



THE MAUNGU WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY
Integrated Management Plan - 2022-2031





Table of Content

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	2
APPROVALS	3
Glossary of Terms.....	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
PLAN FOUNDATIONS	7
PLAN FUNCTION AND STRUCTURE.....	7
PLAN PREPARATION	8
1. Maungu Wildlife Conservancy	9
Background	9
Establishment and History of Maungu.....	10
Current Land Use Activities.....	10
General Ranch Data & Information	11
Geographic Scope of the Management Plan.....	11
3. Plan Ownership	12
4. Vision (Purpose Statement)	12
Maungu Exceptional Resource Values.....	12
Ecological and Physical Characteristics of Maungu.....	13
Soils and vegetation distribution in Maungu Ranch.....	14
6. Conservation Area Threats	15
Issues, Problems and Challenges	17
7. Maungu Stakeholder Analysis	17
ZONATION SCHEME.....	39
Plan Implementation, Organization and Management	40
Maungu Conservancy Institutional Organization.....	41
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING MATRIX	42
Annex 1: Stakeholder Participation List	48
Annex 1: Core Planning Team Members.....	49

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The Board of Management of the Maungu Conservancy and the Maungu Ranching (DA) Limited wishes to express their sincere appreciation to the SNV-DeSIRA programme through the Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association (TTWCA) for giving the financial support that enable the development of the Plan.

Gratitude goes to the members of the Core Planning Team (CPT) who tirelessly gave their input, counsel and experience to steer this development to fruition. In particular we offer a special mention to individuals who participated and led technical working groups sessions during the development and later contributed to sections of this document. Specific thanks go to the organizations who took time to give valuable input into the plan development. Specifically, the Tourism Cooperative Development and Enterprise and the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries departments of the County Government of Taita Taveta, Kenya Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research and Training Institute, Wildlife Works, KALRO, NEMA, Taita Taveta University, Taita Research Station, Save the Elephants, MAZIDO, Artisanal Miners Association of Taita County, and all our others stakeholders.

Special thanks to our Consultants from EcoDev Consultants Limited; Kenn Esau and Phillip Wandera for their outstanding professional discipline, expertise and direction in developing this Conservation Management and Action Plan. Thank you for keeping us focused amongst many other demands and ensuring that we developed this document, within a timely manner.

Finally we wish to thank our shareholders in the five zones who participated through their representatives and endorsed this plan development process.

Asateni Sana!

Chairman
Maungu Ranching (DA) Limited
Nathaniel Mramba

APPROVALS

The Board of Directors of the Maungu Ranching Direct Agricultural Company Limited
County Government of Taita Taveta
and
the management of the Kenya Wildlife Service
have approved the implementation of this
Integrated Wildlife Conservation Management Plan for the
Maungu Wildlife Conservancy

Chairman-Maungu Ranching (DA) Company Limited

Date:

Chief Officer-Agriculture County Government of Taita Taveta

Date:

Director General Kenya Wildlife Service

Date:

THE INTEGRATED WILDLIFE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MAUNGU WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY

Editor

EcoDev Consultants Limited

With Contributions from: Christine Mwakera, Brian Mwakesi, Emmanuel Nyambu, Alfred Mwanake, Edith Kalo, Stephen Kuseren, Grace Waiguchu, Geraldine Mjomba, Kenneth Kimitei, Amos Chege, David Zowe, Thomas Maghanga, Gilbay Obung'a, Derick Wanjala, Gladys Serem, Eric Sagwe, Geoffrey Mwangi, Cara Braund, Robert Bogonko, Milton Kimori, Charles Kuria, Livingston Wakaio, Dr. Margaret Syomiti, Dr. Mwamburi Mcharo and Dr. Marianne Maghenda

Core Planning Team

Nathaniel Mramba	Chairman Maungu Ranch
Chrispus Mbashu	Secretary Maungu Ranch
Manuel Kitololo	Treasurer Maungu Ranch
Reuben Mwaluma	Director Maungu Ranch
Felix Kiprono	Manager Maungu Ranch
Stephen Kuseren	County Warden KWS
James Nthei	Assistant County Warden KWS
Martin Oyindo	Director Livestock County Government of Taita Taveta
Noel Kasololo	TTWCA
Naomi Wanja	TTWCA
Alice Lenjo	TTWCA
Phillip Wandera	EcoDev Consultants Limited
Kenn Esau	EcoDev Consultants Limited

The Development of this plan was made possible through the generous contributions of the SNV-DeSIRA Programme and Maungu Ranching (DA) Company Limited, its Board of Directors and shareholders.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PAGE
8



ASALs (Arid and Semi-arid Lands); Arid and Semi-Arid Lands are defined as areas with one season of low rains below 1500mm suitable for dryland crops such as maize, sorghum, pulses and beef cattle.

Community; defined as a group of people sharing either kinship ties such as tribe, clan, family or other group living adjacent or neighboring Mgeno.

Exceptional Resource Values; a resource of scientific, natural, historic, cultural, recreational access and use, or other recreational value and for which there is a compelling need for conservation and protection.

Ranch; legal entities with full rights of use and exclusion of Land that is either individually- and private company owned

Direct Agricultural Company; a ranch where the number of shareholders is not limited, but company is limited by the total number of shares owned. All shares are by designated shareholders and directorship of a representative from the Ministry of Agriculture

Farmer: A person who owns, works on or operates an agricultural enterprise that cultivates land or crops, or raises animals including livestock. Whenever this document refers to "farmer", it assumes crop and pastoralists, including all animal husbandry.

Garnets; valuable mineral gem silicates that are colored red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple

High Conservation Value Species/ Areas; defined as species or natural habitats that are considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance.

Protected Area Planning Framework; uniform guide for plan process, structure and content used by Kenya Wildlife Service to effectively produce realistic and appropriate plans for wildlife conservation and management areas in Kenya using in-built stakeholder participation and consultations.

Species of Conservation Concern; This is a plant or animal that has compromised ability in terms of remaining on a landscape for a long time

FGDs': Focus Group Discussions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since establishment Maungu Ranching (DA) Company Limited has endeavored to enhance the objective to which it was founded. This Integrated Management Plan for the Maungu Wildlife Conservancy aims to foster and enhance the land use productivity of the Conservancy through biodiversity conservation. Its primary goal is to effectively manage the natural resources to raise the socio-economic standards of the conservancy and diversify livelihood opportunities. To note Maungu Conservancy is faced with a number of challenges that are compounded by factors associated with climate change impacts, increasing need for land due to human population increase and the pressing need to meet Maungu shareholder and community interests. Other challenges that have been identified include; the continuing loss of biodiversity assets, degradation of rangelands and dispersal areas and increased human anthropogenic pressures.

This Plan gives and elaborate insight into the situation that exists in Maungu Conservancy through a comprehensive analysis of exceptional resource values (ERV)'s, threat assessment of the risks that face the ERV's based on IUCN techniques. It then designs strategies and actions that aim not only to ameliorate the threats but increase the potential for natural and biodiversity resources found within the conservancy. The Plan outlines the conservation objective of Maungu Conservancy and specifies the significance of managing its natural resources by embracing principles of sustainability and wise use. The plan goes further to provide a comprehensive set of guiding principles that will accompany the implementation of the prescribed actions over a 10 year time frame. A spatial zonation scheme complete with prescriptions of acceptable use are detailed. The zonation scheme is cognizant of the issues facing the landscape and has been developed to fit perfectly with similar endeavors beyond the conservancy boundaries. An implementation matrix for the management actions is given that will be utilized to appraise performance and progress.

This plan was developed through a consultative and participatory process that observed best practice and involved expertise across the Tsavo Landscape. The process of development used the tools and techniques that are provided by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 i.e. Protected Area Planning Framework (PAPF) Version 2.0. Through the adoption of these practices the plan fully complies with aspirations of both legal and statutory provisions that govern wildlife conservation and management. The full implementation of the plan will ensure that the conservancy lives up to it's vision of "To be a lead model conservancy in the TCA for the benefit of the shareholders and community."

PLAN FOUNDATIONS

This plan is designed to as a practical management tool to support Maungu Conservancy management in decision making, administration and management of Maungu Wildlife Conservancy. The plan will aid the staff of the conservancy in undertaking their routine and operational duties. The plan sets out strategic guidance on the goals (the purpose statements and subsidiary objectives) towards which management is working, and a series of prescriptions and management actions that need to be implemented in order to achieve these aims. The plan is also intended to act as an appraisal instrument that will gauge performance of the institution while identifying areas of improvement in a dynamic setting. It is envisaged that at the end of the plan implementation period Maungu conservancy will have achieved the conservation objective of ensuring the exceptional resource values of the conservancy are enhanced while the threats are indeed mitigated.

The Plan will also act as a primary resource mobilization instrument while being a framework for resource allocation. The activities outlined in the plan will act as the platform for resource allocation and resourcing by the management and various stakeholders.

PLAN FUNCTION AND STRUCTURE

This plan has been structured in conformity with the requirements of the Protected Area Planing Framework (PAPF). It is noted that the Plan has been framed in a coherent fashion that has the objective of being simple, easily understood and implemented by both stakeholders and Maungu management. The logical flow of the plan has the following points that summarise the plan's main sections:

- Plan Foundations. This chapter introduces the planning process used to develop the plan, and describes the plan's functions, structure and stakeholder participation mechanisms.
- The Wildlife Conservancy background that provides an introduction to Maungu from formation, its location and exceptional resource values. This section also sets out the Wildlife Conservancy's Purpose Statement, which explains why the it has been established. It also discusses the major issues of concern and management options that can be used to address these issues.
- The Zonation Scheme. This section sets out areas of the spatial layout of the various land uses and activities that are permitted within various jurisdictions around the approximately 53,000 acres that is Maungu. The scheme contains prescriptions on the type of activities and land uses allowed in each zone.
- The management programmes; This is both the strategic and operational sections of the document. The plan is divided into various management programmes including;
 - Conservancy administration and management Programme including; conservancy operations and management, property and wildlife security, resource mobilization among others
 - Community and Partnership Programme
 - Ecological Management Programme
 - Tourism Development and Management Programme
 - Enterprise Programme that includes various revenue generation activities and land use opitions that will support the optimization of the conservancy land space.

It is noted that Each programme includes a programme purpose statement, which sets out the overall goal to which management under this programme is working towards, best practice guiding principles to ensure activities are undertaken within prescribed frameworks and using approaches that ensure wise use. Each programme also contains management objectives that set out the goals that management aims to achieve, and a set of specific management actions to achieve these goals.

In order to facilitate plan implementation, wherever possible the management programmes have been sub divided into components for ease of implementation.

The plan monitoring section provides a framework for monitoring the implementation performance of the plan. The framework also includes easily measurable indicators for monitoring progress.

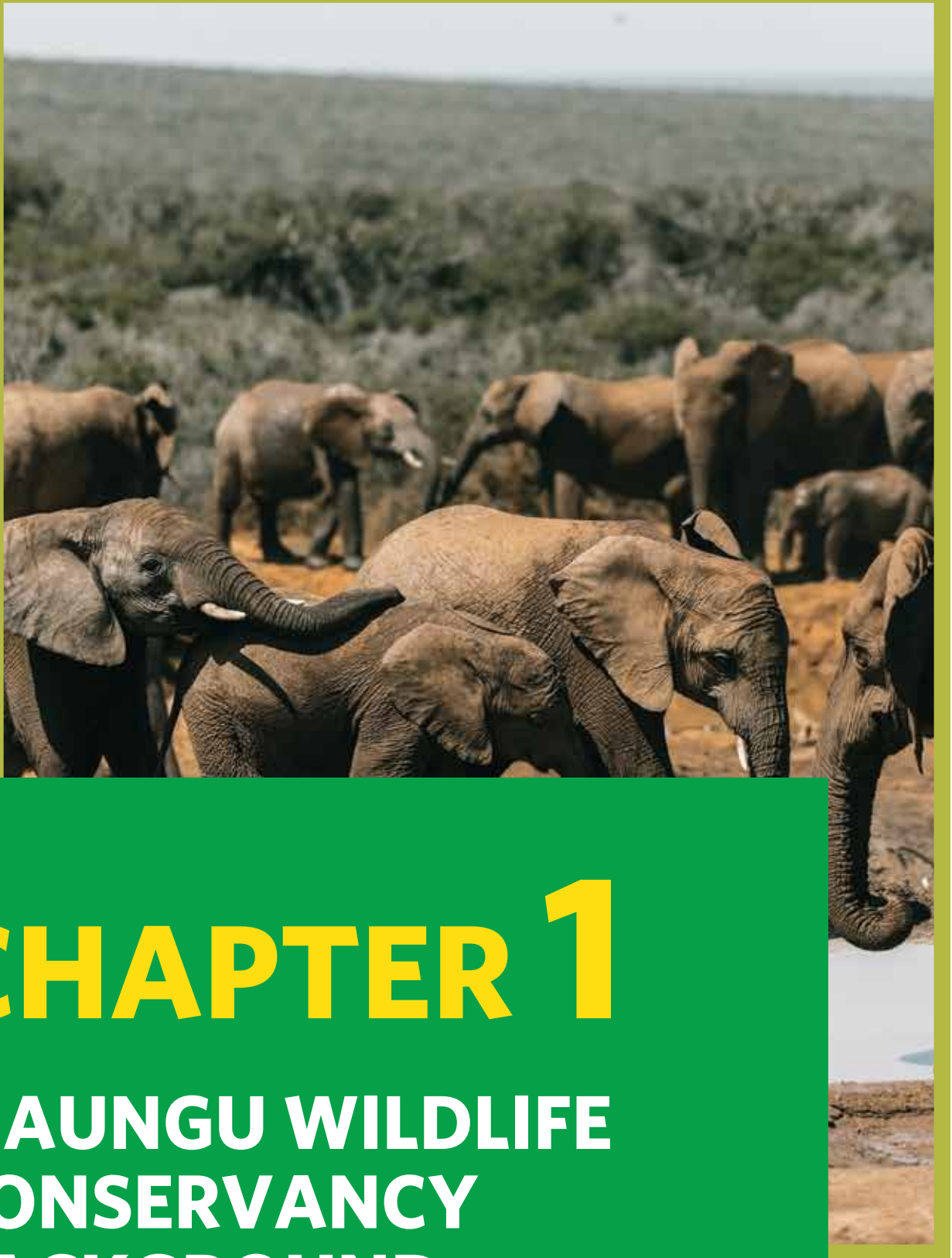
PLAN PREPARATION

This conservancy plan was prepared using a participatory and consultative process based on the PAPF observing the requirements of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, The Wildlife Policy 2020 and attendant regulations on wildlife conservancies.

During preparation of the plan various sessions that were participatory were held with Maungu stakeholders i.e. participatory planning. About 150 stakeholders and partners participated in the plan preparation through two stakeholder workshops, Technical Working Group sessions and expert review sessions. Consultations with both experts and partners were conducted through focus group discussions (FGD)'s.

This encouraged a cross pollination of ideas and integration of best practice experience. The development of the plan has taken a total of about eight calendar months and eight-man day weeks to conclude. The plan has also incorporated both published and unpublished information from the Tsavo Land Landscape including; academic papers, anecdotal and gray literature sources among others. The plan has also drawn a lot from experiential learning.





CHAPTER 1

MAUNGU WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY BACKGROUND

1. Maungu Wildlife Conservancy

Background

Maungu ranch is located in south eastern Kenya in the county of Taita-Taveta and in Voi Sub-County. It is part of the expansive contiguous Tsavo/Mkomazi ecosystem and the greater Kilimanjaro, Amboseli, Tsavo-Mkomazi landscape. The ranch is a critical wildlife dispersal area between Tsavo West and Tsavo East National Parks and a critical migratory corridor (see Map 1) and part of the Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association (TTWCA). Movements of wildlife from Tsavo East and West National Parks to Maungu ranch occurs via the migratory corridors present in other ranches.

The Western boundary of the ranch borders Mwasui and Wananchi settlements and partly Tsavo West National Park while the Eastern boundary borders Sagalla and Izera ranches. To the North and North West the ranch borders Mgeno, Choke and Kutima ranches respectively while to the South it borders Kasigau ranch and community settlements in Kisimenyi-Kiteghe/Kasigau area. Tsavo East National Park is about 22 kilometers away from the ranch while Tsavo West borders the ranch for about 2 kilometers.

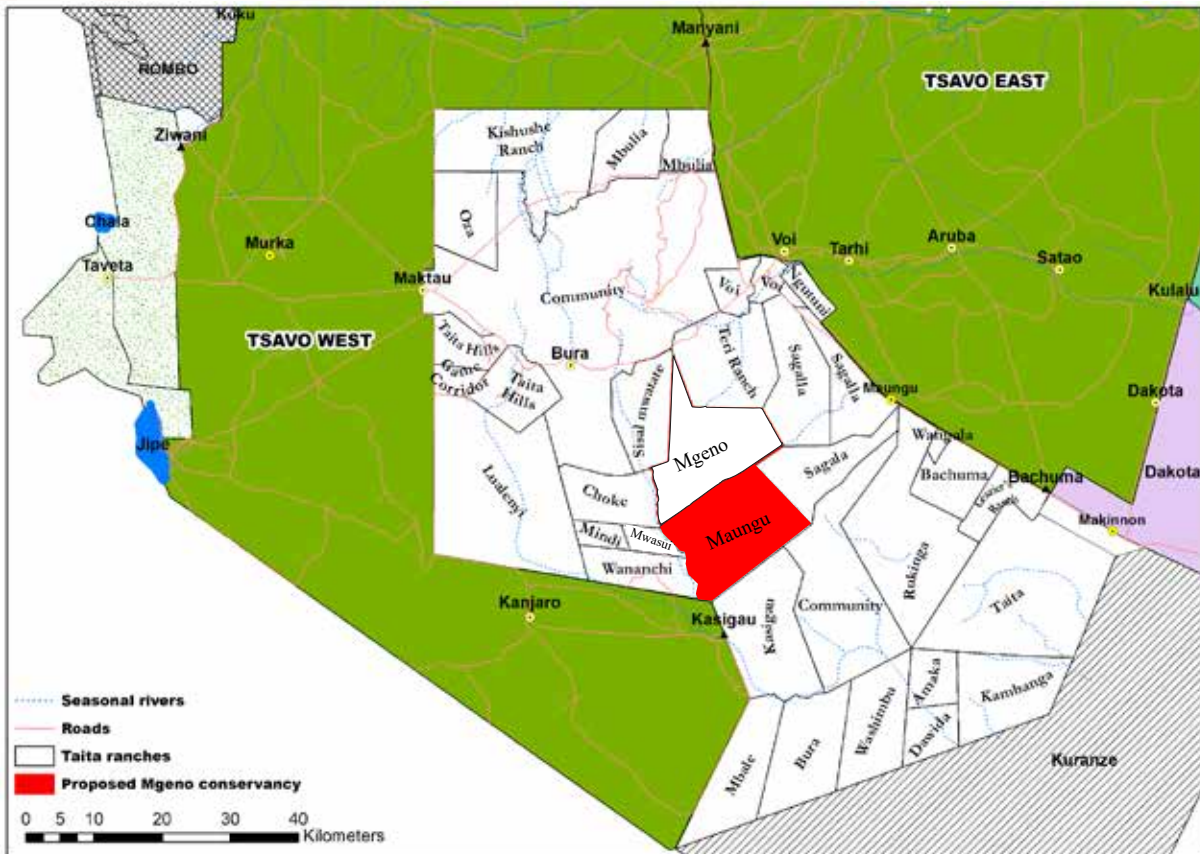


Maungu ranch is located in south eastern Kenya in the county of Taita-Taveta.

