

**Northern Rangelands Trust**  
**Community Conservancy**  
**First Year Grazing Planning Follow-Up Report**



April 2-12, 2013

Prepared by

Craig Leggett for Grevy's Zebra Trust

## **Acknowledgements**

This follow-up assessment was undertaken by the Grevy's Zebra Trust on behalf of the Northern Rangelands Trust and funded by DANIDA. We are grateful to the management teams of Meibae, Westgate, Lekurruki, Mpus Kutuk and Kalama community conservancies for hosting us during the assessment.

## **Background**

In May 2012 Belinda Low and Craig Leggett of Grevy's Zebra Trust (GZT) conducted a Trainer-of-Trainer (ToT) workshop for newly instituted Grazing Coordinators for 5 NRT-member conservancies (Westgate, Kalama, Meibae, Mpus Putuk, Lekurruki) and their conservancy managers.

Immediately following that ToT workshop in June 2012, multi-day introductory holistic grazing planning workshops were held in each of those five conservancies. Participating in the grazing planning workshops were conservancy board members, grazing committee members, and representatives of the community, including elders, women, morans. Each grazing planning workshop ended with the conservancy developing a grazing plan and charting a course for instituting the plan. Peter Leshakwet, NRT Senior Grazing Management Officer, participated in all the trainings and provided logistical and program support.

In August 2012 the Grazing Coordinators, the Senior Grazing Management Officer, and a handful of others from the conservancies attended a second-level ToT workshop at the Africa Centre for Holistic Management (ACHM) in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. There they honed teaching skills and were exposed to community-based holistic grazing planning that is being done in the area. They also observed how holistic grazing was being used on Dimbangombe Ranch where ACHM is based.

In March 2013 Craig Leggett for GZT and Richard Hatfield for Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF) conducted a 5-day ToT workshop for 4 new Grazing Coordinators, their managers and board chairmen at Sera Community Conservancy. Also attending were NRT staff and the previously trained 5 Grazing Coordinators. The new conservancies included Sera, Il Ngwesi, Naibunga, Biliquo-Bulesa.

Immediately following the 2013 ToT workshop, a team from GZT and NRT visited the 5 NRT conservancies that were trained in 2012 to review their progress over the year and discuss the way forward from here. That team included: Peter Leshakwet (NRT), Joseph Letoole (NRT), Craig Leggett (for GZT), Joseph Kathiwa (GZT), Paul-Emanuel Leroux (GZT). This report summarizes those discussions.

### Summary of Findings for Five Conservancies

The meetings at each conservancy explored the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) related to implementing and carrying forward grazing plans for the conservancy. Five conservancies were visited: 1) Kalama; 2) Westgate; 3) Meibae; 4) Mpus Kutuk; 5) Lekurruki.

#### 1) KALAMA COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY

Date of visit: April 3 & 4, 2013

##### Persons Present:

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| John Lemonsa      | Kalama Community Conservancy Management           |
| Kamau Lembwakita  | Kalama Community Conservancy Grazing Committee    |
| Benson Lelukai    | Kalama Community Conservancy Grazing Coordinator  |
| Joseph Letoole    | Northern Rangelands Trust Grazing Program Officer |
| Joseph Kathiwa    | Grevy's Zebra Trust Field Coordinator             |
| Paul Emanuel Roux | Grevy's Zebra Trust Intern                        |
| Craig Leggett     | Grevy's Zebra Trust / Consultant                  |

##### Strengths:

|   |
|---|
| Cleared and Reseeded sites provide plenty of grass forage to sustain large herd: 701 cattle are now in the "holistic herd" for 3 months, involving 115 families                     |
| Rains came after the first grazing plan pilot project with 150 cattle (from 15 families) for 4 months and there was good grass response.  |
| There has been funding to continue to clear and reseed <i>Acacia reficiens</i> infested areas. The Ministry of Agriculture has supported the effort by providing supplemental seed. |
| The community is embracing the idea and benefits of contributing cattle to form a holistic herd: people are calling to be included.   |
| 70% of the population has been reached through awareness trainings about grazing planning.  |
| There is a new well by the road that supplies livestock water consistently and can service a large area.  |
| Kalama has a large land base: 46,100 hectares.  |
| Kalama has a tourist lodge that provides supplemental income.   |
| The grazing program has support of Kalama management, board, and grazing committee.   |
| There is a higher conception rate within the holistic herd.   |
| Kalama provides veterinary drugs and tick spray to the animals in the holistic herd.  |
| Kalama borders Samburu National Reserve.  |

##### Weaknesses:

|   |
|---|
| Some people resist working with the grazing plan. This requires more awareness training.  |
| Kalama is a transit area for other conservancies and it is difficult to manage the migration through the area                                 |
| No settlement plan yet.   |
| The land is degraded to a large extent. Some areas have a lot of bare ground which reduces productivity and increases erosion and water loss. |

**Opportunities:**

|   |
|---|
| The grazing program may be able to receive supplemental operating funds to continue expanding the effort from the Group Ranch. Can be asked for at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).                                      |
| Kalama is in a good position to increase reseeded areas.  |
| Reseeded areas can be a source of revenue for individuals. Harvesting and selling the seed can earn money.  |
| Kalama participates in NRT's livestock marketing program. NRT pays 2,000 shillings to the conservancy for each cow bought by them. The conservancy has revenue from this program to support its grazing planning program. |
| Kalama has the potential to create grazing plans for 3 other herds over the whole conservancy. One herd each from the direction of Giltamany, Nonsileke, and Lerata. This can handle some of the encroachment problem.    |
| The idea of "lokeren" – family managed plots near home for kids/calves/weak – is being discussed. This brings the practice of managing for land health closer to home.  |

**Threats:**

|   |
|---|
| Encroachment from other conservancies and groups happens every year.  |
| There is some insecurity in Laresoro Zone   |
| Severe gully formation along the slopes reduces water table and is dangerous. They will continue to grow unless abated. |
| Losing funding support of the holistic herd pilot project.  |
| Encroachment by livestock from outside the Kalama conservancy continues to be a threat.                                 |
| Security threats from outside: cattle rustling, poaching  |
| Invasive species such as <i>Acacia reficiens</i> and <i>Prosopis</i> are threats  |

**Proposed Actions/Way Forward:**

|   |
|---|
| Work towards organizing three areas of the conservancy in order to manage the grazing on a wider scale.   |
| Develop a small (100m x 100m) demonstration plot near the Kalama headquarters. Visitors and community members can easily visit and see the effects and benefits and operation of the holistic herd. |
| Get more funding allocated through the conservancy's budget.  |

**Recommendations:**

|  |
|--|
| Continue to develop grazing plans for the special management area (reseeded sites)   |
| Continue to provide educational meetings/workshop so larger portions of the community for them to become aware of the efforts to restore land productivity through holistic grazing practices. |
| Explore alternative ways for the conservancy to fund the grazing planning efforts so it becomes financially sustainable.   |
| Develop the potential of establishing lokeren near each home site.   |
| Develop grass seed harvesting for use on newly cleared areas and for sell to other conservancies.  |
| Maintain information on the Holistic Grazing Chart as part of record keeping and monitoring.   |
| Conduct biological monitoring in the areas under grazing management to establish baseline information.   |



The overnight boma of the holistic herd. The animal impact on these degraded sites helps regenerate the land.



