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

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

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

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

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

This Management Plan has been endorsed by the community represented by Ndera Conservancy through their annual general meeting, and approved by the Conservancy Board.

Signed:____________________                    Signed:____________________

Date: ____________________                       Date: ____________________

Conservancy Chairman                                            Conservancy Manager
Table of Contents

- **Section 1:** The Ndera Conservancy Community
- **Section 2:** Community Development and Conservation Priorities
- **Section 3:** Action Plan and Key Partnerships
- **Section 4:** Implementing the Plan
- **Annex:** Community Development and Conservation Priority Areas and Actions
### The community

- **Ethnicity:** Ndera is home to 2 ethnic groups, Pokomo and Wardei people. The Pokomo community is predominant and their livelihoods almost entirely depend on crop farming for subsistence and commercial use. The Wardei communities are pastoralists and also do small scale businesses and farming.

- **Land area and ownership:** Community Land. Total area 15,000 hectares.

### Natural Assets: Forest Management

- **Forests:** Ndera Community Conservancy area is a mix of riverine forests, bush and grass land with diverse plant species.
  - The main forests are; Kimbu, Awalamunyo, Lalafitu, Nkambini, Sifa, Yutenye, Bulichani, Mkomani, Maramba, Nkanu, Kiluluni, Baguo, Buboya, Bajila, Kinyadu, Omara Gullu, Singo, Kakija, Mpangalani & Matanama
  - The Matanama and Kakija forest are woodland areas
  - The Lalatifu, Awalamunyo, Bulichani, Kiluluni and Baguo forests are currently in good condition with good forest cover

### COUNTY SUB-COUNTY WARD LOCATION SUB-LOCATION SETTLEMENTS POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Sub-County</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Sub-Location</th>
<th>Settlements</th>
<th>Population 2009</th>
<th>Precensor in 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tana-River</td>
<td>Tana-Delta</td>
<td>Garsen</td>
<td>Ndera</td>
<td>Mnazini</td>
<td>Mnazini, Mguveni, Kinyadu</td>
<td>3,852</td>
<td>5,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baomo</td>
<td>Baomo, Amani, Kitere, HQ</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bahati</td>
<td>Bahati, Kibaoni, Amka-Twende, Tawakal</td>
<td>2,570</td>
<td>2,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,422</td>
<td>12,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 1: THE NDERA CONSERVANCY COMMUNITY**
• Kinyadu, Singo, Kakija and Matanama forests are in poor condition due to destruction and Nkambini forest has slight destruction.

Overall, there has been a decrease in forest cover over the last 10 years, due to drier climate and changing flood dynamics of the River Tana, illegal logging, clearing of forests for farms, encroachment by livestock herders and charcoal burning.

The main tree species found in Ndera conservancy include: Mguvwe (*Mmsoes Fruitcosa*), Mkuru (*Diaspera Misplifomis*), Mchochozi (*Garcinia Livingstonei*), Mchachampili (*Albizia Gumfera*), Mlalahi (*tanapopulusilisfolia*), Mugo, Mlalani, Mucho, Mubo (*Bligia Ulijigata*) and a variety of fruit tree species especially mangoes.

There are existing traditional rules on sustainable forest use and conservation that are upheld to a degree in some areas and no longer working in others. The conservancy intends to use these traditional rules to develop by-laws for forest use and once endorsed by the wider community these will be enforced by the elders with support from the conservancy.
Some of these traditional rules/values are as follows:

- Some forest patches are protected because they contain certain plants which are of cultural or medicinal use, or are considered sacred areas.
- Some trees are not allowed to be cut because the Pokomo people believe they bring rain, and also for their medicinal value.
- Fires are not allowed in the forest.
- Some forest areas act as hiding places during conflict and therefore must not be cut.
- Anyone wanting to cut certain trees for making canoes must first seek permission from elders.
- Elders are responsible to protect and uphold rules of forest use.
- Traditionally, anyone who breaks these rules are punished by elders in a public gathering.