Tsavo East National Park is about 22 kilometers away from the ranch while Tsavo West borders the ranch for about 2 kilometers.



Map of the location of Maungu Ranch



ESTABLISHMENT AND HISTORY OF MAUNGU

Maungu Ranching (DA) Company Limited was founded in 1972 under certificate of incorporation number C.7/70 as private company limited by shares. The shareholders of the ranch are derived from 5 core zones namely; Mraru, Tausa, Ndome, Ghazi and Wongonyi areas of the greater Mbololo with a shareholding of 1310 paid up members. The ranch is a member of the Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association (TTWCA) and the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association. The creation of ranches was informed by legacy issues about historical land issues and the suitability of the rangelands for livestock production. Besides, the community had traditionally used the said areas as grazing ranges and hence the decision by Government to create ranches as a way of organizing the various community groups into viable livestock production enterprises. Around 1970s the Government through the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) provided the initial capital to the ranches for establishment as commercial livestock production entities. However, Maungu Ranch as many other Ranches in the area encountered a challenge shortly afterwards after having invested most of the loan from AFC in infrastructure development and little if any in stocking. This heavily weighed on the initial operations that translated in difficulty by the ranch to service the loans.

Since inception it is noted the ranch's governance framework has remained haphazard with no defined leadership structure. However, in the early 2000 shareholders began planned exploitation of the land resource. In 2005 the shareholders held their elections and formalized governance arrangements in its current form. Additionally, during this period, the adjudication process for the purposes of titling the land began. In 2009, discussions on carbon trading began with subsequent carbon trading agreements being ratified in 2011 with Wildlife Works Carbon Ltd under the Kasigau REDD+ Project.

CURRENT LAND USE ACTIVITIES

The conservancy occupies an area covering 53,420 acres (21,619 hectares). The area is suitable for livestock production, wildlife conservation and mineral exploration-mining. Upon establishment its designated core activity was and still is livestock production with recent ancillary activities including carbon trading and eco-tourism. Its proximity to Tsavo East and West National Parks enhances its compatibility to wildlife conservation.

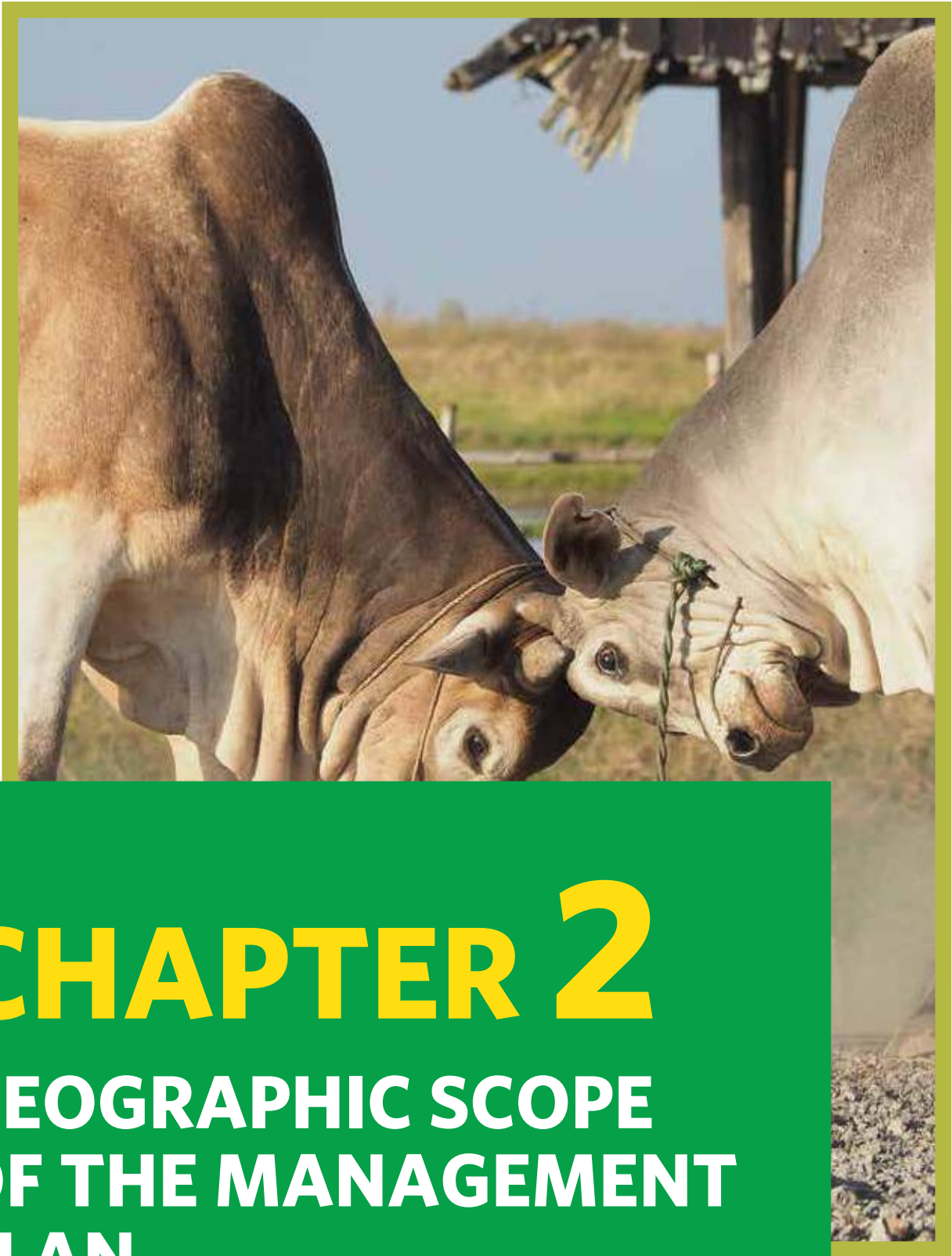
Through resources gained from carbon the ranch management initiated the process of putting in place the basic infrastructures including borehole for livestock production and re-stocking the ranch. Currently, the ranch has over 2000 herd of cattle with its own breeding herd of 1000 cows. During the 2019 Annual General Meetings (AGM), the company shareholders passed a resolution for the ranch to nullify all leases for grazing rights with livestock traders and instead start building its own breeding herd and fattening steers and also to transform the ranch into a wildlife conservancy with the aim of capturing the commercial value of wildlife in our ranch. About 1,200 households directly derive their livelihoods from the economic activities especially livestock done by the ranch. Another 6,000 people are also indirectly dependent on the above economic activities conducted by the ranch.

The conservancy now has an objective of enhancing the socio-economic welfare of its shareholders and the surrounding community. In order to meet this objective, it is conducting activities intended at generating revenue including;

- 1
▪ Sale of livestock grazing rights to livestock traders
- 2
▪ In 2011 the company entered into a carbon trading agreement with Wildlife Works Carbon Ltd
- 3
▪ Proposed conversion to the ranch into a Wildlife Conservancy to exploit wildlife user rights and tourism and
- 4
▪ Planned Leasing of mining to attract royalties.

General Ranch Data & Information

No.	Item Description	No./ Remarks/ Notes
1.	Ranch Acreage	53,420 acres (21,619 hectares)/
2.	Land Registration No.	LR. No. 12179
3.	female -5 Male -10 employed in conservation sector-community scouts	7
4.	Male Employed	40
5.	Cattle accessing grazing within the conservancy	2000
6.	Shoats accessing grazing within the conservancy	556
7.	Carbon Earnings since 2018-2020	Ksh. 88,915,175
8.	Donations to the ranch	386,754
9.	Board Members	9
10.	Number of male board members	9
11.	Number of female board members	0
12.	Number of shareholders in the ranch	1396
13.	Number of female shareholders	756
14.	Number of male shareholders	640
15.	Number of man-made water pans	7
16.	Number of Boreholes in ranch	4
17.	Number of cattle Livestock owned by ranch	2000
18.	Number of shoats livestock owned by ranch	556
19.	Number of buildings present in the ranch; offices, cattle dips, gates, security installations, staff housing and accommodation facilities	1 main office, 5 borehole office
20.	Number of vehicles and motor cycles owned by ranch	4
21.	Number of motorable roads (km) on ranch	more than 96 Kilometres
22.	Number of tractors, plant and equipment owned by ranch	1 tractor
23.	Number of bomas present in the ranch	4
24.	Number of predator proof bomas present in the ranch	3
25.	Number of tourism facilities present in the ranch	3
26.	Total number of livestock lost to predation 2021	15
27.	Number of tourist activities present in the ranch	0
28.	Number of tourist beds in the ranch	0
29.	Number of tourists visiting the ranch	0



CHAPTER 2

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2. Geographic Scope of the Management Plan

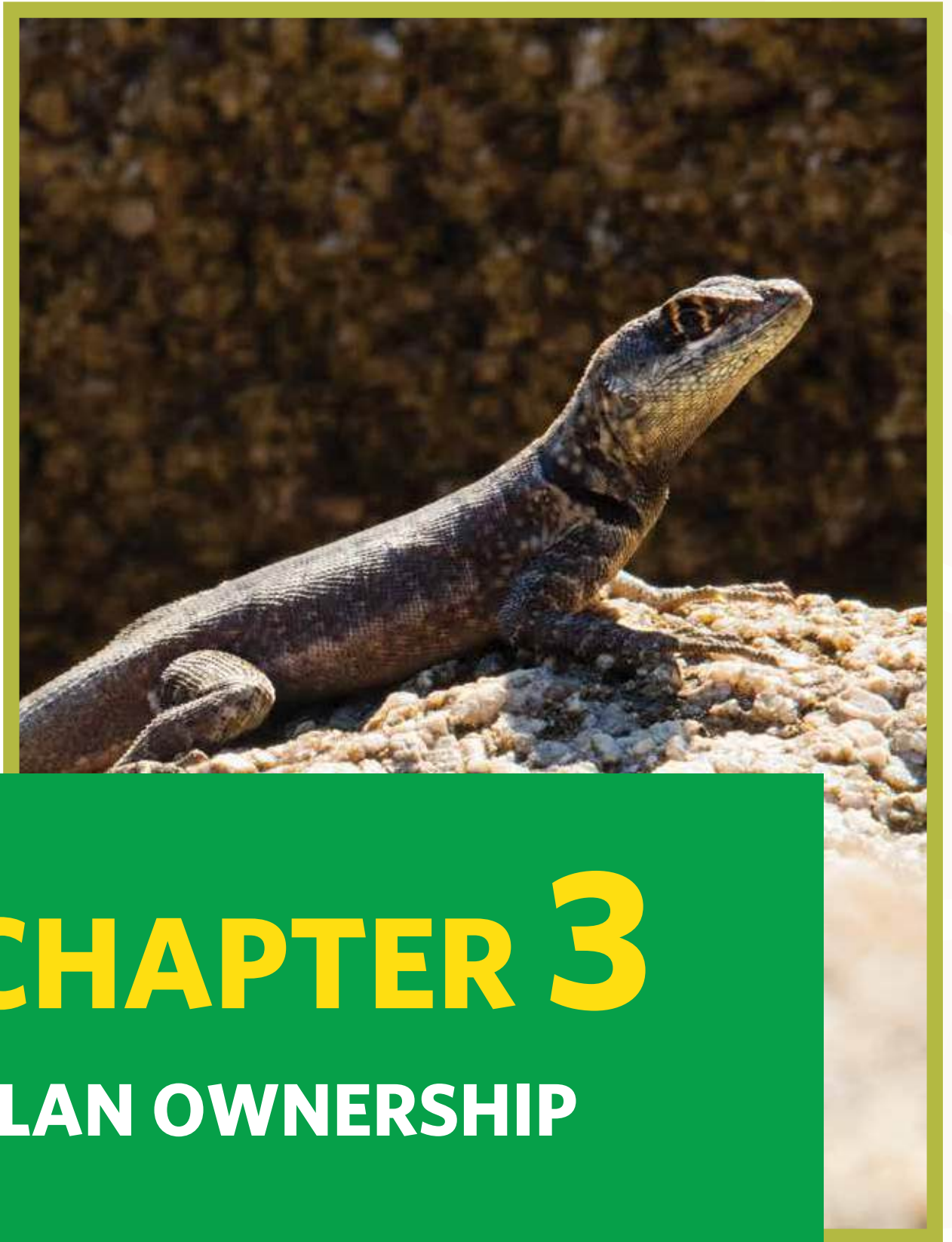
The plan's scope is all the area (53, 420 acres) with the titled area of Maungu ranch (DA) limited. This is where the intended biodiversity conservation or cultural features of interest are located and where positive changes resulting from our strategies are expected. Most of the actions are expected to take place within the geographical scope of this plan. However, this does not preclude implementing other required interventions outside of the defined area—particularly the ones that focus on policy, fund-raising and building conservation and enterprise partnerships and support.

Some of the key considerations that define the plan geographic scope included:



The above considerations are fundamental thus the adoption of ecosystem wide planning approach.





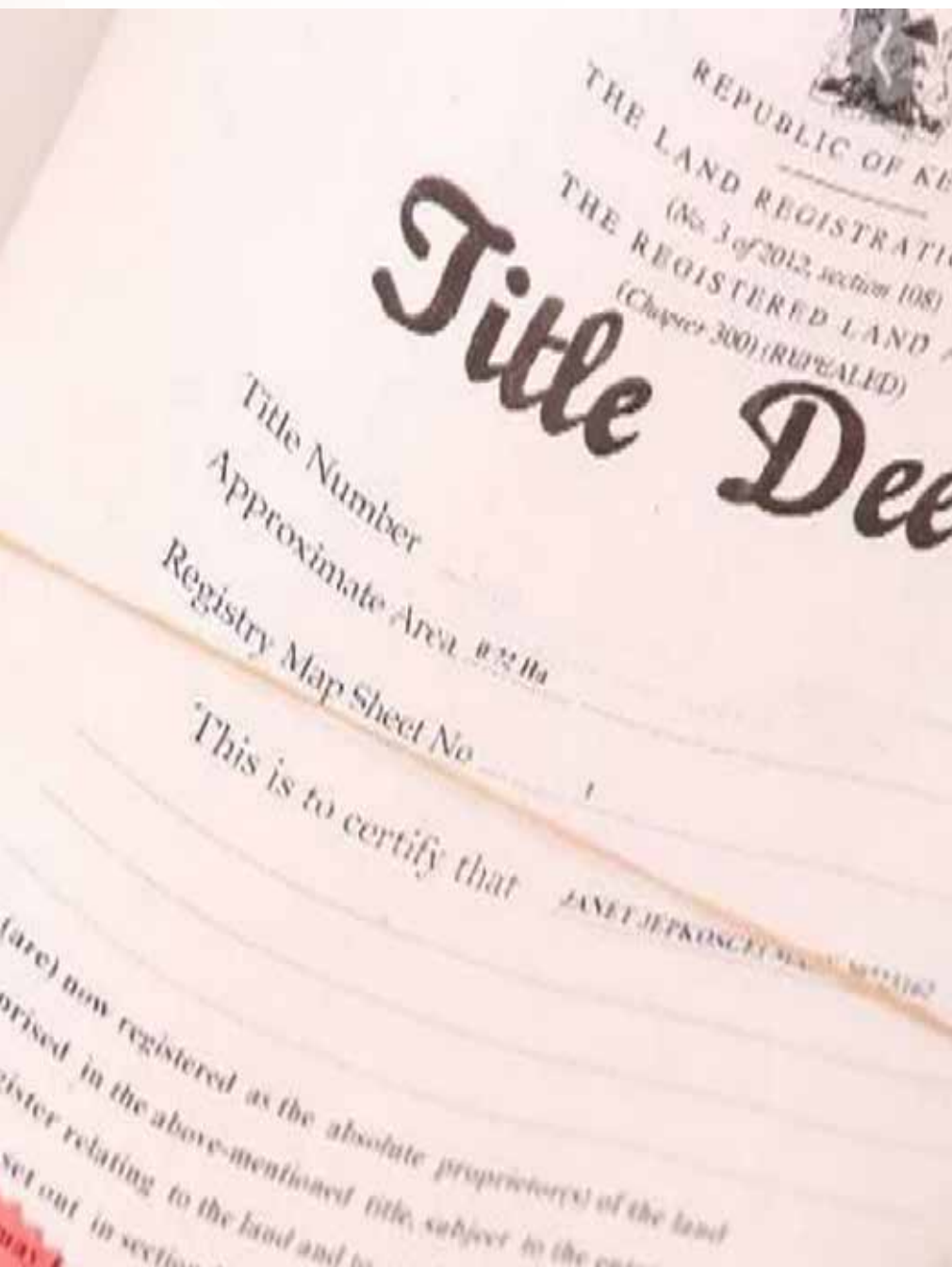
CHAPTER 3

PLAN OWNERSHIP

3. Plan Ownership

Various key issues have been considered in defining plan ownership including collaboration, potential for conflict, interest of the stakeholders among others. The plan ownership framework concerns are confined primarily by the geographical scope and legal jurisdiction of conservancy rather than thematic issues. However, the role of primary partners mandated by law such as; KWS, The National Government and County Government of Taita Taveta in the management of the area are considered as being fundamental. This is especially so with regard to granting wildlife user rights, ownership of the land and mandate bestowed on the government institutions. Thus, it is noted that plan ownership is defined at two levels;

- **Ownership in terms of jurisdiction and implementation of the plan (Maungu ranching company {D.A}) and**
- **Ownership with regard to compliance with legal and statutory obligations (KWS)**





“

The plan ownership framework concerns are confined primarily by the geographical scope and legal jurisdiction of conservancy

”



CHAPTER 4

VISION (PURPOSE STATEMENT)



4. Vision Statement

The vision Statement lays a firm foundation for the plan based on a common understanding amongst stakeholders the conservation objective. The vision integrates both the human, biodiversity, socio-economic and cultural components. It provides a general framework and roadmap of actions that allows periodic review and adaptation regularly based on implementation challenges being experienced. The vision of Maungu Conservancy is;

“To be a lead model conservancy in the TCA for the benefit of the shareholders and community.”

