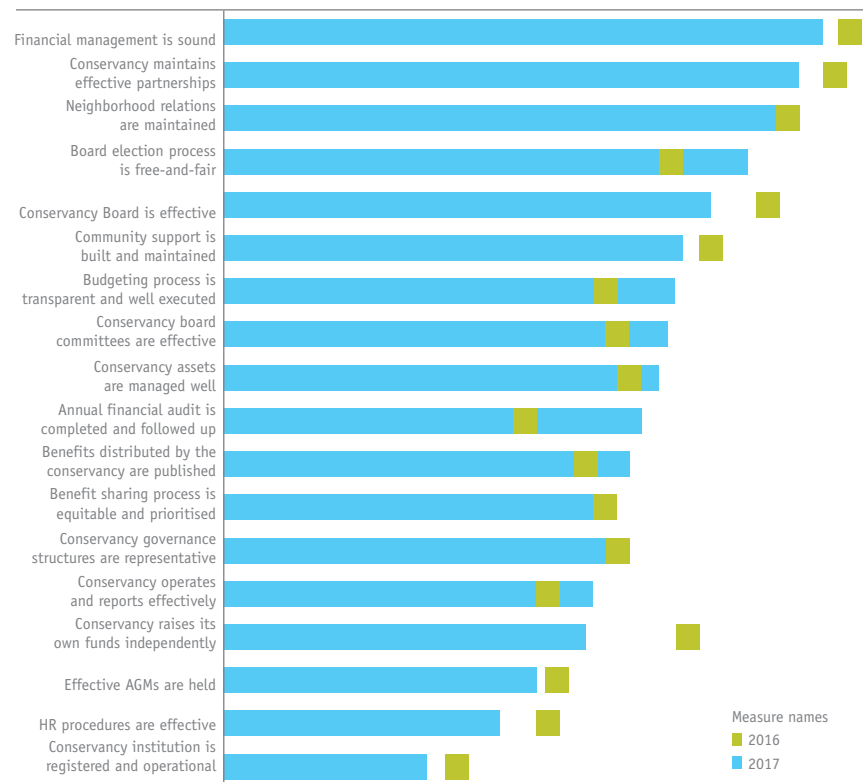
- Oldonyiro (-15%): Grazing conflicts, poor umbrella board performance (Oldonyiro is made up of four units, each of which has a unit board with representation on the overarching umbrella board), change of the Nannapisho Unit board chairman

- Kalama (-8%): Inadequate supervision by the board, poor reporting systems, inadequate financial control

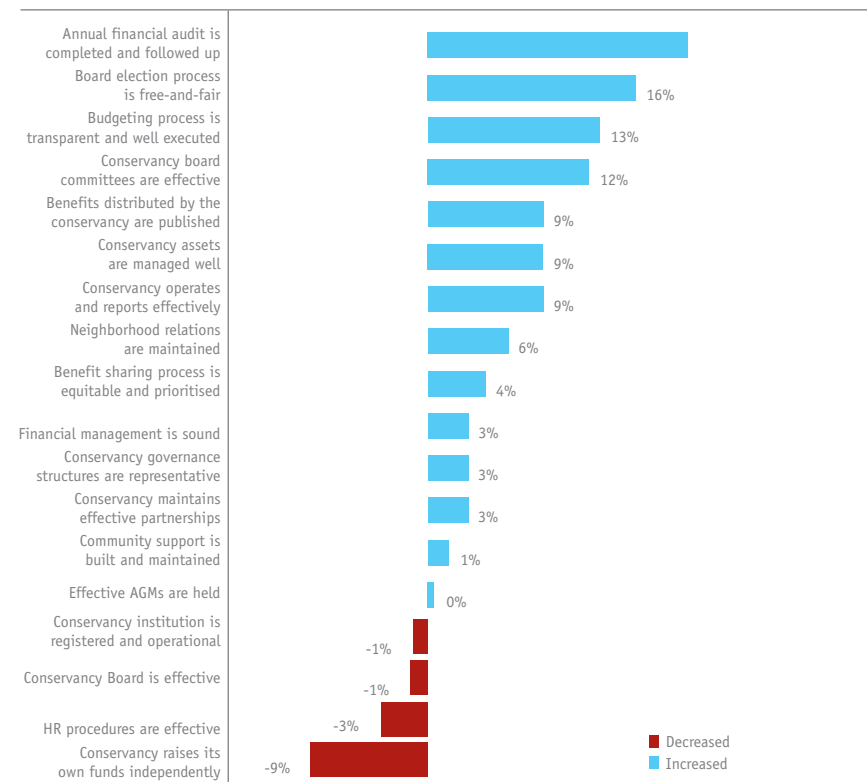
- Ltungai (-8%): The insecurity that arose from the drought, which hampered conservancy efforts to conduct meetings as planned or to reach the whole community

- Jaldesa (-4%): Grazing issues (due to drought), inadequate supervision of the conservancy staff by the board, weak management

GOVERNANCE INDICATORS: Ranked highest to lowest scoring



GOVERNANCE INDICATORS: Ranked according to change from 2016



Improvements in governance were led by two particular clusters of indicators:

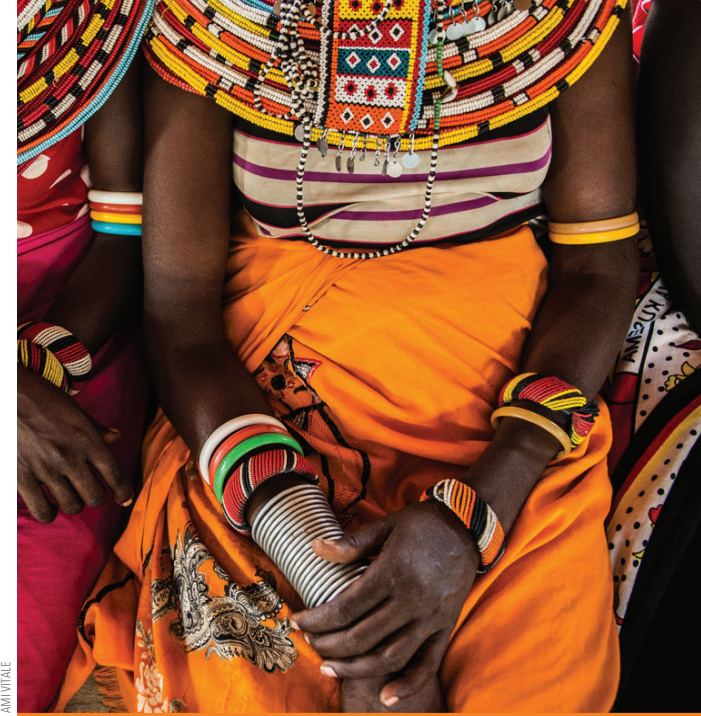
- Improved financial management: auditing, supervision by better trained finance committees and boards, support from NRT accountants seconded to each conservancy, improved internal financial control systems, improved statutory compliance (NHIF, NSSF and KRA PAYE).
- Improved leadership: more effective boards, board rotation and community support resulting from LAMP training, use of the Conservancy Constitutions, improved community feedback and better accountability.

Accountability, transparency, legitimacy, fair benefit sharing and general strengthening of conservancy structures are the underlying fundamentals that drive improvements in conservancy governance indicators.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS:

- 10 conservancies carried out board elections in 2017: Ltungai, Kirimon, Kaptuiya, Ruko, Lekurruki, Meibae, Ndera, Pate, Kiunga and Awer. 25% of these new board members are women
- A Participatory Governance Assessment was piloted in Kalama in partnership with IIED. This has led to the redesign of the NRT Governance Assessment tool
- 11 conservancies signed a Memorandum of Understanding with NRT: Nkoteiya, Oldonyiro, Ruko, Ltungai, Masol, Pellow, Naibunga, Biliqo-Bulesa, Nasuulu, Leparua and Nakuprat Gotu
- The number of women in conservancy boards is below 30% (the target commonly cited to increase gender representation in elective organisations)
- NRT partnered with six other organisations* to influence the second generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) in five Counties: Laikipia, Baringo, Samburu, Isiolo and Marsabit. The focus was on generating useful natural resource and environmental data and policy options for new post-August 2017 Governors to use in shaping their new CIDPs.

* Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) Community Land Project, Mpala Research Centre, National Arid and Semi-arid Lands Stakeholder Forum/NDMA, Agile and Harmonized Assistance for Devolved Institutions (AHADI)



AM VITALE

“When I first came for this training I was very scared. I’d never stood in front of people. I didn’t think I could do this job, even when I was selected by my community I told them no. What I am used to is housework and going to market. I am so happy with the [LAMP] training. Now, I know how to lead. So stop keeping us women behind, look what we can do. We’ve become MPs, Governors. Catherine is here, she was afraid but now she can do something important.”

– CATHERINE EKIRU
Finance Chairlady
Kirimon Conservancy

3

LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



- 952 permanent conservancy employees
- Ksh. 73.3 million in total commercial income to conservancies
- Tourism revenue up 20%
- 1,021 women involved in BeadWORKS across nine conservancies
- 837 members of the Savings and Credit Cooperative, active in 16 conservancies
- Ksh. 97 million allocated to 26 livelihoods projects in 2017, benefitting an estimated 62,000 people across 23 conservancies

The livelihoods of local communities are enhanced in different ways through their membership of community conservancies: improved peace and security (Chapter 5), management of rangelands and other natural resources (Chapter 4), and access to jobs, better services for community development and more business opportunities (this Chapter).

JOB

All conservancies offer a number of highly valued employment opportunities both directly (as managers, rangers, drivers, accountants and others) and indirectly (through tourism).

There was an increase in permanent conservancy employees in 2017 to 952.

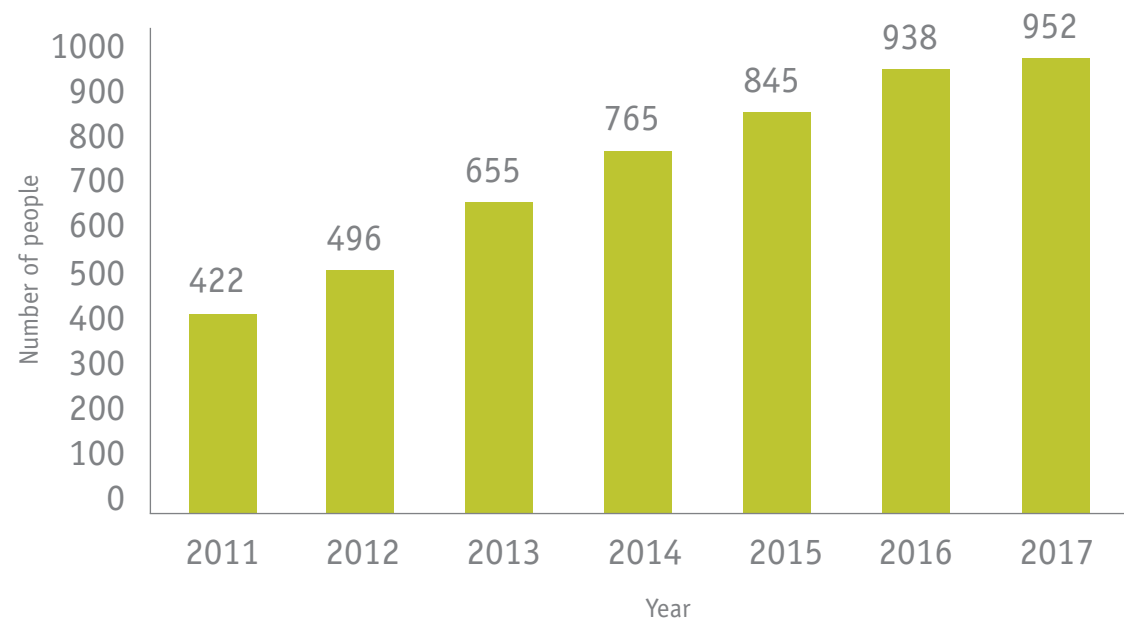
This was largely due to increased numbers of jobs in Namunyak through the Reteti Elephant Sanctuary and the San Diego Zoo funded giraffe project. **155 people were employed through tourism.**

NRT TRADING. CONSERVANCY BUSINESSES

NRT Trading Ltd. is a for-profit social enterprise owned by NRT, whose mission is to identify, incubate, pilot and grow sustainable businesses within the NRT conservancies.