**Invasive plants:** Invasive tree species *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) occurs mostly at Matanama forest with approximately 500ha of dense, impenetrable thicket and is a serious concern to the community. Other invasive species include *Opuntia spp.* (cactus) and Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus spp.*), which also affect farming and grazing lands. Invasive species have increased due to forest clearance, frequent floods and livestock movements that lead to transfer of seeds from one grazing area to another.

**Ndera Land Cover Change 2010 - 2018**

Analysis of land/vegetation cover using satellite imagery and field based information shows that an estimated 1,300ha of riverine forest has been lost between 2010 – 2018, representing a 35% decline in forest cover. Forest has been replaced by a combination of shrubland, farmland and the invasive plant (*Prosopis juliflora*). Farmland adjacent to the river has increased by 576 ha. The area of land covered by *Prosopis* is almost 500ha, an increase of over 1,000% compared to 2010. This is a serious concern and highlights the threat of this invasive species. Most forest loss has occurred in the south-eastern part of the Conservancy close to Mnguvweni, Mnazini and Kinyadu settlements largely as a result of drying up of the forests and some forest destruction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Area Ha 2018</th>
<th>% of Habitat</th>
<th>Area Ha 2010</th>
<th>% of Habitat</th>
<th>Change Ha</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmlands</td>
<td>1,247</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1,823</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrublands/ grasslands/ floodplains</td>
<td>19,176</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>19,442</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosopis</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1192%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>3690</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>2383</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>-1,307</td>
<td>-35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural Assets: Water and Wildlife

**Water resources:**
- The River Tana passes through all villages
- Boreholes are in Amani, Kitere and Minhaj secondary school
- Shallow wells: 4 in Kinyadu – of which, 2 are not functional, 1 in Baomo, Bahati and 1 near the new Ndera HQ, and 7 in Kitere -2 of these are salty (hospital & primary school), 2 closed and not in use & 1 non-functional
- Temporary lakes: Mkombani, Yokwa, Lemu, Mlondo, & Baomo (Samtula, Mabolani, Buku, Kakija, Chira, Mpangalani, Bubwoya)
- Oxbow lakes: Makange, Kilwa, Mchangani, Pacha, Mkoleni
- Water pans in Shan-Farot.

The rivers, lakes & water pans are for domestic use, livestock and wildlife while the boreholes and shallow wells are only domestic use.

**Wildlife:** The key wildlife species in Ndera Conservancy include the critically endangered Tana River Mangabey *Cercocebus galeritus*, Tana River Red Colobus *Piliocolobus rufomitratus* and Hirola antelope *Beatragus hunteri*, as well as Elephants, Buffalos, Hippo, Crocodile, Reticulated Giraffe, Cheetah, Leopard, Lion, Hyena, Bush pig, Oryx, Ostrich, Grants gazelle, Bush buck, Lesser Kudu, Red Duiker, Eland are among others and a broad diversity of bird species.
Physical Assets

Roads: The main Mombasa – Garissa tarmac road passes through Kibaoni settlement. All other roads are murrum and earth roads that are impassible during rainy seasons, thus limiting access to markets for farm products, hinder security operations, health services and local trading. Roads include Gamba-Kitere, Kibaoni-Forozani, Kibaoni-Choa, Mnazini-Balatiro, Kibaoni-Baomo and Baomo-Choa. Only the Wema-Ngumu road is passable in the rainy season.

Airstrips: There is a short airstrip close to the Ndera Conservancy HQs.

Other Infrastructure: There are two secondary schools, six primary schools, and a mosque in each village. Permanent settlements include Baomo, Kitere, Amani, Mnazini, Mguveni, Kinyadu, Bahati & Kibaoni. There are health dispensaries in Mnazini, Kitere & Kinyadu.

