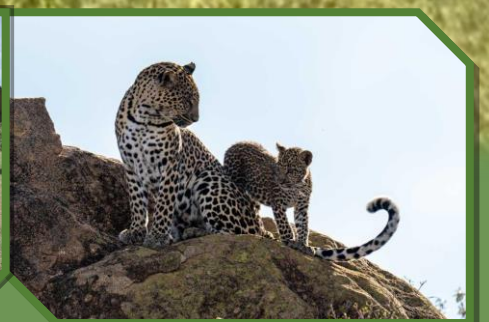




CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



2024 - 2030



**OL JOGI WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Description of The Area

Established as Kenya's second private rhino conservancy in 1980, Ol Jogi stands as a biodiverse wildlife space characterised by a multifaceted biophysical landscape. Its climate, historically characterised by a wet season and a dry season cycle, has recently displayed alterations, including extended dry periods, raising concerns for biodiversity and local communities. The topography is diverse, encompassing rolling hills, steep valleys, and granite outcrops, significantly influencing the distribution of flora and fauna. Geological complexity, influenced by tectonic and volcanic processes, manifests in metamorphic gneiss rock formations and exposed granite kopjes. Soil composition varies from well-drained Ferric and Chromic Luvisols to seasonal inundation-prone Fluvisols, Gleysols, Cambisols, and clay-rich Vertisols. The property's freshwater ecosystem includes perennial rivers, man-made dams, and numerous ephemeral drainage lines, which contribute to biodiversity. Diverse flora is represented by over 170 woody and 40 herbaceous species. Faunal diversity thrives with 80 mammal species, over 400 bird species, and numerous arthropods, reptiles, and amphibians, including rare and endangered species. Innovative wildlife corridors, interspersed at regular intervals, allow for wildlife movement with species-specific restrictive mechanisms to prevent immigration or emigration of select species as required. This includes movement restrictions for all rhino as well as elephant and giraffe in certain circumstances. The Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre serves as a hub for wildlife care and conservation education, complemented by heightened security measures combating poaching. Sustainable cattle ranching practices and collaboration with local herders promote coexistence between livestock and wildlife. Ol Jogi's remarkable conservation initiatives seamlessly integrate with its exclusive tourism model, effectively contributing to the supporting local communities and protection of Kenya's natural heritage.

Vision Statement:

Ol Jogi aims to be a leading model for private conservation with relentless efforts to pioneer new methods and techniques enabling us to protect wildlife and assist local communities.

Exceptional Resource Values:

1. A world class bespoke Kenyan wildlife and safari attraction.
2. A refuge for local species that are listed as threatened, endangered, and critically endangered on the IUCN Red List.
3. Diverse and intact biota that support functional and resilient ecosystems.
4. A world class wildlife rehabilitation, veterinary and scientific research facility.
5. Healthy but sustainably maintained cattle herds that generate an alternative revenue stream
6. A vital contributor to regional socio-economic upliftment through education, community partnership programs and employment.

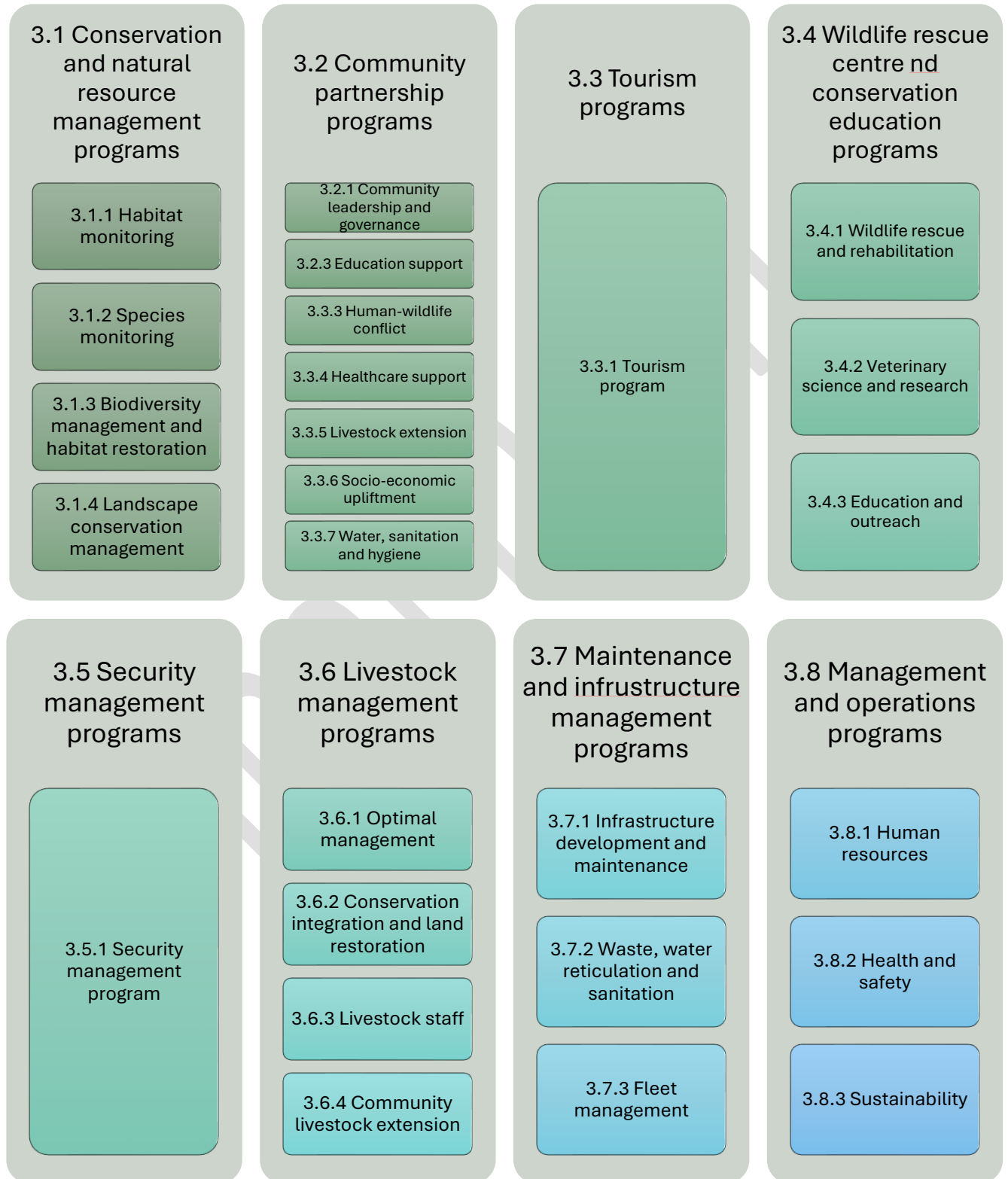
Land use Zonation

The landscape has been divided into four management categories. They are conservation, rehabilitation, low intensity use and high intensity use.



Management programs

There are 28 management programs that have been developed under eight categories which contribute to exceptional resource values or mitigate risks to the high level objectives. They are outlined below:





Finance

Ol Jogi is committed to exploring innovative financial mechanisms to support financial sustainability, ensuring that conservation and community objectives can be met effectively and efficiently.

Monitoring and Evaluation

This conservation management plan incorporates a Monitoring and Evaluation framework with an Adaptive Management approach, reviewed every five years to adapt to changing conditions. It uses the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET) to assess and enhance conservation practices, as recommended by the IUCN Green List Team. This process aims to ensure ecological sustainability and adaptive capacity in response to emerging challenges and opportunities.



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1 PLAN FOUNDATIONS

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

1.1.1 General Description

Name	County	Area	Highest Point	Lowest Point
Ol Jogi Wildlife Conservancy	Laikipia	235 km ²	~2100 masl	~1600 masl

1.1.2 History of Establishment

In 1977, Ol Jogi was privately acquired by the Wildenstien family and today is held in trust. Ol Jogi was established as a rhino conservancy in 1980, making it the second private rhino conservancy in Kenya. In 1986 the Ol Jogi Wildlife Rescue Centre was set up to support the rescue of injured and orphaned wildlife from the surrounding areas. In 1995 a Veterinary Clinic was opened to support the wildlife rescue centre and veterinary research. Ol Jogi made a significant development, in 2005, by incorporating the rhino sanctuary into the larger conservancy. Then, in 2008, the private family home was opened to host tourists As a mechanism to generate revenue to support the underlying conservancy costs.

Today, Ol Jogi stands as a sanctuary and breeding ground for an abundance of indigenous wildlife species, as well as hosting healthy populations of various endangered and critically endangered species. It has evolved into a unique tourism destination, operating with cutting-edge facilities for conservation, security, veterinary care, and wildlife rescue. These resources play a pivotal role in supporting the overall resilience of the surrounding ecosystem and local communities.

1.1.3 Pending Environmental Authorisations

None

1.1.4 Biophysical Description

1.1.4.1 Climate (Historic and Future)

The wider landscape has experienced significant climate variability in the past and is likely to continue to experience changes in the future. According to historical climate data, the area experiences a “bimodal” rainfall pattern, with the long rains occurring from March to May and the short rains from October to December (Olang et al., 2018). However, recent years have seen shifts in rainfall patterns, with longer dry spells and more intense dry spells (Nyangito et al., 2020). The changing climate poses a significant threat to the biodiversity of the region, as well as the pastoral communities who depend on the land for their livelihoods. The future climate of the area surrounding Ol Jogi is uncertain, but current projections suggest that the area will experience more frequent and intense droughts in the coming decades due to global climate change (Thornton et al., 2018).