In this way, we are helping people find ways to link wildlife conservation to better pasture, higher income, and more job opportunities. This is putting more children in school, empowering women, and building the capacity of rural communities to lift themselves out of poverty.

PERMANENT CONSERVANCY EMPLOYEES



NRT Trading was established as a limited company in 2014, and now supports the development of direct commercial revenue to communities in three main areas – livestock (LivestockWORKS), beads (BeadWORKS) and tourism. The success of these programmes is now paving the way for communities to explore other emerging markets, such as fish, mangos, honey and other saleable raw materials.

The NRT Trading team provides management, product development and marketing support to the BeadWORKS and LivestockWORKS businesses, and helps conservancies to broker agreements with private tourism businesses. NRT Trading also aims to support entrepreneurs in the conservancies, by providing loans and business advice particularly to women and morans (young warriors).

NRT Trading acts as a business operator, conducting feasibility studies and pilots, seeking new investments, testing innovations, developing production systems and looking for markets. All of this is in a very difficult business environment, far from markets, with communities who have limited business knowledge and where many middlemen traders from outside tend to dominate value-chains without any interest in the production and sustainability of resources, or in the wellbeing of vulnerable pastoral communities. This is not easy business, but if successful the social and environmental impacts are huge.

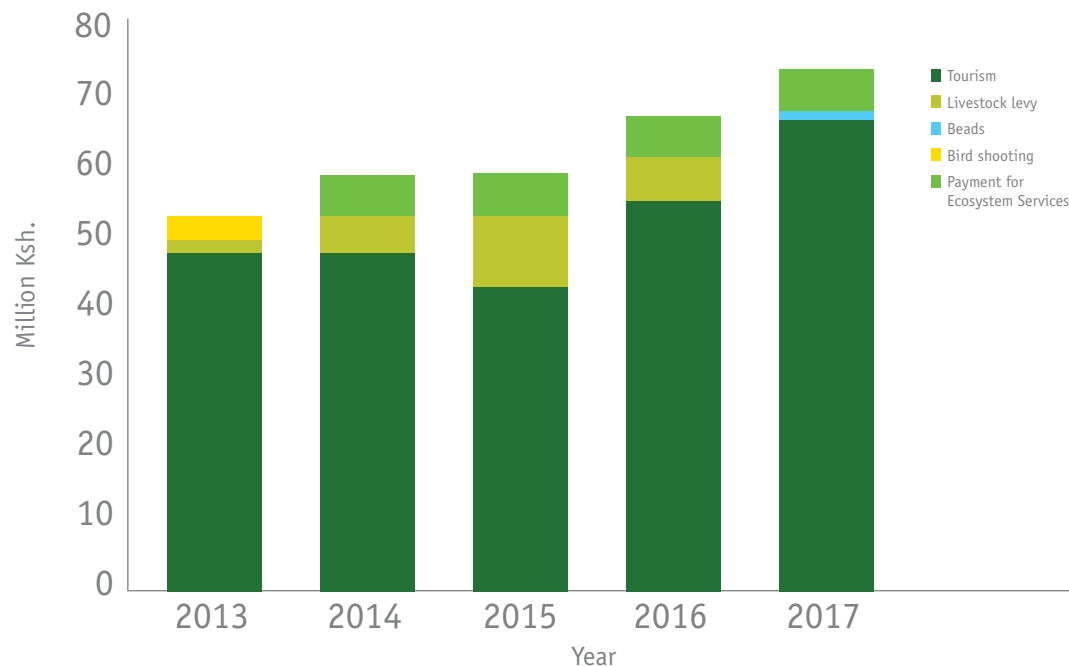
Linking wildlife conservation to better pasture, higher income and the growth of sustainable businesses is helping generate community support, ownership and engagement in their institutions, and contributes to peace.

Overall Commercial Income

Total commercial income to conservancies in 2017 increased to Ksh. 73.3 million. This was largely due to increased tourism income, as there was no revenue from the other primary earner – LivestockWORKS – due to drought.

A conservation fee of **Ksh. 1.2 million was paid out to conservancies from the BeadWORKS business** for the second time in its history, as recognition of the platform and logistical support afforded by the conservancies.

COMMERCIAL INCOME TO CONSERVANCIES 2013 - 2017



Tourism

Despite a turbulent election year, **tourism revenue in NRT community conservancies was up by 20% (to Ksh. 65.9 million) in 2017**. This was predominantly in conservancies already well-established as tourist destinations. In 2017, the 'Rhino Charge' 4x4 rally was held in Songa Conservancy, which generated over Ksh. 4 million in revenue.

Sarara Lodge in Namunyak earned the most revenue for its host conservancy once again, followed by Saruni Lodge in Kalama, Sasaab Lodge in Westgate and tourism operations in Ngare Ndare Forest, which all improved significantly over 2016. Saruni Rhino (Sera) began operating in 2017, and is showing the very significant boost expected from the establishment of the Sera Rhino Sanctuary. Income from Il Ngwesi Lodge decreased, and there was no tourism income to Lekurruki from Tassia Lodge due to the repayment of debts accrued to the tourism operator by the conservancy over the past three years.

NRT Trading has begun the process of marketing north Kenya as a destination dubbed The Big North. The team are designing an interactive website targeted at travellers and will launch a lively social media campaign to promote this.

TOURISM INCOME TO CONSERVANCIES 2012 - 2017

Community Conservancy	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Namunyak	14,463,833	17,802,000	16,961,339	16,427,099	21,665,718	22,911,700
Kalama	5,245,514	7,523,501	7,675,264	7,047,550	8,880,000	13,921,356
Westgate	7,553,007	6,961,902	2,807,661	5,109,296	7,197,111	10,567,004
Ngare Ndare	3,281,709	3,200,000	4,600,000	6,797,497	6,800,000	8,987,982
Songa	-	-	-	-	-	4,460,000
Sera	810,000	1,803,248	2,208,162	403,029	84,490	3,002,000
Il Ngwesi	1,729,290	2,400,000	2,180,000	1,366,708	4,797,450	1,652,000
Ruko	1,356,406	50,000	1,039,750	200,000	198,100	211,000
Ishaqbini	-	56,000	400,000			147,000
Nakuprat-Gotu	-	620,000	1,562,000	1,320,166	673,154	72,500
Oldonyiro	-	-	-	-	100,000	13,000
Lekurruki	3,554,585	5,178,495	3,444,980	2,553,600	2,034,174	-
Ltungai	-	-	2,968,200	-	-	-
Biliqo-Bulesa	522,091	329,306	116,000	-	-	-
Naibunga	57,000	-	-	-	68,000	-
Meibae	-	25,000	-	-	9,000	-
Lower Tana Delta	-	-	-	1,433,302	-	-
Melako	-	-	2,945,000	2,052,000	-	-
Total	38,573,435	47,406,952	48,908,356	44,710,247	52,507,197	65,945,542

LivestockWORKS

The LivestockWORKS business aims to provide an alternative market to pastoralists in community conservancies, paying fair prices, purchasing directly from the conservancies, and buying selectively to reward good conservancy performance. Once bought, cattle are trekked to Lewa Wildlife Conservancy for quarantine before moving on to several private ranches in Laikipia for finishing and onward sale to market.

Drought halted all LivestockWORKS cattle purchases in 2017 as some of the partner grazing ranches were invaded, and NRT Trading were asked to decrease the number of cattle on all ranches due to lack of grass. NRT Trading owned 5,127 cattle at the beginning of the year, and sold 2,964 of these for Ksh. 135 million. None of the remaining cattle were lost to drought, a significant achievement that was a result of advanced supplementation plans, a grass banking project with Ol Pejeta Conservancy and the strategic movement of cattle to secure and accessible feeding sites. However, the herd still lost considerable value, and the supplementary feeding plans were costly.

For the first time, all NRT Trading cattle have been fitted with a microchip, which enables staff to easily record weight gain and veterinary treatments for each animal.

A weight-based purchasing and sales model was also launched in 2017.

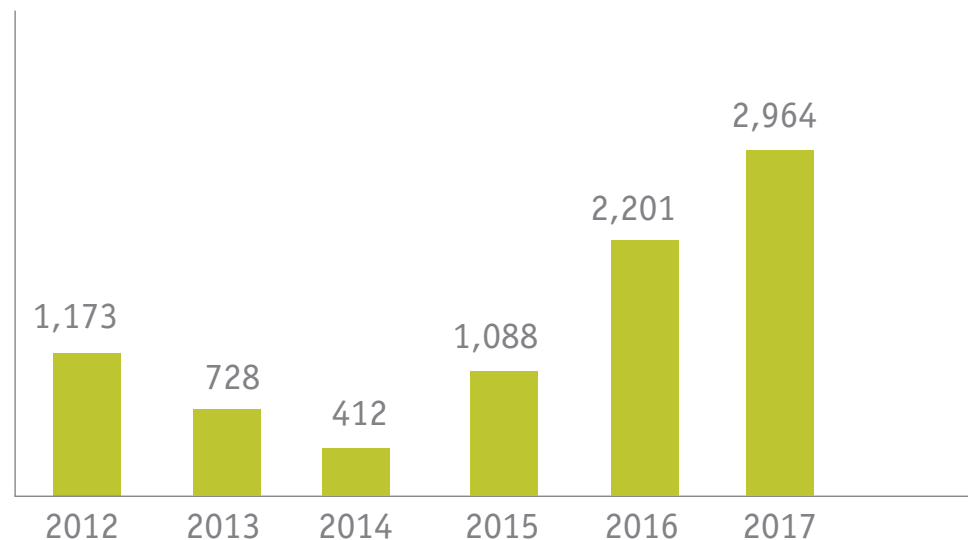
While year-on-year cattle sales since 2014 have increased for the business, getting cattle to commercial market weights is a significant challenge due to poor grass availability. LivestockWORKS is addressing these two issues by:

- Exploring ways to educate communities on improved husbandry in partnership with the NRT Grazing Department
- Developing a partnership with El Karama Ranch in Laikipia to produce cheaper cattle feed (200 acres were cultivated in 2017)

- Increasing hay production through grass banking in partnership with Ol Pejeta and El Karama
- Planning to establish a cattle finishing site near Lewa
- Developing cost effective cattle fattening feed rations for cattle supplementation
- Demonstrating through trials conducted on Lewa in 2017/2018 that finishing cattle is a solution to sustaining sales

OPPOSITE: DAVID CHANCELLOR

NUMBER OF NRT TRADING CATTLE SOLD 2012-2017





BeadWORKS

BeadWORKS aims to empower women and diversify family income, reducing reliance on livestock and natural resources. BeadWORKS partners with established women's groups in conservancies, training them on craftsmanship, product development, and basic marketing and accounting skills. Products are sold by NRT Trading in the USA, Australia and elsewhere.



ERIN MORONEY

There are now 1,021 women involved in the business across nine conservancies.