Maungu Exceptional Resource Values

Category	Exceptional Resource Value
Biodiversity	Emblematic Fauna: Giraffe (Maasai), Lion, Elephant, Ostrich Threatened species; Gerenuk, Fringe Eared Oryx, Martial Eagle, Leopard, Eland, Tawny Eagle, Secretary Bird Flora: African black wood (Dalbergia melanoxylon) Barleria taitensis-Herb, Premnaresinosa-Shrub
Scenic/ Physical	Natural and man-made water pans-Kitololo, Ikonge Boreholes and wildlife abundance Evergreen vegetative cover along Mwatate basin Kisimenyi and Zaghatisa hills High wildlife abundance along the Maungu and Mgeno boarder and Wild picturesque landscape dominated by dry woodland forests
Socio-Cultural	Kiteghe village, Waatha People, Shambi and wildlid fruits and medicinal plants Historical legacy fact that Mbololo community own Maungu ranch Social cohesion of Mbololo community coalescing around Maungu ranch

Vision Statement



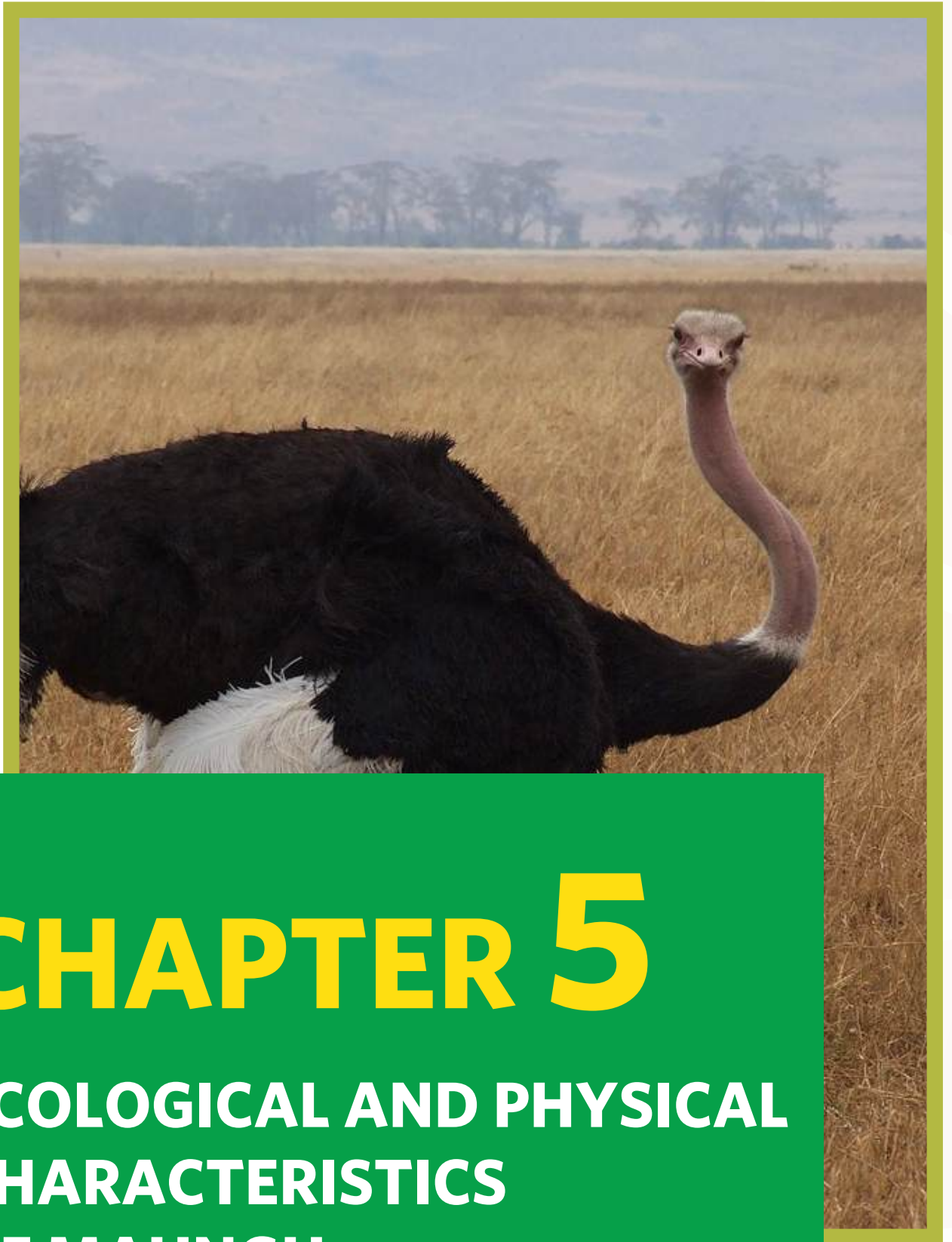
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To be a lead model conservancy in the TCA for the benefit of the shareholders and community

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Biodiversity and wildlife



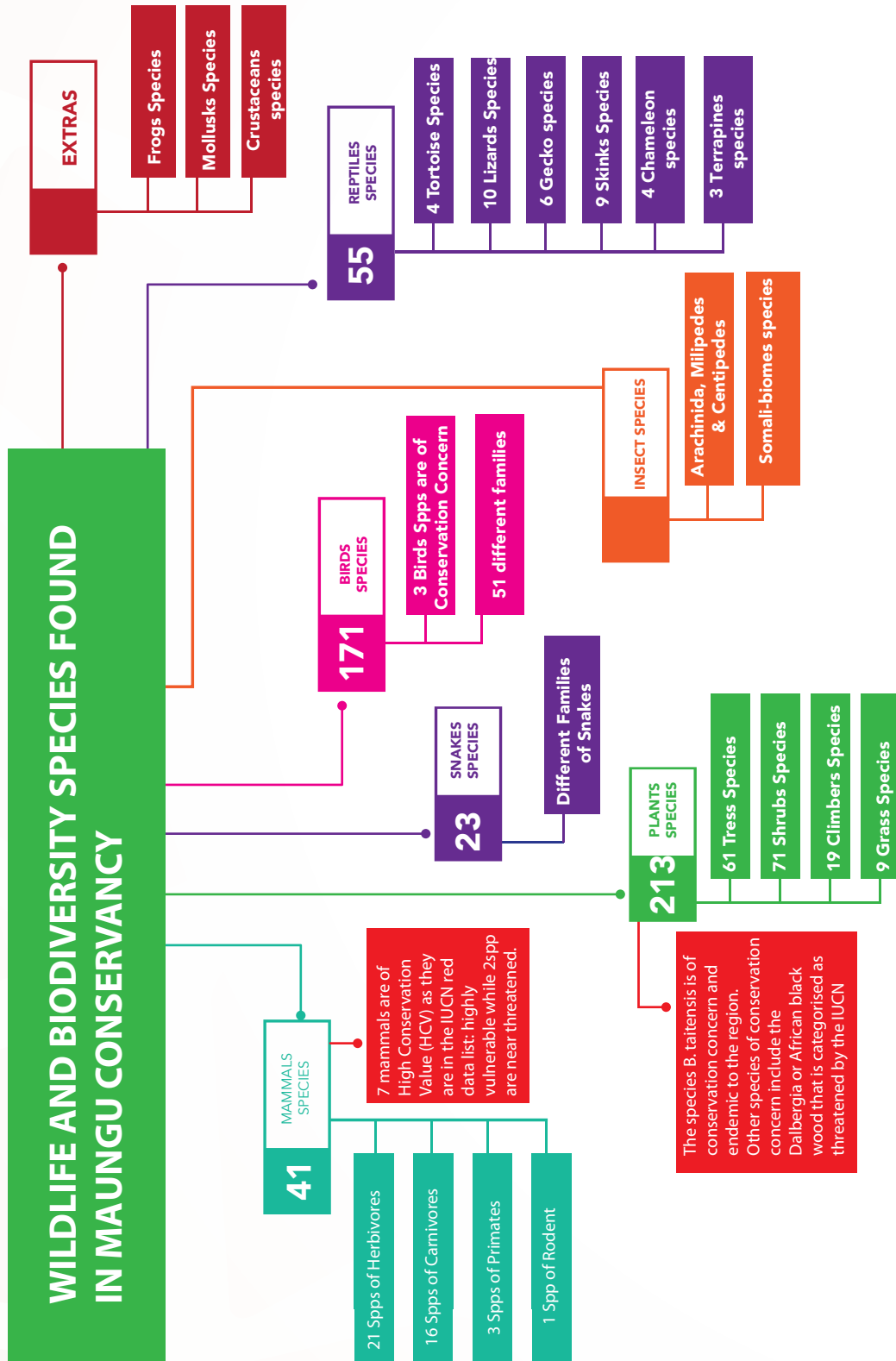


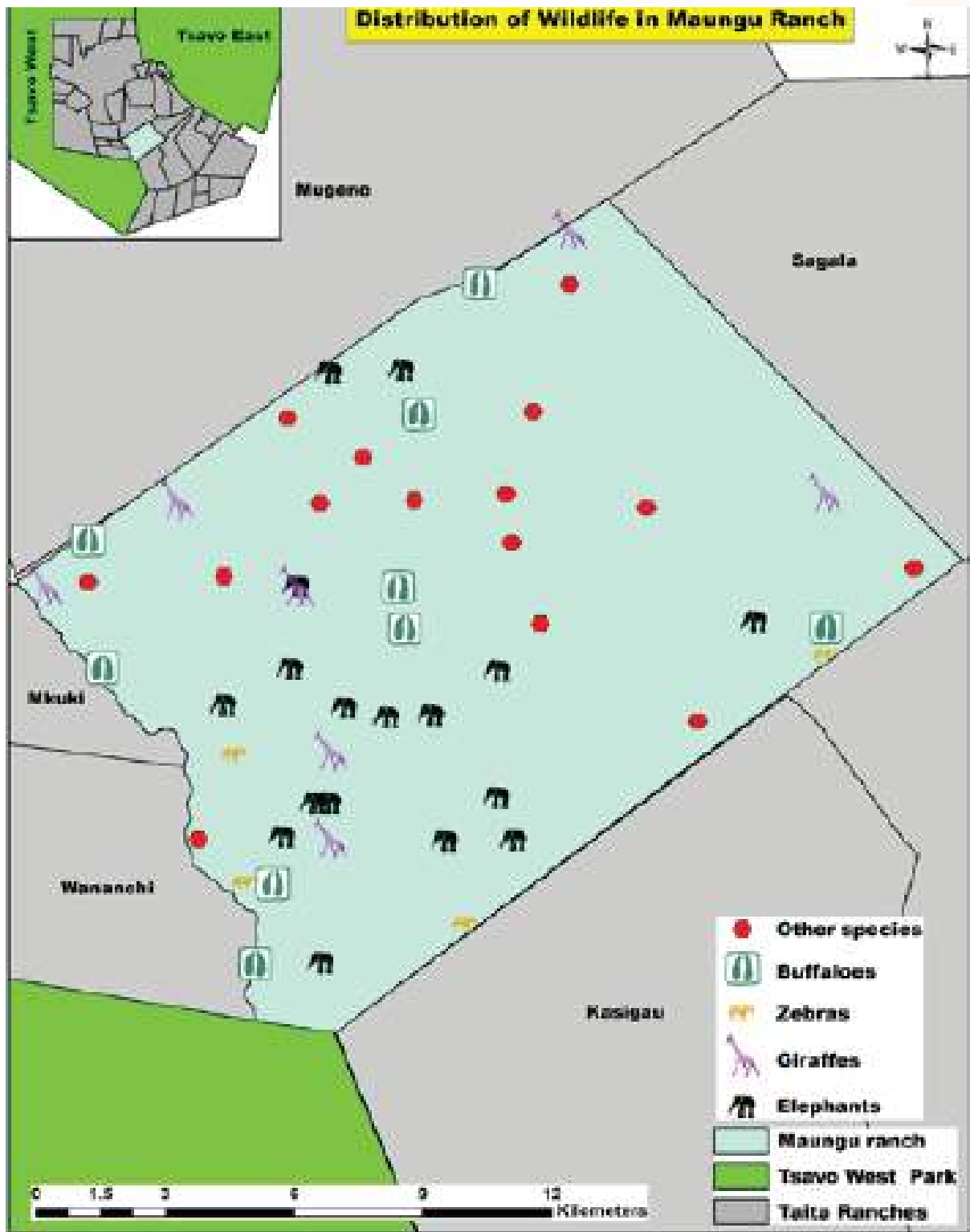
CHAPTER 5

ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MAUNGU

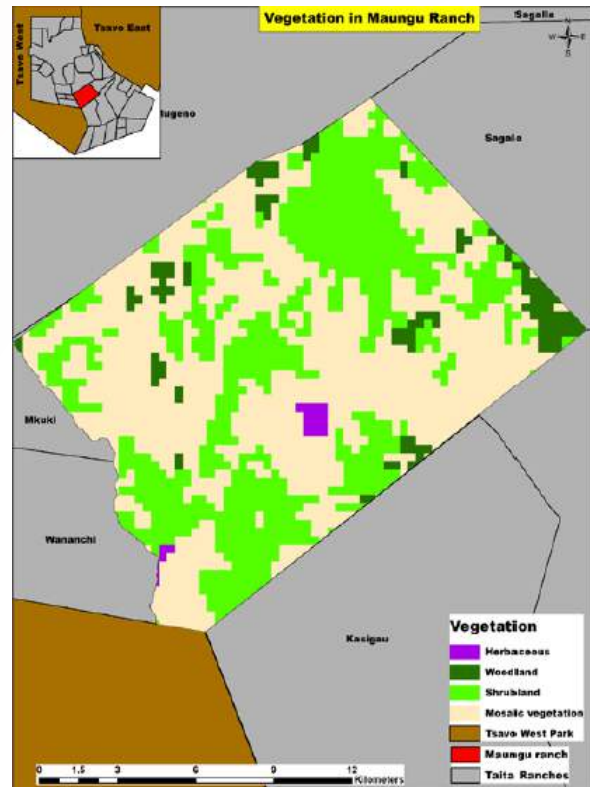
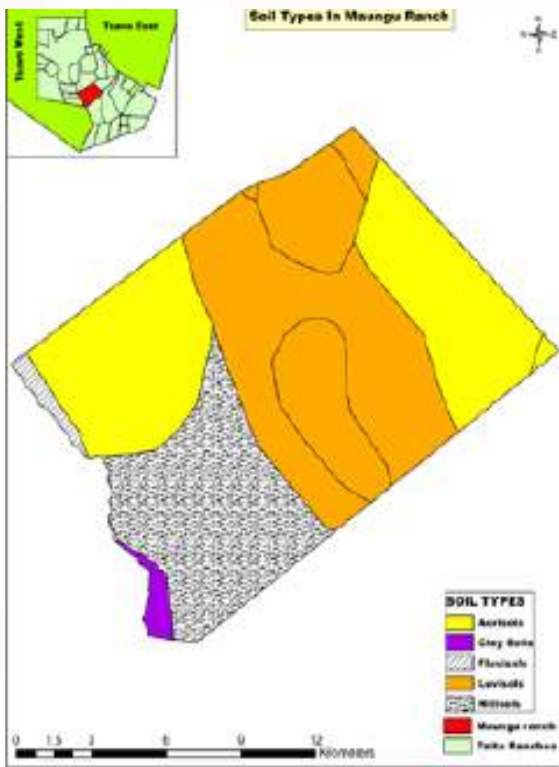
5. Ecological and Physical Characteristics of Maungu

Maungu conservancy is part of the larger Tsavo-Mkomazi ecosystem. Based the Biodiversity Inventory Assessment Report (Biodiversity Inventory Assessment Report; Maungu Ranch). The conservancy has over 24 mammalian species, 221 floral species, 136 bird and 58 reptilian species among others. The conservancy is also home to a variety of endangered and threatened species and is a vital carbon sequestration site that is recognized globally.

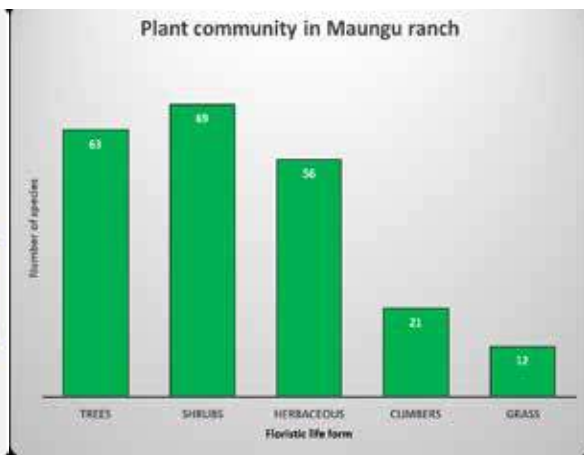
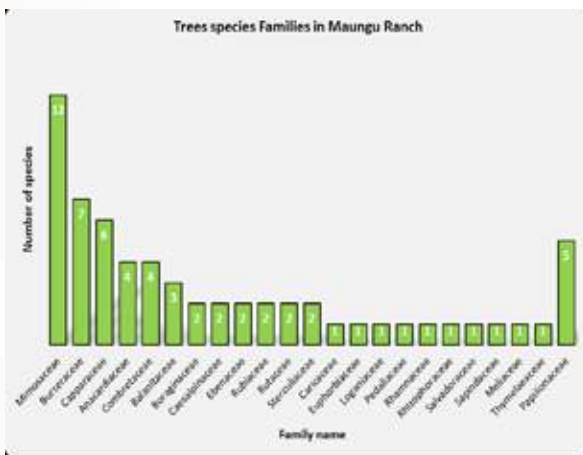




Biodiversity and wildlife distribution in Maungu

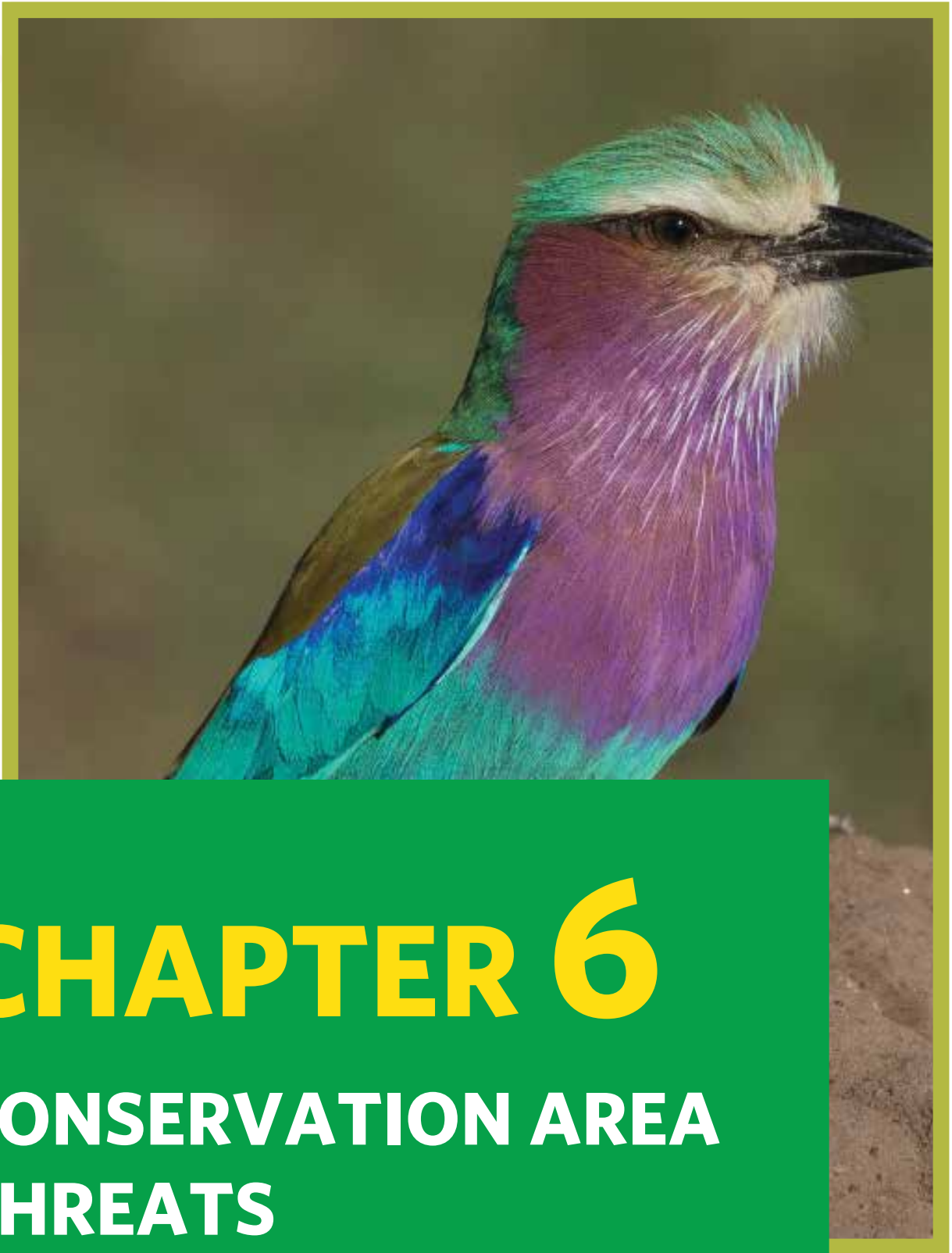


Soils and vegetation distribution in Maungu Ranch



Floral composition of Maungu





CHAPTER 6

CONSERVATION AREA THREATS



6. Conservation Area Threats

Maungu exceptional resource values face a couple of risks that could potentially degrade them in future. This plan has used IUCN threat assessment as an important criterion used to set conservation priorities and design conservation strategies. Hence, threat assessment has identified, evaluated, and rank threats to specific conservation targets an integral part of conservation planning and management. The assessment addressed three fundamental questions that were considered vital;

- i. What targets should be conserved?
- ii. What risks have they faced in the past, present and could potentially face in the future? and
- iii. What considerations should be taken on board to achieve their conservation goals?