A picture of the grazing plan map hanging in the Kalama headquarters for the Special Management Area.



Looking towards the area where the reseeding and planned grazing is taking place below the hill.



Solar voltaic panel powers lights around the overnight boma and deters predation by lions.





**2) WESTGATE COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY**

Date of visit: April 3 &amp; 4, 2013

**Persons Present:**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Joseph Letoole                             | Northern Rangelands Trust Grazing Program Officer  |
| Joseph Kathiwa                             | Grevy's Zebra Trust Field Coordinator  |
| Paul Emanuel Roux                          | Grevy's Zebra Trust Intern   |
| Craig Leggett                              | Grevy's Zebra Trust / Consultant   |
| Daniel Letoiye                             | Westgate Community Conservancy Manager   |
| Lenkarkuni Lesachore                       | Board Chairman   |
| Nkamia Lesachore                           | Grazing Committee Chairman   |
| Members of the board and grazing committee | Simon Lendorop, Tiris Letoole, Joy Lenawalbene, Francis Lalampaa, Tisa Leparachao, Sankaran Lekaasia, Lealo, Lekumoisa, Keward Lekalkuli, Noldonyo Letabare, Labaru Lempunya, Akili Lekalaile, Tilas Lendorop and Lekachango |

**Strengths:**

|   |
|---|
| Grazing management has strong support of the board and grazing committee.   |
| Holistic Planned Grazing has a long history on WGCC in the Buffer Zone and has shown positive results                               |
| WGCC participates in NRT's Livestock Marketing Program that provides financial incentive for improving grazing and herd management. |
| WGCC encompasses a range of topography that allows flexibility with shifting between wet and dry season grazing areas.              |
| WGCC has a successful eco-tourist lodge that attracts visitors and produces revenue for the community.                              |
| WGCC borders Samburu National Reserve   |
| The Ewaso Nyiro provides a year round water source.   |

**Weaknesses:**

|   |
|---|
| A new grazing coordinator has recently been hired but not trained in holistic grazing planning. |
| A new conservancy manager has been hired but has not been trained in holistic grazing planning. |
| More of the community needs awareness training and capacity building.                           |

**Opportunities:**

|  |
|--|
| Can expand planned grazing efforts over a wider area because of longer history with it and greater community awareness.                                      |
| Seed harvesting can become a significant revenue source for community members and WGCC. (20 x 90kg bags were collected last year. Valued at 4,500 Ksh each). |
| Outgoing WGCC manager, Daniel Letoiye, was awarded a significant amount from the Whitely Award for the development of a training center on site.             |
| Grass Bank has allowed livestock and herders to stay closer to home and therefore the ability to carry out traditional rituals.                              |
| Continued engagement with Sasaab Lodge to help support natural resource management projects.   |
| Continued use of Village Grazing Loans available to morans for livestock enterprises. Can be coupled with grazing management.                                |

**Threats:**

|   |
|---|
| Encroachment from other conservancies can upset grazing plans, especially in designated wet or dry season areas. Also encroachment from across the Ewaso into the Core Conservation Area. |
| Resistance to resettlement of some homesteads can adversely affect grazing plan of Grass Bank area.   |
| Loss of water flow in the Ewaso due to up river offtake   |
| Poaching  |

*Acacia reficiens* and other invasive species are moving into the Naibelibeli Plains and threaten the wildlife habitat and prime grazing area.

**Proposed Actions/Way Forward:**

|  |
|--|
| Continue with Buffer Zone grazing plan                                       |
| Continue with Grass Bank grazing plan  |
| Continue with Resettlement plan  |
| Continue with Village Grazing Loans  |
| Continue with community awareness trainings/meetings                         |
| Continue with clearing & reseeding   |
| Continue with working with neighbor conservancies over issue of encroachment |

**Recommendations:**

|  |
|--|
| Focus grazing planning efforts on the most productive land – it will give the greatest return.   |
| Coordinate <i>Acacia reficiens</i> control on plains before it becomes a huge problem.   |
| Work with Mpus Kutuk on controlling encroachment into the Core Conservation Area   |
| Do gully remediation/control on the biggest gullies in the plains & step up efforts to control sheet erosion leading to the big gullies. |



Joseph Letoole Stands on bare ground typical of *Acacia reficiens*-infested areas – which is increasing rapidly across the conservancy.



Fence-line view: on the right is untreated *A. reficiens* land and on the left is the land response to overnight boma/animal impact.



A community member has prepped the cleared an *A. reficiens* and has prepared the soil for reseeding. The cut branches of the *A. reficiens* will cover the seeding area and provide shade and protection from early grazing.