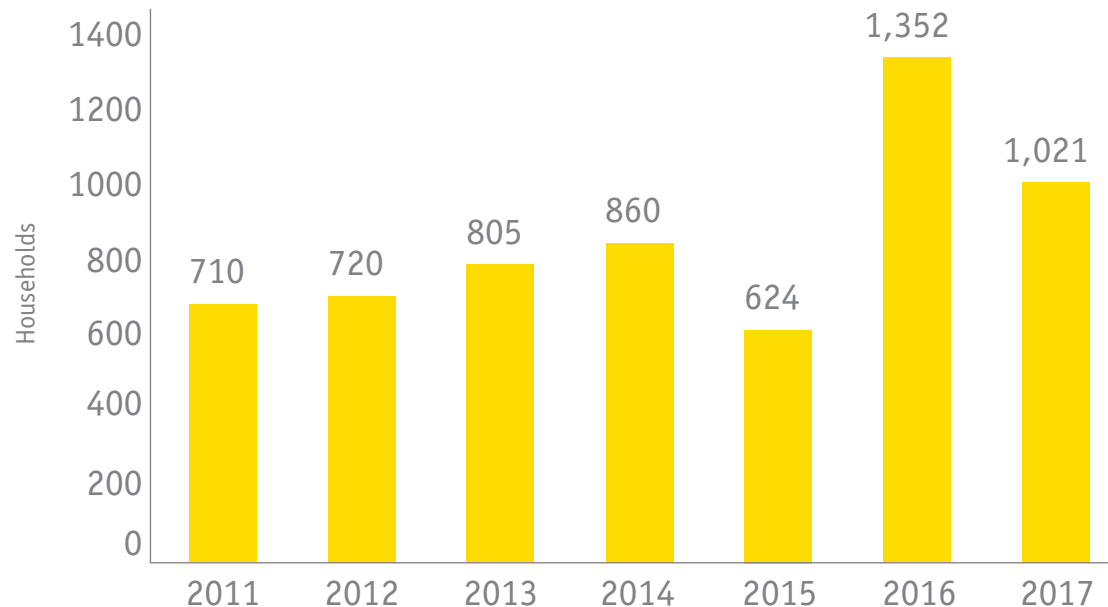
In 2017 they earned Ksh. 6 million from BeadWORKS, a 20% decrease on 2016 (Ksh. 8 million) but significantly higher than the Ksh. 2 million earned in 2015 when BeadWORKS was restructured. Reasons for the 2017 decline include:

- Drought affecting smooth and timely production (women were preoccupied with keeping livestock alive)
- Low order volumes
- 2017 political campaigns disrupting scheduled meetings

- Insecurity in some conservancies, which caused some women to relocate for safety
- The introduction of new products which take time for women to become familiar with

Over 70,000 items were sold to domestic and international markets in 2017, generating over Ksh. 24 million in sales. The Star Beaders programme, which recognises business leaders in each women's group and empowers them to monitor production and coordinate with NRT Trading, was strengthened with more training and mentorship.

NUMBER OF WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN BEADWORKS





“It’s not just about the money. With BeadWORKS, I’m able to use my skills, I feel smart. It’s about your skill and production.”

— NAISIMARI LOKORUKORU
Superstar Beader & Board Member,
Westgate Conservancy

This is Naisimari Lokorukoru; mother of four, member of Westgate Conservancy Board, and a Superstar Beader in charge of 72 beaders in Ngutuk women’s group.

In between getting kids off to school, cooking meals, milking the cows and completing household chores, she fits in an average of eight hours beading a day. “I love beading” she says. “With the income from my beadwork, my kids are comfortable and able to go to school. I also don’t need to sell goats for money anymore, which means more milk for my family. But it’s not all about the money. With BeadWORKS, I’m able to use my skills, I feel smart. It’s about your skill and production.”

As a board member of Westgate, Naisimari is passionate about the Conservancy. “Before the establishment of the conservancy, Westgate was much poorer. People use to kill wildlife. We used to go for years without seeing a single elephant, now we see them every day. We love them as much as beading! These days, if we find a dead or injured animal, we are sure to notify the rangers.”

MangoWORKS

NRT Trading have been piloting a mango business – MangoWORKS - with farmers in Ndera and Lower Tana Delta conservancies at the coast. It aims to provide them with business training and connections to markets, in a bid to boost the local economy. **Sales through MangoWORKS increased three-fold in 2017**; from 112 to 377 tons. Despite unpaid debts owed to MangoWORKS from their top customer, income to farmers totalled Ksh. 2.16 million and a total of 31 shipments were made to factories.

This success may be short-lived however. Unreliable markets for mangos are likely to hinder the future growth of the business.

MANGOWORKS

Year	Amount (tons)	Value (Ksh.)
2016	112	896,000
2017	377	2,160,719

OceanWORKS

The OceanWORKS pilot – which aims to incentivise fishermen from Pate and Kiunga conservancies to practice more sustainable fishing methods - was not successful in 2017. Enthusiasm for the pilot dwindled as fishermen became distracted with elections and discouraged by low catches. NRT Trading will continue to pursue the development of this business through further discussion with the communities to develop more effective, sustainable and appropriate business models.

NRT SACCO

The establishment of the Northern Rangelands Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) has provided **alternative saving and business opportunities for pastoralist youth and women, and is now operational in 16 conservancies**. 527 new members were recruited to the SACCO in 2017, bringing the **total membership to 837** in two years.

As well as empowering community members to diversify household income, the SACCO is also helping to promote peace. **389 morans (warriors) received Ksh. 7.6 million in loans in 2017**, double that of 2016. Informal feedback suggests that warriors involved in businesses are less likely to be involved in conflict.

Loan repayments, payment of BeadWORKS income, and savings in the SACCO are all conducted via mobile money, negating the need for bank accounts or cash and making it accessible to everyone.

The savings of cash in the SACCO (as opposed to traditional savings in livestock) help reduce pressure on rangelands as well as diversifying household income.

A 12-member board of directors has been elected for the SACCO, and will play a key role in recruiting new members and guiding the SACCO growth.



AMU/VITALE

They will also provide a sounding board for new business ideas, and assist in changing community towards diversified livelihoods as long term strategy to cushion against poverty shocks such as drought and cattle rustling.

Following up loan repayments and holding meetings is often a challenge for the SACCO due to the nomadic lifestyle of the beneficiaries, particularly the morans. Prolonged drought and insecurity also affected membership recruitment and loan recovery during the year. Similarly, poor infrastructure in villages hinders the participants' ability to save and repay the loans.

NRT SACCO

	2016	2017
No. members	310	837
Share capital (Ksh.)	317,800	870,650
Savings (Ksh.)	483,890	1,514,301
Morans financed	210	599
Loans disbursed (Ksh.)	3,780,000	11,350,000

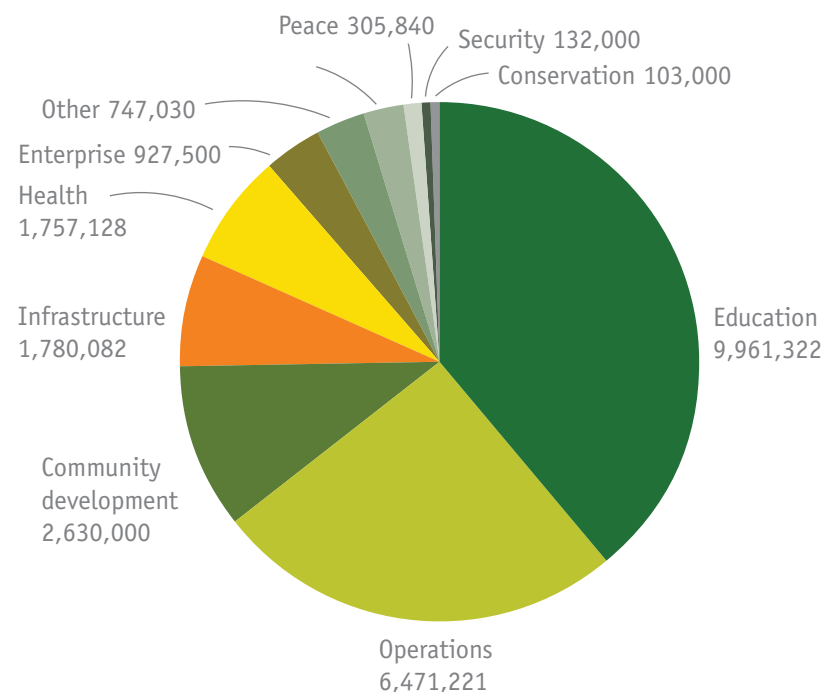
CONSERVANCY COMMUNITY FUNDS

Each conservancy's commercial revenue is split 60:40, with 40% going towards conservancy operating costs and 60% constituting the conservancy's Community Fund – spent according to community priorities agreed at the AGM.

The total generated for Conservancy Community Funds in 2017 was approximately Ksh. 44 million. This was heavily skewed towards the seven conservancies that generated significant tourism income.

Only Ksh. 25 million of conservancy community funds were audited in 2017. The Kalama community fund account was not audited and information on expenditure from Ngare Ndare and Il Ngwesi was not available. It is important to note that expenditure of community funds in 2017 may be from income from the previous year, since there is a delay in remittance of some commercial revenue. It is essential that all conservancies have a formal audit of their commercial income and community fund accounts in order to ensure financial transparency and accountability. These audits must also be presented to the wider community at the conservancy AGMs to ensure decisions on expenditure are endorsed by the community and reflect their priorities.

CONSERVANCY COMMUNITY FUND EXPENDITURE 2017



Communities prioritised education in community fund expenditure, with approximately Ksh. 10 million invested in this sector. **Ksh. 9.5 million of this supported bursaries. A total of 1,942 students received bursary support** from their conservancies in 2017 (from community funds and the 2016 NRT Conservancy Livelihood Fund), with a 7:10 female to male ratio of recipients.

The second highest allocation of community fund expenditure was to conservancy operations (Ksh. 6.5 million). This included

board allowances, subsistence and travel, and vehicle running costs. Some of this funding may have been donations managed through the community accounts that were specifically for operational support. Conservancies must ensure that allocation of commercially generated community funds to conservancy operations is approved at the AGM and not only by the board and management of a conservancy.

Ksh. 2.6 million spent on “community development” refers to unspecified community development projects in Namunyak conservancy. Conservancies also invested in support to health, enterprise (youth microfinance) and infrastructure including buildings, roads and airstrips.

THE NRT CONSERVANCY LIVELIHOODS FUND

Established in 2015, the NRT Conservancy Livelihoods Fund (CLF) was designed to empower communities, through their conservancies, to prioritise, plan, fundraise and implement their own livelihoods development programmes.

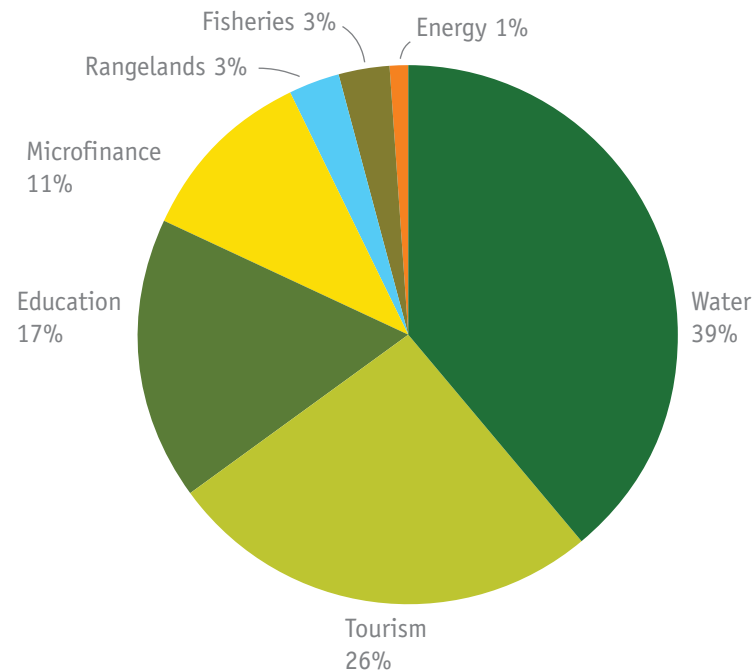
The Fund is supported by USAID, IWT-UKAID and DANIDA, and managed by NRT. Conservancies can apply each year, and proposals must reflect community priorities and maximise livelihoods benefits. Since its inception, a total of Ksh. 167 million has been invested in 66 livelihoods projects through the CLF. The broad objective is to engage community members in their conservancies by creating positive feedback which links conservation with better lives.

In 2017, Ksh. 97 million was allocated to 26 CLF projects in 23 conservancies, benefitting an estimated 62,000 people.

There was a greater focus on water projects in 2017, with **39% of CLF funding going toward water pipes, boreholes or tanks** (up from 16% in 2016). Funding for tourism initiatives – which are seen as economic drivers for conservancies and community benefits - increased from just 3% in 2016 to 26% in 2017 (Ksh. 25.6 million). Ksh. 16 million was allocated to education projects (a decline from Ksh. 35 million in 2016) and 11% on microfinance- another economic driver (up from 6% in 2016).