The assessment is also informed by a hybrid consideration including the IUCN Red species list, TNC's/ WWF Ecoregional Planning and TNC action planning Approach based on three tier filter of global, regional and local scales. The use of these approaches enables the evaluation of threats based on; the severity and scope of threats to determine which conservation areas are in need of urgent conservation action, and for threats that recur across the ecosystem, it enables the design of multi-area strategies to abate these threats. Hence the framework involves a threat assessment of priority areas, which is intended to gauge the urgency of conservation action and also to help determine the kinds of interventions that may be needed.

No	Type of threat	Past	present	Future
1	Residential and Commercial		Building and Construction at Kisimenyi	
2	Agriculture		Izera	
3	Energy production and Mining			
4	Transport and services corridors		Road construction by KeNHA, that passes through Mwatate, Kasigau, Lungalunga to Bagamoyo	Services Centres that will be built due to urbanization and the road being constructed
5	Biological resources use (Hunting, Gathering, logging, fishing)	Hunting and gathering that was practiced by the 'Waatha' People	Charcoal Burning	
6	Human intrusions and disturbance (recreation and		Encroachment, subdivision of land and settlement	Encroachment, subdivision of land and settlement
7	Natural systems modification (fires and war)		Borehole sinking, irregular locations of dams and fires	Borehole sinking and irregular location of dams

No	Type of threat	Past	present	Future
8	Invasive and other problematic species		Existing invasive species causing zoonotic diseases	Invasive species will cause in breeding
9	Pollution		Waste dumping. People find open areas within the ranches and dump waste. Agricultural pollution caused by the acaricides and overuse of other chemicals	Agricultural pollution caused by the acaricides
10	Climate change		Frequent droughts increased temperatures	Frequent droughts increased temperatures
11	Other Threats	Illegal Mining	Illegal grazing	Increased carbon emissiond from livestock production



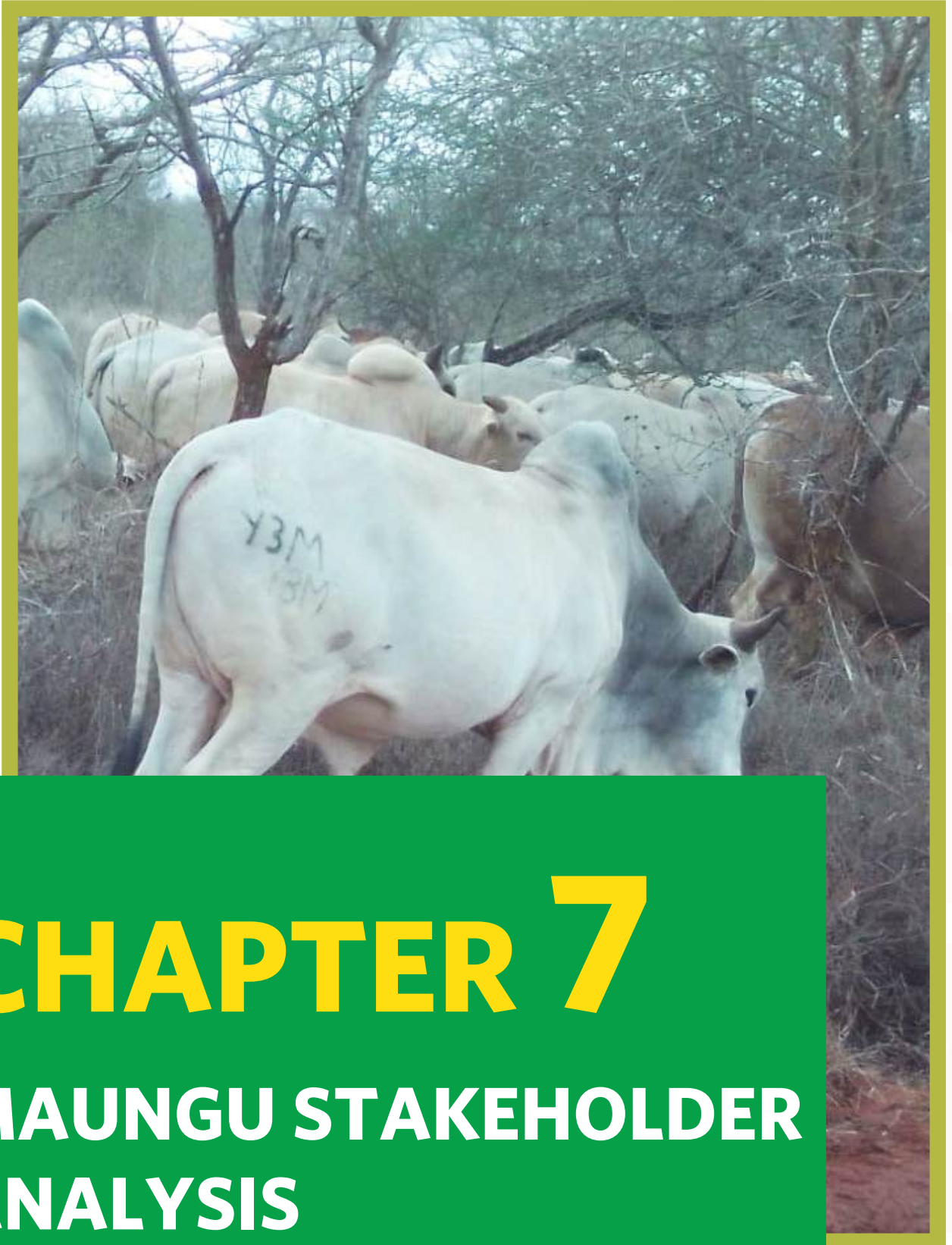


Issues, Problems and Challenges

1	No separation between the board and management
2	Weak administrative, operational and management systems
3	Lack of optimal staff establishment
4	Lack of gender parity and management levels
5	Lack of supporting infrastructure e.g. vehicles, access roads, gates office equipment, accommodation for herders and management systems
6	Lack of adequate security for both physical, human and company assets
7	Boundary and encroachment issues with Kisimenyi community
8	Political interference by local leaders in Voi sub-county about land and legacy issues
9	Lack of adequate financial resources
10	Lack of adequate skills among staff
11	High staff turnover especially among herders
12	Weak relationship with County administration
13	Weak compliance with statutory company returns obligations CR-12.
14	Need to review existing Maungu constitution and by-laws
15	Lack of strategic plan or implementation

Challenges identified included the following;

1	Climate change
2	Predation of livestock by wildlife
3	Lack of adequate water
4	Fire prevalence
5	Poor appreciation and capacity of some shareholders
6	Loss of livestock
7	Illegal grazing activities and incidences
8	Prevalence of poverty among shareholders
9	Limitation on the carrying capacity of livestock
10	Poor skills among existing staff



CHAPTER 7

MAUNGU STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

PAGE
35

7. Maungu Stakeholder Analysis

To ensure implementation in a participatory manner and ensure adequate partnership with all stakeholders. The plan identifies and analyzes the key primary and secondary organizations, institutions or groups that will be involved. The following stakeholders were consulted and will participate in implementation;

Type	Stakeholder
Individuals	Staff and members of Maungu Conservancy, Somali livestock owners, MPs, MCAs
Neighboring properties	Mbololo, Ngulia, Kisima, Izera, Mwasui, Kasigau, Sagala, Kisimenyi and Kiteghe communities
NGOs	WWF, AWF, SNV, Nature Kenya, Wildlife Works, TTWCA, MAZIDO
Government Agencies	KWS, TTU, County Government of Taita Taveta, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Water Sanitation & Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Devt, Kenya Police, Ministry of Finance, KeNHA, NEMA, KALRO, Kenya Meat Commission, Kenya Veterinary Association (KVA), Local administration
Financial Institutions	Kenya Commercial Bank, DTB, ABSA, KCB Foundation
Multilateral Organization	World Bank





CHAPTER 8

PLAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

8. PLAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

Plan management programmes are the structural foundation of the plan. The management programmes provide the strategic and operational components of the plan. These management programmes are linked logically to the vision of the plan and the conservation objective.

In order to address both the conservation and management issues facing the conservancy including wildlife and habitats in Maungu. The following management programmes have been identified and targeted for implementation over the ten-year (10 years) phase of the plan.

1. CONSERVANCY ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

This programme has two (2) major components;

- **Administration and Conservancy Administration and Operations**
- **Management of the conservancy dealing with general management and security**

It is indeed noted that conservancy management involves oversight of the; biophysical, cultural, socio-economic and managerial factors as well as numerous stakeholders. In order to succeed Maungu conservancy need to establish the following;



- Is the conservancy effectively conserving the values for which it was established?**
- Is management of Maungu Conservancy effective and how can it be improved? And**
- Are specific projects, interventions and management activities achieving their objectives, and how can they be improved?**

Broadly speaking, effectiveness Management can assist in; enabling and supporting the adoption of an adaptive approach to management of the conservancy; Assist in effective resource allocation between and within sites; promote accountability and transparency by reporting on effectiveness of management to shareholders and; help build constituency and promote conservancy values. This programme is meant to guide, lead and control the efforts of management towards sustainable conservation-institutional development. It is the programme that will ensure sound conservation benefits and dividends are being delivered for all other programmes and activities being undertaken in the conservancy. The programme plays a central role in steering all other conservancy activities and operations. It also has the overall purpose of overseeing, policy and decision making and resource allocation. Through the programme it is expected that effectiveness and efficiency of the conservancy operations will be attained. For the programme to be able to achieve the above there is need to put in place an effective conservancy administration structure, management system and operations. This will facilitate the short- and long-term institutional development and associated frameworks that guide all other activities. This will involve developing an organogram (showing authority levels and reporting lines) as well as specifying the functions of each department and unit of the conservancy.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the programme will be to:

“Development of professionally managed conservancy that fosters ownership by shareholders, surrounding communities, compliance and promotes collaboration with stakeholders”.

This will make the conservancy to be a model for community conservancy's' conservation activities throughout the Tsavo landscape”

Guiding Principles

The guiding principles for Conservancy Administration and Management Programme are:

- 01 Development and operationalization of effective organogram that will deliver dividends to shareholders and conservation, social and economic benefits to stakeholders
- 02 Development and operationalization of a responsive management system that will deliver dividends to shareholders and conservation, social and economic benefits to stakeholders
- 03 Synchrony of activities in conformity with established norms for effective management and governance
- 04 Application of adaptive management principles i.e., continuous improvement (holistic, cost effective and timely approach) in implementation of actions
- 05 Reduction and mitigation of all anthropogenic activities for reduction of ecological footprint
- 06 Use of consultative and participatory approaches to facilitate management encouraging inclusivity, teamwork and collaboration
- 07 Effective multi-stakeholder engagement mechanism to ensure elaborate planning, inclusive decision making and participatory information dissemination
- 08 Implementation of conservancy interventions that respect the needs, rights, livelihoods and taking into account socio-cultural values of stakeholders and adjacent communities.

Component 1: Wildlife Conservancy Administration

The component aims at establishing the basic administrative and operational structures. Further it has the goal of ensuring that conservancy property and all its assets are safe and secure for wildlife and visitors". As such, the component focuses on enhancing natural resource protection and improving collaboration with stakeholders such as KWS in enhancing wildlife security. The component will have consideration of the existing and future ecological functions, reduction of threats, optimization of land use activities and consideration of rights of stakeholders and communities. This component will have the task of ensuring the smooth administration of conservancy operations, policy, processes and operations, compliance and reporting including;

- i. Ensuring the identification and implementation of approved processes and procedures to support conservancy operations**
- ii. Adequate appraisal of activities in order to ensure compliance with conservancy governance protocols and norms-organizational culture.**

Management Objective and Actions

The component objective will include the following;

Management Objective 1: To establish effective conservancy administrative, operational, procedures and associated processes by end of 2023

Actions

- Action 1.1: Identification of critical conservancy operations and associated staffing levels including appraisal mechanisms by 2023 i.e. security, accounts, procurement, HR, customer service and relevant process flows
- Action 1.2: Develop and operationalize the conservancy organization structure for effective management including a corresponding conservancy organogram specifying the functions of each unit and department
- Action 1.3: Development of supporting SOP's, procedures and policies to be used across all the conservancy operations
- Action 1.4: Acquisition of supplies and equipment to be used across the conservancy and their regular maintenance include keeping asset registers
- Action 1.5: Equip all gates and security outposts within the conservancy
- Action 1.6: Monitoring and evaluation of the SOP for efficiency and effectiveness of the Action
- Action 1.7: Operations including development of reporting and feedback mechanism
- Action 1.8: Identification of gaps in staff capacity and enhancing staffing levels i.e. Training Needs Assessment (TNA).

Component 2: Wildlife Conservancy Management

This component will have overall mandate of the conservancy and the task of overseeing an institutional framework for developing a model conservancy including;

- i. Ensuring the proper staffing of the conservancy
- ii. Ensuring safety of movable and immovable assets within the conservancy
- iii. Ensuring the safety of wildlife and visitors within the conservancy
- iv. Identification of resource opportunities, gaps, mobilization, allocation and accounting
- v. Ensuring effective liaison with stakeholders
- vi. Ensuring the identification, enactment and implementation of conservancy policies, compliance and reporting
- vii. Ensuring adequate appraisal of conservancy operations and actions for efficiency and effectiveness
- viii. It is noted that resolving challenges and enhancing management in Maungu requires a phased approach – the basic structures are required before more complex, innovative management prescriptions can be applied.

Component Management Objective

Proposed component objective will include the following;

Management Objective 1: To ensure the robust management of conservancy activities

Actions

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Action 1.1: | Ensure allocation of resources that would be used sufficient to implement conservancy activities based on elaborate plans and justification. |
| Action 1.2: | Conduct regular performance audits to appraise implemented activities and their progress against established targets as per management plan 2022-2031 |
| Action 1.3: | Develop and implement conservancy governance structures/ arrangements and Code of Conduct. |
| Action 1.4: | Develop and implement regular annual workplans and budgets |
| Action 1.5: | Develop and implement a performance management plan and undertake regular staff appraisal i.e. needs assessment, and capacity building exercises |
| Action 1.6: | Appraise, rehabilitate and develop of Conservancy infrastructure and associated plans e.g. Infrastructure; roads, fire breaks, Dam water pans, staff accommodation and adequate office space |

Management Objective 2: To mobilize resources that would be used to implement all conservancy activities

Actions

- Activity 2.1: Develop a resource mobilization policy and strategy to identify and mobilize both internal and external funding e.g. funding proposals
- Action 2.2: Improve links and collaborate with partners and stakeholders and develop MoUs
- Action 2.3: Develop a resource allocation and reporting plan to ensure proper utilization of both internal and external funding.

Management Objective 3: To regularly appraise implemented activities and their performance

Actions

- Action 3.1: Establish an inter/ intra-departmental platform to ensure dialogue and collaboration amongst various stakeholders and partners.
- Action 3.2: Ensure the development of appraisal tools for effective monitoring and appraisal of implemented activities

2. COMMUNITY AND PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAMME

Through this component Maungu conservancy will create and sustain partnerships with various stakeholders. The component will support and promote the participation and empowerment of communities adjacent to Maungu to sustainably conserve and utilize the rich natural resource base in the area. It will also address issues concerning benefit sharing and socio-economics especially with regard to tourism and carbon trading benefits within the adjacent areas thus gaining by-in for conservation. This programme has three (2) major components;

- **Community outreach and**
- **Partnership with stakeholders - Community Development/ community conservation and benefit sharing.**

Purpose

The purpose of this programme is to enlist community support for, and create and maintain partnerships with other stakeholders in, wildlife conservation and management. Three things stand out as key in wildlife conservation on privately-owned land in the Tsavo ecosystem i.e. increasing community support in order to create an environment for sound land use planning; creating economic incentives for conserving wildlife; and reducing the cost of living with wildlife through implementing prudent measures to manage the escalating human-wildlife conflict. The aim of the Community and Partnership Programme is thus to enlist the support of communities and partners towards sustainable wildlife conservation and management.

Guiding Principles

The guiding principles for the Community and Partnership Programme are:



Management Objectives and Actions

Management Objective 1: Create meaningful partnerships with the community and other stakeholders

Actions

- Action 1.1 Conduct sensitization of surrounding communities on wildlife conservation
- Action 1.2 Educate communities and partners on wildlife conservation and management to reduce human Wildlife conflicts and enhance tolerance of wildlife
- Action 1.3 Establish a conservancy community outreach programme

Management Objective 2: Create stakeholder engagement platforms for participation, collaboration, and cooperation

Actions

- Action 2.1 Collaborate with KWS on the strengthening of community wildlife conservation and management forum(s)
- Action 2.2 Develop a stakeholder and partners framework to strengthen working relationships with partners

Management Objective 3: Create and strengthen existing CSR and incentives mechanism for wildlife conservation

Actions

- Action 3.1 Enhance employment and recruitment of local people e.g. as herders, rangers, casual workers, tour guides, drivers, clerks, among conservancy staff etc.
- Action 3.2 Enhance the undertaking of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities such as reducing carbon footprints, engaging in charity work, purchasing fair trade products, investing in environmentally conscious businesses, improving labour policies, getting involved in volunteer work, sharing water supplies, granting of bursaries etc
- Action.3.3 Assist in resolving human wildlife conflicts e.g. by providing enough water pans for wildlife inside the conservancy.

3. ECOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RESEARCH PROGRAMME

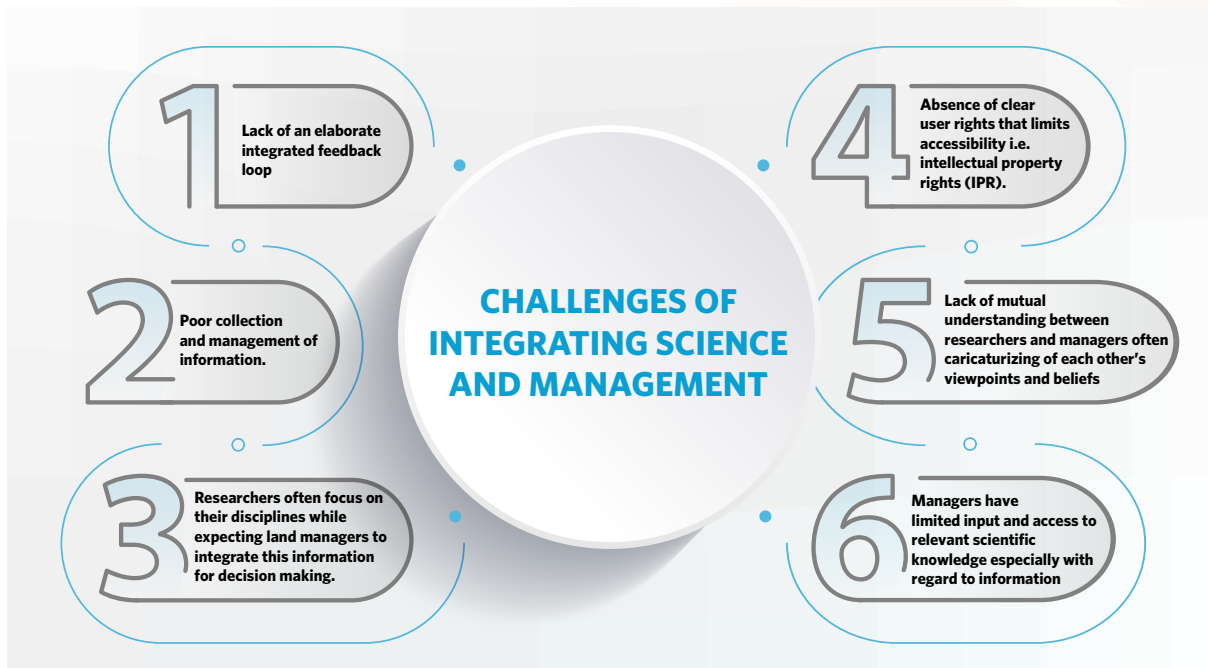
Purpose

The program looks at biodiversity conservation issues across the conservancy in a holistic manner considering that a gap exists in integrating research into management practice. Ecological monitoring and research often acts as a decision support tool that facilitates adaptive management. The monitoring of the ecological health of an ecosystem ensures that a balance is maintain between human anthropogenic activities and the conservation objective. Further, the need to streamline research findings into management activities calls for an integrated strategy to better manage the natural resources.

Additionally, the fact that environmental issues are driven by domains beyond local experience, Maungu management needs to anticipate the consequences of their interventions, make the best possible judgements and try to avoid unintended consequences. However, without comprehensive information and a workable understanding of the environmental systems surrounding their activities. This will be challenging task.

Furthermore, it is appreciated that ecological scientists are similarly confounded because the knowledge they create is rarely integrated with the implicit systems of the management activity. It is also noted that managers often cherry pick information from science based on limited appreciation, understandings, and ignore scientific information that is not beneficial in their perspective (Beard and Wilson, 2002). This programme therefore aims at offering clear shift in approach to integrated strategies for sustainable management of the natural resource base. Ecological research has become increasingly systems based in recent years, thus making effective linkages to human dimensions such as livestock production and other land management goals.

Currently, there are challenges of integrating science and management as follows;



This programme thus will endeavor to address the above through establishment of a model that links science and resource management more effectively. This model will embrace systems thinking in a collaborative learning environment, and processes to help convergence of views and value systems. Basically, in establishing this system the following will need to be observed;

1. Creation of collaborative arrangements with institutions such as Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)
2. Recruitment of competent staff and training of rangers, research assistants and research officers
3. Provision of sufficient information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and cultural values as identified in the biodiversity inventory assessment
4. Definition of well-defined and articulated programme management objectives that entrench holistic management of the eco-system i.e. operational management plans
5. Establishment of effective management systems e.g. licensing and permits regime

Management Objectives

Management Objective 1: To enhance the collection of research data across Maungu conservancy together with key stakeholders such as Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

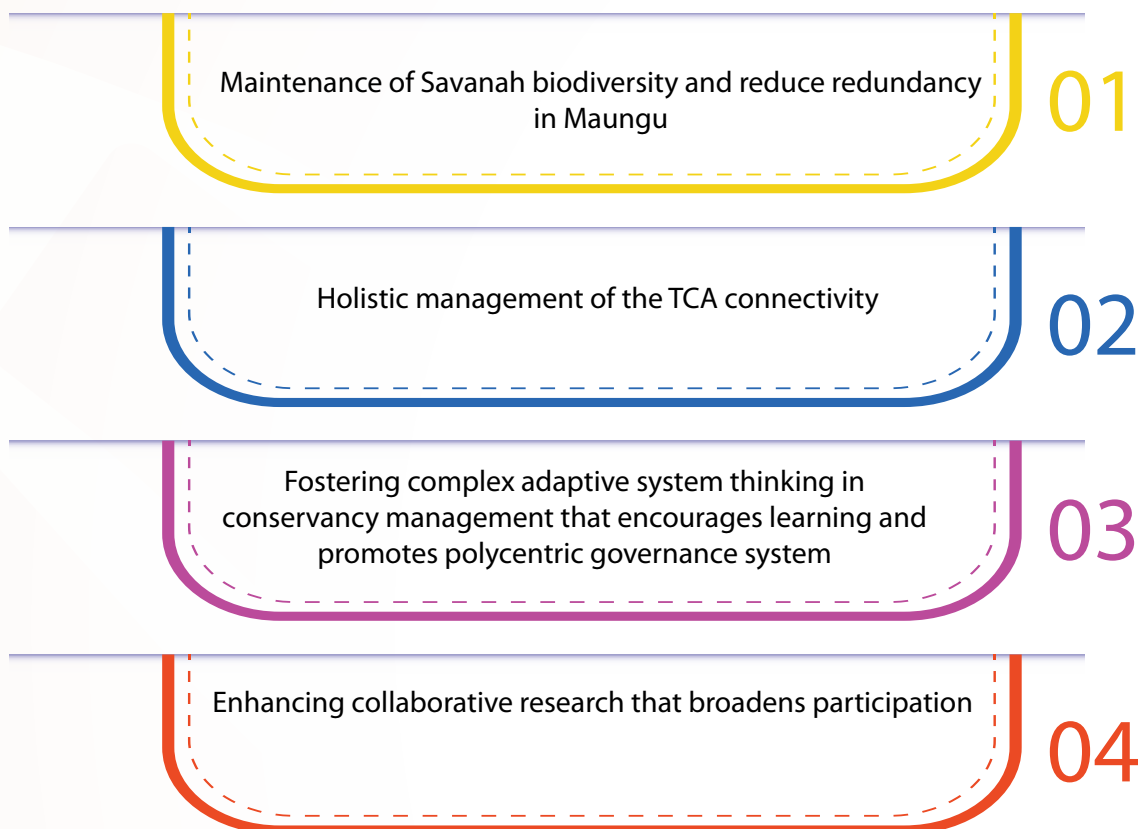
Management Objective 2: To promote the effective dissemination of research information to support conservation objectives of the conservancy.

Management Objective 3: To contribute to the design monitoring and implementation of Nature Based solutions and actions within Maungu conservancy and holistic conservation of the Tsavo landscape

Guiding principles

The following principles will guide the programme;

All activities will be synchronized and in conformity with established norms that govern the application of adaptive ecosystem management principles i.e. continuous improvement (holistic, cost effective and timely approach) for mitigating the ecological footprints. The principle will promote the following values;



Management Objective 1: To enhance the collection of research data across Maungu conservancy together with key stakeholders such as Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

Actions

- Action 1.1: Identify key stakeholders, stakeholder analysis and mapping
- Action 1.2: Conduct stakeholder engagement, meetings, workshops, seminars and assign appropriate roles.
- Action 1.3: Identify and prioritize research projects and objectives
- Action 1.4: Determine data collection methods, consider resource availability and constraints
- Action 1.5: Build research capacity, acquire infrastructure and training.

Management Objective 2: To promote the effective dissemination of research information to support conservation objectives of the conservancy.

Actions

- Action 2.1: To develop a policy document on data dissemination in Maungu Conservancy
- Action 2.2: Collaborate closely with stakeholders in data dissemination and information
- Action 2.3: Establish a research-management feedback mechanism i.e. research management and management to research
- Action 2.4: Establish a monitoring and evaluation plan for data dissemination in Maungu conservancy
- Action 2.5: To prioritize type of information to be disseminated and respective dissemination mechanism
- Action 2.6: Identify, develop, implement and appraise a robust data dissemination platforms/ system for the conservancy e.g., annual reports, public barazas, newspapers, internet and website.

Management Objective 3: To contribute to the design monitoring and implementation of Nature Based solutions and actions within Maungu conservancy and holistic conservation of the Tsavo landscape.

Actions

- Action 3.1: Identify challenges facing potential and existing Nature Based Solutions within and without the conservancy establish including robust mapping of wildlife and other natural resources.
- Action 3.2: Conduct regular and comprehensive stakeholders' engagements, collaboration and consultations with various research institutions within the landscape to enhance knowledge management on nature based solutions.
This will include institutions such as Taita Taveta Research Station (TTRS), Taita Taveta University (TTU) and other conservancies.
- Action 3.3: Participate in the design and appraisal of relevant Nature Based Solutions (NbS)'s for the conservancy and across the Tsavo Landscape.
- Action 3.4: Pilot and scale implementation of conservancy specific NbS's, experiential training, strengthening and empowerment arrangements including those of staff i.e. rangers to regularly monitoring and patrols, enhance numbers of rangers.
- Action 3.5: Develop a standardized M&E plan for NbS to appraise implementation and performance.
- Action 3.6: Identify and document appropriately alternative NbS for future implementation.

4. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The premise of this programme is based on the rationale that community-based conservation is based on the idea that if conservation and livelihoods (socio-economic) development can be simultaneously achieved. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 and the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2020 on Wildlife Policy espouse Wildlife as an economic development imperative that can be pursued by conservancies. The central theory being that benefits from wildlife for local and indigenous peoples will promote conservation. In actualizing this, conservancies are encouraged to optimize land uses to diversify and increase revenue streams without compromising the wildlife conservation objective-environmental sustainability principle. Therefore this programme will pursue this goal through the development, implementation and management of the following sub programmes;

4.1 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT SUB-PROGRAMME

Purpose

To develop high quality and sustainable tourism that offers memorable visitor experiences and benefits the local community. Tsavo ecosystem is currently marketed as a premium wildlife safari destination where the Big Five can be viewed with the backdrop of Kilimanjaro. Hence most of the tourist activities revolve around wildlife viewing. Tourist activities in Tsavo national parks are limited to wildlife and scenery viewing as the high concentration of wildlife, and the plain landscapes do not favour activities that are carried out outside vehicles. Hence, increased visitor traffic in the park has resulted in congestion on parks' roads particularly during peak viewing periods, thereby devaluing visitor experience. However, opportunities for tourists to engage in other equally satisfying activities exist outside the parks. This objective is therefore designed to enhance visitor experience by providing a range of additional tourist activities outside the parks.

Guiding Principles

In implementing the Tourism Development Programme, Conservancy Management will strive to ensure that:

All tourism infrastructure is developed in a sustainable manner;

01

The tourism product is diversified to enhance visitor experience;

02

Ensure visitor awareness, appreciation, understanding and enjoyment through interpretation of the natural and cultural attributes of Maungu Conservancy; and local communities are benefiting from tourism.

03

Management Objectives and Actions

Objective 1: Tourism infrastructure is developed in a sustainable manner

Actions

- Action 1.1 Develop tourist circuit and appropriate interpretation (directional and information signages along the roads, trails,
- Action 1.2 Construct tourist facilities, i.e. gate, toilets, camp sites, etc
- Action 1.3 Obtain NEMA certification/approvals

Objective 2: Develop a unique tourism product linked to existing and potential markets that will attract tourism and retain tourists based on experience in the conservancy

Actions

- Action 2.1 Conduct tourism resource mapping
- Action 2.2 Develop a tourist products and resource inventory
- Action 2.3 Package the products e.g., by producing brochures
- Action 2.4 Design and package unique tourism products e.g. night game drives and wildlife tracking at a premium
- Action 2.5 Promote and facilitate development of cultural tourism showcasing authentic local Taita culture

Objective 3: Attract tourism investors of repute and develop appropriate collaboration frameworks to facilitate tourism product development and growth in the short and long term.

Actions

- Action 3.1 Establish a tourism development team that will oversee the development of tourism in the conservancy
- Action 3.2 Develop and implement an investor engagement strategy
- Action 3.3 Recruit and engage qualified staff/ professionals who will undertake tourism-related tasks/jobs
- Action 3.4 Mobilize resources for tourism development

Objective 4: Ensure visitor awareness, appreciation, understanding and enjoyment through interpretation of the natural and cultural attributes of Maungu Conservancy

Actions

- Action 3.1 Develop detailed interpretive themes based on identified concepts and sub concepts
- Action 3.2 Develop and update conservancy interpretation materials ie, tourist map, guide book, general conservancy brochure, walking guide, wildlife checklist,
- Action 3.3 Develop and market tourism products targeting the domestic tourism market
- Action 3.4 Hold special events to promote tourism in the conservancy
- Action 3.5 Develop specific brand strategy for the conservancy
- Action 2.6 Engage investors including shareholders, conservation partners, regional bodies (TTWCA) and private developers

4.2. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SUB-PROGRAMME

This programme recognizes the fact that Livestock sub-Sector plays an important role in the national economy of Kenya with a direct contribution of around 42 percent to the agricultural GDP and 12 percent to the national GDP. Further, it is noted that approximately 4,100 Km² , 24% of total Taita Taveta County land area, comprises of rangeland suitable for ranching and dry land agriculture. Additionally, the county government has recognized the importance of livestock economy in the county and developed and legislated the County Movement and Protection of Livestock and Livestock Produce Act 2020. However, it is also appreciated that livestock is also a core contributor to GhG emissions, competes with wildlife for forage and water, is exposed to zoonotic diseases and is exposed to impacts of climate change among others. It is also appreciated that conserving wildlife bolsters the adaptive capacity of a rangeland by providing stakeholders with options for dealing with environmental change. Good science shows that both wildlife-livestock can co-exist in these rangelands. As rangelands undergo irreversible changes caused by species invasions and climate forcings, the future perspective favors a proactive shift in attitude towards the livestock-wildlife interface, from problem control to asset management.

Purpose

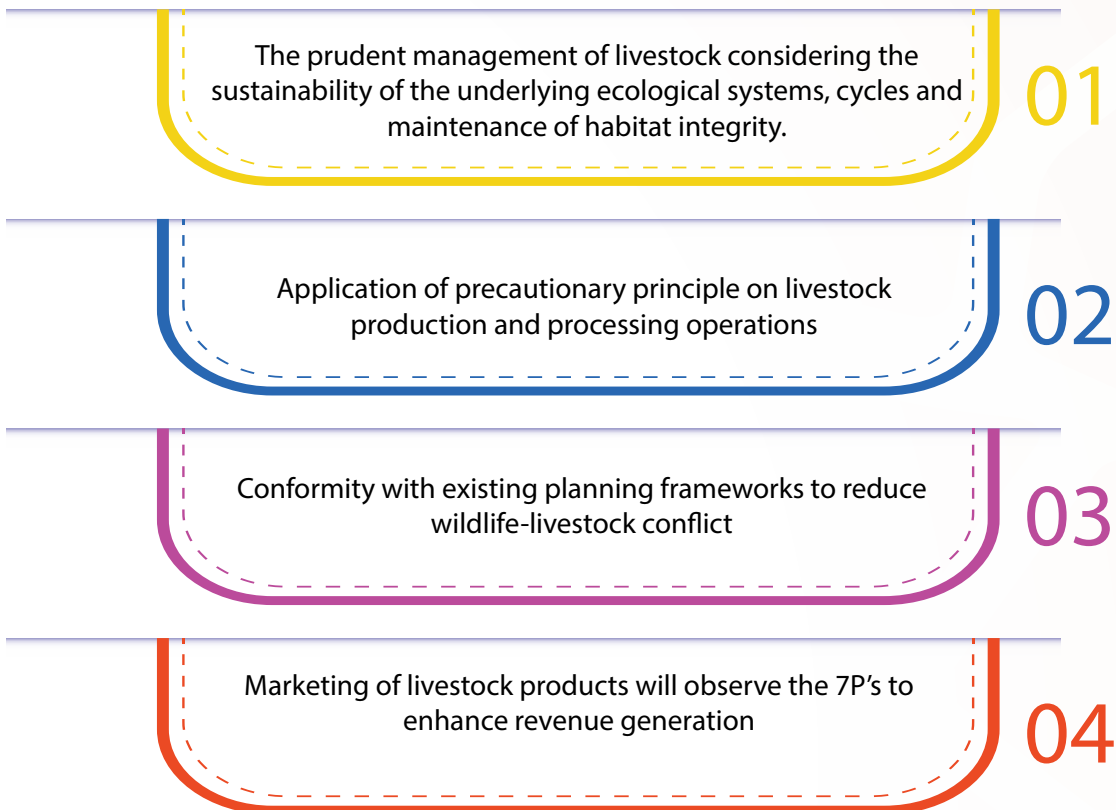
Since establishment, livestock production and management has been the primary land use activity of the conservancy. This programme aims to foster this enterprise and enhance it's revenue generation potential. Through this programme it is intended that Maungu will indeed be able to utilize best livestock production techniques and practices to revolutionize production and increase it's potential. The Maungu Livestock production and business Plan 2022 aims at transforming the conservancy to be a leader and model institution in livestock meat production in the Country. Currently the conservancy has improved its livestock stocking levels to about 637 breeding cows; 633 steers; 20 breeding bulls and 357 shoats (Maungu Livestock Production Business Plan 2020).

This programme aims at dovetailing in the plan by harnessing the potential for livestock production. This programme plans to expand the conservancy production capacity through targeted investments in infrastructure improvement, livestock breed improvement, conservancy livestock institutional strengthening and capacity building, livestock feeding and health improvement.

The purpose of the programme will be to: utilize the conservancy physical, human and financial assets to optimize meat animal production to meet the economic and livelihood ambitions of its shareholders". Raising the Production Possibilities Frontiers (PPF) of livestock production can lead to this integration i.e. maximum possible output of goods from wildlife relative to each possible level of output of livestock from a shared rangeland.