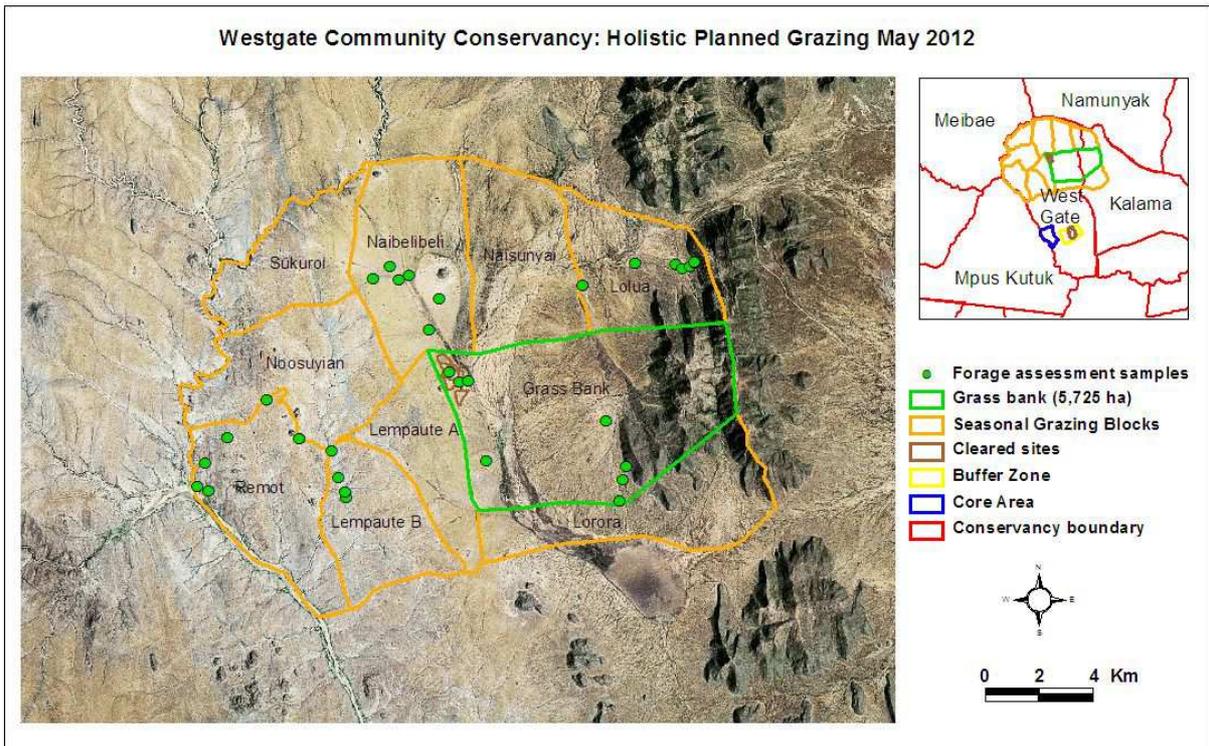


A community member shows a bag of grass seed (*Cenchrus*) collected from previously reseeded areas. The harvested seed is used to expand the land rehabilitation efforts and is a source of income from for WGCC.



Naibelibeli Plains (above) is critical habitat for Grevy's Zebra and is important seasonal grazing for the community. Part of this area was deemed a Grass Bank in 2012 and is coming under planned grazing.

A large gully (left) has formed on the plains caused by excessive sheet erosion. GZT did work to remediate the gully cut (using rocks and brush). It worked but needs to be renewed for the remediation efforts to effectively fill in the gully.



# Westgate Community Conservancy Holistic Grazing Planning Chart: 2013, 2012

## Holistic Grazing Planning Charts

YEAR 2013

| 1. MONTHS                                    | JANUARY  | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | REMARKS           |
|--|--|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| 2. RAIN SEASON                               |  |          |       | X     | X   | X    | X    | X      |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 3. ACTUAL RAIN (N/L/M/H# (no gauge))         |  |          |       | M     | M   | N    | N    | N      | M         |         |          |          | very little in BF |
| FORAGE ASSESSMENT                            | AREA IN HECTARES   |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| BLOCK NAME OR NUMBER                         | CATTLE   |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | ACTUAL ADS        |
| LOLPERINTAI                                  | 6268   | 267      |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 7                 |
| GRASSPLOTS                                   | 7287   | 239      |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 10                |
| LCHAKWAI - LALASAI                           | 3241   | 129      |       | 2     | 7   |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 9                 |
| SIRAT - LALASAI                              | 3938   | 152      |       | 4     |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 4                 |
| NERETETI                                     | 980  | 173      |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 0                 |
| BARE GROUND                                  | 0  | 79       |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 0                 |
| TOTAL  | 21714  | 1039     |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 39                |
| 4. NUMBER HERDS                              |  |          | 1     | 1     |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 5. GRAZING BLOCKS                            |  |          | 5     | 5     |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 6. GRASS RECOVERY DAYS*                      |  |          | 45    | 45    |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 7. AVERAGE GRAZING DAYS (#6/blocks - 1)      |  |          | 11.25 | 11.25 |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 8. LIVESTOCK TOTAL                           |  |          | 857   | 857   |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 857               |
| 9. Encroachment of Livestock (L/M/H)         |  |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 10. Forage Utilization from Grazing (L/M/H)  |  |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 11. Animal Condition Overall (1 thin >5 fat) |  |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 12. Number of herders                        |  |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| 13. Number of Bombs                          |  |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          | 0                 |
| 14. Total Area of Bombs                      |  |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |
| REMARKS                                      | Small December rains allowed regrowth from 2012 grazing. Original plan called for 481 animals for 45 days but more cattle came because GC was not present at the time so replanned with 857 cattle for 30 days. Rains started again after cattle left. (CR) = Clearing and Reseeding in grass plots for 4 weeks for estimated 100+ ha. THE BUFFER ZONE (BF) HAS BEEN EXPANDED THIS YEAR TO COVER THE WHOLE SIDE OF LALASAI HILL. |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |                   |

**Grazing Response Index:** Use this method to evaluate each block, or several sites within a block. Each row represents one GRI rating. To determine the GRI, add all three values (frequency, intensity, and opportunity) and record the sum in the Total column. Several sites within a block can be averaged to obtain an overall rating for the entire block. Complete the Site Information Form for each site or block.

| BLOCK NAME  | SITE ID (if any) | FREQUENCY | INTENSITY | OPPORTUNITY | GRI (TOTAL) |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| LOLPERINTAI | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| GRASSPLOTS  | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| LCHAKWAI    | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| SIRAT       | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| NERETETI    | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| LALASAI     | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| BARE GROUND | BF               |           |           |             |             |

| FREQUENCY*        |       | INTENSITY     |         | OPPORTUNITY |                   |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| # of Defoliations | Value | Amount of Use | Percent | Value       | To Grow or Regrow |
| 1                 | +1    | Light         | <40%    | +1          | Full Season       |
| 2                 | 0     | Moderate      | 40-55%  | 0           | Most/Season       |
| 3 or more         | -1    | Heavy         | >55%    | -1          | Some Chance       |
|                   |       |               |         |             | Little Chance     |
|                   |       |               |         |             | No Chance         |