1.1.4.2 Topography

Ol Jogi has a varied topography that includes a range of features such as rolling hills, steep valleys, and granite outcrops. Towards the eastern side, the landscape is dominated by the Lolldaiga hills, which consists of steep hills and valleys. The eastern part of the landscape is defined by dissected erosional plains where several gullies have formed. Moving west, the hills gradually become gentler, until the land flattens out into the western river drainage lines of the Nanyuki and Ewaso Nyiro rivers. The Western part of the conservancy is also dotted with granite outcrops. This topographical

variation plays an important role in shaping the distribution of vegetation and wildlife across the area.

1.1.4.3 Geology & Soils

The Laikipia area has a complex and diverse geological landscape that has been shaped by a variety of tectonic and volcanic processes over millions of years. Ol Jogi lies Northwest of the Pleistocene volcanics formed by Mount Kenya. The terrain in and around Ol Jogi comprises a mosaic of folded and faulted metamorphic gneiss rock formations. (Charlsey, 1986). The western part of the conservancy is defined by granite kopjes that formed underground and then later became exposed at the surface because of uplift and erosion (Broughton et al., 2007). Additionally, the Laikipia plateau is crisscrossed by numerous drainage lines. Within Ol Jogi the Nanyuki River flows from South to North in the western portion of the property and the Ewaso Nyiro River flows Northward along the western boundary.

The conservancy primarily features Ferric and Chromic Luvisols, which are well-drained and vary from sandy to clay in texture. While the fertility of these soils ranges from low to moderate, they provide the base for a rich biodiversity despite susceptibility to topsoil erosion. In the drainage zones, Fluvisols, Gleysols and Cambisols are found. These soils are prone to seasonal inundation and exhibit diverse textures and moisture fluctuations. Vertisols, rich in clay and often referred to as black cotton soils, are also present (Jaetzold, R., *et al*, 1982).

The soils and geology of Ol Jogi are closely linked, and both play an important role in shaping the landscape and supporting the unique flora and fauna of the area.

1.1.4.4 Freshwater Ecosystem

The Laikipia plateau is intersected by many river systems and drainage lines that are fed by Mount Kenya and the Aberdares mountain range. On Ol Jogi the Nanyuki River and the Ewaso Nyiro River are two perennial rivers that cut through the property. There are also 67 man-made dams that have been constructed along the numerous ephemeral drainage lines on the property. The dams provide a residual supply of freshwater to the wildlife and livestock once the rainy season has come to an end. The largest of these dams is Ol Jogi Main Dam which further supplies water for operational purposes throughout the year. Freshwater bodies across the conservancy attract a variety of water birds, amphibians, fish and insects which further add to the biodiversity on Ol Jogi.

1.1.4.5 Flora

The landscapes are varied on Ol Jogi with a mixture of arid land in the North, savanna in the South and is backed by the Lollidaiga hills in the East. There are over 170 confirmed woody species and over 40 confirmed herbaceous species (Species lists → appendices).

1.1.4.6 Fauna

Ol Jogi stands as a valuable space for faunal species, boasting an impressive array of wildlife within its boundaries. The conservancy hosts 80 confirmed mammal species, over 400 bird species, and a rich variety of arthropods, reptiles, and amphibians. Among its notable residents are 25 herbivore species, including the endangered Reticulated Giraffe and the Grevy's Zebra. Moreover, the conservancy is a refuge for 23 confirmed carnivore species including the endangered African Wild Dog. The conservancy plays a pivotal role in the conservation of the critically endangered Eastern Black Rhino, hosting the fourth largest population on a privately owned conservancy in Kenya. The conservancy provides a safe haven for the Ruppel's Griffon, White-backed, Hooded, Egyptian, and Lappet-faced vulture species.

Ol Jogi has introduced “rhino-proof wildlife corridors” along the perimeter fence. These innovative structures, of which Ol Jogi has 18, allow the free movement of all wildlife between Ol Jogi and the surrounding conservation areas, apart from rhinos, which are unable to navigate the corridors, and are therefore contained within the security of the conservancy. We study the migration of some wildlife species using remote CCTV cameras which are constantly monitored and all motion detections are recorded to a cloud that allows for retrospective analysis.

1.1.5 Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre

In 1986, Ol Jogi established a Wildlife orphanage and a veterinary clinic later established in 1995. In 2008 the philosophy changed to include the strategic release of certain candidates and this corresponded with the name change to the Wildlife Rescue Centre (WRC). The primary mission of the WRC is providing dedicated care to animals orphaned or injured as a result of human activities. Since its inception, the centre has received a diverse array of wildlife species, and our objective has consistently been to collaborate closely with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to deliver top-tier veterinary care and ensure optimal living conditions for these animals until they are ready for release back into their natural habitats.

In the same year, 1986, Ol Jogi introduced a Wildlife Education Program. Some of the wildlife orphans that are brought into the facility cannot be responsibly released due to injury or habituation. These individuals, by virtue of their permanent status, become resident ambassadors for their respective species for the conservation education program.

These animal ambassadors play a pivotal role in educating Kenyan visitors, surpassing the impact of traditional classroom lectures. To date, The Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre has hosted over 100,000 Kenyan school children, imparting valuable knowledge about the significance of wildlife and nature conservation. Our educational focus revolves around the science of conservation and underscores the economic benefits of sustainable wildlife conservation for the people of Kenya, both present and future.

1.1.6 Security

Ol Jogi has significantly increased its security expenditure and outputs to combat both the poaching threat and general insecurity. They have employed various measures, including personnel (comprising 35 National Police Reservists), training, a canine unit, equipment, an electric fence, intelligence networks, fixed-wing aircraft, remote cameras, AI technology and software monitoring programs as well as outreach into local communities.

In addition to Ol Jogi’s 35 NPR’s, we also employ an additional 71 security and rhino monitoring staff. These men & women are critically important to the overall security of Ol Jogi and the rhinos in particular. They offer a support function to the NPR’s in addition to complimenting the security and safety of all that lies within Ol Jogi Conservancy. Ol Jogi’s general security personnel populate our gate security, ensuring that illegal entry through the main ports is prohibited as well as managing illicit ingress and egress of prohibited items. They patrol our boundaries looking for signs of incursion, provide OP’s & listening posts as well as providing security for property and assets.

Ol Jogi strategically manages security operations from the Central Operations Room (COR) situated on the property. At the COR, operators utilise integrated technology and software to monitor and report on general operations, patrols and incidents. In addition to this on-site management, Ol Jogi is part of a Joint Operations Coordination Center (JOCC), headquartered at Lewa Conservancy. This JOCC serves as a hub for coordinating security efforts across multiple conservancies, facilitating a unified approach to protecting the landscape.

1.1.7 Rangeland Management

Ol Jogi manages a mixed herd of over 2,000 beef cattle in addition to hosting 1,000 – 1,500 community cattle for as many as 8 months of the year. We manage them in a 12-month rotation, encouraging bunched grazing and ensuring to adhere to basic principles that avoid over and under grazing. Our mobile “boma’s” together with mobile spray-race act to eliminate eroded ground and improve pasture quality. Ol Jogi employs herdsmen from our neighbouring communities and teaches them the management principals of sustainable grazing management under geographical constraints. In addition, we have donated mobile boma’s such that they can practice these techniques within their own land upon their return from Ol Jogi.

Ol Jogi strives towards a sustainable and replicable model for conservation of biodiversity in Kenya, and cooperation with local herders and their communities is vitally important. Community-owned cattle are therefore permitted to enter the conservancy to utilise available pasture, under the supervision of trained herdsmen and in accordance with sustainable land management practices. Contrary to certain speculation cattle and wildlife can coexist in harmony if certain management practices are employed. At Ol Jogi, we utilise elements of the “Allan Savoury” holistic grazing management model. We graze our livestock in a planned 12-month rotation. We also use the cloven hooves of the cattle to cultivate the eroded ground and their manure to improve the soil’s nutrients and pasture composition. In doing so, cattle are used as a biological tool to improve soil health within Ol Jogi.

1.1.8 Archaeology and cultural heritage

The region where Ol Jogi is located possesses few archaeological findings. The area is thought to have been a major trading centre during the 14th to 16th centuries (Gichuki, 2004).

The cultural heritage of the area includes the traditional knowledge and practices of the local Maasai community. The Maasai people have inhabited the region for centuries and continue to maintain their cultural traditions and way of life (Ogutu et al., 2016). Their pastoralist way of life, which involves the grazing of cattle, sheep, and goats on communal lands, is a key aspect of the local culture. Today, the region is home to many different ethnic groups, including but not limited to the Maasai, Kikuyu, and Samburu peoples, each of which has its own unique cultural traditions and ways of life.

The cultural heritage of the region has been threatened in recent years by a variety of factors, including the encroachment of large-scale agriculture and development, as well as the depletion of natural resources due to overgrazing and other unsustainable practices. Efforts are underway to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of the region, including through the establishment of community conservancies and other sustainable land management practices (Wamukota & Olubayo, 2017).

1.1.9 Socio-economic Context

Ol Jogi, situated approximately 36 kilometers from Nanyuki Town along the Nanyuki-Naibor road, is set amidst a landscape characterised by pastoralists and subsistence farming. The conservancy itself is a multifaceted endeavor, encompassing cattle ranching, sustainable tourism, and philanthropic initiatives. Located in the Il Polei location within Laikipia North Sub-County, Ol Jogi contributes to Laikipia County's diverse and dynamic community.