No new school bursary programs or health initiatives were funded through CLF in 2017. Overall the priorities for CLF projects shifted toward water, and economic leverage through tourism and microfinance. New areas of investment from CLF were seen in Kiunga – where a revolving fund was established to purchase boat engines to support sustainable, offshore fishing – and in Naibunga, where funds were allocated to support the biological control of the invasive plant *Opuntia stricta*.

CLF PROJECT COMMITMENTS 2017



CLF investments in education focused on infrastructure including classrooms, dormitories and laboratories. Several projects focused specifically on improving facilities for girls in order to reduce dropout rates. Micro-finance projects specifically targeted women and youth in three conservancies. Tourism investments included rehabilitation and provision of water supplies to existing lodges, and the construction of community-owned tourism facilities in Sera and Melako conservancies. Water projects predominantly focused on the provision of safe, clean water supplies for settlements and included the construction of water tanks, pipelines and boreholes.

CLF EXPENDITURE

Sector	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Education	9,923,040	35,193,607	16,000,000	61,116,647
Water	2,000,00	7,975,000	37,337,151	47,312,151
Tourism	-	2,000,000	25,555,600	27,555,600
Microfinance	2,000,000	3,000,000	10,500,000	15,500,000
Health	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000
Rangelands	-	-	3,080,425	3,080,425
Fisheries	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
Energy	-	1,000,000	1,250,000	2,250,000
Forestry	-	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Infrastructure	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Agriculture	990,000	-	-	990,000
TOTAL	19,913,040	50,168,607	96,973,176	167,054,823

NRT EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WATER PROGRAMMES

Education:

- NRT has a broad education programme that works with 11 schools (10 primary, one secondary) in nine conservancies (Shurr, Songa, Jaldesa, Melako, Meibae, Biliqo-Bulesa, Oldonyiro, Naibunga, Ishaqbini). The education programme focuses on teachers' housing and additional PTA teacher support, and is funded by by ICEP (Institut zur Cooperation bei Entwicklungs-Projekten).

Health:

- In 2016, Kalama conservancy used CLF funding to construct a health clinic, using this as leverage to request additional support from the Ministry of Health, Tusk Trust and the Gould Family Foundation.
- NRT partnered with Doctors of the World to provide nutritional support and primary health care in Laesoro (Kalama), Gotu (Nakuprat Gotu) and Oldonyiro.

Water:

- NRT supported water infrastructure development in several conservancies in 2017, including water supplies to tourist lodges and rangers outposts.
- In partnership with Rural Focus/Centre for Humanitarian Change, NRT helped four conservancies (Lekurruki, Oldonyiro, Melako and Meibae) develop Water Resource Management Strategies. These were shared with respective Counties for input into the County Integrated Development Plans.
- NRT recruited a water officer to coordinate support on water programmes.
- Four sand dams were constructed in Lekurruki in partnership with Excellent Development. Two more were designed for Sera and Oldonyiro conservancy (2018).



Elizabeth Lolkinyati lives in Meibae Conservancy and has four children. Like so many others in her community, her sole family income was livestock. While she worked hard to keep the household running - tending the goats, feeding and watching the children, fetching firewood and water - she had never been in paid work, nor had she completed secondary school. She couldn't rely on the fluctuating livestock market to ensure she would always have enough money to cover school fees or put food on the table, and found that her friends were in the same situation. In 2017, the Meibae community applied for a CLF grant to start a microfinance scheme in a bid to boost the local economy and provide opportunities for women like Elizabeth to start small businesses. 80 women - nominated for their enthusiasm and entrepreneurial mindsets - set up a savings group and received business training from NRT Trading. Each had to submit a business proposal to Meibae Conservancy, and successful applicants received loans of Ksh. 25,000 each from the CLF-funded scheme.

Elizabeth has opened a small shop to sell goat hides and skins. From this, she makes enough profit to make monthly repayments on her loan, support her family and save - something she never did before the NRT Trading training. She and her peers in the group get together once a month to check in on each other's repayments, assist anyone having difficulty meeting their deadlines, and share business lessons and ideas. All transactions and savings are conducted via mobile money - negating the need to visit a bank, open accounts and deal with cash. So far, none of the women have defaulted, and their repayments will cover business loans for 80 more women next year.



JUAN PABLO MOREIRAS

4

NATURAL RESOURCES: Rangelands, Wildlife & Marine

- 2017: lowest number of elephants poached in the past 10 years
- The Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants in NRT conservancies reduced from 56% in 2016 to 34% in 2017
- KWS aerial census showed increase in elephant and Reticulated giraffe populations in the Laikipia-Isiolo-Samburu ecosystem between 2008 and 2017
- 15% hirola population growth in Ishaqbini Sanctuary

Since its inception NRT has focused on supporting wildlife conservation and rangeland management in member conservancies. Recently, this support has expanded to include marine ecosystem management in two coastal conservancies. Several NRT member conservancies encompass important forest ecosystems and forest protection is part of the conservation priorities for these conservancies.

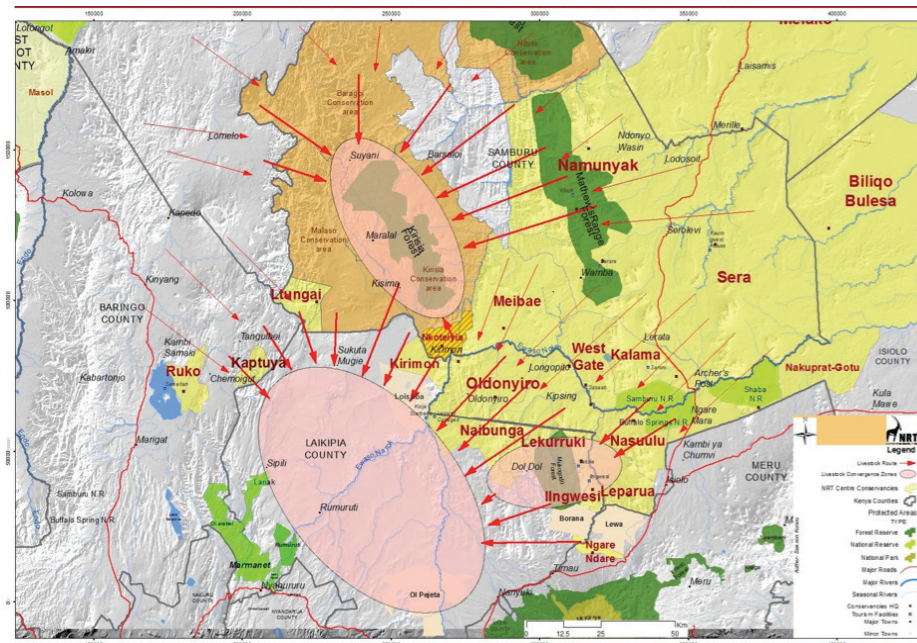
RANGELANDS

Degradation of the rangelands across the region undermines pastoralist livelihoods and continues to be the major driver of poverty, conflict and wildlife declines. It is a complex issue, and solutions require a long-term outlook, but community conservancies must continue to engage in this issue if they are to uphold their mission of linking better lives with wildlife conservation.

With the past few dry years it has become evident that managing grazing on an individual conservancy basis is just too

difficult. Large-scale livestock movements are impossible to control and those conservancies who try to enforce their plans face the risks of violent conflict with incursions by heavily armed herders. The rangelands team is moving away from supporting individual conservancy grazing plans and looking at regional and county-level land-use planning. A large part of this process will depend on strategic county government engagement, and solutions will require massive support from communities, county governments and other partners.

LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT 2017; LAIKIPIA AND SAMBURU



Grazing Movements

Lower than average rainfall hindered most of the planned rangelands activities in 2017. In some conservancies there was no rain for the whole year. The situation was worsened by political influences in the build up to national elections. Conditions on the ground were hostile with constant inter and intra-conservancy grazing encroachment, leading to the collapse of conservancy grazing plans and conflict in many areas.

All available livestock fodder was exhausted by early 2017. This meant that there were long-distance livestock movements across a vast area as herders went in search of pasture. Most of the Samburu-owned livestock for example, migrated west to the Laikipia Plateau and Kirisia Hills (see map on previous page). Livestock in the Marsabit region spent most of the year within the Marsabit National Park, and Borana livestock from Biliqo-Bulesa moved large distances east and south-east along the Ewaso Nyiro River to the Lorian swamp and north to the Arkhore water pan.

Strengthening grazing governance and planning

- Weak governance of grazing management and a lack of ownership and responsibility for the grazing programme has resulted in the need to rethink our approach to

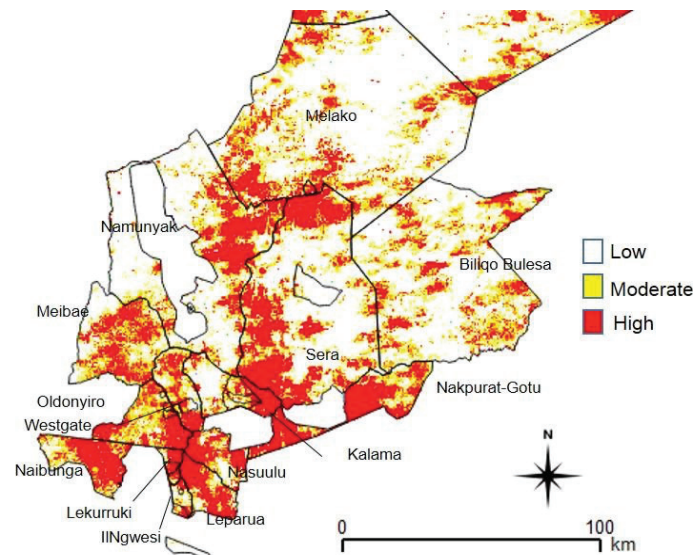
successful grazing management

- Conservancy grazing committees have been phased out in many conservancies and oversight of rangeland issues has become the responsibility of the conservancy boards and managers. In 2017, **NRT put a greater emphasis on training conservancy rangeland coordinators** – through exposure visits to conservancies successfully embracing holistic rangelands management, building reporting skills, and ensuring they had the right equipment (such as a laptop, motorbike, and camping gear)
- **Village grazing committees were established in Kalama and Westgate**

conservancies, supported by Grevy's Zebra Trust (GZT). They were made up of elders, warriors and women.

- Strong regional grazing links were established between the four Marsabit conservancies, which was critical in coordinating livestock movements and grazing access.
- Collaboration with partners working on livestock and rangeland issues continued throughout 2017, these included GZT, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and County governments.

STATE OF EROSION AND EROSION RISK IN 14 CONSERVANCIES IN NRT-CENTRE

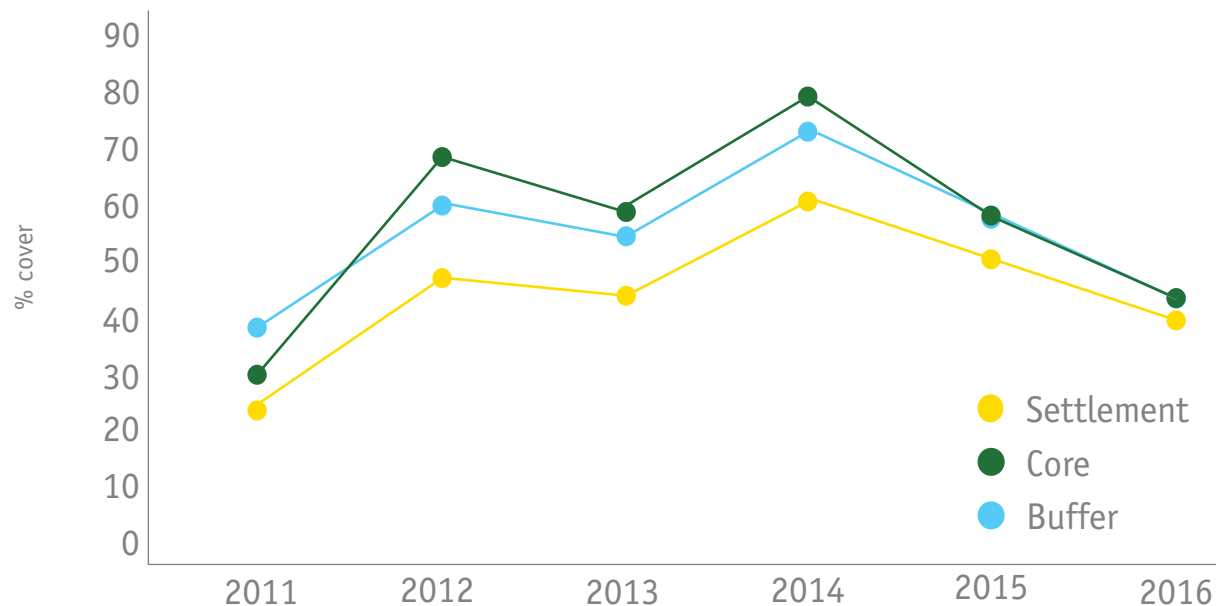


- Seven conservancies (Nasuulu, Nakuprat-Gotu, Lekurruki, Namunyak, Melako and Ishaqbini) were awarded funding to clear the damaging *Acacia reficiens*, conduct gully healing and re-seed grass. Approximately 100 hectares of land per conservancy, an estimated 700 hectares in total, was rehabilitated in this way.