\*within one calendar year

## Westgate Community Conservancy Holistic Grazing Plan Chart: 2012

YEAR 2012 - BUFFER ZONE - DRY SEASON

| 1. MONTHS                                    | JANUARY  | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY   | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER      | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | REMARKS           |
|--|--|----------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|----------------|---------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| 2. RAIN SEASON                               |  |          |       | X     | X     | X    | X    | X      |                |         |          |          |                   |
| 3. ACTUAL RAIN (N/L/M/H# (no gauge))         |  |          |       | M     | M     | N    | N    | M      |                |         |          |          | very little in BF |
| FORAGE ASSESSMENT                            | AREA IN HECTARES   |          |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          |                   |
| BLOCK NAME OR NUMBER                         | CATTLE   |          |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | ACTUAL ADS        |
| LOLPERINTAI                                  | 6329   | 181      |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | 11                |
| GRASSPLOTS                                   | 10483  | 239      |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | 34                |
| LCHAKWAI                                     | 4756   | 117      |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | 14                |
| SIRAT  | 9167   | 185      |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | 26                |
| NERETETI                                     | 5568   | 255      |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | 10                |
| BARE GROUND                                  | 0  | 79       |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | 0                 |
| TOTAL  | 36303  | 1036     |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          | 95                |
| 4. NUMBER HERDS                              |  |          | 1     | 1     | 1     |      |      |        | 3 (A, B, C)    | 1       |          |          |                   |
| 5. GRAZING BLOCKS                            |  |          | 5     | 5     | 5     |      |      |        |                |         |          |          |                   |
| 6. GRASS RECOVERY DAYS*                      |  |          | 45    | 45    | 45    |      |      |        |                |         |          |          |                   |
| 7. AVERAGE GRAZING DAYS (#6/blocks - 1)      |  |          | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.25 |      |      |        |                |         |          |          |                   |
| 8. LIVESTOCK TOTAL                           |  |          | 558   | 558   | 558   |      |      |        | 6186 SHOATS    | 100     | 100      |          | 558               |
| 9. Encroachment of Livestock (L/M/H)         |  |          | L     | L     | L     |      |      |        | H              | L       | L        |          |                   |
| 10. Forage Utilization from Grazing (L/M/H)  |  |          | L     | L     | L     |      |      |        | L              | M       | M        |          |                   |
| 11. Animal Condition Overall (1 thin >5 fat) |  |          | 4     | 4     | 4     |      |      |        | 3.5            | 4       | 4        |          |                   |
| 12. Number of herders                        |  |          | 8     | 8     | 8     |      |      |        | Many/as herded | 3       | 3        |          |                   |
| 13. Number of Bombs                          |  |          | 3     | 3     | 3     |      |      |        | 6              | 3       | 1        |          | 19                |
| 14. Total Area of Bombs                      |  |          |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          |                   |
| REMARKS                                      | FORAGE ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON TOTAL ADS LESS ONE HALF RESERVED FOR COVER AND WILDLIFE. ANIMAL SALES TO NRT TRADING PROGRAM WENT VERY WELL WITH HIGH PRICES PAID. (SH) - Seed Harvest of grass seed in GRASS PLOTS = 72 bags<br>Insecurity of area in August lead to high encroachment in BF and surrounding area. Predator pressure is high in BF for small stock especially - requires special consideration. Tick spray and dewormer for goats provided by GZT. PPR outbreak in goat herd. Goat/sh |          |       |       |       |      |      |        |                |         |          |          |                   |

**Grazing Response Index:** Use this method to evaluate each block, or several sites within a block. Each row represents one GRI rating. To determine the GRI, add all three values (frequency, intensity, and opportunity) and record the sum in the Total column. Several sites within a block can be averaged to obtain an overall rating for the entire block. Complete the Site Information Form for each site or block.

| BLOCK NAME  | SITE ID (if any) | FREQUENCY | INTENSITY | OPPORTUNITY | GRI (TOTAL) |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| LOLPERINTAI | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| GRASSPLOTS  | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| LCHAKWAI    | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| SIRAT       | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| NERETETI    | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| LALASAI     | BF               |           |           |             |             |
| BARE GROUND | BF               |           |           |             |             |

| FREQUENCY*        |       | INTENSITY     |         | OPPORTUNITY |                   |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| # of Defoliations | Value | Amount of Use | Percent | Value       | To Grow or Regrow |
| 1                 | +1    | Light         | <40%    | +1          | Full Season       |
| 2                 | 0     | Moderate      | 40-55%  | 0           | Most/Season       |
| 3 or more         | -1    | Heavy         | >55%    | -1          | Some Chance       |
|                   |       |               |         |             | Little Chance     |
|                   |       |               |         |             | No Chance         |

\*within one calendar year

# Westgate Community Conservancy Holistic Grazing Plan Chart: 2010

YEAR 2010

| 1. MONTHS                                       | JANUARY  | FEBRUARY | MARCH | APRIL | MAY | JUNE  | JULY  | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER | REMARKS    |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
|---|--|----------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|------------|--------|---|---|---|---|-----|--------|
| 2. RAIN SEASON                                  |  |          |       | X     | X   | X     | X     | X      |           |         | X        | X        |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 3. ACTUAL RAIN (N/L/M/H if no gauge)            |  |          |       | m     | m   | m     | m     | m      |           |         | N        | N        |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| FORAGE ASSESSMENT                               |  |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| BLOCK NAME OR NUMBER                            | AREA IN HECTARES   |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          | ACTUAL ADS |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| LOLPERINTAI                                     | 267  |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          | 18         | 12,618 |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| GRASSPLOTS                                      | 238  |          |       |       |     |       |       | 1      | 8         | 7       | 8        | 8        | 7          | 8      | 5 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 60  | 42,060 |
| LCHAKWAI  | 75   |          |       |       |     |       | 5     | 5      |           |         |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   | 10  | 7,010  |
| SIRAT   | 98   |          |       |       |     |       |       |        | 2         | 7       |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   | 9   | 6,309  |
| NERETETI  | 173  |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          |            |        |   | 3 | 8 | 1 | 12  |        |
| LALASAI   | 109  |          |       |       |     |       |       | 3      | 8         | 7       | 6        |          |            |        |   |   |   |   | 24  |        |
| BARE GROUND                                     | 76   |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   | 0   |        |
| TOTAL   | 1036   |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   | 133 | 67,997 |
| 4. NUMBER HERDS                                 |  |          |       |       |     | 1     | 1     | 1      | 1         | 1       |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 5. GRAZING BLOCKS                               |  |          |       |       |     | 5     | 5     | 5      | 5         | 5       |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 6. GRASS RECOVERY DAYS*                         |  |          |       |       |     | 45    | 45    | 45     | 45        | 45      |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 7. AVERAGE GRAZING DAYS (n6/blocks - 1)         |  |          |       |       |     | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.25  | 11.25     | 11.25   |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 8. LIVESTOCK TOTAL                              |  |          |       |       |     | 200   | 200   | 200    | 200       | 200     |          |          | 701        |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 9. Encroachment of Livestock (L / M / H)        |  |          |       |       |     | L     | L     | L      | M         | M       |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 10. Forage Utilization from Grazing (L / M / H) |  |          |       |       |     | M     | M     | M      | M         | M       |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 11. Animal Condition Overall (1 thin >5 fat)    |  |          |       |       |     | 4     | 4     | 4      | 4         | 4       |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 12. Number of herders                           |  |          |       |       |     | 6     | 6     | 6      | 6         | 6       |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 13. Number of Bomas                             |  |          |       |       |     | 3     | 4     | 4      | 4         | 4       |          |          | 19         |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| 14. Total Area of Bomas                         |  |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |
| REMARKS   | *recovery days is from start of rain season. This is the first HM grazing plan to be done in Northern Kenya. Therefore just a small amount of livestock was used to test the method. It turned out very well - the animals came out very h |          |       |       |     |       |       |        |           |         |          |          |            |        |   |   |   |   |     |        |

**Grazing Response Index:** Use this method to evaluate each block, or several sites within a block. Each row represents one GRI rating. To determine the GRI, add all three values (frequency, intensity, and opportunity) and record the sum in the Total column. Several sites within a block can be averaged to obtain an overall rating for the entire block.