Guiding principles

This programme has the thrust of evidence that rangelands can be managed for both livestock and wildlife where the costs of competition, predation, and disease can be offset by mixed revenue streams and facilitated grazing. Therefore, the following principles will guide this programme;



Management Objectives and Actions

The reconciliation of wildlife conservation with livestock production on Maungu requires a radical departure from the conventional “either/or” model where wildlife conservation and Livestock production are represented by; separate, competing sectors of society and governmental administration. Integrated approaches are therefore required at the landscape scale to benefit from wildlife and livestock together, and with management agencies geared for enhancing the resilience of entire social-ecological systems. The following objectives are envisaged under this programme;

Management Objectives

1. To ensure the comprehensive implementation of the MR business plan 2022-2026 that emphasizes the production of livestock through robust management and breeding.
2. To enhance diseases surveillance, pest and predation control
3. To develop and maintain value addition and marketing linkages including networks

Objective 1: To ensure the comprehensive implementation of the Maungu Ranch Business Plan 2022-2026 that emphasizes the production of livestock through robust management and breeding.

Actions

- Action 1.1: Develop and implement an appropriate grazing management strategies and breeding plans including; Identification of forage types that facilitate optimum productivity per unit area of land to increase resilience and quicker recovery
- Action 1.2: Develop and improve a feed resource and water infrastructure e.g. conduct a water potential study for the ranch, invest in the development of water infrastructure and associate systems, developing and implement a grazing plan, adopt appropriate technology and mechanization, implement storage and conservation, sequential fencing of grazing blocks
- Action 1.3: Strengthen the Livestock Recording Centre (LRC) to manage all livestock data
- Action 1.4: Ensure the identification, licensing of production and processing of non-conventional livestock production
- Action 1.5: Develop capacity for production and processing of non-conventional livestock.
- Action 1.6: Institutionalize and strengthen drought early warning system
- Action 1.7: Develop a viable grazing, carrying capacity, fodder establishment, preservation methods plan for the conservancy based on zoning proposals
- Action 1.8: Develop a feedlot operations strategy that stipulates choice of breeds, herd processing, feed and feeding system
- Action 1.9: Develop a water reticulation infrastructure system to support the livestock enterprise and supports wildlife conservation.

Management Objective 2: To enhance diseases surveillance, pest and predation control

Actions

- Action 2.1: Enhance stakeholder engagement and collaboration for disease surveillance and support in the control of diseases including reporting mechanism
- Action 2.2: Implement a disease and vector surveillance, control and action programs and coordinate with the Kenya Wildlife Service/ KENTTEC for control of vectors and diseases at the livestock-wildlife interface for early warning and timely intervention
- Action 2.3: Develop and implement initiatives to tap into techniques associated with Integrated Pest Management (PIM), herbal disease quarantine regimes for disease control and utilizing traditional environmental knowledge systems,
- Action 2.4: Initiate NbS together with stakeholders and KWS to reduce and mitigate predator and livestock-wildlife interface, use of clean energy technologies (use of biodigesters) for flea reduction and manure for cooking
- Action 2.5: Enhance and institutionalize regular training of herders on pest, disease and predation control.
- Action 2.6: Develop disease, pest and predation control infrastructure including adoption of routine and operational processes such as regular dipping, vaccination protocols and predator proof bomas and solar lights.

Management Objective 3: To develop and maintain value addition and marketing linkages including networks



Actions

- Action 3.1: Make full use of the National Livestock Marketing Information system for Kenya activities, county government initiatives and partners such as SNV into conservancy livestock programme.
- Action 3.2: Identify, develop and maintain value addition processes and marketing linkages including networks
- Action 3.3: Fully implement the recommended initiatives and actions prescribed in the Livestock development and marketing plan 2022-2026 for Maungu including the marketing plan to promote trade in livestock and livestock products to ensure competitiveness of Maungu livestock products. These will include; a marketing and product promotion plan that enhanced product value i.e disease free zone meat product, organic beef; establishment of beef outlets and roast beef centers along the Mombasa-Nairobi Highway; product sale linkages with major meat suppliers e.g. KMC/Farmers choice and establish direct product sale linkages with major meat consumers and customers to avoid exploitation by middlemen among others.
- Action 3.4: Develop a product differentiation plan to be used to sell beef and meat by products to the market
- Action 3.5: Develop and adopt best practice codes of practice that are compliant to national and international standards for livestock product safety, sanitary and quality control mechanisms
- Action 3.6: Develop and implement a livestock produce traceability system and food safety regulations
- Action 3.7: Collaborate with other TTWCA conservancies and Taita Taveta County Government to establish quality meat production value chain and associated infrastructure such as abattoir/ slaughter house, meat center with cold room/ refrigerator among others.

4.3. CARBON ASSETS MANAGEMENT SUB-PROGRAMME

Global commitment to managing carbon footprint and net-zero goals is driving voluntary demand for carbon offsets and is likely to be the dominant force shaping climate markets in the next few years. This has resulted in other market mechanisms emerging and providing additional opportunities/avenues to leverage carbon markets. To note carbon markets could be used for voluntary and compliance purposes. The Maungu Conservancy has been involved in “use” of carbon credits may be referred to as “voluntary” under the Kasigau I and II REDD+ Carbon Project. It is part of 14 ranches and conservancies that are members and are collaborating to leverage the financial support from the global carbon marketplace. This is accomplished through prevention of emission of almost 3,000,000 tonnes of CO₂e over a twenty-year crediting period of the project by preventing any further deforestation of the Project Area and surrounding area.

During the project implementation, the project has added financial sustainability to the conservancy and added to the protection of biodiversity, reduced deforestation and provided substantial community development benefits.

Purpose

The overall purpose of this sub-programme is to identify processes for the generation and transfer of carbon assets in Maungu conservancy post 2020 international climate markets and enhance opportunities for engaging in climate markets. This would be undertaken by observing the Voluntary Carbon Standards (VCS) principles that include;

1. Enhancing incentives created by carbon credit revenues through transparency
2. Institutionalization of the permanence core principle i.e. 'The greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals from the mitigation activity shall be permanent, or if they have a risk of reversal, any reversals shall be fully compensated. And
3. Ensuring the carbon-crediting program shall have effective program governance to ensure transparency, accountability and the overall quality of carbon credits.'

Guiding principles

The following guiding principles will be the hallmark of the Maungu conservancy sub-programme;

The carbon-crediting program shall have program-level requirements for robust independent third-party validation and verification of mitigation activities i.e. The auditing requirements for the carbon-crediting programs need to include structure, management, resources, and process and information requirements for verification and validation bodies.

01

The carbon development process shall embrace Sustainable development impacts and safeguards

02

The mitigation activity shall avoid locking in levels of emissions, technologies or carbon intensive practices that are incompatible with achieving net zero emissions by mid-century

03

Management Objectives

Management Objective 1: To fully embrace the principles of the verifiable carbon asset development

Actions

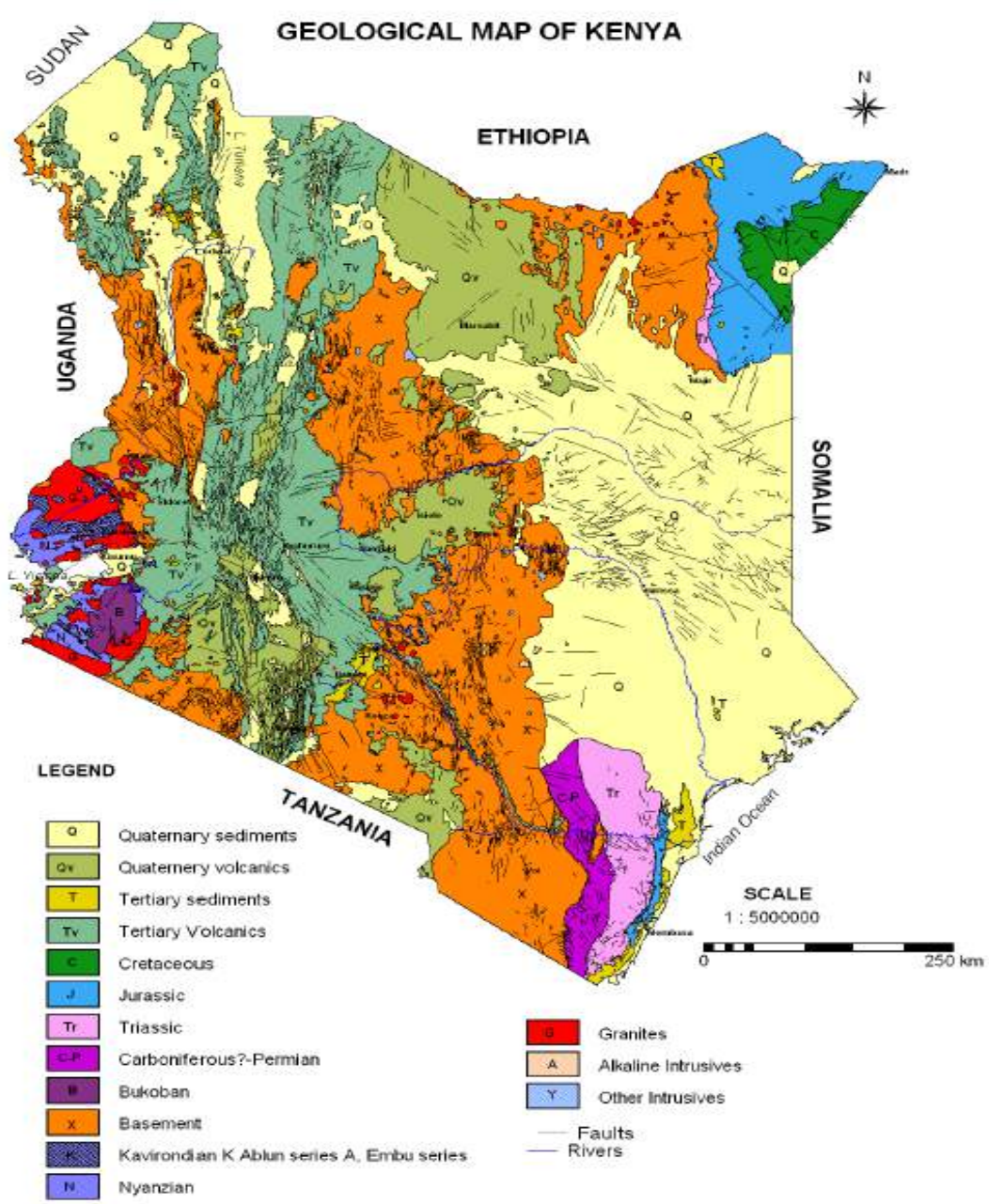
- Action 1.1: Ensure Maungu Conservancy range is maintained in optimal condition to support carbon trade
- Action 1.2: Develop a benefit sharing mechanism for Maungu Conservancy shareholders and surrounding communities
- Action 1.3: Develop mechanisms together with Wildlife Works (WW) to ensure continuous carbon data collection to support verification processes i.e. a monitoring plan that details how to track and report on carbon assets and other data relevant to the project using methodologies that are standard, as applicable.
- Action 1.4: Support training together with WW of staff and participate in Maungu Conservancy zonal and AGM mtgs to enhance information dissemination

4.4. MINING DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT SUB-PROGRAMME

The Mining enterprises Maungu Conservancy is meant to diversify, leverage and optimize revenues for the ranch/conservancy including ensuring that artisanal and small scale mining operations in the conservancy are effectively managed. Maungu Conservancy lies with the rich mining belt that is found within the Taita Taveta County i.e. the Palaeozoic/Mesozoic Karoo sediments (see map below). Some of the minerals that are found within the conservancy include; gemstones, graphite, iron ore, manganese, gypsum, limestone and other potential rare earth minerals.

Currently the mining activity in Maungu is artisanal in character is not being exploited except for the illegal activities that are occurring along the northern boundaries with Mgeno. It is the intention of this plan all mining activities comply fully with the prescriptions that are outlined. It is noted that ideally a vision for a more sustainable approach to mining in Maungu as a land use will involve several components including a zonation scheme i.e. development of a comprehensive zonation plan; a commitment by Maungu and potential industry investors to best practice and set of graded policies that reflect the varying degree of sensitivity of natural values to mining such as;

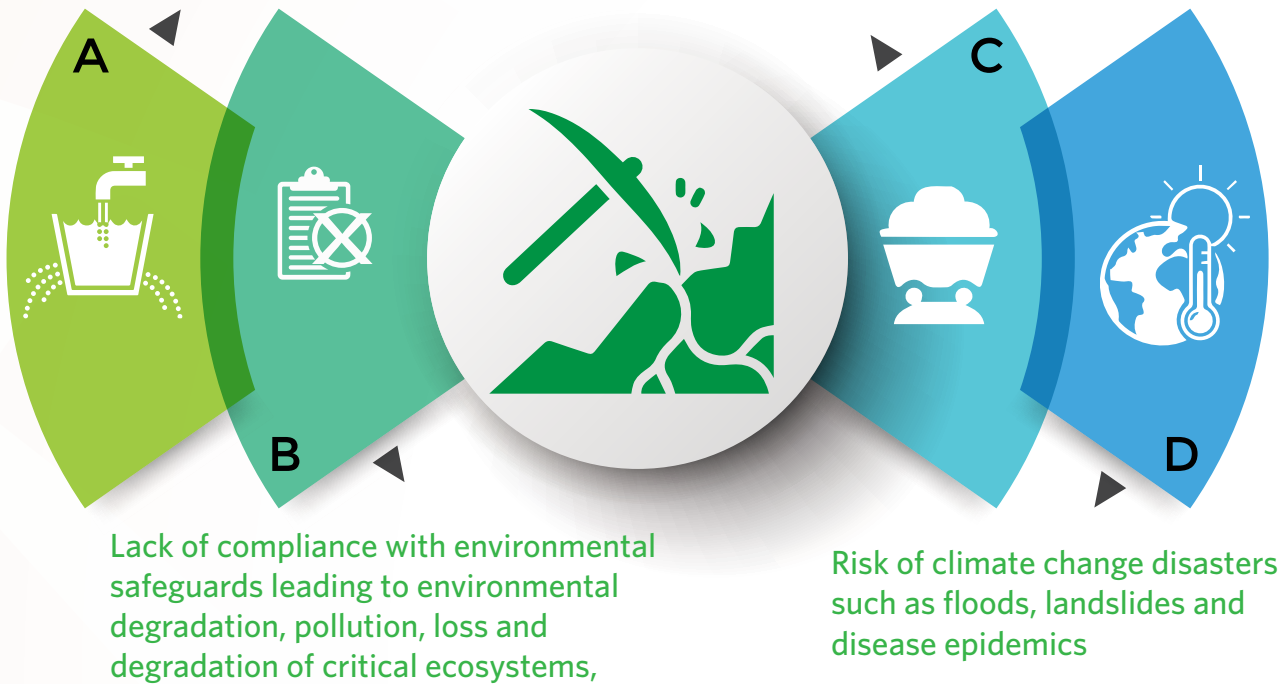
- a) **Areas in which rules will be relatively relaxed (though mining proposals should always be subject to careful prior examination through Environmental Impact Assessments for their environmental and social impact, and indeed general principles of stewardship).**
- b) **Intermediate zones where higher 'hurdles' would apply.**
- c) **Finally there would be 'no-go' areas, protected by being off limits to mining**



It is also observed that the mining activity will comply with the overall governance in the mining sector in Kenya. This framework consists of 18 instruments which include; the Mining and Minerals Policy, 2016 and the Mining Act, 2016. It is noted that the mining sector in Taita Taveta is still in nascent stages with few mines being classified as small and none large scale. It is noted that the sector also faces issues and challenges that in also prevalent in the national mining sector and can affect conservation areas that include the following;

Unsustainable mining and overconsumption of resources i.e. water, energy and deforestation by mining activities

Exposure to mining disasters including; explosions, fires, shaft collapses and cave-ins, mine suffocation, mine flooding e.t.c.



Other issues that have been documented are; Introduction of alien invasive species, contamination of streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands and groundwater resources, deterioration of water quality, risk of mining related conflicts, public safety and health problems, risk of radiation exposure, increased spread of HIV/AIDS, weak Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) implementation and weak mitigation and adaptation for climate change in mining areas. Furthermore, the ground rules that mining companies and conservationists should follow in a situation where there is neither a protected area nor a mining activity, but both groups have an interest in the area as a potential mine and as a potential protected area. It is noted that the development of an agreed set of demanding principles, pre-conditions and strict procedures that should be applied where it is proposed to de-designate a protected area (conservancy), or adjust its boundaries, in order to enable mining to go ahead.

In order to address the above and tackle both existing and emerging challenges the Maungu Conservancy mining sub-programme will endeavour to integrate and undertake the following in order to enhance it's sustainability and reduce threats and risks to other land uses.

Programme Purpose

The purpose of the programme will be to:

"to sustainably manage geological resources through integrity, application of environmental safeguards and equality"

Guiding principles

Principles that will guide this sub-programme are:

Sustainable and holistic management geological resources in the area that embraces precautionary principles;

02

Ethical relationships between stakeholders that encourage good governance of mining operations at all levels (prospecting, mining, sales and benefits sharing)

03

These principles take care of the environment, human rights and security, resettlement and relocation, transparency, anti-corruption and good governance, community development and engagement, OHS and use of child labour-The Amman Recommendation¹.

Management Objectives

Management Objective 1: To assess and value of the geological resources that lie within the Maungu Conservancy

Actions

- Action 1.1: Develop a comprehensive prospecting and geological resource plan
- Action 1.2: Application for a conservancy prospecting license from the Government
- Action 1.3: Conduct a comprehensive geological survey (feasibility) to identify and map out the various minerals within the geographic scope of the conservancy that highlights quantities, quality and costs associated with the extraction of the geological resource
- Action 1.4: On Completion of the geological survey and zonation apply for respective mining lease

¹ The Amman Recommendation- Building Trust; "mining near protected areas, dealing with the considerations which should be addressed in deciding if mining (including exploration) is possible and the conditions that should then be applied to it"

Management Objective 2: To develop and implement an environmentally robust mineral management, monitoring and compliance scheme for the conservancy that ensures compatibility between the various land uses

Action

- Action 2.1: Develop a comprehensive policy that guides geological resources development plan and strategy
- Action 2.2: Develop SOP's guidelines for strengthening mining governance, mining operations/ activities including cross sectoral issues such as OHS and related environmental guidelines
- Action 2.3: Conduct a capacity needs assessment to determine aspects that would make the mining operations effective in the ranch and build the institutional capacity of the ranch
- Action 2.4: Develop template for mining agreements and related licenses for Board approval e.g. (Community Development Agreement) CDA, CSR and consent;
- Action 2.5: Develop and operationalize a transparent monitoring and evaluation systems for mining operations and mineral sales;
- Action 2.6: Establish a dialogue forum to among others develop a common approach for participation and governance of artisanal mining and local communities

Management Objective 3: To ensure equitable distribution of mineral resource benefits to all stakeholders and reduced conflict between the competing stakeholder interests.