Monitoring Rangeland Health

Rangeland health monitoring using remote sensing was carried out by Soils for the Future (SfF) in collaboration with NRT as part of a Soil Carbon project covering 14 NRT conservancies in the Ewaso landscape (final verification of the Soil Carbon project and first sale of carbon credits is expected in 2018). Data collected included vegetation classification and the identification of degraded areas, areas vulnerable to further degradation and areas that have improved in condition over 15-20 years.

AVERAGE TOTAL PLANT COVER (%) IN CORE, BUFFER AND SETTLEMENT AREAS BETWEEN 2011 - 2016 IN NRT CONSERVANCIES BASED ON VEG-COMMS DATA. SOURCE: M. RICHIE

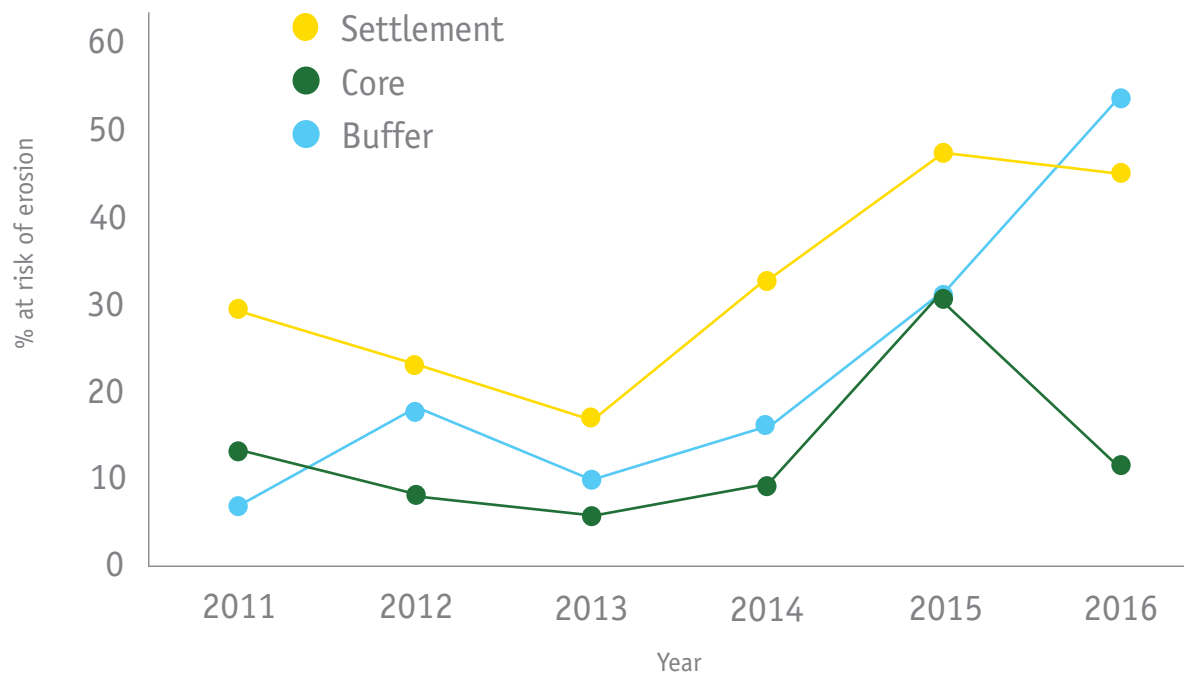


Remote sensing data was verified with field data from 168 sampling sites across these conservancies, and data from 121 sites where conservancy rangeland coordinators carry out bi-annual vegetation monitoring (Veg-CoMMS).

The results included:

- A decline in NDVI (a measure of greenness and land productivity) of over 30% in 40% of the landscape between 2002 to 2016. Thought to be a consequence of more frequent droughts and escalating grazing pressure.
- **53% of the land is either experiencing ongoing erosion or is at high risk of erosion.** This increases to 78% in the southern and south-eastern conservancies (Meibae, Ol Donyiro, Westgate, Naibunga, Lekurruki, Il Ngwesi, Leparua, Nasuulu and Nakuprat-Gotu). In Namunyak, northern Sera, Melako, Biliqo Bulesa this figure drops to 35% overall but approaches 85% in a band 30 km either side of the Isiolo-Marsabit highway (map on page 29).
- *Acacia reficiens* occurs in all 14 conservancies. Large swathes in Westgate, Oldonyiro, Leparua and along the Isiolo-Marsabit highway justify attention.
- Areas of central Sera, eastern Melako and northern Biliqo Bulesa (largely inaccessible to livestock due to lack of water) **have increased in productivity over the**

AVERAGE % AREA AT RISK OF EROSION IN CORE, BUFFER AND SETTLEMENT AREAS BETWEEN 2011 - 2016 IN NRT CONSERVANCIES BASED ON VEG-COMMS DATA. SOURCE: M. RICHIE



past 15 years and may provide valuable refuges for wildlife as well as offering grass reserves for livestock during droughts.

- Dense Acacia woodlands on hilltops and riparian woodlands along seasonal river beds and the Ewaso Nyiro River account for nearly 3% of land cover, and serve as key wildlife habitat that supports tourism and helps maintain watering holes in key dry season ranges. Degraded areas of Acacia woodlands should receive specific management attention.

Veg-CoMMS is NRT’s conservancy-based vegetation monitoring system which is a simple paper-based data collection system. The simple ‘stick’ method collects data on key indicators of rangeland health to monitor the impact of grazing management in conservancies. Over the past five years, 121 transect sites have been established in 11 conservancies. Data collection is done by Conservancy Rangeland Coordinators with support from NRT.

In 2017 a bespoke database for Veg-CoMMS was finalised and NRT and conservancy

staff trained in data entry and analysis. The devolved monitoring system means that each conservancy is responsible for and has the capacity to carry out all aspects of Veg-CoMMS monitoring including data collection, data entry, analysis and reporting. A refresher training in Veg-CoMMS methods was carried out for conservancy rangeland coordinators in 2017, and all historical Veg-CoMMS data was entered into the database. Unfortunately numerous errors in the raw data were identified and so for several conservancies historical data prior to 2017 cannot be used to monitor long-term trends in rangeland health.

Veg-CoMMS data collected between 2011 – 2017 shows that the average total plant cover in all conservancy zones (core, buffer, settlement) increased between 2011 – 2014, however, decreased from 2014 – 2016. Plant cover was lowest in settlement zones compared with core and buffer areas where there has been more effective management of grazing, until 2016 when plant cover in all zones decreased to almost the same level. The measurement of percent of land at risk of erosion is a combination of the percent bare ground and percent rock; Veg-CoMMS results show that the percent area at risk of erosion has increased **significantly between 2013 – 2016 in settlement and buffer zones to greater than 40%**, core conservation areas remained relatively stable and at just over 10% in 2016.



WILDLIFE

Northern Kenya, like most of the country, has experienced significant declines in wildlife populations of over the last 30 years. This is due to land degradation, habitat loss, competition for key resources, escalated human-wildlife conflict and poaching.

Challenges in 2017 included:

- Relatively high levels of elephant mortality as a result of conflict killing
- High mortality in wild dogs, particularly in Laikipia, due to a disease outbreak

- Drought-related livestock/wildlife conflict particularly in the Mathews, Mukogodo and Ndoto forests

Despite these challenges, a KWS aerial census of large mammals in the Laikipia-Isiolo-Samburu landscape carried out in November 2017 showed an **increase in populations of elephant and Reticulated giraffe between 2008 and 2017**. This corresponds with ranger-based monitoring data, which shows an increase in sightings of these species in the majority of NRT conservancies.

Data from Save the Elephants shows elephant are moving into areas of preferred habitat that were previously insecure. **2017 also had the lowest number of elephants poached in the NRT landscape in the past 10 years.** Both of these are due to improved security across the landscape, which is causing elephant to disperse from their historical safe havens (such as Kalama and Westgate) - resulting in a decline in elephant sightings in these conservancies.

ABOVE: TATIANA KARANJA

Impacts of Community Conservancies on Wildlife

NRT member conservancies are protecting wildlife in six main ways:

- Anti-poaching
- Habitat management
- Conservation awareness
- Human-wildlife conflict mitigation
- Wildlife population monitoring
- Endangered species recovery programmes

Information on wildlife trends is collected through NRT's ranger-based monitoring system, Wildlife CoMMS. NRT continues to provide close support to conservancies in this area, which is key to ensuring consistent data collection, analysis and reporting and use of results for adaptive management.

In 2017, support to Wildlife-CoMMS in 25 conservancies included:

- Wildlife CoMMS refresher training for 400 rangers
- Basic Wildlife CoMMS training for 70 rangers in four new conservancies
- Computer skills training for six rangers
- Training of trainers on elephant carcass data collection protocol for 20 rangers in collaboration with Save the Elephants

- Four rangers trained on black rhino monitoring and use of the Kifaru database in collaboration with Lewa
- 14 rangers trained on Wildlife CoMMS database management

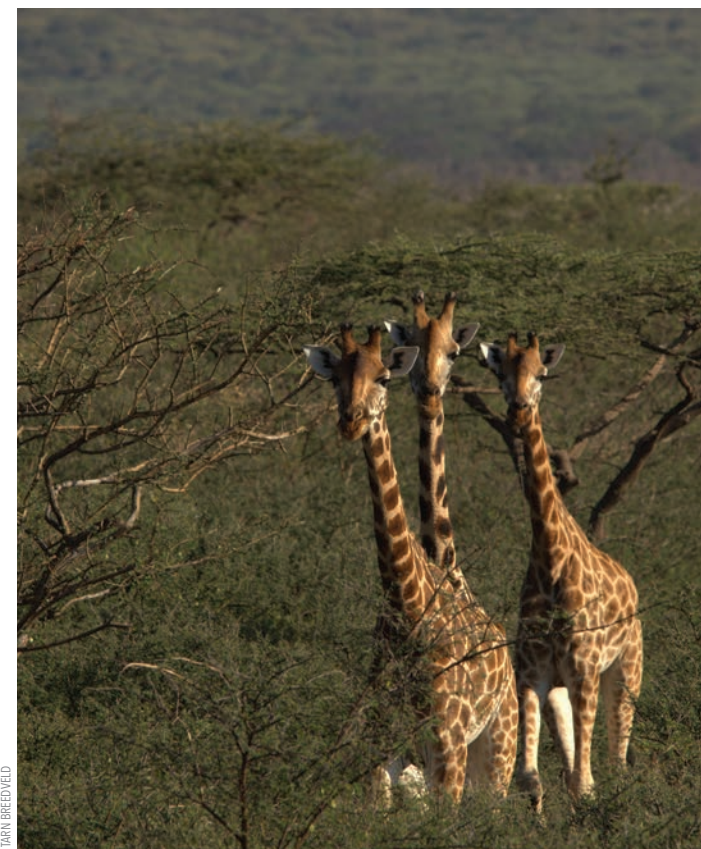
The table on the following page presents trends in sightings from 2014 – 2017 for 11 key species in 18 NRT conservancies that have been collecting this data since at least 2013. **Most of the key species are stable or increasing in the majority (>50%) of conservancies** apart from plains (common) zebra, which showed a decrease in abundance in more than half of the conservancies in which they occur.