Complete the Site Information Form for each site or block.

| BLOCK NAME  | SITE ID (if any) | FREQUENCY | INTENSITY | OPPORTUNITY | GRI(TOTAL) |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| LOLPERINTAI | BF               | 1         | -1        | 2           | 2          |
| GRASSPLOTS  | BF               | 1         | 0         | 2           | 3          |
| LCHAKWAI    | BF               | 1         | 0         | 2           | 3          |
| SIRAT       | BF               | 1         | 0         | 2           | 3          |
| NERETETI    | BF               | 1         | -1        | 2           | 2          |
| LALASAI     | BF               | 1         | 0         | 2           | 3          |
| BARE GROUND | BF               |           |           |             |            |

| FREQUENCY*        |       | INTENSITY     |         | OPPORTUNITY |                   |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|
| # of Defoliations | Value | Amount of Use | Percent | Value       | To Grow or Regrow |
| 1                 | +1    | Light         | <40%    | +1          | Full Season       |
| 2                 | 0     | Moderate      | 40-55%  | 0           | Most Season       |
| 3 or more         | -1    | Heavy         | >55%    | -1          | Some Chance       |
|                   |       |               |         |             | Little Chance     |
|                   |       |               |         |             | No Chance         |

\*within one calendar year

**Persons Present:**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Samuel Lentaam         | Meibae Community Conservancy Grazing Coordinator      |
| Jonathan Lenalparsipia | Meibae Community Conservancy Board Chairman           |
| Stephen Lenolkujuka    | Meibae Community Conservancy Grazing Committee Member |
| Joseph Letoole         | Northern Rangelands Trust Grazing Program Officer     |
| Joseph Kathiwa         | Grevy's Zebra Trust Field Coordinator                 |
| Paul Emanuel Roux      | Grevy's Zebra Trust Intern                            |
| Craig Leggett          | Grevy's Zebra Trust / Consultant                      |

**Strengths:**

|   |
|---|
| MCC encompasses a large area and has access to permanent water                  |
| MCC Governing Board is supportive of planned grazing activities                 |
| 12 out of 15 zones have had community-based holistic grazing planning workshops |

**Weaknesses:**

|   |
|---|
| Grazing Committee is not unified and has not shown leadership in organizing planned grazing.          |
| MCC covers a large area and diverse groups. It is difficult to unify operations over the entire area. |
| No revenue producing tourism or research on MCC. Financially limited.                                 |
| MCC may not be organized well enough to attract substantial tourism-based investment.                 |

**Opportunities:**

|   |
|---|
| The governance board and grazing committee can be restructured in order to strengthen the function of both bodies.  |
| Four sites in MCC can serve as demonstration sites for community exposure tours and awareness raising: 1) Gully restoration & reseeding site near headquarters; 2) Previously cleared and fenced <i>Sansaveira</i> site; 3) Previously cleared <i>Ipomea</i> site near Ngaroni School; 4) Water dam has active community management that can facilitate establishment of grazing plan for the site. |
| NRT has many activities going on in the area. Those activities could be aligned with planned grazing efforts.   |

**Threats:**

|                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| Encroachment and poaching            |
| Community in-fighting                |
| Huge amount of bare land             |
| Low community conservation awareness |

**Proposed Actions/Way Forward:**

|  |
|--|
| It has been proposed to have representatives from the Governing Board and Grazing Committee sit on each board. Grazing Coordinator is secretary of the Grazing Committee and will attend Governing Board meetings. |
| Revive the grass reseeded areas to maintain community confidence on reseeding in future  |

**Recommendations:**

|  |
|--|
| Grazing Coordinator can involve Governing Board and Grazing Committee representatives from the remaining 3 zones to receive holistic planned grazing educational outreach.   |
| Take steps to strengthen the Grazing Committee so it becomes effective and functional.   |
| Link planned grazing management to project areas receiving funding: gully control site, 2 previously cleared sites, dam site. Use for awareness raising demonstration sites. Do so in order to maintain value of investment. |
| Carry out educational workshops in sustainable pruning of <i>Acacia/Commiphora</i> used for fencing.   |
| Carry out educational workshops in effective gully control and remediation.  |
| Install a water trough for wildlife outside of water dam that is restricted to human use.  |
| Continue resettlement plan to put homesteads on one side of road   |



Joseph Kathiwa points out methods of using brush to remediate gullies in the MCC gully project area.



Samuel Lentaam points out the *Sansaveira*-cleared site MCC plans to get under grazing management.

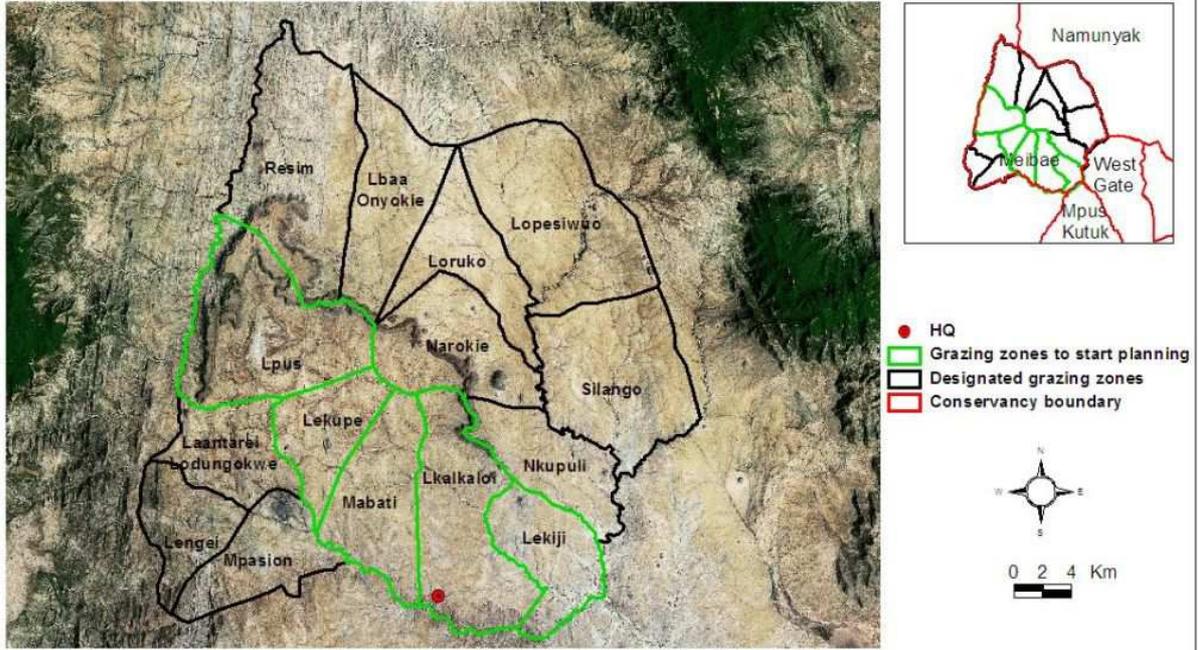


Joseph Letoole notes the re-establishment of *Ipomea* in the MCC site where it was cleared several years ago but no change in management went along with the effort.