Ol Jogi forms part of the Laikipia Conservancies Association (LCA) and is a neighbour with Lolldaiga Hills Conservancy, Enasoit Conservancy, El Karama Conservancy, Suguroi Ranch, Mpala Ranch, Mogwooni Cattle Ranch, Chololo Ranch and both Il Polei and Lekiji community areas. Whilst striving

to create a sustainable model for conservation, Ol Jogi has been cognisant of social and political relevance and have invested significantly into our community partnership program over the years (Ingutia *et al*, 2022). Included in the program is Ol Jogi Primary School where 230 children of staff members are educated on the property. The school runs from kindergarten level to the end of the primary school cycle. Several schools in the neighbouring communities have been built and supported by Ol Jogi.

Ol Jogi is currently in the first year of implementing the findings from a Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA). This approach assesses the social impacts of Protected and Conserved Areas. Rather than determining the actual contributions to wellbeing of a PA, SAPA identifies ways to reduce negative impacts and increase the positive ones, as well as how positive impacts can be shared equitably within the communities recognised by the PA (Ingutia *et al*, 2022).

1.1.10 Tourism

In 2013, Ol Jogi introduced a truly unique experience by opening the private home to visitors. This exceptional opportunity allows one private group at a time, exclusive use and private access to the entire 58,000-acre conservancy, offering a rare level of privacy. Profits from this exclusive tourism offering directly contribute to Ol Jogi’s ongoing conservation efforts. Moreover, local tourism income, especially through the Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre, also supports our conservation initiatives. This harmonious blend of luxury tourism and conservation underscores our unwavering commitment to preserving Kenya's natural heritage while providing an extraordinary and secluded experience for our guests.

1.2 POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Table 1: Applicable Legislation of Kenya

The Constitution of Kenya (2010)
<p>Chapter 4: Bill of Rights</p> <p>Labour relations</p> <p>1. Every person has the right to fair labour practices as contemplated in Article 41.</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>1. Every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures, particularly those contemplated in Article 69 (Obligations in respect of the environment); Article 70 (Enforcement of environmental rights); Article 71 (Agreements relating to natural resourced) and Article 72 (Legislation relating to the environment).</p> <p>Economic and Social Rights</p> <p>1. Every person has the right to a reasonable standard of living as contemplated in Article 43.</p> <p>Rights of arrested persons and Rights of persons detailed, held in custody or imprisoned</p> <p>1. A person who is arrested, detained, held in custody or imprisoned under the law, retains all the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights, except to the extent that any particular right or a fundamental freedom is clearly incompatible with the fact that the person is detained, held in custody or imprisoned. All rights of persons shall be adhered to as contemplated in Article 49 (Rights of arrested persons) and Article 51 (Rights of persons detailed, held in custody or imprisoned).</p> <p>Chapter 5: Land and Environment</p> <p>1. Land in Kenya shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable, and in accordance with the following principles conveyed in Article 60 (Principals of land policy). Relevant articles that should be considered: Article 64</p>

(Private land), Article 65 (Landholding by non-citizens), Article 66 (Regulation of land use and property) and Article 68 (Legislation on land).

2. Every person has a duty to cooperate with State organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources. Articles to be considered as in Chapter 4.

Chapter 11: Devolved Government

1. The objects, principals and function of devolved county governments as set out in Chapter 11. These outline the establishment of county governments, county assembly and county executive committees. Counties and implementation of national and county legislation, approval and/or making plans regarding management and use of county resources, infrastructure and institutions.

Forth Schedule: Distribution of Functions between the National and County Governments.

1. The function of national government which includes environmental and natural resource conservation: wildlife, water and tourism. Wildlife is a prerogative of the national government and the transfer of functions and power between levels of government. County government includes implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil, water conservation and forestry.

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013)

Conservation, Protection and Management

1. Environmental law Wildlife owned by the State and conservation, protection and management to be in conformity with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999) and Environmental Impact and Audit Regulations (2003).
2. Establishment of conservancies and sanctuaries Registration of conservancies, community wildlife associations and wildlife managers with the county wildlife conservation and compensation committee, registration of a conservancy to include a management plan, functions of a wildlife manager and community wildlife associations, National Lands Commission to publish a list of endangered wildlife habitats and ecosystems, regulations concerning endangered species and species recovery plans.

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999)

Establishment of the wildlife rescue centre, veterinary clinic and conservation interventions:

1. Functions of the institute Analyse wildlife data, inventory and status, undertake research, determine carrying capacity, provide training and provide an early warning system.
2. Research permit Research permit granted by the institute, deposit research findings and report, sponsoring institution and collaborating institution, regular monitoring reports sent to the appropriate institution.

Conservation Orders, Easements and Incentives

1. Easements can be created for wildlife corridors, water, landscapes and special features, attached to land in perpetuity, easement to be registered, compensation for easements possible.
2. Incentives the right to practice wildlife conservation, use of wildlife, sustainable, facilitation of wildlife movements, benefit sharing with communities (infrastructure, education and social amenities).

Human Wildlife Conflict

1. Problem animals Destruction of problem animals by authorised officer of the Service or by owner/occupier of the land, unlawful wounding of animals, reporting procedures

Licenses and Regulations

2. Permits/licenses for wildlife user rights Application to county Wildlife Conservation Committee to undertake wildlife based tourism, commercial filming and photography, education and research as well as game farming, game ranching, live capture, cropping and culling, withdrawal of wildlife user rights whenever applicable.
3. Registration of permits and licenses Registration of all permits and licenses, wildlife

conservancies, management plans and community game scouts, and export/import of wildlife Schedules.

3. List endangered/vulnerable wildlife species Mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and trees.
4. List invasive species Mammals, birds, reptiles and plants.
5. Licensing of consumptive utilisation Live sale, cropping, culling (as a last resort), prohibition of sport and subsistence hunting.

The Environmental (Impact and Audit) Regulations (2003)

Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit

1. Project report
Preparation of project report to include nature of project, location, materials, environmental impacts, accident prevention, project budget etc., Project reports to be prepared by a registered EIA expert. The approval of a project report is required. If a project has a significant impact on environment then an EIA report has to be undertaken.
2. Environmental impact assessment report
To include issues related to ecology, sustainability, social considerations, landscape, land use and water considerations (schedule two), study to be in accordance with environmental guidelines, report to be done by registered environmental experts, also to seek views of persons affected by project, publicising project and anticipated effects, report to include location of project, objectives, materials, waste, environmental effects, management plan, prevention of accidents and hazardous activities etc., submission of comments, issuance of licence, transfer of licence to another person, cancellation of licence.
3. Environmental audit and monitoring
Audit to be done on on-going projects started before these EIA regulations came into force and new projects done after an environmental impact assessment report, audit can be self-auditing or done by experts/firm of experts, on-going projects to include an initial environmental audit study followed by environmental control audit studies, the environmental audit study includes appraisal of project activities, sustainable use, health and safety measures, the environmental control audit study includes the adherence to an environmental management plan, after approval of environmental management plan a self-audit and monitoring is carried out on a regular basis.
4. Schedules
Submission of project report, environmental impact assessment study report, environmental impact licence, licencing of environmental experts, transfer of environmental impact assessment licence, surrender of environmental impact assessment licence, issues to be considered in EIA's, guidelines for carrying out an EIA.

The Water Act (2002)

Water strategy

1. Water ownership and control of water
All water resources are vested in the State, with ministry promoting conservation, management, classification of water resources, designation of land required for water schemes and gazettment of national water strategy, establishment of a Water Resource Management Authority which coordinates and provides guidelines, permits for water use and conservation of water resources.
2. Water resource management strategy
Water resource management strategy includes water requirements, designation of protected areas, water quality, allocation of water, participation of communities, monitoring of water supplies.
3. Water services strategy
Information on existing water services, extension plans, investment program

State scheme

1. State scheme

A scheme designated for public purpose, includes supply of water, drainage of land, protection of water resources, distribution of water, storage of water, land designated for a State scheme by the Minister, compensation for land thus required.

Water Permits

1. Water permits

Permits are required for use of water from a water resource, drainage of swamp, discharge of pollutants, permits not required for domestic use, development of ground water (**when not situated** in a conservation area), and storage of water in a dam which is constructed in a channel or depression that does not constitute a water course.

2. Issuance of permits

Whether use is efficient and useful, existing lawful users, local management strategy, investments made, water quality, permits can be varied at the request of the permit holder, permit cancellation.

3. Ground water

Declaration of a ground water conservation area, for agriculture, private purposes, industry etc.

4. Water licence

Every water service provider requires a water licence, application and granting/rejection of licence, licensee provides water services and any restrictions, impose a sewerage services levy, execution of water works (drains, sewers, treating water etc), regulations concerning the distribution of water and payments, a licensee can enter any land to carry out necessary surveys (with permission of the Water Authority).

The Land Act (2012) and The National Land Commission Act (2012)

General Principles

1. Management and administration of land in accordance to the Constitution (security of land rights, sustainable use of land and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas) and the National Land Use Policy.
2. National land commission to link with county governments and other institutions dealing with land and land related resources.

Functions and Powers

1. Management of public land and land use planning
Management of public land on behalf of national and county governments, oversight over land use planning throughout Kenya, recommend a land use policy and the use of natural resources.
2. Registration of title deeds
Comprehensive program of title deed registration, assess tax on land and premiums on immovable property.
3. Alienate public land and ensure sustainable management
Alienate public land for purposes of conservation, management and use and make sure that land is sustainably managed, manage and administer unregistered trust land and unregistered community land on behalf of county governments.
4. Establishment of county land management boards
To manage public land and to supervise allocation of land, user change, subdivision of public land.

Management of Public Land

1. Identification of public land
Identification and registration of public land, evaluation of public land and setting aside certain land areas for specified purposes.
2. Conversion of land
Public land may be converted to private land by alienation, private land may be converted to public land by compulsory acquisition, reversion of leasehold after expiry and transfers,

community land can be converted to private or public land.