Eland, oryx, giraffe and gerenuk appear to be doing well and showed declines in three or less of the conservancies where they are found. Despite the recent disease outbreak that had threatened to wipe out most of the wild dogs in Laikipia, **wild dogs are stable or increasing in several conservancies**. Cheetah and lion also appear to be stable or increasing in many NRT conservancies, although in low densities (particularly lion).

Westgate, Ltungai, Meibae, Ngare Ndare and Kalama conservancies have shown a decline in sightings of more than half of the key species found in their conservancies over the past four years. This is a concern and requires each conservancy to investigate

these findings and adjust their management approaches to address these declines where possible.

Ishaqbini, Ndera, Biliqo Bulesa, Nasuulu, Namunyak and Nakuprat Gotu showed stable or increase in abundance of all key species. Sera showed a decrease only in gerenuk and Melako a decline in only Grevy's zebra. The increase in giraffe in Westgate Conservancy is notable; **10 years ago there were no giraffe in Westgate and today there are an estimated 60-100 giraffe** in the conservancy (this is verified by KWS aerial survey data).



KEY SPECIES POPULATION TRENDS BASED ON INDEX OF ABUNDANCE FROM W-COMMS (2014 TO 2017)

Community Conservancy	Elephant	Eland	Oryx	Giraffe	Gerenuk	Lion	Cheetah	Wild Dog	Grevy's Zebra	Common Zebra	Buffalo
Biliqo-Bulesa	Increase	Nil	Increase	Increase	Increase	Stable	Increase	Increase	Nil	Nil	Increase
Il Ngwesi	Stable	Stable	Nil	Increase	Stable	Stable	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Ishaqbini	Increase	Nil	Increase	Increase	Increase	Stable	Increase	Increase	Nil	Increase	Increase
Kalama	Decrease	Nil	Stable	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Stable	Decrease	Decrease	Nil	Nil
Leparua	Increase	Increase	Stable	Stable	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Nil
Lekurruki	Inconsistent data collected in 2017										
Ltungai	Increase	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Increase	Decrease	Nil	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
Meibae	Decrease	Decrease	Nil	Nil	Stable	Stable	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Nil
Melako	Stable	Nil	Increase	Increase	Stable	Increase	Increase	Nil	Decrease	Nil	Stable
Naibunga	Increase	Increase	Stable	Increase	Stable	Stable	Increase	Stable	Stable	Increase	Nil
Nakuprat-Gotu	Increase	Nil	Increase	Increase	Stable	Stable	Increase	Nil	Increase	Stable	Stable
Namunyak	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Stable	Stable
Nasuulu	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Increase	Increase	Increase	Stable	Stable	Nil	Nil
Ndera	Increase	Nil	Nil	Increase	Increase	Stable	Stable	Stable	Nil	Increase	Increase
Ngare Ndare	Decrease	Increase	Nil	Nil	Nil	Decrease	Decrease	Stable	Nil	Nil	Decrease
Oldonyiro	Stable	Nil	Nil	Increase	Stable	Increase	Stable	Stable	Stable	Decrease	Nil
Ruko	Nil	Nil	Nil	Decrease	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Decrease
Sera ('15-'17)	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Stable	Decrease	Increase	Increase	Increase	Nil	Increase
Westgate	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Nil

RESULTS FROM THE KWS AERIAL SURVEY OF LARGE MAMMALS IN LAIKIPIA-ISIOLO-SAMBURU, NOVEMBER 2017

Species	2012 Population	2017 Population	% Change
Elephants	6,454	7,347	13.84%
Reticulated Giraffes	2,839	4,223	48.75%
Grevy's Zebra	1,897	1,621	-14.55%
Buffaloes	4,069	4,499	10.57%

KWS Ecosystem Aerial Survey

Results from an aerial census conducted by KWS and partners in November 2017 across the Laikipia-Isiolo-Samburu landscape showed a significant increase in Reticulated giraffe numbers and a slight increase in elephant and buffalo populations over the past five years. Grevy's zebra numbers however showed a slight decline from 2012 to 2017. The survey highlighted the success of conservancies in providing secure space for elephant and giraffe, species which have historically been susceptible to poaching and are in decline in other parts of Kenya.



JAN FOX

Species Management

NRT is supporting targeted species management programmes in several conservancies through the establishment of sanctuaries or research programmes on black rhino, hirola, Rothschild giraffe, Beisa oryx and elephant.

Black rhino: In 2015, Sera became the first community conservancy in East Africa (likely the whole of Africa) to establish a black rhino sanctuary. A collaboration between the Kenya Wildlife Service, Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, the Sera community and NRT enabled 13 rhinos to be translocated to the 107 square kilometre sanctuary from Nairobi and Nakuru National

Parks, as well as Lewa Wildlife Conservancy. Unfortunately, despite the best vets being on hand, three of the rhinos died as a result of complications arising from the move, leaving a population of 10; five males and five females.

On 11th March 2016, a female gave birth to a healthy female calf. A second birth was celebrated on 28th February 2017, but it became apparent the young bull needed to be taken into care as his mother kept abandoning him. 'Lojijipu' as he was named, was taken to the Reteti Elephant Sanctuary, where he is being hand-reared. **At the end of 2017, Sera's black rhino population stood at 11.**

19 elephants were driven out of the rhino sanctuary in 2017 using a helicopter, in order to reduce competition for food. Ongoing management of elephant and giraffe densities in the Sanctuary is a high priority for Sera.

Hirola: The population in the Ishaqbini predator proof sanctuary recorded a **population growth of 15% in 2017** (with 15 births and 2 deaths recorded) compared to the population decline experienced in 2016 as a result of the severe drought. An aerial and ground count in March 2017 estimated number of Hirola within the fenced sanctuary at 90 individuals with the total number by the end of 2017 estimated at 96. Clearing of *Acacia reficiens* in the sanctuary was also carried out to promote grass recovery, and a tick control programme using livestock continues with the aim of reducing tick densities in the sanctuary.

Rothschild Giraffe: In 2012, eight Rothchild's giraffe were translocated by boat to 'Giraffe Island' in Ruko Community Conservancy, Baringo County. It was hoped that under community guardianship on a protected island in their former range, this small group would breed and repopulate surrounding areas. Tragically, only six giraffe remain in Ruko. One of the females died as a result of falling off a cliff, and an adult male died from compaction of the intestine. The first calf to be born in Ruko fell victim to a python.

The group now comprises of one male and five females.

While the island forms a naturally secure sanctuary, ensuring a consistent food supply to the giraffes has been a challenge. NRT and Ruko are now exploring the feasibility of moving the animals to a new sanctuary on the mainland to ensure the sustainability of this project.

Beisa Oryx: Aerial surveys of Beisa oryx in Nakuprat Gotu and eastern parts of Shaba national reserve reaffirmed the importance of this oryx population with an estimated **600-650 animals consistently found in this area**. Five oryx were collared with GPS/GSM collars to provide information on their movements and better understand the extent of range of this oryx population.



RETETI

Reteti is the first community-run elephant sanctuary in Africa, and was established in August 2016. It is owned by Namunyak Community Conservancy, one of NRT's oldest and largest members. The Reteti team - made up almost entirely of local people - aims to reunite lost or abandoned elephant calves with their herds. Failing that, they will take the calf to the purpose-built sanctuary, where it will be hand-reared by dedicated keepers until it is strong enough to go back to the wild. But Reteti is more than just a sanctuary. It is transforming the way local people relate to elephants, driving a sense of pride and ownership amongst a previously apathetic demographic.

Operating in and around NRT conservancy areas, the Reteti rescue team work closely with conservancy rangers, local communities and KWS. By end of 2017, 12 elephants and one orphan rhino were at the RESCUE facility, being cared for by 35 staff.



AMI VITALE



AMI VITALE

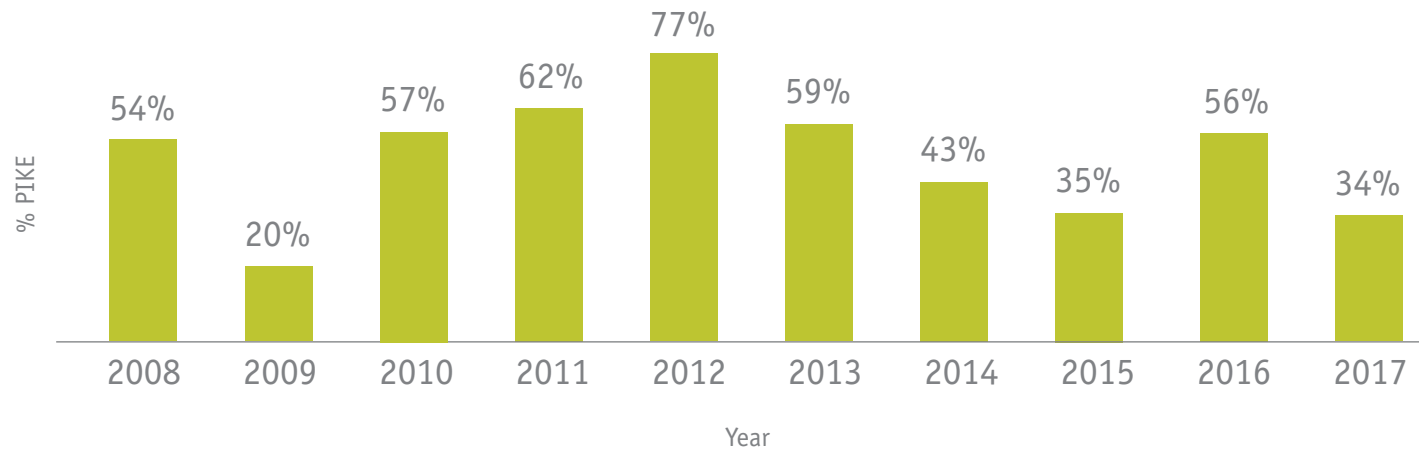


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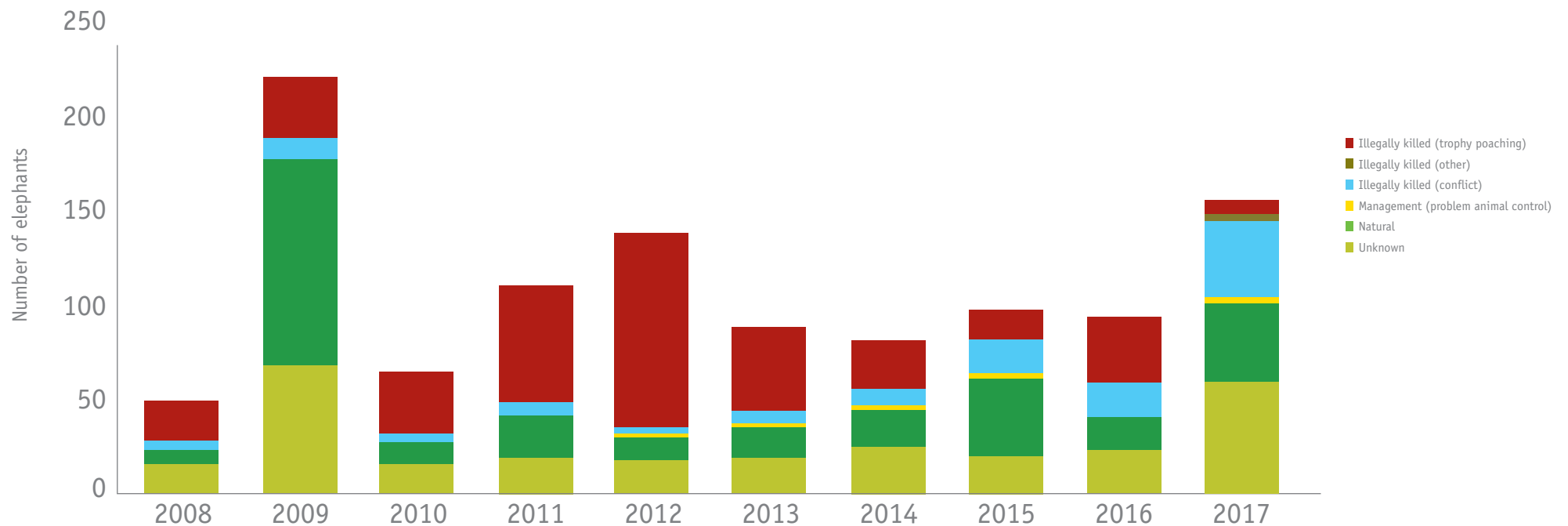