Action

- Action 3.1: Develop comprehensive revenue sharing formula to be include in consent agreements and (CDA)'s as prescribed in Maungu governance instruments and the law
- Action 3.2: Develop CSR guidelines for management of benefits sharing with surrounding communities and stakeholders
- Action 3.3: Participate in county Artisanal Mining Committees (AMC) at county level
- Action 3.4: Develop a primary grievance and conflict redress platform to highlight issues of concern among stakeholders

4.5. NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS (NbS)'s SUB-PROGRAMME

Managers and decision-makers have persistently treated the conservation of nature as peripheral to management agendas. Most consider it, at worst an obstacle to attainment of management goals and resource exploitation. However, growing scientific consensus indicate that such views were misplaced and that "nature is essential for human existence and good quality of life. Failure to recognize this fact not only results in a model of economic growth that significantly contributes to the loss of biodiversity, it also misses the opportunity to effectively deploy nature in helping resolve major societal challenges such as climate change, food security and disaster risk reduction.

"Nature based Solutions are actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural and modified ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, to provide both human well being and biodiversity benefits" (IUCN, 2016) i.e NbS' are innovative conservation initiatives

that have simultaneously helped protect, manage and restore the environment while delivering tangible and sustainable benefits for people NbS can help increase resilience against climate change through adaptation strategies, which is why it is important to ensure that these actions are developed and implemented based on the best criteria and practices available. The fundamentals of NbS are derived from established practices such as forest landscape restoration, integrated water resource management, ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation.

Maungu Conservancy is currently involved in several ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation projects and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction e.g. carbon trading, water provisioning for wildlife and implementation of measures that mitigate against loss of biodiversity.

Purpose

NbS can help increase resilience against climate change through adaptation strategies, which is why it is important to ensure that these actions are developed and implemented based on the best criteria and practices available.

The sub programmes rationale is based on this premise where the Maungu conservancy ecosystems are healthy and well-managed, thus they provide essential benefits and services to people (reducing greenhouse gas emissions, securing safe water resources, making air safer to breathe, or providing increased food security. NbS need to be carefully incorporated in a thoughtful way alongside traditional solutions and science-based targets to unleashing MR potential for protecting people and wildlife.

Guiding Principles

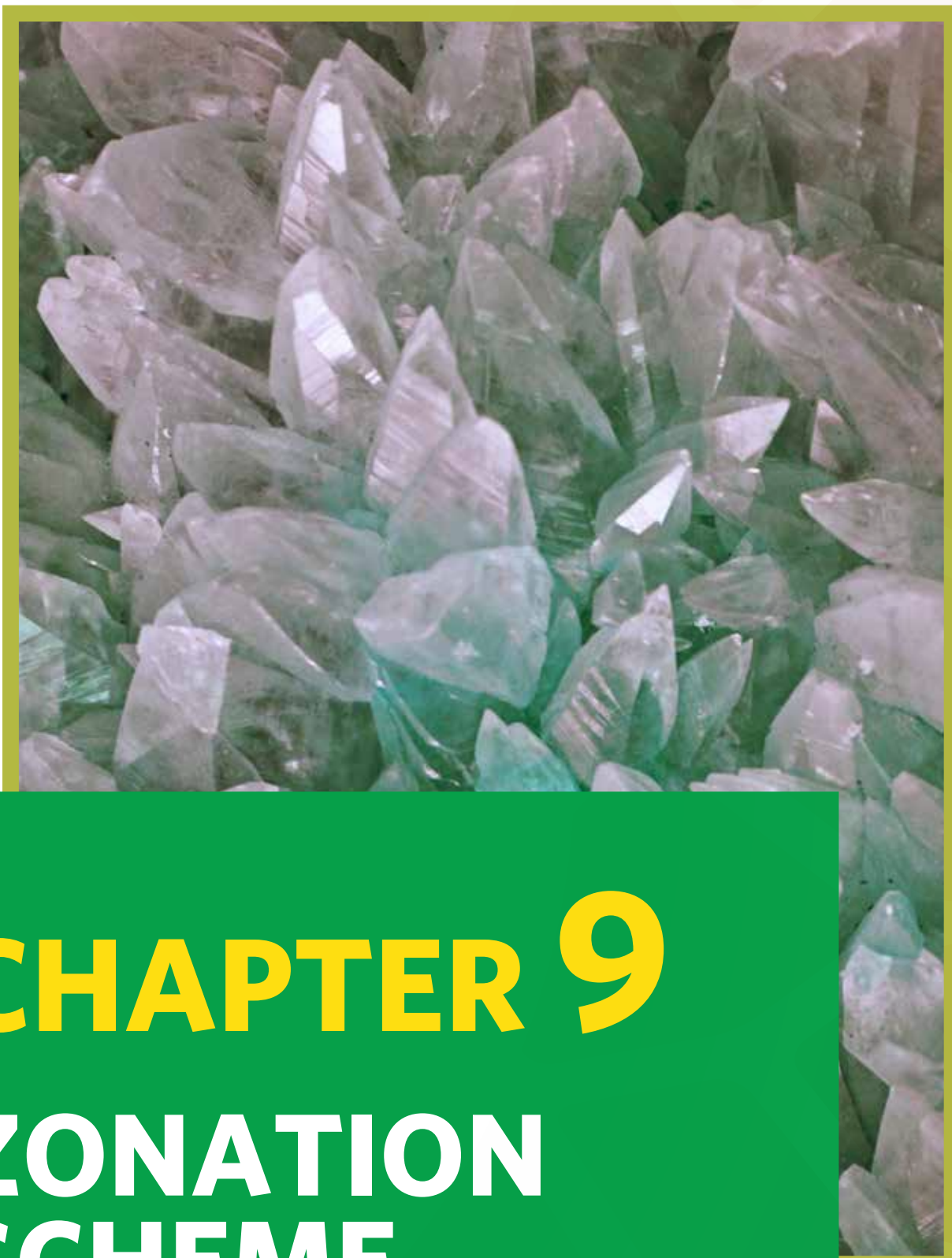
- 01 The NbS intervention must address clearly specified challenges that have significant and demonstrable impacts on society
- 02 NbS must deliver tangible and substantive benefits to human well-being in the short and long term.
- 03 NbS will seek to work with and compliment other types of interventions.
- 04 NbS should incorporate appropriate risk management options into the intervention design including MR conservation objective and targets
- 05 NbS should making use of both local knowledge and scientific understanding
- 06 NbS must embrace TEK, involve and respond to the concerns of a variety of stakeholders, especially rights holders

Management Objectives and Actions

Management Objective; To design and implement NbS's at scale that enable greater ecosystem connectivity, enhance conservation value and provide livelihood benefits to shareholders and the greater Taita Taveta county.

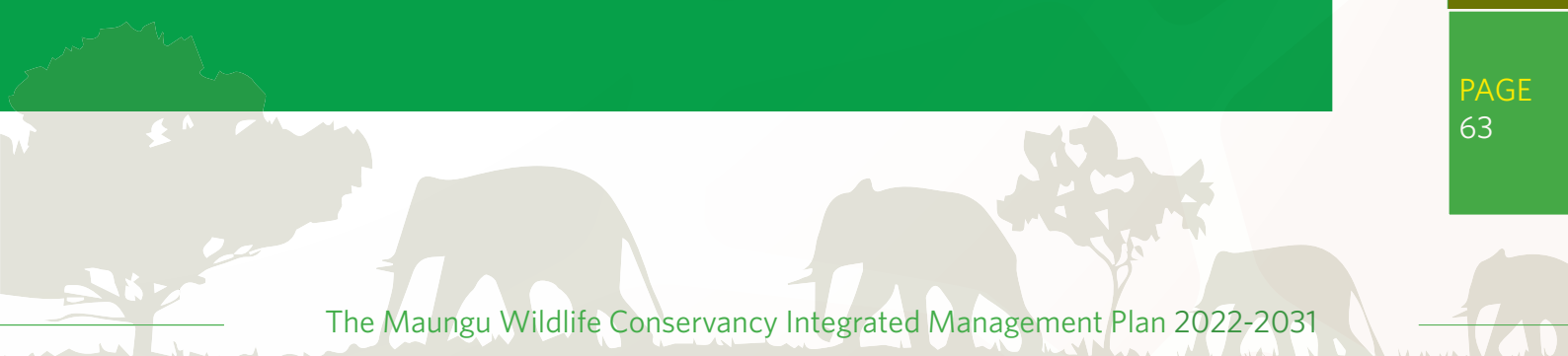
Action

- Action 1.1: Initiate a clean energy (Solar, biogas) NbS to meet the demands for local household needs and water reticulation around the conservancy
- Action 1.2: Establishment of apiary facility and beehives for livelihood support for the conservancy and the surrounding communities
- Action 1.3: Establish and incubate pilot gum and resin harvesting enterprise for upscaling in five years.
- Action 1.4: Initiate, develop and implement a large-scale rangeland re-seeding programme
- Action 1.5: Establish a pilot greenhouse for indigenous tree propagation facility for training of surrounding communities and conservancies.

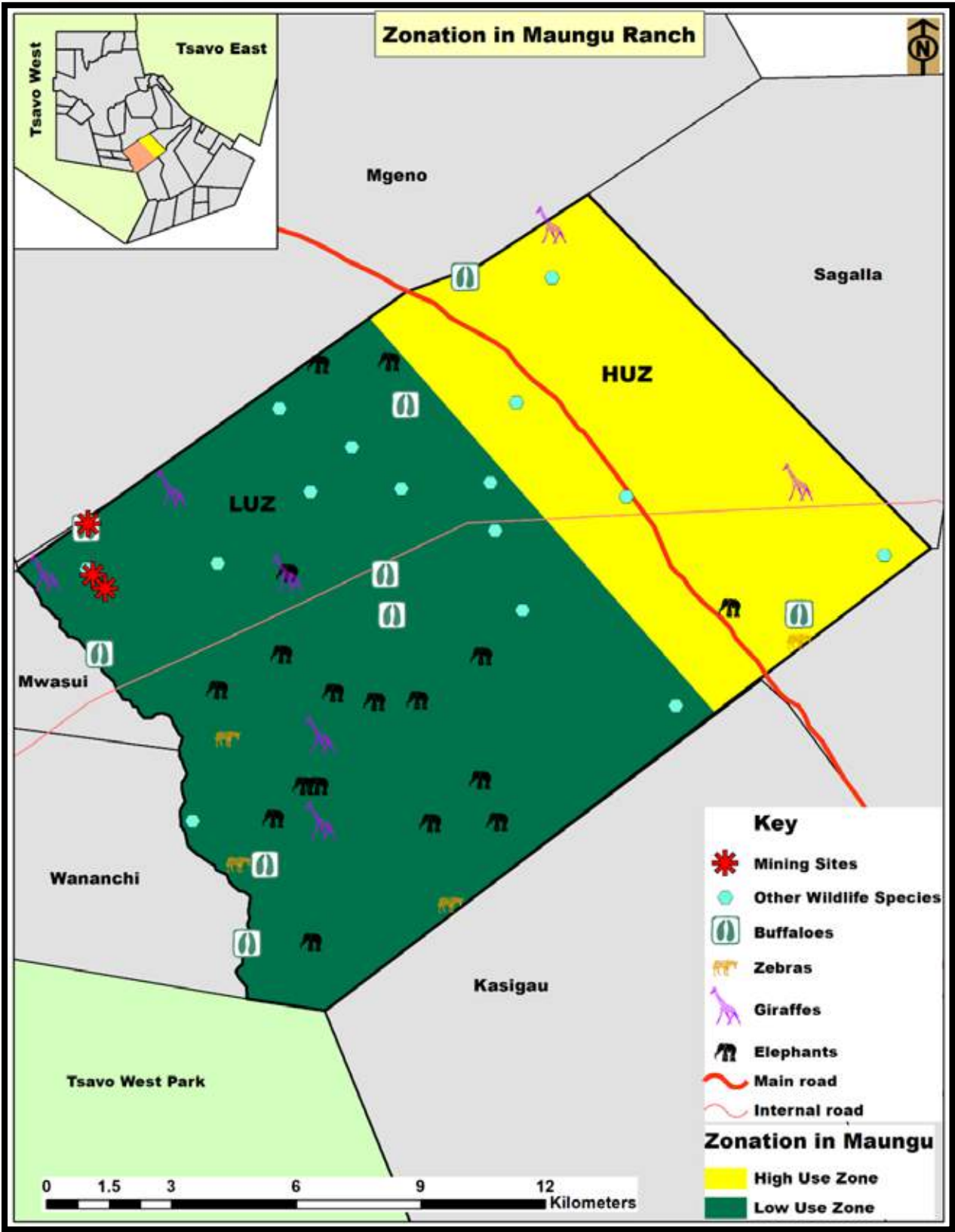


CHAPTER 9

ZONATION SCHEME



ZONATION SCHEME



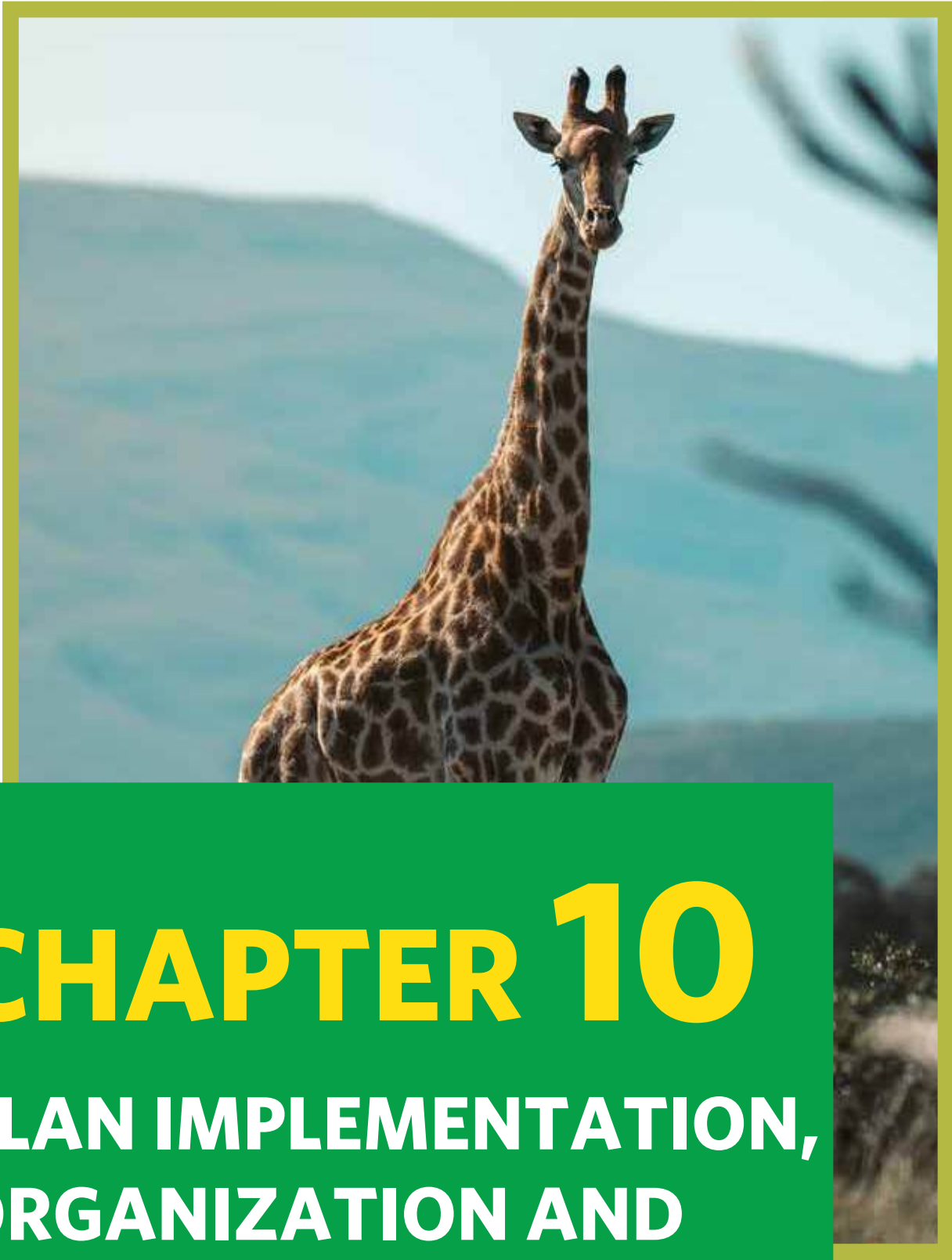
THE TABLE BELOW ILLUSTRATES A SUMMARY OF THE; ZONE PURPOSE, ZONE DESCRIPTIONS, AND ZONE PRESCRIPTIONS:

Zone Type	Zone Purpose	Zone Descriptions	Zone Prescriptions
High Use Zone	Provides for multiple land use activities including: livestock, mining, and installation of infrastructure such as conservancy administrative headquarters.	The area is located to the north of the conservancy.	The zone is further divided into four (4) livestock primary zone areas that will be utilized as below;
Low Use Zone		The zone contains areas that are not frequented by wildlife	Livestock Grazing; Zone 1;
		The area is cut into two by the major arterial roads of the conservancy includes those area that are currently being used for mining and livestock bomas.	Stocking rate of no more than 500 cattle at an average live weight of 450kg when pasture conditions are good and 300 Cattle when the pasture conditions are not good.
	This zone promotes to promote ecotourism activities	This area has been set aside for development of conservancy gates, headquarters and other infrastructure among others.	Stocking rate of no more than 5,000 shoats (goats and sheep at average live weight of 20 kg) when conditions of the foliage and grass good and 3,000 shoats when the conditions the conditions of foliage and grass is not good
	To promote conservation education and awareness	Each mining site/area should not exceed 50 meters by 50 meters	One dam
	To provide for integration of wildlife conservation, zones	Each mining site should not be occupied by more than 100 people	Zone 2
	This zone is for the provision of wildlife conservation, research and tourism tracts of relatively undisturbed land and wilderness experience.	Mining site should have basic utilities such as water, power and health centre	Stocking rate of no more than 1,000 cattle at an average live weight of 450kg when pasture conditions are good and 500 Cattle when the pasture conditions are not good.
	The perpetuation of ecosystems with minimal human interference is the key consideration.		Stocking rate of no more than 3,000 shoats (goats and sheep at average live weight of 20 kg) when conditions of the foliage and grass good and 2,000 shoats when the conditions the conditions of foliage and grass is not good
	To offer an area for visitors seeking solitude and quietness		One borehole/dam
	To promote for ecotourism infrastructure	A core wildlife area measuring no less than 33,000 Ha	Zone 3

Zone Type	Zone Purpose	Zone Descriptions	Zone Prescriptions
		<p>The zone is located in the southern areas of the conservancy about half of the conservancy land. However the area can be used for off season and drought season grazing grounds including if mining is later prospected</p>	<p>Stocking rate of no more than 500 cattle at an average live weight of 450Kg when pasture conditions are good and 250 Cattle when the pasture conditions are not good.</p>
			<p>Stocking rate of no more than 1,000 shoats (goats and sheep at average live weight of 20 kg) when conditions of the foliage and grass good and 500 shoats when the conditions the conditions of foliage and grass is not good</p>
		<p>The area also has high wildlife densities and abundance. It is also prime for tourism activities.</p>	<p>Zone 4</p>
		<p>The area also has breeding sites for various wildlife including Lions</p>	<p>Stocking rate of no more than 1,000 cattle at an average live weight of 450Kg when pasture conditions are good and 1,500 Cattle when the pasture conditions are not good.</p>
			<p>Stocking rate of no more than 5,000 shoats (goats and sheep at average live weight of 20 kg) when conditions of the foliage and grass good and 3,000 shoats when the conditions the conditions of foliage and grass is not good</p>
		<p>It gives the discerning naturalist an opportunity to enjoy the wilderness and scenic savannah woodland, open grasslands and bushland</p>	<p>One dam/borehole</p>
			<p>As appropriate livestock integrated with wildlife and adapted to rangeland carrying</p>
		<p>This zone covers huge portions of the conservancy that are not currently under-utilized</p>	<p>An integrated, sustainable Sahiwal/ Boran livestock production system with a high annual off-take and first grade quality. Exclude large predators in the livestock zone for stress free grazing and special conservation Fodder production including irrigation from dams for high grade pastures. Retain areas of natural vegetation across the landscape</p>