3. Guidelines on management and identification of ecologically important areas
4. Guidelines for management of public land, especially land that has endangered or endemic flora and fauna, critical habitats and protected areas, identification of ecologically important areas on public land, land cannot be allocated to others if it is a wildlife/forest reserve, watershed and any land reserved for security, education and research.

Reserved Public Land

1. Reserved public land
Land to be used in the public interest such as bodies of water, marine waters, natural resources and air space.
2. Management and development
Management of reserved public land to be undertaken by public corporation and in accordance with the wishes of the Commission, management body to manage area under an approved management plan as well as an EIA plan.
3. Sustainable use and conservation of land
This includes critical ecosystems, incentives for communities and individuals to invest in conservation programs, co-management of forests, water and other resources, benefit sharing.

Administration of Public Land, Private Land and Community Land

1. Administration of public land
Grant license to a person to use un-alienated public land, payable rent and fees, buildings shall pass to national or county governments when lease more than 30 years.
2. Community land
Any land held by specific communities, ancestral land, traditional land, unregistered community land to be held in trust by county governments.
3. Private land
Land registered by any person on a freehold basis or leasehold basis, non- citizens can only hold land on a leasehold tenure and for 99 years only.
4. Regulations as to private land
Contracts over land, sale /purchase of land, leases and transfer of leases.

Compulsory Acquisition of Land

1. Acquisition of land
By national or county government, application request to Land Commission and in accordance with the Constitution (which upholds rights to property), unless for public purposes and public interest and with compensation payment
2. Land and environment court
Any dispute arising out of matters from the Land Use Act can be referred to the Land and Environment Court for determination
3. Settlement programs
Commission can implement settlement programs for displaced people and squatters, public land to be used for approved settlement programs, financed by a land settlement fund which can also be used to buy private land for settlement programs

Easements, Unlawful Occupation of Land and Land Sizes

1. Easements
An interest in land owned by another person, consisting in the right to use/control that land for specific and limited purposes and periods, an easement does not give the holder right to possess, take from, improve or sell the land.
2. Unlawful occupation of land
As to public land and includes unlawful occupation, building, cultivation, grazing and cutting down of trees.
3. Land sizes of private land

A study to determine the economic viability of minimum and maximum acreages for private land and for various land zones, report to be tabled to Parliament and debated and adopted, rules and regulations solely based on recommendations of the report.

Table 2: Other adopted national policies and agreements

Policies & Agreements	Responsible Party
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2015	United Nations (UN)
Global Species Action Plan, 2021	The World Conservation Union (IUCN), IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC) & IUCN Convention on Biological Diversity (IUCN CBD)
Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework	IUCN CBD
IUCN ESMS Standard on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, 2016	IUCN GEF Coordination Unit, IUCN Program & Policy Group
National Wildlife Strategy, Kenya (2020-2030)	Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife
The recovery and action plan for black rhino (2022 - 2026)	Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife
White Rhino Conservation & Management Action Plan, Kenya	Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife
National Recovery and Action Plan for Lion and Spotted Hyena in Kenya (2020-2030)	Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife
Conservation & Management Strategy for the Elephant in Kenya (2012 – 2021)	Kenya Wildlife Service
Strategy for Managing Invasive Species in Africa	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe); Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI); International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) African Union (AU)
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	The World Conservation Union (IUCN), IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC) & IUCN Red List Committee
Eastern African Conservation Strategy for Cheetah and African Wild Dogs	Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and Wild Dog

1.3 STAKEHOLDERS & PARTNERSHIPS

Table 3: List of stakeholders and partners

Organisation	Sector	Comments
Kenya Wildlife Service	National Government	Established under the repealed Act of Parliament (Cap 376) and is now governed by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013). Its primary mandate is the conservation and management of wildlife in Kenya, including the enforcement of relevant laws and regulations.
Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)	National Government	The establishment of WRTI was informed by the need to provide coordinated wildlife research and comprehensive data to inform scientific based solutions that inform policy decisions, management approaches, and create innovative wildlife-based products and services in the wildlife sector.

Organisation	Sector	Comments
National Police Service	National Government	The security department includes 32 National police Reservists.
Water Resources Authority	National Government	The Water Resources Authority (WRA) was established under Section 11 of the 2016 Water Act. It's tasked, with delegated authority from the National government, to ensure the proper regulation and management of water resources.
National Environment Management Authority	National Government	The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) was created in accordance with the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act No. 8 of 1999, serving as the primary governmental entity responsible for executing all environmental policy-related matters.
Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association	National Association	National umbrella body for wildlife conservancies in Kenya.
Education, sports, youth and social services	Laikipia County Government	Ol Jogi Primary School collaborates with this department to align with both national and county policies. Additionally, this department is a valuable resource for addressing matters related to schools and education within the neighboring communities.
Department of Health	Laikipia County Government	Ol Jogi staff clinic collaborates with this department to align with both national and county policies.
Trade, tourism, creative economy and co-operatives	Laikipia County Government	Ol Jogi tourism department collaborates with this department to align with both national and county policies
Association of Private and Community Land Rhino Sanctuaries	Regional Association	The APLRS is a mechanism for sharing information and consulting with other Kenyan rhino stakeholders, including sites that are in the process of applying to become rhino guardians. Potential new sites are offered support by existing APLRS members as they put together the documentation and infrastructure required to meet the four primary and six secondary site selection criteria.
Laikipia Conservancies Association	Regional Association	Ol Jogi is part of the LCA; a member-led organisation established during 2019 with the goal of bringing together conservancies in Laikipia to address common challenges and amplify their individual impacts
AI2	International NGO	EarthRanger™ is a software platform that collects information on activity in protected areas including: the animals and assets being protected; the rangers protecting them; and threats or potential poaching incidents. The data are then collated into a single, integrated, real-time visualised operational platform.
Lion Landscapes	NGO	Lion Landscapes has funded the position of a Conservation Research Technician whose particular focus is to monitor the large carnivore guild within Ol Jogi. Ol Jogi also works in partnership with Lion Landscapes during HWC incidents.
Veterinary Initiative for Endangered Wildlife (VIEW)	NGO	VIEW (Veterinary Initiative for Endangered Wildlife) has signed an MOU with Ol Jogi Wildlife Conservancy. This partnership merges the conservation efforts of the two organizations to facilitate the continued development of Ol Jogi's Wildlife Rescue Center and Veterinary Clinic.
Laikipia Farmers Association	Association	A group which includes farms, ranches and conservancies as well as businesses and select individuals, are all dedicated to sustainable productivity and make their social responsibilities a priority.
AgWild	Co-operative	A co-operative in the development phase between four conservancies, to identify and exploit synergies leading to collaboration in livestock management activities and conservation operations to create a unified and subsequently more robust landscape.



Organisational structure

1.4 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

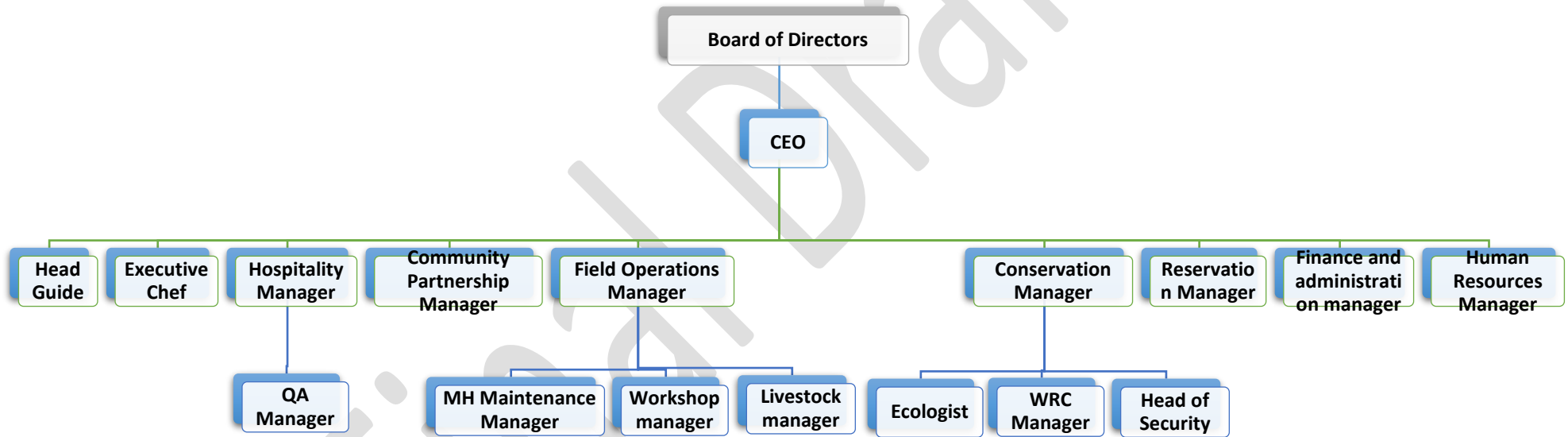


Figure 1: OI Jogi management structure.



1.5 VISION AND HIGH-LEVEL OBJECTIVES

Vision: Ol Jogi aims to be a leading model for private conservation with relentless efforts to pioneer new methods and techniques enabling us to protect wildlife and assist local communities.



1

A refuge for local species that are listed as threatened, endangered, and critically endangered on the IUCN Red List

2

Diverse and intact biota that support functional and resilient ecosystems

3

A vital contributor to regional socio-economic upliftment through education, community partnership programs and employment

4

A world class bespoke Kenyan wildlife and safari attraction

5

Healthy but sustainably maintained cattle herds that generate an alternate revenue stream

6

A world class wildlife rehabilitation, veterinary and scientific research facility

1.6 EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCE VALUES AND MAJOR ISSUES OF CONCERN

Each high-level objective includes a set of exceptional resource values and associated risks. These exceptional resource values play a crucial role in achieving the objectives. The risk factor is determined by a combination of elements, including impact, risk probability, temporal impact, frequency, and the spatial extent of the impact (Appendix B). The management programs at Ol Jogi, as outlined in Chapter 3, are specifically designed to mitigate these risks and enhance the exceptional resource values identified in this section.