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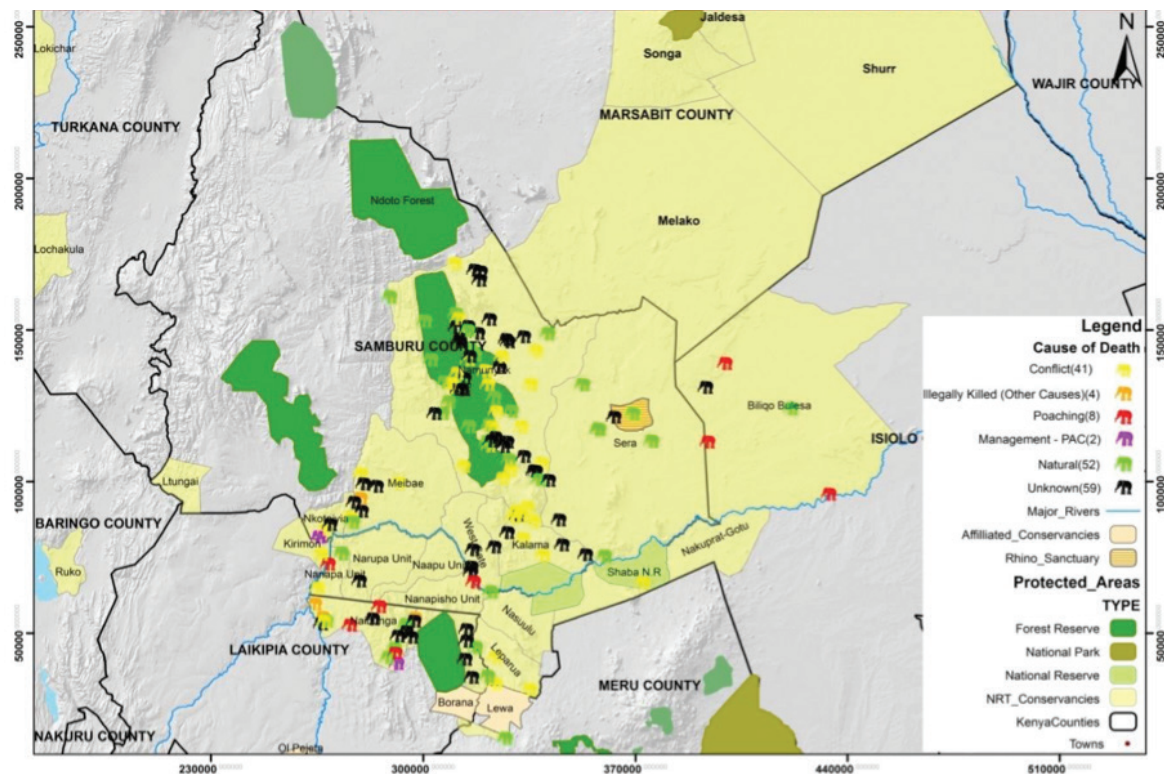
PROPORTION OF ILLEGALLY KILLED ELEPHANTS (PIKE) IN NRT CONSERVANCIES



ELEPHANT MORTALITY IN NRT CONSERVANCIES BETWEEN 2008 AND 2017 BY CAUSE OF DEATH



ELEPHANT MORTALITY 2017 BY CAUSE OF DEATH



Elephant Mortality

Poaching has continued to decline since the peak in 2012 (see previous page) and elephants are safer and increasing in number in the NRT landscape - as shown by the KWS aerial survey, Wildlife-CoMMS data and the low levels of poaching in 2017 (only eight elephants poached).

The Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (from both poaching and human-wildlife conflict) in NRT conservancies reduced from 56% of all reported mortalities in 2016, to 34% in 2017. However, human/elephant conflict remains a major threat, with an increase in the cases of elephant killed in conflict especially in the dry land forests where livestock and elephants converge during the dry seasons for forage (see map above).

Most affected conservancies were Namunyak with the Mathew's Forest and Il Ngwesi and Lekurruki adjacent to the Mukogodo Forest.

MARINE

With support from TNC and FFI, NRT has helped establish community-based marine management in Pate and Kiunga community conservancies in Lamu County. These conservancies have focused in particular on mangrove protection and restoration, sustainable fisheries management and turtle conservation. Marine conservancies also carry out beach clean-up days to remove marine debris - **over 600 kg of trash was collected in Kiunga on World Ocean Day.**

In 2017, Pate Conservancy made efforts to improve knowledge and support for Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) through awareness meetings, a learning exchange visit to Kuruwitu LMMA in Kilifi and further training on designing effective fisheries co-management areas.

At the end of the year, **Pate implemented two LMMAs, setting up boundary markings (buoys) and enforcing fishing gear restrictions in these protected zones.** These LMMAs will serve as fish breeding areas with the aim of increasing fish populations over time.



Both Pate and Kiunga conservancies also held awareness and sensitisation meetings on negative impacts of beach seine fishing apparatus and the need for sustainable fisheries management.

Ranger-based monitoring of the marine and coastal environment (Marine-CoMMS) has been established over the past three years in Pate and Kiunga conservancies. Conservancy rangers were trained in data collection for coral reef monitoring and database management. The Marine-CoMMS database includes fisheries data, with conservancies now able to track changes fisheries indicators such as fish-

catch quantity at different landing sites and using different gear-types, and fish species compositions of catches. Capacity building on Marine-CoMMS in 2017 included:

- Refresher training on Marine CoMMS for 30 rangers
- Advanced Marine CoMMS database management and mapping training for eight rangers
- Underwater coral reef monitoring refresher training for 14 rangers

A community-based coral reef manual 'Coral Reef Monitoring in Eastern Africa A guide for Communities' was published in partnership with TNC and CORDIO, to support Marine-CoMMS.

Turtle mortality reports remained high in Kiunga with over **40 turtle carcasses reported, the majority of which died as a result of by-catch in fishing nets**, with some also poached. While turtle poaching continues to be a threat in both Pate and Kiunga conservancies, conservancies are having success in curbing poaching. Turtle mortality from by-catch is a difficult challenge to address, especially as turtles are often caught in nets set overnight. Encouraging fishermen to avoid known turtle feeding areas when setting nets overnight may assist in reducing turtle mortality.

Conservancies were active in addressing illegal mangrove logging and by working in collaboration with KFS and KWS, they were able to **confiscate over 300 pieces of timber**, arrest loggers and destroy several logging camps. Enforcement and protection of mangrove forests is a priority for the NRT marine conservancies.



5

SECURITY AND PEACE

- 86 peace meetings were carried out in 2017
- 748 community rangers employed in the conservancies
- 69 rangers employed across six rapid response teams

The environmental and political challenges of 2017 lead to an increase in the number of livestock thefts, road banditry, and conflict-related fatalities across the NRT landscape. The NRT mobile security teams and conservancy rangers worked tirelessly with police, KWS, county administration and local leaders in very challenging conditions, and there is no doubt these numbers would have been higher had it not been for their efforts.

Over time NRT has found that **security patrol efforts need to be complimented and improved by intelligence-gathering and strong community support** in order to be effective, and enhancing these two components will continue to be a focus for the security teams.

The NRT peace team and the conservancies invested a great deal of time in facilitating and promoting peace dialogue, carrying out 86 peace-related meetings during 2017.

They also played a significant role in creating awareness around peaceful national elections and natural resource sharing during a turbulent time. 26 Peace Ambassadors were employed in 2017.

In Nakuprat-Gotu, a joint moran forum kept peaceful and constructive dialogue going between the Borana and Turkana communities, who now celebrate five years of peace in this area (once infamous for clashes between the two). There were 24 NRT-focused radio programmes on two radio stations (Baliti FM and Shahidi FM), which provided an important platform to create awareness on the work of the conservancies and NRT, and dispel misconceptions that were being circulated on social media in particular.

RANGERS

Conservancies employed **748 community rangers in 2017**. This was slightly lower than in 2016 due to the withdrawal of Turkana County conservancies from NRT membership. Rangers in every conservancy received refresher training in Security Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs) in partnership with 51 Degrees Ltd. Training focuses on drills, discipline, fitness, radio handling procedures, chain of command, GPS use and wildlife monitoring data collection. 285 rangers were provided with new uniforms.

The success of the multi-ethnic rapid response team 9-1 (formed in 2009) has led to the establishment of five more teams, with 9-4 and 9-5 added in 2017. **There are now 69 rangers employed in the '9' teams, which is almost double that of 2016.** 9-4 is focused primarily on the Marsabit area, and also incorporates part of the eastern Mathews range, while 9-5 covers western parts of Isiolo, Laikipia, Baringo and Samburu. All rangers are drawn from members of the conservancies within their area of operation, and this ethnic diversity is one of their greatest strengths. Every rapid response ranger is trained at the KWS Academy and carries National Police Reservist status (awarded by the Kenyan Government). The teams also receive tactical training from 51 Degrees Ltd.

LIVESTOCK THEFT

Incidents of livestock theft increased 70% in 2017, with 90 recorded cases in the NRT landscape (up from 53 in 2016).

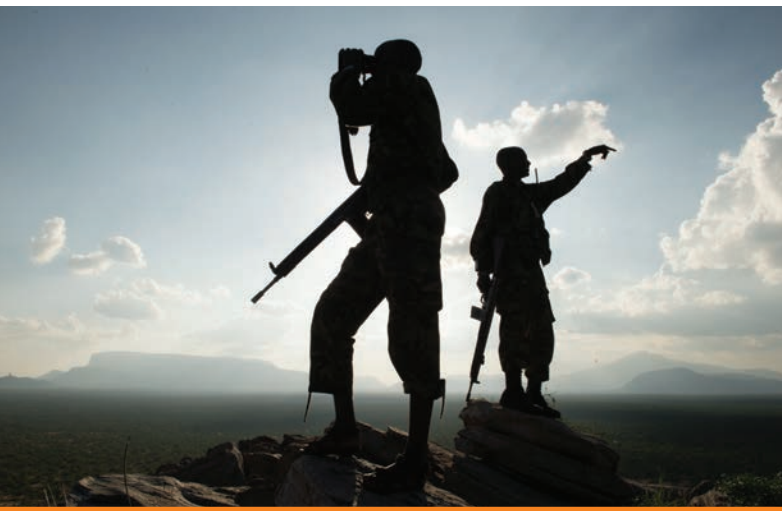
Drought was the main driver, causing tension amongst pastoralist groups as competition for scarce resources increased. There was widespread disregard of grazing rules and traditional water and grazing sharing customs. This led to conflict and retaliatory attacks.



TARN BREEDVELD



Alice Oldenburg



AMI VITALE

RANGER NUMBERS

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
NRT Overall						
Rangers	313	392	590	652	776	748
Trained	100	67	95	238	452	414
KPR	17	58	193	203	241	308
NRT Centre						
Rangers	167	198	351	388	437	393
Trained	64	42	28	147	249	205
KPR	2	16	139	141	152	183
NRT Coast						
Rangers	84	96	97	96	101	99
Trained	19	24	30	56	73	68
KPR	6	9	9	11	15	28
NRT North East						
Rangers	23	59	69	69	68	67
Trained	11	0	9	24	43	31
KPR	9	31	33	39	50	55
NRT West						
Rangers	39	39	73	99	170	189
Trained	6	1	28	11	87	110
KPR	0	2	12	12	24	42
9-1/ 9-2						
Rangers					37	69
Trained					34	68
KPR					32	68

There were a number of 'restocking raids', after people lost a high number of livestock to the drought and sought to restock their herds during the first rains in late 2017. The highest number of livestock raids occurred around Mukogodo Forest, Il Ngwesi and Lekurruki in northeastern Laikipia, Leparua conservancy in Isiolo and Kalama in southern Samburu. Livestock raids were also scattered throughout other parts of the NRT region.