Human Assets

Health: Common diseases include; malaria, typhoid, pneumonia, high blood pressure, ulcers, tuberculosis and HIV. There are traditional birth attendants and community health worker that respond to health issues. Community members seek relief with herbal remedies and conventional medicines found in Mnazini, Kitere and Kinyadu dispensary. Livestock diseases include Nagana, Homa ya mapafu-CBPP (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia), foot & mouth. The crops are mostly affected by earth worms especially beans.

Nutrition: Maize and green grams are the staple food supplemented by bananas.

Education: There are 6 primary schools and 2 mixed day secondary within Ndera conservancy. The literacy level is slightly high compared to other areas within the County.
Social Assets

- **Institutions:** The Pokomo council of elders called Gasa represents all Pokomo community within Ndera conservancy. All Important decisions are mainly made by Gasa. There are also informal women /youth groups that engage in small scale businesses, savings, revolving funds (kikozi) and diversify livelihoods. There are number of NGOs (NRT, Minhaj Foundation, Tana River life foundation & FAO), County government, government agencies (CDF, KFS, KWS & Kenya Police Service) and private companies (Galaxy, Nile crocodile and Kazuri) that operate within the conservancy area providing various livelihood support to the communities.

Livelihoods

- **Farming for subsistence and Commercial:** Majority of the community members engage in farming and earn their living through farming and sale of farm products mostly maize, green grams, mango and water melon.

- **Livestock:** A few percent of the community members earn their living through sales of livestock and livestock products (milk, meat). Majority of Wardei community own cattle, goats & sheep.

- **Small business:** Some of the community members are engaged in small business like running small shops, kiosk, operating boda-boda and bee keeping.

- **Employment:** Very few community members are employed through the conservancy, government agencies, NGOs and some engage in casual labour.

Conflict

The inter-ethnic conflicts are mainly as a result of competition on grazing areas and incitements by politicians. Some of the ethnic clashes in the past were; Bobua conflicts between Pokomo vs Somali in 1887, Pokomo vs Somali in 1986
and Wardei vs Orma / Pokomo in 2001. Tension between neighboring ethnic groups still remain.

**Human-wildlife conflict** has a significant impact on human livelihoods predominantly through crop-raiding, human injury and death and predation of livestock. The wildlife species that cause most human wildlife conflict are elephants, hippo, buffaloes, bush pig, crocodiles, hyenas and baboons.

**Drought and vulnerability**
Unexpected floods and drought have been a challenge for the community, resulting into disease outbreak, displacement of the people and deaths for livestock, wildlife & people. The **floods** experienced in living memory include 1946, 1961, 1967, 2006 & 2018; **droughts**: Njaa ya mukolo in 1956 & Njaa foleni in 1980; **Diseases**: small pox in 1941/1942, Cholera in 1972, 1997 & 1998. Some of the coping mechanisms were drying of milk and meat for use during drought seasons, depending on fruits for food and reservation of dried curd from cow’s milk.
SECTION 2: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

- Wildlife and Forest Conservation
- Water
- Health
- Education
- Conservancy Infrastructure
- Peace and Security
- Business Enterprises
- Agriculture
- Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation
- Climate Change & Natural Disasters Mitigations

COMMUNITY VISION FOR THE FUTURE “20 YEARS”

CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVES LIVES OF CURRENT & FUTURE GENERATIONS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>IMPACT IN 5 YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conserving our wildlife and forests</td>
<td>• Increased wildlife populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduced human wildlife conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduced poaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Water available for both wildlife &amp; livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Core conservation area/sanctuary established and well managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved forest cover &amp; condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forest by-laws developed and upheld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Degraded lands rehabilitated &amp; invasive plant species reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving access to water, health &amp; education</td>
<td>• Improved availability and access to clean water for domestic use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved governance and management of water projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved access to good quality education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduced rate of school drop out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved access to good quality healthcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving conservancy infrastructure</td>
<td>• Improved road network within the conservancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved transport for ranger patrols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Effective radio communication network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building peace and security</td>
<td>• Peaceful co-existence between Ndera &amp; Ishaqbin conservancy communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduced security incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing enterprises</td>
<td>• Improved availability and access to markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved income from the sale of farm products &amp; hand crafts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Eco-tourism established and generating income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved conservancy visibility and communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Youth &amp; women empowered through microfinance programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving agriculture</td>
<td>• Improved food security through increased food production from farming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# SECTION 3. ACTION PLAN AND KEY PARTNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conserving our wildlife and forest</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td>● Insufficient ranger numbers</td>
<td>● Establish Sanctuary targeting Hirola</td>
<td>● NRT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Competition with livestock</td>
<td>● Establish a core conservation area</td>
<td>● KWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Human wildlife conflict - crop raiding</td>
<td>● Co-management agreement with KWS on Tana Primate National Reserve</td>
<td>● National Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Poaching for meat</td>
<td>● Construct water pans for wildlife</td>
<td>● WWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Predation by domestic dogs</td>
<td>● Employ additional rangers</td>
<td>● Judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Expansion of farmland</td>
<td>● Implement effective wildlife monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● Inadequate water and pasture during dry season</td>
<td>● Conduct anti-poaching awareness meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Train &amp; equip security teams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Identify alternative livelihoods for subsistence poachers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Reduced human wildlife conflict through: fencing of farms, KWS &amp; ranger protection of farms,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>identification of wildlife corridors to prevent encroachment of farms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● Agreement between Ndera &amp; Ishaqbini on grazing plans, water points and areas for livestock bomas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forest</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rangeland</strong></td>
<td><strong>Improving access to water, healthcare &amp; education</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Drought</td>
<td>- Soil erosion</td>
<td>- Diversion of river Tana due to natural dynamics &amp; Tarda irrigation scheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Illegal logging and use of power saws</td>
<td>- Invasive plant species</td>
<td>- Unsafe water for domestic use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Encroachment by livestock herders</td>
<td>- Charcoal burning &amp; bush fire</td>
<td>- Long distance to water from some villages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Invasive plant species</td>
<td>- Invasive plant species</td>
<td>- Improve access to clean water in all settlements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Changed flood dynamics of River Tana</td>
<td>- Traditional rules on forest conservation no longer followed</td>
<td>- Rehabilitate existing &amp; non-functioning water infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Traditional rules on forest conservation no longer followed</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Improve water infrastructure in all settlements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Improve governance and management of water projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Strengthen traditional rules
- Carry out awareness on traditional rules
- Establish 1 CFA
- Develop community forest management by-laws and enforce
- Develop penalties based on traditional rules
- Placing dykes
- Clearance and control of invasive species *Prosopis* (Mathenge)

- National Government
- WWF
- KFS
- NRT

- County Government
- National Government
- NRT
- DANIDA
- USAID
### Education

- Poverty
- Inadequate education infrastructure and facilities
- Few teachers in primary schools
- School drop outs
- Provide education bursaries to needy students
- Provide full scholarship to the top 6 pupils every year
- Construct and upgrade the EDC and primary schools in all settlement’s areas
- Increase support for the youth vocational trainings
- Education campaigns emphasizing importance of sending children to school and to curb early marriages

### Health

- Inadequate health facilities
- Lack of ambulance and emergency response team
- Disease outbreak during floods & drought seasons
- Construct, upgrade and adequately equip the health facilities
- Establish, train & equip 1 emergency response team
- Establish a mobile clinic program during floods & droughts seasons

### Infrastructure Development

#### Conservancy infrastructure

- Inadequate means of transport
- Lack of permanent rangers outpost
- Poor radio network
- Construct conservancy rangers outpost
- Construct airstrip
- Purchase 1 land cruiser & 1 boat to support conservancy operations
- Ensure effective radio communication system

### Funding Sources

- NRT
- USAID
- County government
- National government
- CDF
- Ministry of education