Risk Factor	Low	Medium	High
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1. A refuge for local species that are listed as threatened, endangered and critically endangered on the IUCN Red List.			
Exceptional resource values: Large protected landscape, diverse ecotones and suitable habitat; State of the art anti-poaching and security system; on-site rescue, veterinary and rehabilitation facilities and expertise; active measures for the protection of an identified endangered species at risk; healthy river systems and wetlands; implementation of ecosystem restoration (vegetation); stakeholder support for endangered species conservation; environmental education and community outreach.			
Threats			
Poaching (commercial and subsistence incl. snaring, poisoning, shooting, firewood collection and illegal fishing)		Political instability	
Encroaching/Alien Invasive Species (including pests)		Knowledge gaps	
Unsuitable Management (grazing, fire, driving off road unnecessarily, speeding)		Disease (Rabies, Canine Distemper, Yaws)	
Security breakdown (bribery and corruption)		Unethical tourism activities (disturbance of denning areas, baiting, manipulating hunts)	
Security breakdown (technological problems)			

2. Diverse and intact biota that supports functional and resilient ecosystems			
Exceptional resource values: Large protected landscape that spans across various landscapes, gradients and ecotones; appropriate management practices by Ol Jogi; ecosystem drivers (influx of mega-herbivores, elephants, predator-prey interactions); rotational grazing of livestock, abiotic drivers (floods, fire, drought), healthy river systems and wetlands, implementation of ecosystem restoration; stakeholder support for biodiversity conservation.			
Threats			
Poaching (commercial and subsistence incl. snaring, poisoning, shooting and illegal fishing)		Political instability	
Encroaching/Alien Invasive Species (including pests)		Knowledge gaps	
Mismanagement (eg. Over-grazing by livestock)		Disease (Rabies, Canine Distemper, Yaws)	
Unsuitable Management (fire, driving off road unnecessarily, speeding)		Sedimentation in drainage lines	
Increased/unlawful development		Increased water demand (extraction)	

3. A vital contributor to regional socio-economic upliftment through education, community partnership programs and employment.			
Exceptional resource values: Partnership with 5 surrounding communities, wildlife rescue centre open to public, Ol Jogi Primary School, Community livestock grazing, provision of security services, employment of local community.			
Threats¹			
Drought		Cultural differences	
Disease		Political instability	
Human-wildlife conflict: (Water, Low responses)		Civil unrest and retaliation	
Unemployment		Lack of support to schools in Il Polei and Lekiji	
Lack of scholarship		Water scarcity	
Insufficient cultural boma support		Lack of community representation	
Communication gaps			

Risk Factor	Low	Medium	High
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4. A world class, bespoke Kenyan wildlife, and safari attraction.			
Exceptional resource values: Large, scenic, and varying wilderness destination; opportunities to see “The Big Five” and other iconic African species in the wild; exclusive traverse over the entire conservancy is unique to Ol Jogi; competitive pricing; birding; rivers; tranquillity; safety; a diversity of other products and activities; appropriate management practices by Ol Jogi; sustainable and well-maintained infrastructure.			
Threats			
Trade-off between low-volume high-income vs higher-volume lower-income		Political instability	
Uncertainty due to global market (pandemics and other global disasters)		Inaccurate perceptions and reputational damage through a lack of social media listening and online husbandry	
Not meeting client expectations		Inefficient marketing	
Environmental degradation		Unsustainable tourism development	
Petty Crime		Lack of infrastructure maintenance	
Pollution (litter, noise, light)			

5. Healthy and sustainably maintained cattle herds that generate an additional revenue stream.			
Exceptional resource values: Large protected landscape that spans across various landscapes, gradients and ecotones; appropriate management practices by Ol Jogi; ecosystem drivers (influx of mega-herbivores, elephants, predator-prey interactions); rotational grazing of livestock, abiotic drivers (floods, fire, drought), healthy river systems and wetlands, implementation of ecosystem restoration; stakeholder support for biodiversity conservation.			
Threats			
Poaching (commercial and subsistence incl. illegal grazing, snaring, poisoning, shooting and illegal fishing)		Political/Socioeconomic instability	
Encroaching/Alien Invasive Species (including pests)		Knowledge gaps	
Mismanagement/Over-grazing by livestock		Disease	
Unsuitable Management (fire, driving off road unnecessarily, speeding)		Degradation and sedimentation in drainage lines.	
Increased water demand (extraction)		Stock theft	
HWC – Livestock predation		Drought	

¹ Threats for this high-level objective were identified during the 2022 Ol Jogi SAPA.

6. A world class wildlife rehabilitation, veterinary and scientific research facility.			
Exceptional resource values: State of the art equipment, state of the art facility, indoor and outdoor enclosures to allow for rehabilitation.			
Threats			
Uncertainty due to global market (pandemics and other global disasters)		Lack of infrastructure maintenance.	
Petty Crime		Disease (Rabies, Canine Distemper, Yaws)	
Pollution (litter, noise, light)		Unethical tourism activities (disturbance of denning areas, baiting, manipulating hunts)	
Inaccurate perceptions and reputational damage through a lack of social media listening and online husbandry		Lack of Governmental buy in	
Inefficient marketing		Obsolete equipment/expired consumables	
Civil unrest and retaliation		Communication gaps	

2 ZONATION SCHEME

2.1 MANAGEMENT & LAND USE ZONATION

This zoning plan aims to outline the framework for land use and management within Ol Jogi (Figure 2), emphasizing the balance between conservation and human activity. This zoning framework is designed to ensure that each area within the protected region is managed according to its conservation needs and usage capabilities. By categorising the land into zones with specific guidelines and restrictions (Table 4). The plan categorizes the area and infrastructure (Appendix C) into four distinct zones: restoration areas (temporarily demarcated), the greater conservation area, low-use areas and high-use areas each with varying levels of impact and infrastructure to ensure the preservation of biodiversity while accommodating sustainable tourism and management practices.

Table 4: Zonation categorisation and guidelines

Primary Zone	Restoration areas	Conservation area	Low-use area	High- use area
Impact	None	Minimal	Low	High
Roads and Vehicle use	No road – No driving off road	No road - As little as possible off road	Two tracks	Established and main Dirt Roads
Management Infrastructure	None or Temporary: Infrastructure may be present to limit biodiversity loss and uphold ecosystem integrity.	None or Temporary: Infrastructure may be present to limit biodiversity loss and uphold ecosystem integrity.	Semi-permanent	Permanent: Highest usage
Tourism Infrastructure	None	Semi-permanent – e.g.: Lunch spot	Rustic permanent – e.g.: River dinner set up	Permanent – e.g.: Housing, etc.
Type of management activities	Temporary: e.g.: camera trapping, Foot patrols	Foot patrols	Drive patrols	Drive patrols,
Type of tourism activities	Hiking	Hiking	Game drives	Game drives