Despite the overall increase in livestock theft, there were far fewer camels stolen in 2017 compared with the previous year. This was due to the way in which camel keepers, who are mainly Somali, approached the follow up of stolen livestock; by respectfully involving leaders and elders without resorting to retaliation. Rates of camel recoveries were also significantly higher than other livestock types.

Samburu pastoralists from Oldonyiro Conservancy invaded conservation areas in Il Ngwesi and Lekurruki conservancies without consulting the boards or traditional leaders, which caused tension between the two communities and escalated to incidents of livestock theft.

50% of the cattle recorded stolen in 2017 were from Melako, Biliqo Bulesa and Leparua conservancies. This was due to a high concentration of livestock at the Isiolo-Marsabit boundary, where raids and counter-raids

SECURITY INCIDENTS

Incidents		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. livestock theft incidents		42	48	71	94	53	90
No. livestock stolen	Camels	0	1,197	5,739	5	219	68
	Cattle	0	0	0	440	524	1,272
	Shoats	0	0	0	3,730	1,353	1455
No. livestock recovered	Camels	89	524	3,199	42	245	34
	Cattle	0	0	0	402	138	296
	Shoats	0	0	0	408	360	1,019
No. road banditry incidents		15	23	24	40	18	22
No. elephants poached*		108	49	28	20	35	8
No. people killed in security incidents		10	6	17	43	44	43
No. recovered ivory		5	5	11	21	9	21
No. recovered weapons		13	9	11	7	19	6

between the Rendille and Borana people were frequent.

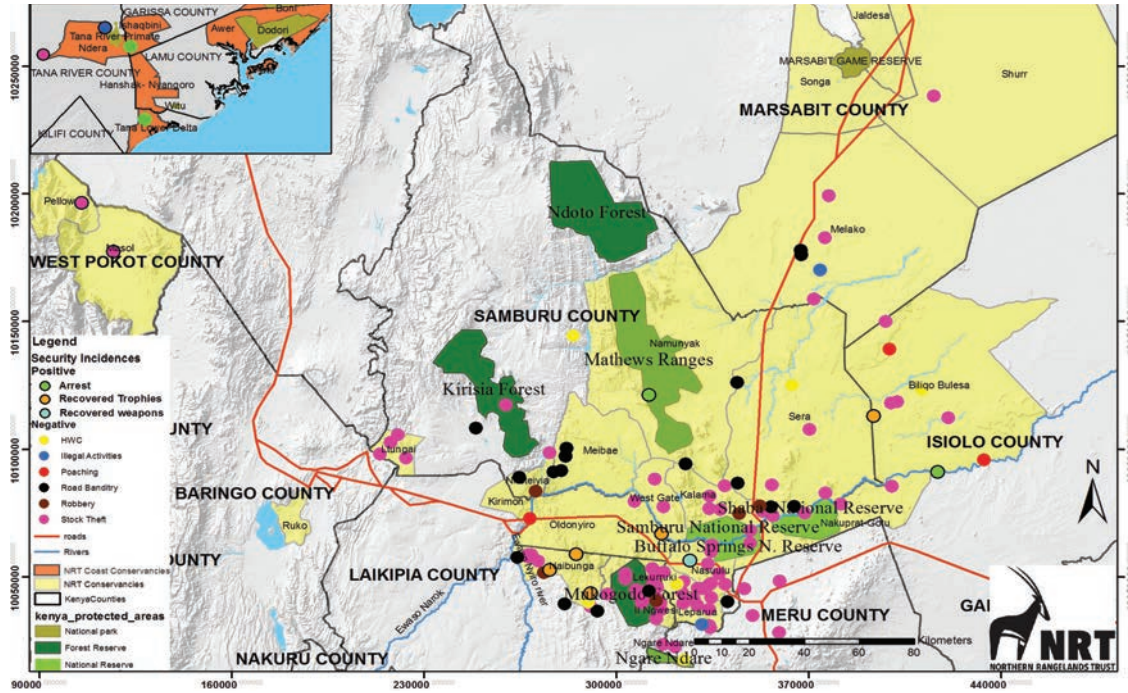
50% of the sheep and goats recorded stolen were from Kalama and Nakuprat Gotu, close to the Samburu-Isiolo boundary. This was a cycle of retaliation raids between Samburu and Turkana communities.

Despite the high number of stock theft incidents, there were several cases of exemplary recovery efforts between the conservancies. **1,349 head of livestock were recovered in 2017**, due to community

goodwill, support from elders, reliable inter-conservancy coordination, improved radio communication, stronger team work between conservancy rangers and boards, support from NRT mobile teams and close coordination with government.

In December 2016 and January 2017, rangers from Oldonyiro, Il Ngwesi, Leparua, Nasuulu and Lekurruki conservancies formed a joint mobile patrol team to focus on stock theft in and around their respective conservancies. This team had a high recovery rate, attributed to good leadership and ethnic diversity.

SECURITY INCIDENTS 2017



ROAD BANDITRY

The number of recorded road banditry incidents increased to 22 in 2017 from 18 in 2016. 12 of these occurred on the Archers-Wamba-Maralal road which passes through Meibae, Kalama, Westgate, Namunyak and Nkoteiya conservancies. This is likely to be because of the high concentration of livestock here, which enabled morans (who would usually be dispersed in search of grazing) to collectively plan and carry out attacks.



PEACE

The peace programme continues to have significant impact in promoting non-violent conflict resolution and preventing retaliatory attacks between ethnic groups. This work requires a deep understanding of cultural sensitivities, politics, and the complex challenges facing communities. It is hard to numerically quantify the impact of all the conversations, connections and mentoring carried out by the peace team, but there is no doubt they have saved lives and changed mindsets. All conservancies agree that the peace forum enabled through the community conservancy movement is a positive factor in reducing conflict.



JON KASBE



JON KASBE



**THE SOCIAL
IMPACT OF
COMMUNITY
CONSERVANCIES
- Social-CoMMS**

- 91% of conservancy members believe wildlife is important to their future
- 68% feel that security has improved
- Top conservancy benefits listed as security, transport and bursaries

Social-CoMMS is a tool developed by NRT in conjunction with TNC to monitor the socio-economic status of conservancy communities and measure the social impact of conservancy and NRT programme activities.

The system uses a cluster sampling approach to select a representative sample of households from across all settlements in a conservancy. Between 200-400 households per conservancy are interviewed by enumerators from the local community, who are trained in interview methods and coordinated by conservancy managers.

Since 2014, NRT has carried out baseline surveys in 16 conservancies. The aim is to repeat these surveys every three years. No repeat surveys have yet been conducted.

Across these 16 NRT conservancies, 91% of respondents believe wildlife is important

to their future. While the majority of people experience problems with wildlife (70%), more than half (59%) of people believe **wildlife benefits outweigh the costs.** Competition with livestock (livestock predation and conflict over water) was the most common wildlife problem cited by community members. Livestock raids are the most common security issue, however, the majority of conservancy members feel safe (74%) and **68% of people feel that security has improved.** The average annual income is Ksh. 52,128 across these conservancies; the main source of income for was from livestock sales.

Three conservancies in Samburu and Isiolo Counties (Ltungai, Leparua and Nasuulu) undertook Social CoMMS in 2017: 313 households in Ltungai, 284 in Leparua and 412 households in Nasuulu participated in the survey.

Results show that on average 64% of people in these three conservancies feel safe, which is lower than the 74% average across NRT. Only 39% of people feel that benefits are fairly distributed –conservancies need to improve on equitable distribution of benefits including employment, bursaries and other community livelihood projects. The average annual income is lower than the average across NRT too, at Ksh. 43,010. **The top three conservancy benefits were listed as security, transport and student bursaries.**

Over 580,000 head of livestock were estimated to have moved out of these three conservancies in the 2017 dry season – almost double the number that moved outside the conservancies in the wet season.

SOCIAL COMMS RESULTS 2017 FOR LEPARUA, LTUNGAI & NASUULU

		Result
Feel safe		64%
% that believe wildlife is important to future		94%
Feel that benefits are fairly distributed		39%
Top 3 benefits from conservancy		Security, transport, bursary
Average annual household income		Ksh. 43,010
Female headed households		40%
Population under 18		53%
Follow grazing plan		81%
Livestock movement dry season	Cattle	373,000
	Goats	144,000
	Sheep	66,000
Livestock movements wet season	Cattle	140,000
	Goats	75,000
	Sheep	38,000

SOCIAL COMMS RESULTS 2017 FOR 16 CONSERVANCIES

		NRT Overall
Demographics		
Female headed households		31%
Median age		16
Under 18		53%
Most popular livelihood activity		Livestock Keeping
Average length of stay in conservancy		More than 10 Years
Assets		
House structure type	Temporary traditional	65%
Average monthly income per household		Ksh. 4,344
Main source of income		Livestock sales
Income earners		Men
Income trend over past 3 months	Reliable	53%
Current income compared to previous year	Increased	40%
Trend in general wellbeing	Improved	53%
Median number of animals per household	Cattle	6
	Shoats	14
	Camels	5
Median number of animals sold per household	Cattle	2
	Shoats	4
	Camels	1
Reason for Selling		Basic household needs

		NRT Overall
Security		
Conflict type	Rank 1	Livestock raiding: 60%
	Rank 2	Grazing: 50%
	Rank 3	Land: 34%
Trend in security	Improved	68%
Feel safe		74%
Rangelands		
Land quality	Very Good	19%
	Good	30%
	Average	36%
Follow grazing plan		88%
Reason for not following plan		Few livestock
Grazing plan helpful		67%
Wildlife		
Wildlife problems		Livestock competition: 37%
	Rank 1	Grazing competition: 19%
	Rank 2	Water competition: 16%
Problem trend	Rank 3	47%
% that experience wildlife problems	Decreasing	70%
% that believe wildlife benefits outweigh costs		59%
% that believe wildlife is important to future		91%

7

SUSTAINABILITY



NRT's long-term sustainability plan - for financing the conservancies and the umbrella NRT - aims to increase overall funding to accommodate growth and achieve a balance of donor, commercial and government funding.

Total operating budgets for conservancies in 2017 was 8% up on 2016 at Ksh 275 million. This was due to inflation and additional conservancies. The good news is that we are seeing increased contributions from donors, commercial revenues and county governments (see table below). However, the proportions of the budget derived from these sources remained stubbornly similar.

A conservation fee of Ksh 1.2 million was paid out to conservancies from the women in the BeadWORKS business as recognition of the platform and logistical support afforded to them by the conservancies. There was limited contribution from the livestock levy owing to the drought, which limited possible purchases of livestock by NRT Trading. Tourism remains the core of commercial revenues for conservancies (see chapter 3).

The importance of County Government partnerships is evident. **County governments in particular are providing crucial funding toward capital and infrastructure in conservancies (Ksh. 35 million in 2017, up 27% on 2016).** This represented 17% of the

CAPEX budget in 2017. Government funding for conservancy operating costs is still low, however there were many promising signs of the growing political and development support for conservancies, and prospects of new policies and legislation in some county government committing to support conservancies in the future.

Many of our donor partners remain committed to NRT, and supportive of our long-term goals and ambitions. We made some progress with establishing the new NRT Conservation Trust Fund, progressing the administration but not yet the funding. This remains a tough challenge.

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR CONSERVANCY OPERATIONS

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Operations				
Government	5,666,194	-	3,442,000	5,434,000
Commercial	23,388,799	23,536,699	25,729,639	28,676,945
Donors (NRT)	166,910,524	166,328,550	224,640,923	241,627,369
Total operating budgets for conservancies	195,965,517	189,865,249	253,812,562	275,738,314
% Government	3%	0%	1%	2%
% Commercial	12%	12%	10%	10%
% Donors	85%	88%	89%	88%

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR CONSERVANCY CAPEX

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Capex				
Government	13,000,000	20,000,000	27,558,000	34,980,000
Commercial	533,507	1,459,462	3,920,480	937,420
Donors (NRT)		123,131,365	65,784,924	166,406,491
Total capex budgets for conservancies	13,533,507	144,590,827	97,263,404	202,323,911
% Government	96%	14%	28%	17%
% Commercial	4%	1%	4%	0%
% Donors	0%	85%	68%	82%