- Ministry of health
- County Government
- National government
- Red Cross

- NRT
- TNC
- WWF
- USAID
- National Government
- County Government
- Safaricom
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Poor mobile phone network</th>
<th>Install Safaricom booster at Balatiro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Poor road network</td>
<td>Improve the road networks within the conservancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade the existing earth roads to Marram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Building Peace and Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peace and security within and around Ndera Conservancy</th>
<th>Conflict on grazing lands</th>
<th>Land use competition between farmers and pastoralists</th>
<th>Insufficient rangers</th>
<th>Rangers not armed</th>
<th>Peace campaigns</th>
<th>Strengthen existing Ishaqbini &amp; Ndera peace committee</th>
<th>Joint patrol between rangers</th>
<th>Lobbying for arming rangers</th>
<th>Develop grazing plans</th>
<th>NRT</th>
<th>Ishaqbini</th>
<th>KWS</th>
<th>National Government</th>
<th>County Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Growing Enterprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Markets &amp; Micro-enterprise</th>
<th>Lack of market for farm products and hand crafts</th>
<th>Increase access to market for Mango, green grams &amp; honey</th>
<th>Microfinance program for youths and women</th>
<th>Improve road network</th>
<th>NRT</th>
<th>NRTT</th>
<th>County Government</th>
<th>KWS</th>
<th>USAID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor road network</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eco-Tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eco-Tourism</th>
<th>Lack of tourism facilities</th>
<th>Lack of marketing / low profile</th>
<th>Build tourism facility</th>
<th>Identify &amp; market diverse tourism activities</th>
<th>Improve conservancy signage and visibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Improving Agriculture

### Farming
- Low rainfall
- Lack of modern farming tools & methods
- Pests & diseases

### Pests and Diseases Control
- Establish Farmers’ cooperative to encourage savings & investments
- Support farmers with irrigation pumps
- Training farmers on modern farming methods
- Support local vet officers
- Develop flood mitigation strategy
- Support to 125 acres of Ndera conservancy irrigation farm
- Support agricultural extension officer
- Purchase tractor for farmers to hire

### Support
- NRT
- County Government;
- Red Cross
- FAO

---

### Images
- [Image of apricots]
- [Image of village meeting]

---

*Brigitte Tohm*
The Ndera Community Conservancy

- Ndera Community Conservancy was established in January 2010 as a CBO and was later registered as not-for-profit company ltd in 2013 under the company act (cap 486).
- The Conservancy will be responsible for implementing this plan which has been developed in a participatory manner through discussions with members or their representatives and key stakeholders in the community.
- The Conservancy consists of board of 12 elected community members, representing 3 sub-locations. The board appoints and oversees a work force of 11 employees which includes a Conservancy Manager and 10 rangers.
- The sustainable community development and conservation efforts here were part of the inspiration behind the forming of Ndera Community Conservancy. By establishing a Community Conservancy, the community aims to improve the management of their land and natural resources and diversify their income through alternative livelihoods.

Partnerships
As the Ndera Conservancy community, we are not able to fully implement this plan on our own. We will rely on close partnership with Tana River County Government, National Government, NRT, KWS, KFS and NGOs and Donors, as well as on investments by commercial partners and entrepreneurs. These partnerships, identified in the Action Plan above, will bring mentoring support, grant funding, technical expertise, training and investment. As relationships with key partners develop, detailed operational plans, budgets and timetables will be developed with each partner. The Conservancy management will lead in developing funding proposals, partnerships and investments.

Benefit-sharing amongst members of Ndera Conservancy

**Community Funds:** Conservancy income will be distributed as follows: 40% to conservancy operations, 60% to community development. The decisions on the
spending priorities are made at the AGM with all conservancy/community members present.

**Employment:** All conservancy employees are recruited from the local community, except where special technical expertise or qualifications are required, in a transparent process, equitably shared between the settlement areas.