Management & Land Use Zonation

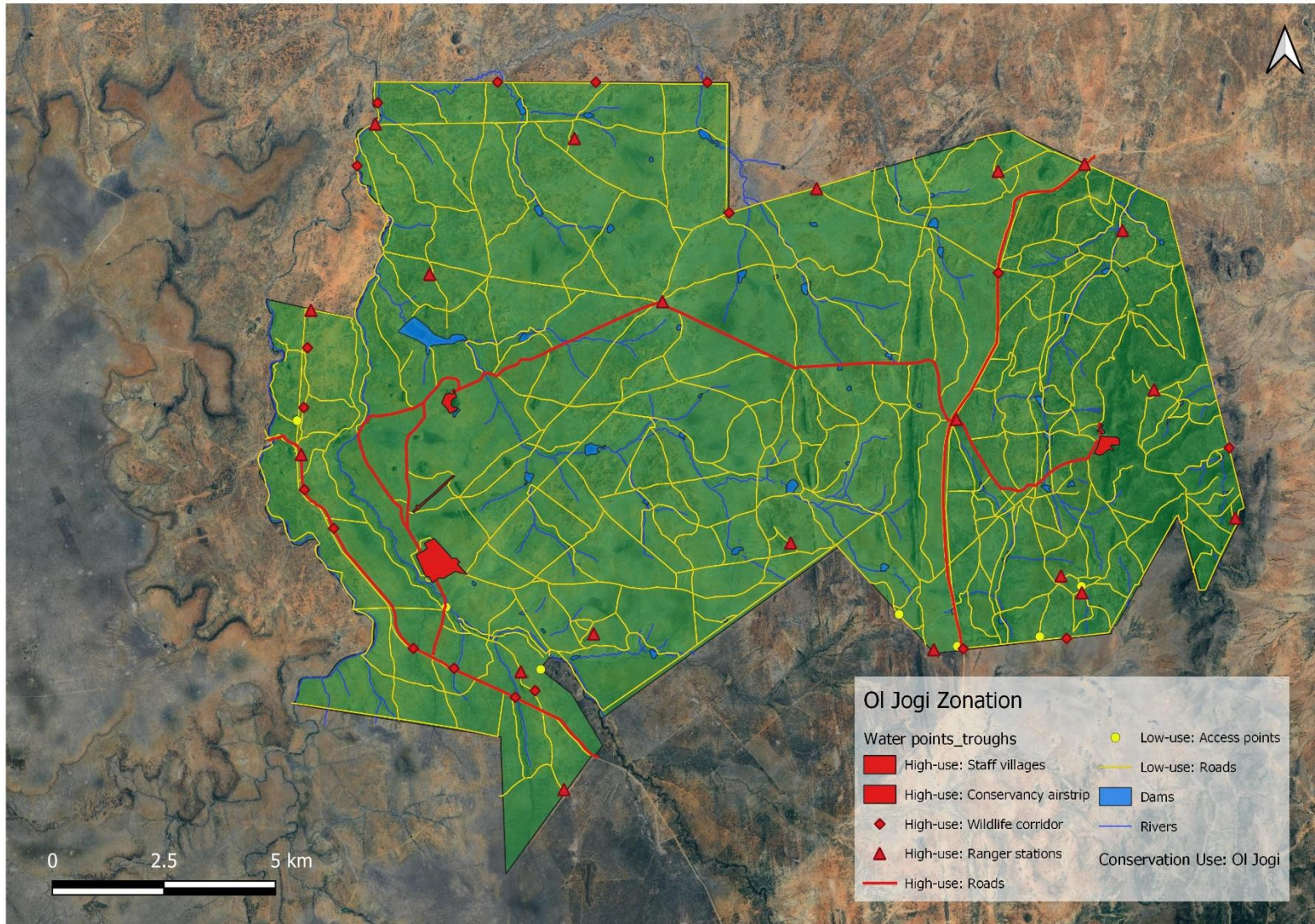


Figure 2: Land-use Zonation on Ol Jogi



2.2 FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Ol Jogi aims to develop tourism income through the development of more tourism offerings as well as enhance education facilities. Ol Jogi will adhere to National Environmental management legislation. in the planning and development of any further infrastructure. The following developments are currently in concept phase:

- 1) Ol Jogi 2 Safari Lodge: A second safari operation is currently in concept phase.
- 2) Vet student accommodation: Accommodation to house researchers, vet students and volunteers.
- 3) Road realignment: An application has been made for the proposed realignment of the road between Nanyuki and Il Polei.
- 4) Investor house: An investor house has been conceptualised as an additional source of income.

3 PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

3.1 CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

High level Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The conservation efforts at Ol Jogi Conservancy are driven by comprehensive and meticulously designed programs that are aligned with national and international conservation objectives, action plans and standards (refer to section 1.4). Through initiatives such as the Habitat Monitoring Program, Species Monitoring Program, Biodiversity Management and Habitat Restoration Program, and Landscape Conservation Management Program, Ol Jogi is actively engaged in enhancing ecological understanding, monitoring wildlife populations, mitigating human-wildlife conflict and fostering sustainable coexistence with local communities. These programs are founded on a commitment to collaboration, data-driven decision-making and proactive engagement with stakeholders, both within and beyond the conservancy's boundaries.

The conservancy is committed to continuous development and improvement, constantly refining its strategies and methodologies to stay at the forefront of conservation practice. Our programs leverage up-to-date technology and tools to expand its capabilities, streamline activities and manage resources effectively. Day-to-day management and data collection is facilitated primarily through EarthRanger™(ER) but also make use of other program such as Wildlife Protection Solutions, TrapTagger and Wildbook.

Through the programs detailed below, Ol Jogi collaborates closely with the KWS and the Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI) to protect the natural heritage of Laikipia and contribute to broader landscape conservation efforts.

3.1.1 Habitat Monitoring Program

The overall objective of the Habitat Monitoring Program at Ol Jogi is to assess and enhance our understanding of the conservancy's ecological framework, focusing on vegetation characteristics,

edaphic qualities, invasive species management, and river water quality. By developing comprehensive species lists, distribution maps, and conducting regular assessments of habitat health, soil properties, and water quality, the program aims to establish robust baseline data and monitor ecological changes over time. This will enable targeted conservation actions to maintain and restore healthy ecosystems, ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, and support the biodiversity within OI Jogi Conservancy.

Main Objective: To enhance the understanding of the conservancy's ecological framework, focusing on vegetation characteristics, edaphic qualities, invasive species management and river water quality to inform targeted conservation actions to restore and maintain healthy ecosystems.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.1 a - Develop a sound understanding of the vegetation characteristics on OI Jogi	1. Develop a list and where possible, distribution maps of plant species (including red-data plants)	Conservation department	Species list, Satellite data	2025	On file
	2. Assess habitat health through ecological outcome verification (EOV) short term and long-term monitoring	Conservation department, AgWild	EOV reports	Yearly	ER
	3. Conduct a fixed-point photography survey to measure area cover change over time	Conservation department	Fixed point report	2024, 2026, 2028	On file
	4. Contribute to OI Jogi grass herbarium	Conservation department	Grass herbarium	Ongoing	On file
	5. Baseline data experimental plots	Conservation department	Species lists, fixed photography, biomass	2024	On file
	6. Monitor and evaluate the status of natural succession in experimental plots	Conservation department	Species lists, fixed photography, biomass	Yearly	On file
3.1 b - Develop a sound understanding of the edaphic qualities of OI Jogi	1. Identify and monitor erosion on the conservancy	Conservation department, Ops manager	Erosion & road maintenance report	Ongoing	ER
	2. Identify soil types across the conservancy	Conservation department	Map	2024	QGIS
	3. Assess soil nutrients baseline data	Conservation department	Data	2024	ER

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.1 c - Identify, prioritise and monitor Invasive Alien Species on the property	1. Identify, Map & categorise ² invasive alien plants on the conservancy.	Conservation department	Species list & Maps	Ongoing	ER; Alien & invasive plant species management plan
	2. Identify and prioritise alien and invasive animals	Conservation department	Species list	2024	Alien and invasive species management plan.
3.1 d - Establish baseline data and monitor river water quality	1. Conduct water quality sampling using benthic macro-invertebrate sensitivity analysis	Conservation department	Average Score Per Taxa	Monthly	ER
	2. Acquire testing kit for physical sampling	Conservation department	Temperature, pH, Conductivity, flow rate, salinity.	2024	ER

3.1.2 Species Monitoring Program

The Species Monitoring Program is informed by national conservation efforts, aligning with key strategies such as the National Lion and Hyena Action Plan, Elephant Action Plan, and National Rhino Action Plans. Our focus extends to the monitoring of black and white rhinos and large carnivores, including lions, leopards, cheetahs, wild dogs, spotted hyenas, and striped hyenas. With a dedicated team of approximately 30 rhino monitors and the support from Lion Landscapes in providing a carnivore monitor, our collaborative efforts extend to data-sharing partnerships with the Peregrin Fund, Lion Landscapes, the Giraffe Conservation Foundation, WRTI, the KWS and others. OI Jogi provides a nexus for diverse research initiatives, welcoming other researchers on to our property for various studies.

Through data collection, analysis and engagement with local stakeholders, our program strives to play a pivotal role in the realisation of effective conservation strategies. Our overarching goal is not only to monitor and assess the population dynamics, ecological interactions, and health status of key wildlife species but also to actively contribute to the mitigation of human-wildlife conflict and illegal natural resource exploitation. By fostering sustainable coexistence within the landscape, we endeavour to safeguard the diverse species that occur on the conservancy.

Main Objective: To actively contribute to national conservation strategies by systematically monitoring and assessing the population dynamics, ecological interactions, and health status of pivotal wildlife species, with a primary emphasis on rhinos, large carnivores, and other key species listed on the IUCN Red List.

² Declared Weed (Category 1) – Prohibited on any land or water surface. Declared Invader (Category 2) – Allowed within demarcated areas; if found outside of demarcated areas it must be controlled or eradicated where possible and it is prohibited within 30m of the 1:50 year floodline of watercourses or wetlands. Declared invader (Category 3) – No further planting allowed; existing plants may remain but must be prevented from spreading; prohibited within 30m of the 1:50 year floodline of watercourses or wetlands.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.1 e - Contribute to national action plans with accurate monitoring and efficient identification of the black and white rhino population.	1. Monitor the black and white rhino population according to the KWS Rhino monitoring protocol	Conservation department, KWS	Collar data, sighting frequency, ID database.	Daily	Distribution maps, Kifaru ER templates
	2. Streamline monitoring data capture using Earth Ranger	Conservation department, KWS, 51 Degrees	Rhino report integrated into Kifaru database	2025	ER EcoScope Tableau
	3. Participate in the APLRS meetings.	Conservation Manager	Meetings, implementation of actions of the rhino strategies	Quarterly	Minutes
	4. Support KWS in maintaining at least 60% of the population as uniquely identifiable.	Conservation department, KWS	Notch database	2026	Kifaru
3.1 f - Provide adequate information to aid in the development and implementation of national strategies to promote coexistence of Lion, Leopard, hyena, cheetahs and Wild dogs with people and domestic animals.	1. Identify areas where large carnivore populations are significantly threatened by conflict with livestock farmers.	Conservation Department KWS Lion Landscapes	HWC reports maps	Ongoing	ER
	2. Identify the circumstances that contribute to livestock depredation by large carnivores in the area.	Conservation Department KWS Lion Landscapes	HWC reports	Monthly	Lion Landscapes Metrics ER
	3. Engage with affected community members and help them to develop livestock husbandry strategies to reduce depredation of their livestock.	Conservation Department CPM KWS Lion Landscapes	Attendance register	Ad hoc	ER
	4. Identify, prioritise and manage threats of illegal activities such as snaring and poisoning of predators in and surrounding the conservancy	Conservation and Security Department	Snare and illegal activity reports	Monthly	ER
	5. Advise KWS of incidences of interspecific interactions that compromise endangered or critically endangered species.	Conservation department	Mortality reports, Incident records.	Adhoc	ER, on file
	6. Communication through ER2ER sharing of HWC to KWS	Conservation Department KWS	ER2ER report templates	Ad Hoc	ER