Looking across the brush fence protecting the water dam from livestock. Outside the area is productive black soil that could respond well to managed grazing pressure.

Meibae Community Conservancy - Holistic Planned Grazing May 2012



No Holistic Grazing Charts available. No grazing plan has been implemented.

**Persons Present:**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Patron Lemantile  | Mpus Kutuk Community Conservancy Grazing Coordinator      |
| Leparmarai        | Mpus Kutuk Community Conservancy Board Chairman           |
| Naingola          | Mpus Kutuk Community Conservancy Grazing Committee Member |
| Peter Lekurtut    | Mpus Kutuk Community Conservancy Manager                  |
| Joseph Letoole    | Northern Rangelands Trust Grazing Program Officer         |
| Joseph Kathiwa    | Grevy's Zebra Trust Field Coordinator                     |
| Paul Emanuel Roux | Grevy's Zebra Trust Intern                                |
| Craig Leggett     | Grevy's Zebra Trust / Consultant                          |

**Strengths:**

|  |
|--|
| MKCC encompasses a large area and has access to permanent water in the mountains                       |
| MKCC Governing Board is supportive of planned grazing activities                                       |
| A group of 20 went on an exposure tour to see what other conservancies are doing with planned grazing. |
| Morizo zone is moving forward with grazing planning and have relocated settlements to help.            |
| 3 out of 12 zones have wet/dry season grazing areas laid out   |

**Weaknesses:**

|  |
|--|
| MKCC not unified. Several groups are not involved with grazing planning; some people encroach on Westgate core conservation area and onto Lekurruki. |
| Water distribution limits timing and placement of herds.   |
| 3 zones have security problems that impede grazing planning.   |
| Grazing committee not strong in part due to distance from home and difficulty in coming to meetings.   |

**Opportunities:**

|   |
|---|
| Chiefs and Counselors are part of MKCC Board and this can be an avenue for gaining support in efforts.                              |
| Close association with Westgate conservancy and possible allocation of revenue if they manage an area that is opposite Sasaab lodge |
| Huge grazing areas available for grazing  |
| Huge number of livestock for use for improved health of the rangeland   |

**Threats:**

|  |
|--|
| Encroachment and poaching  |
| Insecurity from outside groups complicates rational planning in certain areas. |
| Unplanned settlements due to inter-clan rivalry                                |

**Proposed Actions/Way Forward:**

|  |
|--|
| Plan settlements over the entire conservancy         |
| Implement a holistic grazing plan for the first time |

**Recommendations:**

|  |
|--|
| Training of the weak grazing committee   |
| Do exposure tour to other conservancies with MKCC community members to help raise awareness.   |
| Held discussions with west gate conservancy to secure some funding for grazing management by controlling an area opposite Sasaab lodge |



Joseph Letoole setting GPS before mapping out area being cleared of *Acacia reficiens*.



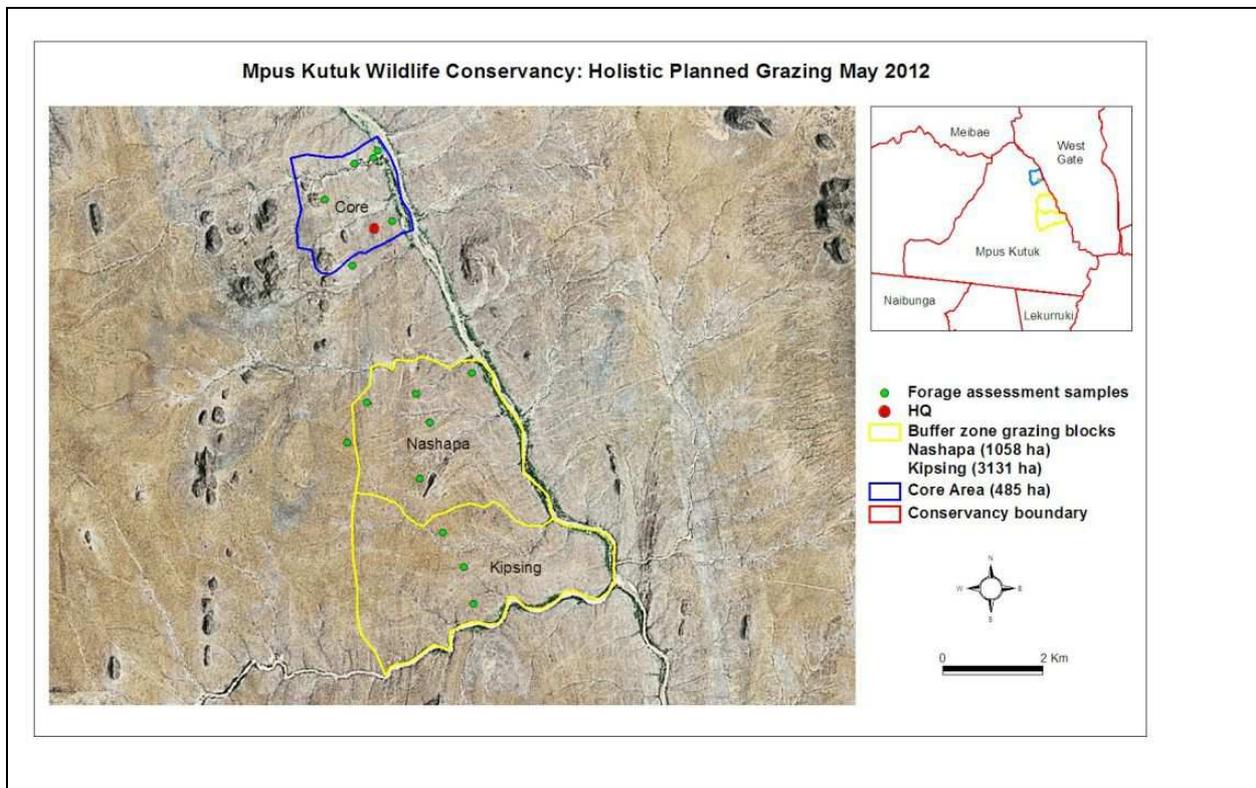
An impromptu meeting with the clearing and reseeding crew was held to create awareness.