**Communication:** The AGM remains the most important event for community-wide communication; the Board, sub committees and Conservancy staff also play an important role in raising awareness, and informing our community about decisions made.

**Measuring impacts and creating sustainability**

**Measuring success:** With the support of other partners the Ndera Conservancy is setting up a range of monitoring tools for measuring the status of wildlife, range-lands and community livelihoods and perceptions. These are Conservancy-led monitoring systems which will be used to measure the impacts of this plan.

**Sustaining progress:** With clear plans, effective partners, and increasing commercial activities in Ndera Conservancy, we expect to sustain the progress of this plan in future.
# Community Development and Conservation Priority Areas and Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL</th>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conserving our wildlife and forest</strong></td>
<td>Eastern bank of River Tana (Lake lem)</td>
<td>Establish Sanctuary targeting Hirola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildlife</strong></td>
<td>Mchelelo-Mwina to boundary with Garissa County</td>
<td>Core conservation area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ureni between Alijarira-Kitere, Baratiro – Samtula, Rarab in Bahati location</td>
<td>Construct water pans for wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Wildlife Conflict areas</strong></td>
<td>Owani, Choa, Mihemani, Baomo, Buboa, Viluzani</td>
<td>Fencing of shambas with mobile electric fences, rangers &amp; KWS to help protect farms during seasons with high conflict and identification of corridors for wildlife to prevent encroachment of farms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degraded areas</strong></td>
<td>Kinyadu, Mnguvweni &amp; Mnazini</td>
<td>Placing of dykes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balatiro, Mangalani &amp; Buboa</td>
<td>Re-afforestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kibaoni &amp; Furuzani</td>
<td>Clearance and control of invasive <em>Prospois</em> (Mathenge)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Buffalo](image1.jpg)  ![Palm Trees](image2.jpg)
## Improving access to water, health & education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahati A, Bahati B, Tawakal, Aftein, Kwa china, Bahati primary, Starehe primary school &amp; Daresalam</td>
<td>Choa &amp; Amani</td>
<td>Kinyadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping Water from Kibaoni borehole</td>
<td>Construct primary schools</td>
<td>Renovate and equip the dispensary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baomo</td>
<td>Baomo village</td>
<td>Kibaoni &amp; Baomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping water from Maridadi borehole and have water Kiosks.</td>
<td>Construct 7 class rooms &amp; admin block</td>
<td>Construct and equip health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghamakekwa, Nkambini, Maga, Gagani, Choa &amp; Amani</td>
<td>Kitere Primary School</td>
<td>Mnazini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct borehole(s)</td>
<td>Construct 2 additional classrooms and administration block</td>
<td>Upgrade dispensary to have maternity wing, laboratory, wards, enough medical staff &amp; ambulance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mguvweni primary schools &amp; Kiluluni</td>
<td>Kitere Secondary School</td>
<td>Mnazini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovate 2 existing boreholes</td>
<td>Construct 4 class rooms and administration block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mnazini primary school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construct ECD classes &amp; renovate 2 classrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minhaj Secondary school</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construct admin block &amp; equip laboratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Infrastructures Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conservancy Infrastructure</th>
<th>Vehicle &amp; boat to support ranger patrols &amp; conservancy operations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservancy HQ</td>
<td>Salama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Airstrip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mnazini junction in Kibaoni, Lalafitu</td>
<td>Rangers outpost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamba Kitere</td>
<td>Improve the existing roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibaoni-Forozani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibaoni-Choa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibaoni-Baomo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baomo-Choa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhila bridge</td>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Growing Enterprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eco-Tourism</th>
<th>Identify area for eco-lodge/camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lalatifu, Kimbu forest or Lake Lemu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minjila, Makutano, Kibaoni &amp; Balatiro</td>
<td>Conservancy signage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farming</th>
<th>Support to 125 Acres of Ndera Conservancy irrigation farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mpangalani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>