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	7.Rehabilitation and rescue of Large Carnivores affected by HWC	Wildlife Rescue Centre Conservation department KWS	Injury-abandonment report template	Ad Hoc	ER
	8.Monitoring existing collared lions to mitigate livestock predation.	Conservation department, Livestock manager	Location tracking, Sighting reports	On-going	ER
3.1 g - Provide relevant stakeholders and managers with scientific and timely information on the status of and threats to carnivore populations.	1.Initiate and maintain monitoring activities to determine large carnivore population trends and threats.	Conservation department	Carnivore Reports, ID Kits, Maps	Monthly	Conservation Status report, ER, Wildbook
	2.Provide meso- and small carnivore data collected through camera trapping and/or sightings.	Conservation department	Carnivore Reports	Ongoing	Conservation status report, ER.
3.1 h - Provide relevant stakeholders and managers with scientific and timely information on the status of other, key and endangered species	1.Compile Species lists of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds (including red list)	Conservation department	Species database	Ongoing	On file
	2.Conduct game count census through transect drives and aerial count	Conservation department	Aerial game count and drive transect data	Yearly	Game count metadata
	3.Incorporate estimates of mammal biomass into the annual game analysis	Conservation department	Biomass data	Yearly	Game count metadata
	4.Collect and store elephant movement data through wildlife corridors to evaluate temporal and spatial population trends.	Conservation department	Elephant wildlife gap data	Daily	ER
	5.Collect and disseminate Reticulated giraffe data to Twiga Walinzi	Conservation department, Twiga Walinzi	Giraffe spotter data sheet	Monthly	Monthly report to Twiga Walinzi
	6.Collect and store Grevy's Zebra data from camera traps and corridor detections	Conservation department	Grevy Zebra detection reports	Ongoing	ER
	7.Record amphibians at demarcated sites once per rainy season	Conservation department	Amphibian reports	Twice a year	ER
	8.Maintain active raptor species	Conservation department	Raptor sighting reports	Ongoing	ER

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	monitoring				
	9. Collect and store records of large animal mortality trends	Conservation department	Mortality reports	Ongoing	ER, Conservation status report
	10. Maintain active key species nest site monitoring	Conservation department	Nest site reports	Ongoing	ER
3.1 i - Provide relevant stakeholders and managers with scientific and timely information on disease prevalent in OI Jogi.	1. Train rangers and staff to recognise signs of diseases in carnivores.	Conservation department KWS	Signed attendance	Ongoing	On file
	2. Train rangers and staff to recognise signs of diseases in all herbivore species.	Conservation department KWS	Signed attendance	Ongoing	On file
	3. Understand and record of diseases on all species, including zoonotic diseases.	Conservation department, KWS, WRTI	Disease recognition report template	Monthly	ER

3.1.3 Biodiversity management and habitat restoration program

The purpose of the Biodiversity Management and Habitat Restoration Program is to maintain and conserve critical habitats within OI Jogi. Informed by the Habitat Monitoring and Species Monitoring Programs; this program is designed to address the primary components shaping the habitat's health and resilience, namely soil, vegetation, and water. Each outcome combats imminent threats such as soil erosion and the proliferation of invasive alien species (IAS). Through an integrated approach encompassing strategic planning and ongoing monitoring, the program aims to secure the ecosystem and contribute to the health of the overall landscape for its wildlife and people.

In this program, particular focus has been placed on invasive alien species. Species are identified and prioritised in the habitat monitoring program (3.1.1 above), priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment in this program. A comprehensive IAS strategy has been developed that falls in line with the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Management of Invasive Species in Kenya's Protected Areas.

Over the past 10 years, OI Jogi has been at the forefront of the action to combat the exponential growth and dissemination of a primary threatening invasive species of the plant; *Opuntia stricta*. Working in collaboration with KEPHIS and other stakeholders OI Jogi co-funded the importation of the biological control agent (Cochineal) and facilitated its approval for release. We acted as the trial location for the agent and have subsequently distributed it to a multitude of similarly affected neighbours, none more than our adjacent communities.

Ambitious actions have been established to enhance water quality and instream habitats through targeted litter removal, de-siltation efforts, and the revegetation of watersheds. These initiatives will be experimental but are aimed at improving the ecological health of river systems.

The success of this program will be underpinned by a series of targeted but adaptable outcomes and actions designed to tackle the most pressing ecological challenges within OI Jogi.

Main Objective: To effectively manage and restore habitats within OI Jogi.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.1 j - Manage active habitat restoration in the elephant exclusion zone.	1.Complete the construction of the exclusion zone	Ops manager	Complete elephant exclusion zone	Q4 2024	
	2.Develop elephant exclusion zone SOP	Conservation department	SOP	Q1 2025	On file
	3.Develop user manual for experimental plots	Conservation department, Yale	User manual	Q2 2025	On file
3.1 k - Control and mitigate incidences of soil erosion.	1.Develop erosion mitigation plan	Operations Manager	Erosion mitigation plan	2024	On file
	2.Conduct erosion assessment and compile a list of priorities	Operations manager	Map and erosion control plan	2024	ER, on file
	3.Implement rehabilitation through Rotational grazing	Operations manager and livestock manager	Map and SOP (or plan?)	Ongoing	Rotational Grazing SOP
	4.Implement rehabilitation through mechanical and structural methods	Conservation Department, Operations manager	Map & erosion control plan	Ongoing	ER, on file
	5.Monitor and evaluate outcomes of erosion control	Conservation Department, operations manager	Map, photographs & report	Ongoing	ER, Conservation status report.
3.1 l - Implement control and management measures to eradicate invasive alien species	1.Develop an IAS management plan	Conservation Department	IAS Management Plan	2024	On file
	2.Control and eradicate IAPs through biological control.	Conservation Department	IAP species management plan, IAP control reports	Ongoing	On file, ER
	3.Control and eradicate IAPs through chemical control.	Conservation department	IAP species management plan, IAP control reports, chemical control SOP	Ongoing	On file, ER
	4.Develop IAP chemical control SOP	Conservation department	Chemical control SOP	Q2 2024	On file
	5.Control and eradicate through mechanical removal.	Conservation Department	IAP species management plan, IAP control reports	Ongoing	On file, ER
3.1 m - Regulate the intentional and unintentional movement of invasive alien	1.Develop and disseminate an IAP SOP for gardens amongst staff and stakeholders	Conservation department	IAP SOP	2024	On file
	2.Develop and	Conservation	IAP lookbook	Ongoing	Email,

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
plant species into Ol Jogi.	distribute a list of IAPs to stakeholders	department			On file
	3.Develop of a “green” list of species that are permitted	Conservation department	“Green” list distributed	Ongoing	Email
3.1 n - Improve instream habitat health and water quality of the Nanyuki and Ewaso Nyiro river systems.	1.Develop and implement litter removal or traps trapping system on the Nanyuki River	Conservation department	Litter removal implementation plan	2024	On file
	2.Develop and implement a de-siltation plan.	Conservation department	De-siltation plan	2024	On file
	3.Restore and revegetate watersheds and riparian areas where reasonably possible.	Conservation department	Revegetation plan	2025	On file

3.1.4 Landscape conservation management program

Ol Jogi recognizes the critical importance of collaboration and partnership with various stakeholders, both within and beyond its immediate borders. Through active engagement with organizations such as the Laikipia Conservancies Association (LCA), and the Laikipia Farmers Association, and initiatives such as the Kenya Rhino Range Expansion – Central Project (KRRE), Ol Jogi seeks to foster cohesive and constructive relationships that enhance collective efforts towards conservation. By adhering to shared objectives outlined in landscape constitutions, participating in regular meetings, and contributing to stakeholder engagement processes, Ol Jogi demonstrates its commitment to collaborative conservation strategies. Moreover, the conservancy embraces opportunities for partnership with neighbouring conservation areas, recognizing porous boundaries as avenues for shared monitoring activities and collaborative data collection on key species. Through these partnerships and a proactive stance on advocacy and sustainable development issues, Ol Jogi strives to amplify its impact and contribute significantly to landscape-level conservation initiatives.

Main Objective: To contribute to the conservation of the wider landscape of Laikipia.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.1 o - Contribute to and participate in rhino range expansion efforts in Laikipia.	1. Subscribe to the KRRE by signing the Terms of Engagement and Constitution as applicable	CEO	Signed constitution	2024	On file
	2.Consider donation of rhinos when required	CEO, Conservation department KWS	Translocation reports	Adhoc	ER
	3.Adhere to Ts & Cs of the KRRE Landscape	Conservation department	Signed constitution	Ongoing	On file

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	Constitution				
3.1 p - Actively participate and contribute to the objectives of the KWCA and Laikipia Conservancies Association	1.Subscribe to the LCA	CEO	Proof of payment	Annual	On file
	2.Attend LCA meetings	Community Partnerships Manager, conservation department.	Meeting attendance	Quarterly	
	3.Active participation in stakeholder engagement processes	Conservation department, Community Partnerships Manager	Memorandums, comments and reports submitted.	Adhoc	On file, email communication
3.1 q - Correspond and Support the Laikipia Farmers Association (LFA)	1.Subscribe to the LFA	CEO	Proof of payment	Annual	On file
	2.Active participation in stakeholder engagement processes	Conservation department, Community Partnerships Manager	Memorandums, comments and reports submitted.	Adhoc	On file, email communication
3.1 r - Maintain cohesive and constructive relationships with neighbouring conservation areas and organisations to realise common conservation objectives	1.Sharing monitoring activities, data, software and technology	Conservation department	Memorandums, Meeting attendance	Adhoc	On file
	2.Collaborative implementation of ecological management activities	Conservation department	Incident reports, Meeting attendance	Adhoc	ER, On file

3.2 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

High level Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Ol Jogi is committed to nurturing meaningful and mutually beneficial relationships with neighboring communities, enabling a future where prosperity and well-being are shared by all stakeholders within and surrounding the conservancy. Ol Jogi has a longstanding relationship with the surrounding community. In 2022, a Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA)³ was conducted. As a tangible output of SAPA, a Community Partnerships Program (CPP) was formalized, and a community partnership strategy was developed. The CPP encompasses a spectrum of initiatives tailored to address key needs identified within the local context through the 2022 SAPA. These include bolstering community governance structures, facilitating livestock extension programs, providing critical support for education, mitigating human-wildlife conflict, fostering socio-economic empowerment, ensuring access to healthcare services, and enhancing access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. The human-wildlife conflict mitigation aspect of the community partnership program is outlined in section 3.1 of the security management program. Similarly, water, sanitation, and hygiene are outlined under maintenance and operations in section 3.6. The action plan's implementation is anchored on the vision to support sustainable project development through the programs outlined below.