Gully mitigation being carried out with branches from cleared site.



Demonstratinn of seeding technique in cleared area. Branches are placed over seed rows.



**Persons Present:**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Francis Kilpman   | Lekurruki Community Trust Board Chairman          |
| Joseph Letiko     | Lekurruki Community Trust Board Secretary         |
| John Nabei        | Lekurruki Community Trust Vice Chairman           |
| Peter Matunge     | Lekurruki Community Trust Manager                 |
| Thomas Sakui      | Lekurruki Community Trust Grazing Coordinator     |
| Joseph Letoole    | Northern Rangelands Trust Grazing Program Officer |
| Joseph Kathiwa    | Grevy's Zebra Trust Field Coordinator             |
| Paul Emanuel Roux | Grevy's Zebra Trust Intern                        |
| Craig Leggett     | Grevy's Zebra Trust / Consultant                  |

**Strengths:**

|   |
|---|
| LCT is relatively small in area, has two distinct regions (lower and upper), and has a small population. This allows greater flexibility with grazing plans.  |
| LCT is relatively unified in organization and community support. (The community has elected to contribute money to the maintenance of the holistic herd).   |
| The Board Chairman sits on Grazing Committee and the Grazing Committee Chairman sits on Board.  |
| Dedicated Grazing Coordinator, Chairman, Manager, and Sierra 1.   |
| Grazing bylaws are strong and well enforced peacefully.   |
| There is a well-established tourist lodge that generates revenue for the conservancy.   |
| There have been 2 community-wide trainings on holistic grazing planning that allowed the formation of a grazing plan for the whole conservancy and not for just a portion, such as the buffer zone. |
| LCT has strong working relationships with NRT & GZT.  |
| LCT has good cover of grass and forbs to begin with.  |
| County is understanding and positive.   |

**Weaknesses:**

|  |
|--|
| LCT's size does not give it much ability to absorb grazing encroachment in the lower portion.      |
| Some areas have been overused/grazed by outsiders.   |
| Some community members complain that the holistic herd is unhealthy (but herders disagree).        |
| Perception of insecurity in the lower elevation of LCT hinders participation in the holistic herd. |
| Lack of water points.  |
| LCT budget is tight so difficult to continue support of holistic herd & herders.                   |
| Perception that livestock is not compatible with tourism.  |

**Opportunities:**

|  |
|--|
| Develop working relationship with neighbors in order to deal with encroachment issues.                                   |
| Include morans from Mpus Kutuk in the meetings, not just the elders.   |
| Use grass supply/grazing potential of LCT as an incentive to get Mpus Kutuk to do grazing planning on their conservancy. |
| The purchase of a Boran bull dedicated to the holistic herd can attract others to put their cattle into the herd.        |
| Supporting Kurikuri next door with LCT rangers has helped reduce poaching and increased security.                        |
| LCT can participate in NRT Livestock Marketing program when they get their numbers of eligible cattle up.                |

**Threats:**

|  |
|--|
| Encroachment from neighbors, especially from the direction of Mpus Kutuk, and poaching.        |
| Insecurity from outside groups. (Mpus Kutuk morans for example).                               |
| Degradation of land in other areas increases the threat of encroachment and insecurity in LCT. |
| There is private land within the conservancy that could be developed separately from LCT.      |

**Proposed Actions/Way Forward:**

|   |
|---|
| Plan to have the Grazing Committee meet at the end of April to continue grazing plan (2 <sup>nd</sup> grazing plan end at the end of May) |
| Plan to develop water points that will help with grazing distribution.  |
| Plan to buy a Boran bull for the holistic herd.   |
| Plan to manage the cleared sites so it improves and does not languish.  |

**Recommendations:**

|   |
|---|
| Go back through previously cleared area, plant grass seed, cut dead branches smaller and use for covering planting.   |
| Meet directly with Mpus Kutuk and other neighbors to work out grazing encroachment issue. Perhaps work their livestock into the plan. It could be helpful for the parties involved to write down a collective holistic context to help unify, focus and guide the decision making. Have Grazing Coordinators work together. |
| Carry out advanced clearing and erosion control trainings & improved management.  |
| Harvesting of indigenous grass seeds from the hill tops   |



LCT Grazing Coordinator Thomas Sakui coordinates GPS information with NRT Assistant Grazing Coordinator Joseph Letoole and LCT Vice Chairman.



A cleared site where seeding and brush distribution can be done.



Erosion is a problem that is accelerating.



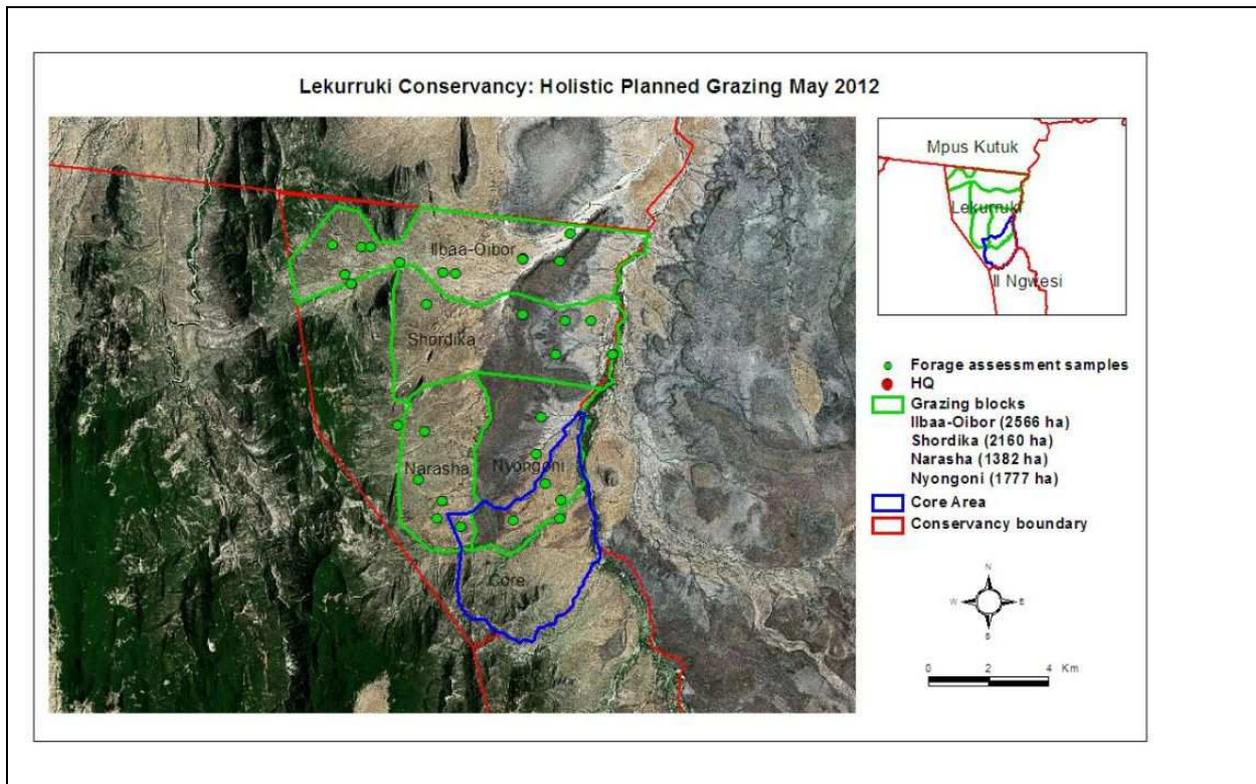
The holistic herd grazing up in the hills.