Zone Type	Zone Purpose	Zone Descriptions	Zone Prescriptions
		The zone will be to an appreciable extent have low tourist densities due to lower wildlife viewing potential	Disguised watering points for cattle and wildlife while EIA should be conducted on all infrastructure projects
		It will not contain any major physical development except viewing tracks and interpretive facilities	No off-road driving will be permitted that occurs off the defined viewing roads.
			Tourism facilities to be exclusive and developed with appropriate infrastructure
			Planned and disguised watering points for cattle and wildlife
			Interpretive facilities will be of unobtrusive design and will blend as close as possible with the natural environment.
			Wildlife viewing platforms will be installed including campsites and picnic sites
			Trails and non-permanent campsites or eco-friendly facilities may be allowed.
			Assess the possibility of creating a unique tourism projects
			Off and dry season livestock grazing will be allowed especially during drought integrated with wildlife and adapted to range-land carrying capacity and grazing condition
			Monitor corridor use regularly and identify any long term seasonal and species-specific movements
			Activities include viewing of scenery and wildlife
			EIA should be conducted on all infrastructure projects
			Permits for artisanal mining will be issued with conditions specifying location, type of infrastructure, OHS guidelines to be maintained, commissioning and decommissioning of mines with minimal impact to the environment.
			Close relationships will be maintained between management and the project proponent to ensure that Environmental Management Plans are implemented at all stages of activities
			Cultural and educational tourism will be encouraged





CHAPTER 10

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Plan Implementation, Organization and Management

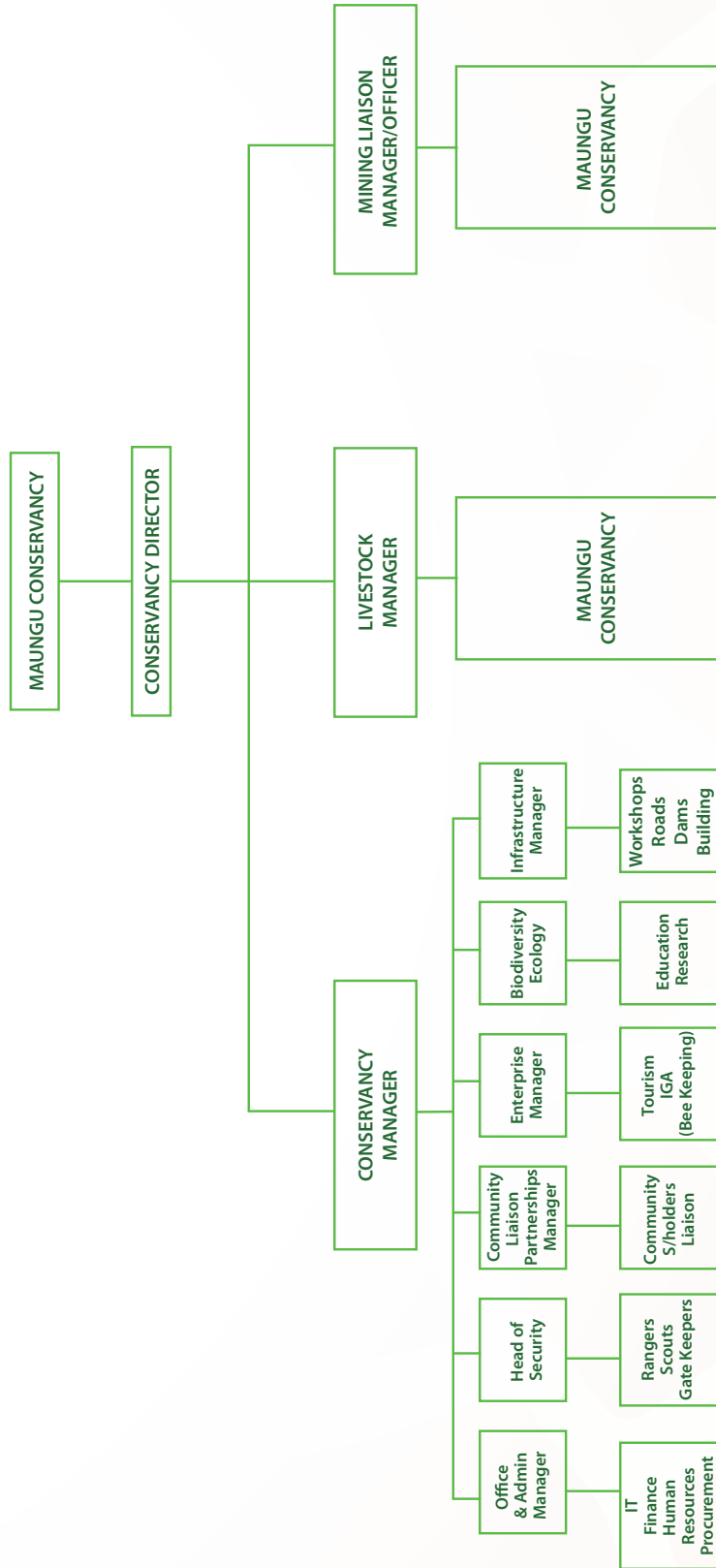
The Plan implementation will be the sole responsibility of Maungu Conservancy. Maungu Conservancy will ensure that systems and structures that will ensure the full institutionalization and operationalization of the plan will be in place. This will include both financial, human, systemic and structural requirements that are required for effective and efficient implementation.

The plan will be implemented in a sequenced fashion with periodic review of progress including annual appraisals. Annually, the plan will be deconstructed into annual work plans that will serve as the basis of operational activity and resource allocation. The principles of adaptive management i.e. Conservancy Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation that encourage continuous learning and integration will be integral to the implementation. Maungu will collaborate and partner with its stakeholders and partners during the implementation phase. Specifically, the conservancy will collaborate closely with Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI), The County Government of Taita Taveta and the Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancies Association (TTWCA) during implementation.

The Implementation will be anchored upon a governance framework and structure that will include; board oversight, management and administration and the creation of effective and clear partnerships.



MAUNGU CONSERVANCY INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING MATRIX

Programme		Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year												Responsibility					
Conservancy Administration and Management programme	Wildlife Conservancy Administration	MO1: To establish effective conservancy administrative, operational, procedures and associated processes by end of 2023	<p>Action 1.1: Identification of critical conservancy operations and associated staffing levels including appraisal mechanisms by 2023 i.e. security, accounts, procurement, HR, customer service and relevant process flows</p>															Maungu Conservancy				
				<p>Action 1.2: Develop and operationalize the conservancy organization structure for effective management including a corresponding conservancy organogram specifying the functions of each unit and department</p>																	Maungu Conservancy	
					<p>Action 1.3: Development of supporting SOP's, procedures and policies to be used across all the conservancy operations</p>																	Maungu Conservancy
						<p>Action 1.4: Acquisition of supplies and equipment to be used across the conservancy and their regular maintenance include keeping asset registers</p>																
					<p>Action 1.5: Equip all gates and security outposts within the conservancy</p>																	
						<p>Action 1.6: Monitoring and evaluation of the SOP for efficiency and effectiveness of the Action 1.7: operations including development of reporting and feedback mechanism</p>																
					<p>Action 1.8: Identification of gaps in staff capacity and enhancing staffing levels i.e. Training Needs Assessment (TNA).</p>																	

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
			Action 3.2: Enhance the undertaking of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 3.3: Assist in resolving human wildlife conflicts		Maungu Conservancy/ KWS/ Partners
			ACTION 3.2: Enhance the undertaking of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities		Maungu Conservancy
			ACTION 3.3: Assist in resolving human wildlife conflicts		Maungu Conservancy/ KWS/ Partners
Ecological Monitoring & Research Programme	Ecological Research & Monitoring	MO1: To enhance the collection of research data across Maungu conservancy together with key stakeholders such as Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Action 1.1: Identify key stakeholders, stakeholder analysis and mapping		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 1.2: Conduct stakeholder engagement, meetings, workshops, seminars and assign appropriate roles.		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI
			Action 1.3: Identify and prioritize research projects and objectives		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI
			Action 1.4: Determine data collection methods, consider resource availability and constraints		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI
			Action 1.5: Build research capacity, acquire infrastructure and training.		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
		MO2: To promote the effective dissemination of research information to support conservation objectives of the conservancy.	<p>Action 2.1: To develop a policy document on data dissemination in Maungu Conservancy</p> <p>Action 2.2: Collaborate closely with stakeholders in data dissemination and information</p> <p>Action 2.3: Establish a research-management feedback mechanism i.e. research management and management to research</p> <p>Action 2.4: Establish a monitoring and evaluation plan for data dissemination in Maungu conservancy</p> <p>Action 2.5: To prioritize type of information to be disseminated and respective dissemination mechanism</p> <p>Action 2.6: Identify, develop, implement and appraise a robust data dissemination platforms/ system for the conservancy e.g., annual reports, public barazas, newspapers, internet and website.</p> <p>Action 3.1: Identify challenges facing potential and existing Nature Based Solutions within and without the conservancy establish including robust mapping of wildlife and other natural resources.</p>		Maungu Conservancy
					Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI/ Partners
					Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI/ Partners
					Maungu Conservancy
					Maungu Conservancy
					Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI
		MO3: To contribute to the design monitoring and implementation of Nature Based solutions and actions within Maungu conservancy and holistic conservation of the Tsavo landscape			Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI/ Partners

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
			Action 3.2: Conduct regular and comprehensive stakeholders' engagements, collaboration and consultations with various research institutions within the landscape to enhance knowledge management on nature based solutions. This will include institutions such as Taita Taveta Research Station (TTRS), Taita Taveta University (TTU) and other conservancies.		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI/ Partners
			Action 3.3: Participate in the design and appraisal of relevant Nature Based Solutions (NbS)'s for the conservancy and across the Tsavo Landscape.		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI/ Partners
			Action 3.4: Pilot and scale implementation of conservancy specific NbS's, experiential training, strengthening and empowerment arrangements including those of staff i.e. rangers to regularly monitoring and patrols, enhance numbers of rangers.		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI/ Partners
			Action 3.5: Develop a standardized M&E plan for NbS to appraise implementation and performance.		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 3.6: Identify and document appropriately alternative NbS for future implementation.		Maungu Conservancy/ WRTI/ Partners

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
Enterprise Development Programme	Tourism Development	MO1: Tourism infrastructure is developed in a sustainable manner	ACTION 3.6: Identify and document appropriately alternative NBS for future implementation.		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 1.1: Develop tourist circuit and appropriate interpretation (directional and information signages along the roads, trails)		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 1.2: Construct tourist facilities, i.e. gate, toilets, camp sites, etc		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 1.3: Obtain NEMA certification/ approvals		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 2.1: Conduct tourism resource mapping		Maungu Conservancy
		MO2: Develop a unique tourism product linked to existing and potential markets that will attract tourism and retain tourists based on experience in the conservancy	Action 2.2: Develop a tourist products and resource inventory		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 2.3: Package the products e.g., by producing brochures		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 2.4: Design and package unique tourism products e.g. night game drives and wildlife tracking at a premium		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 2.5: Promote and facilitate development of cultural tourism showcasing authentic local Taita culture		Maungu Conservancy

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
		MO3: Attract tourism investors of repute and develop appropriate collaboration frameworks to facilitate tourism product development and growth in the short and long term	Action 3.1: Establish a tourism development team that will oversee the development of tourism in the conservancy		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 3.2: Develop and implement an investor engagement strategy		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 3.3: Recruit and engage qualified staff/ professionals who will undertake tourism-related tasks/jobs		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 3.4: Mobilize resources for tourism development		Maungu Conservancy
		MO4: Ensure visitor awareness, appreciation, understanding and enjoyment through interpretation of the natural and cultural attributes of Maungu Conservancy	Action 4.1: Develop detailed interpretive themes based on identified concepts and sub concepts		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 4.2: Develop and update conservancy interpretation materials ie, tourist map, guide book, general conservancy brochure, walking guide, wildlife checklist,		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners

Programme		Component/ Sub Programme		Component Management Objective (MO)		ACTIONS		Year					Responsibility		
							Action 4.3: Develop and market tourism products targeting the domestic tourism market								Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
							Action 4.4: Hold special events to promote tourism in the conservancy								Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
							Action 4.5: Develop specific brand strategy for the conservancy								Maungu Conservancy
							Action 4.6: Engage investors including shareholders, conservation partners, regional bodies (TTWCA) and private developers								Maungu Conservancy
	Livestock Production & Management				MO1: To ensure the comprehensive implementation of the Maungu Ranch Business Plan 2022-2026 that emphasizes the production of livestock through robust management and breeding		Action 1.1: Develop and implement an appropriate grazing management strategies and breeding plans including; Identification of forage types that facilitate optimum productivity per unit area of land to increase resilience and quicker recovery								Maungu Conservancy
							Action 1.2: Develop and improve a feed resource and water infrastructure e.g. conduct a water potential study for the ranch, invest in the development of water infrastructure and associate systems, developing and implement a grazing plan, adopt appropriate technology and mechanization, implement storage and conservation, sequential fencing of grazing blocks								Maungu Conservancy

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
			Action 1.3: Strengthen the Livestock Recording Centre (LRC) to manage all livestock data		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 1.4: Ensure the identification, licensing of production and processing of non-conventional livestock production		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 1.5: Develop capacity for production and processing of non-conventional livestock.		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 1.6: Institutionalize and strengthen drought early warning system		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 1.7: Develop a viable grazing, carrying capacity, fodder establishment, preservation methods plan for the conservancy based on zoning proposals		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 1.8: Develop a feedlot operations strategy that stipulates choice of breeds, herd processing, feed and feeding system		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 1.9: Develop a water reticulation infrastructure system to support the livestock enterprise and supports wildlife conservation.		Maungu Conservancy
		MO2: To enhance diseases surveillance, pest and predation control	Action 2.1: Enhance stakeholder engagement and collaboration for disease surveillance and support in the control of diseases including reporting mechanism		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 2.2: Implement a disease and vector surveillance, control and action programs and coordinate with the Kenya Wildlife Service/ KENTTEC for control of vectors and diseases at the livestock-wildlife interface for early warning and timely intervention		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
			Action 3.5: Develop and adopt best practice codes of practice that are compliant to national and international standards for livestock product safety, sanitary and quality control mechanisms		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 3.6: Develop and implement a livestock produce traceability system and food safety regulations		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 3.7: Collaborate with other TTWCA conservancies and Taita Taveta County Government to establish quality meat production value chain and associated infrastructure such as abattoir/ slaughter house, meat center with cold room/ refrigerator among others.		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
Enterprise Development Programme	Carbon Assets Management	MO1: To fully embrace the principles of the verifiable carbon asset development actions	Action 1.1: Ensure Maungu Conservancy range is maintained in optimal condition to support carbon trade		Maungu Conservancy/ Wildlife Works/ Partners
			Action 1.2: Develop a benefit sharing mechanism for Maungu Conservancy shareholders and surrounding communities		Maungu Conservancy/ Wildlife Works/ Partners
			Action 1.3: Develop mechanisms together with Wildlife Works (WW) to ensure continuous carbon data collection to support verification processes i.e. a monitoring plan that details how to track and report on carbon assets and other data relevant to the project using methodologies that are standard, as applicable.		Maungu Conservancy/ Wildlife Works/ Partners

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
			Action 1.4: Support training together with WW of staff and participate in Maungu Conservancy zonal and AGM mtgs to enhance information dissemination		Maungu Conservancy/ Wildlife Works/ Partners
	Mining Development & Management	Management Objective 1: To assess and value of the geological resources that lie within the Maungu Conservancy	Action 1.1: Develop a comprehensive prospecting and geological resource plan		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 1.2: Application for a conservancy prospecting license from the Government		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 1.3: Conduct a comprehensive geological survey (feasibility) to identify and map out the various minerals within the geographic scope of the conservancy that highlights quantities, quality and costs associated with the extraction of the geological resource		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 1.4: On Completion of the geological survey and zonation apply for respective mining lease		Maungu Conservancy
		MO2: To develop and implement an environmentally robust mineral management, monitoring and compliance scheme for the conservancy that ensures compatibility between the various land uses	Action 2.1: Develop a comprehensive policy that guides geological resources development plan and strategy		Maungu Conservancy

Programme	Component/ Sub Programme	Component Management Objective (MO)	ACTIONS	Year	Responsibility
			Action 2.2: Develop SOP's guidelines for strengthening mining governance, mining operations/ activities including cross sectoral issues such as OHS and related environmental guidelines		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 2.3: Conduct a capacity needs assessment to determine aspects that would make the mining operations effective in the ranch and build the institutional capacity of the ranch		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 2.4: Develop template for mining agreements and related licenses for Board approval e.g. (Community Development Agreement) CDA, CSR and consent;		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 2.5: Develop and operationalize a transparent monitoring and evaluation systems for mining operations and mineral sales;		Maungu Conservancy
			Action 2.6: Establish a dialogue forum to among others develop a common approach for participation and governance of artisanal mining and local communities		Maungu Conservancy
		MO3: To ensure equitable distribution of mineral resource benefits to all stakeholders and reduced conflict between the competing stakeholder interests	Action 3.1: Develop comprehensive revenue sharing formula to be include in consent agreements and (CDA)'s as prescribed in Maungu governance instruments and the law		Maungu Conservancy/ Partners
			Action 3.2: Develop CSR guidelines for management of benefits sharing with surrounding communities and stakeholders		Maungu Conservancy

Annex 1: Stakeholder Participation List

Annex 2: Core Planning Team Members

Name	Position	Mobile telephone/email Contact
1. Nathaniel Mramba	Chairman Maungu Ranch (Team Leader)	0723700270
2. Chrispus Mbashu	Secretary Maungu	0728779992
3. Reuben Mwaluma	Director Maungu	0722411152
4. Manuel Kitololo	Treasurer Maungu	07211362262
5. Alfred Mwanake	C.E.O TTWCA	0723635916
6. Stephen Kuseren	KWS - County Warden-Taita TAveta	0723395464
7. James Nthei	Community warden KWS	
8. Richard Onyango	Program Officer Taita SNV Netherlands	
9. Philip Wandera	EcoDev Consultants- Plan Facilitator	wanderapo12@gmail.com
10. Kenn Esau	EcoDev Consultants-Plan Facilitator	kennesau@yahoo.com - 0720324794



Maungu Ranching (DA) Company Ltd
P.O. Box 151-80300, Voi, Kenya.
Tel: +254 723 700 270