A Seedling sprouting in the manure inside an overnight boma used during the last grazing plan.



LCT management and visiting NRT/GZT group discuss progress & issues about grazing planning.



YEAR \_\_\_\_\_ December 2012- May 2013

|   |  | 2012             |         |          |         |         | 2013    |      |      |        |           |         |          |                |        |
|---|--|------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------------|--------|
| 1. MONTHS                                   |  | DECEMBER         | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH   | APRIL   | MAY     | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST | SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | REMARKS        |        |
| 2. RAIN SEASON                              |  | X X X X          |         |          |         | X X X X | X X X X |      |      |        |           | X X X X | X X X X  | EXPECTED       |        |
| 3. ACTUAL RAIN (N/L/M/H if no gauge)        |  | H H H H          |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | IN MILLIMETERS |        |
| FORAGE ASSESSMENT                           |  | AREA IN HECTARES |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          |                |        |
| BLOCK NAME OR NUMBER                        |  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | ACTUAL AD'S    |        |
| NYONGONI                                    | 20,778   | 1,122            | 7 8 8 8 |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 69             | 16,284 |
| NARASHA                                     | 49,363   | 1,007            |         | 7 8 8 8  | 7 7 7 7 | 7 8 8 8 |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 144            | 33,984 |
| SHORDIKA                                    | 71,154   | 2,035            |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 30             | 7,080  |
| ILBAAL-OBOR                                 | 2,968  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          |                | 0      |
| WAZEE BUFFER ZONE                           | ?  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 90             | 21,240 |
| CORE  |  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 0              |        |
|   |  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 0              |        |
|   |  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 0              |        |
|   |  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 0              |        |
|   |  |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 0              |        |
| TOTAL                                       | 141,295  | 6,730            |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          | 333            | 78,588 |
| 4. NUMBER OF HERDS                          |  |                  | 1       | 1        | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1    | 1    | 1      | 1         | 1       |          |                |        |
| 5. NUMBER OF GRAZING BLOCKS PLANNED         |  |                  | 3       | 3        | 3       | 3       | 3       | 3    | 3    | 3      | 3         | 3       |          |                |        |
| 6. GRASS RECOVERY DAYS*                     |  |                  | 45      | 45       | 45      | 45      | 45      | 45   | 45   | 45     | 45        | 45      |          |                |        |
| 7. AVERAGE GRAZING DAYS                     |  |                  | 22.5    | 22.5     | 22.5    | 22.5    | 22.5    | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5   | 22.5      | 22.5    |          |                |        |
| 8. LIVESTOCK TOTAL                          |  |                  | 236     | 236      | 236     | 236     | 236     | 236  | 236  | 236    | 236       | 236     |          |                |        |
| 9. Encroachment of Livestock (L/M/H)        |  |                  | H       | H        | H       |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          |                | 236    |
| 10. Forage Utilization from Grazing (L/M/H) |  |                  | M       | M        | M       | M       | M       |      |      |        |           |         |          |                |        |
| 11. Animal Condition Overall (1 thin-5 fat) |  |                  | 4       | 4        | 4       | 4       | 4       |      |      |        |           |         |          |                |        |
| 12. Number of herders                       |  |                  | 8       | 8        | 8       | 8       | 8       |      |      |        |           |         |          |                |        |
| 13. Number of Bomas                         |  |                  | 4       | 4        | 4       | 4       | 4       |      |      |        |           |         |          |                | 16     |
| 14. Total Area of Bomas                     |  |                  | 5000 SM | 5000 SM  | 5000 SM | 5000 SM | 5000 SM |      |      |        |           |         |          |                |        |
| REMARKS                                     | Very good rains in december. High encroachment from Mpus Kutuk - had to shift grazing plan from Shordika to Wazee Buffer Zone. Tsetse Fly is high in Wazee Buffer Zone at end of rains is high with dense bush so we move out as soon as other blocks are recovered. |                  |         |          |         |         |         |      |      |        |           |         |          |                |        |

**Grazing Response Index:** Use this method to evaluate each block, or several sites within a block. Each row represents one GRI rating. To determine the GRI, add all three values (frequency, intensity, and opportunity) and record the sum in the Total column. Several sites within a block can be averaged to obtain an overall rating for the entire block. Complete the Site Information Form for each site or block.

| BLOCK NAME        | SITE ID (if any) | FREQUENCY | INTENSITY | OPPORTUNITY | GRI (TOTAL) |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
|                   |                  |           |           |             |             |
| NYONGONI          |                  | 0         | 0         | 2           | 2           |
| NARASHA           |                  | 0         | 0         | 2           | 2           |
| SHORDIKA          |                  | 0         | 0         | 2           | 2           |
| ILBAAL-OBOR       |                  | 0         | -1        | 2           | 1           |
| WAZEE BUFFER ZONE |                  | 0         | 0         | 2           | 2           |
| CORE              |                  | 1         | 1         | 2           | 4           |
|                   |                  |           |           |             |             |
|                   |                  |           |           |             |             |
|                   |                  |           |           |             |             |

| FREQUENCY*        |       | INTENSITY     |         | OPPORTUNITY       |               |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| # of Defoliations | Value | Amount of Use | Percent | To Grow or Regrow | Value         |
| 1                 | +1    | Light         | <40%    | +1                | Full Season   |
| 2                 | 0     | Moderate      | 40-55%  | 0                 | Most Season   |
| 3 or more         | -1    | Heavy         | >55%    | -1                | Some Chance   |
|                   |       |               |         |                   | Little Chance |
|                   |       |               |         |                   | No Chance     |

\*within one calendar year