3.2.1 Community leadership and governance

Ol Jogi partners with surrounding communities in different areas in trying to improve the livelihoods of its neighbors. As such, for it to secure effective leadership, a governance structure is in place to facilitate communication and coordination between stakeholders at village levels that provide guidance, support and provision of feedback when required.

The formation of the leadership involves a structured community entry process, allowing community members to democratically elect representatives. These elected leaders specifically represent the community's interests when engaging with Ol Jogi, focusing on the development and implementation of our partnership. These elected leaders are inducted on their roles as they form linkages between Ol Jogi and community members.

Main Objective: Build capacity at community level for self-determination and effective representation.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.2a - Initiate community links	1. Form area specific committees to leverage effective and integrated communication structures.	Community partnerships manager, Elected community leaders	Existence of Ol Jogi community links	Done	SAPA results Community partnership strategy

³ For more information on SAPA please visit <https://shorturl.at/fgIMS>

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	2.Sensitise the community on effective representation and governance, decision making, communication and feedback	Community partnerships manager, community leaders	Social Survey minutes	Ongoing	SAPA results Community partnership strategy
3.2 b - Sensitization of the Ol Jogi community partnership program to the local community	1.Educate committees on the principals of Ol Jogi	Community partnerships manager	Minutes from the forums Community meetings	Ongoing	SAPA results Community partnership strategy

3.2.2 Education support program

Ol Jogi operates a school (primary and junior secondary) that is well facilitated in terms of infrastructure, supplies, teaching and non-teaching staff as well as student's transport. Equally, some schools in areas adjacent to Ol Jogi have been supported in various capacities from infrastructure, water-supply and equipment. In addition, there is support for secondary school education for students from vulnerable backgrounds in the community as well as top ranking students from Ol Jogi school through a scholarship and bursary program.

Main Objective: Provide accessible education services through development and support to various education programs.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.2 c - Increase transition rates from primary to secondary school level.	1.Maintain scholarship program for internal ⁴ and external ⁵ students with emphasis on secondary level education	Community partnerships manager	Scholarship Application forms. Beneficiaries register	Annually	SAPA results Community partnership strategy
	2.Ensure benefit realization of the awarded scholarship through appraisal and mentorship program	Community partnerships manager,	Mentorship and appraisal schedule	2025	Community partnership strategy

⁴ Benefitting students from Ol Jogi Primary School.

⁵ Benefitting students from schools in surrounding community land.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.2 d - Support infrastructure and equipment development at all learning institutions that are supported by OI Jogi	1.Fulfil planned construction of new facilities and refurbishment of the existing structures at supported learning institutions	Community partnerships manager	Number of buildings constructed .	Ongoing	Community partnership strategy Annual community report County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)
	2.Provision of granted education resources, furniture, and amenities as requested by identified education institutions in areas immediately adjacent to OI Jogi within neighbouring communities	Community partnerships manager	Number of institutions supported	Adhoc	Community partnership strategy County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)
3.2 e - Improve the level of awareness and appreciation of wildlife and environmental studies to OI Jogi communities	1.Develop conservation education curriculum jointly with WRC management	Community partnerships manager, wildlife rescue and education manager	Conservation Education curriculum in place	2025	On file
	2.Plan and initiate visits by schools, communities and related stakeholders to the WREC.	Community partnerships manager, wildlife rescue and education manager	Number of participants from schools and community groups	2025	On file
	3.Present multi-media shows talks, cultural displays in schools	Community partnerships manager, wildlife rescue and education manager	Number of events?	Q1 2025	On file

3.2.3 Human-wildlife conflict mitigation (Refer to section 3.1 and section 3.7)

OI Jogi supports the local community by supporting the KWS with incidents of HWC. This is addressed under the conservation and natural resources program and the security program. The following outcomes are outlined as follows:

Outcome 3.1f - Provide adequate information to aid in the development and implementation of national strategies to promote coexistence of Lion, Leopard, hyena, cheetahs and wild dogs with people and domestic animals.

Outcome 3.7c - Maintaining and assisting with external security through responding to incidents⁶ of insecurity in the surrounding communities.

3.2.4 Healthcare support program

OI Jogi operates a medical facility under the supervision of the Ministry of Health that provides services to staff, their immediate families as well as neighbors on need basis. Similarly, OI Jogi supports medical referrals for staff and community members when it is considered necessary and when requested to do so.

Main Objective: Facilitate access to healthcare services by establishing and supporting healthcare initiatives within communities.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.2 f - Enhance capacity to provide quality healthcare services	1. Conduct needs assessment to identify infrastructure gaps and equipment requirements.	Dispensary nurse, Community Partnerships Manager, The ministry of health	OI Jogi needs assessment report, National needs assessment	Done	On file, External dispensary nurses.
	2. Develop and implement a plan for infrastructure development and equipment provision	Dispensary nurse, Community Partnerships Manager	Implementation plan	2025	On file
	3. Procure necessary equipment and materials	Community Partnerships Manager	Procurement records	2025	On file

⁶ Insecurity refers to unlawful activity including, but not limited to, stock theft, robbery, armed conflict as well as missing persons, breakages, accidents, human-wildlife conflict etc.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	4. Upgrade facilities as and where necessary as per the implementation plan.	Community partnerships manager, Workshop manager.	Number of facilities upgraded, Health regulation quality standards met.	2029	On file
3.2 g - Improve efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare service delivery	1. Identify underserved areas, demographics and possibilities for targeted improved medical outreach	Community partnership manager	Targeted outreach plan	2025	Community partnership strategy
	2. Coordinate/engage with local authorities and community leaders to plan and hold outreach events or projects	Community partnership manager, Administration leaders, Minister of health	Meeting minutes, planning documentation	2025	Community partnership strategy
	3. Provide or facilitate training to community health promoters.	Community partnerships manager and dispensary nurses	Attendance registers, curriculum	2025	Community data file
3.2 h - Empower community on health issues and enhance measures to prevent disease.	1. Installation of power and portable water.	Community partnerships Workshop manager.	Number of facilities connected	2026	Community partnership strategy Annual community report
	2. Identify key health topics and issues relevant to the community	Community partnership manager,	List of topics	2025	On file Community partnership strategy
	3. Plan and organise sensitization forums and outreach programs	Local authority, Minister of health	Number of attendees	2025	Annual community report
	4. Collect feedback from participants to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs		M&E reports	2025	County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

3.2.5 Livestock extension program

As a facet of our Community Partnerships Initiative, OI Jogi offers conditional grazing opportunities to four nearby community group ranches at a nominal cost and under specific terms. This guarantees mutual benefit from our ecological assets for the community while reinforcing OI Jogi's ongoing social significance within our local area.

Main Objective: Facilitate access to improved livestock production and development services through partnership, networking, and collaborations.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.2 i - Advance community involvement and participation in more sustainable livestock keeping practices	1. Provide training sessions on stock management techniques.	Community partnerships manager Livestock manager	Curriculum, Attendance sheet,	2025	SAPA Result 2027 Community partnership strategy
	2. encourage rotational grazing practices through community workshops	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Curriculum, Attendance sheet, community grazing plan	2029	-
	3. Organize outreach programs on livestock rearing and management	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Number of improved breeds allocated	2029	Community partnership strategy Annual community report County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)
	4. Training for marketing structures	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Market networks created/ reached.	2029	Annual community report County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)
3.2 j - Improve the competitiveness in the community livestock breeds and sales.	1. Provision of extension services and animal health medical outreach.	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Number of extensions conducted, diseases notified and % reduction in disease outbreaks.	2026	Community partnership strategy
	2.5 Vaccination campaigns (Foot and Mouth disease 1, sheep)	Community partnerships manager, State vet, Livestock	Vaccinations schedule. Number of livestock	Q2 2025	Community partnership strategy

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	and goat pox 2,contagious bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia	manager	vaccinated.		
	3.Create a structure to provide linkages to livestock markets and service providers i.e. local customers, Vet department	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Monthly sales register. Number of extensions supported.	2026	Community partnership strategy
3.2 k - Enhance resilience to water scarcity for communities in arid areas	1.Promote strategic investment in water infrastructure for livestock	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Number of dams constructed/ rehabilitated. Number of households with dams and water tanks.	2029	Community partnership strategy County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)
	2.Rehabilitation of rangelands through reseeding program and bush control	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Size of bare land covered. Des-stocking practices. Size of land cleared with the invasive species.	2026	Community partnership strategy County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)
	3.Support uptake of livestock insurance	Community partnerships manager, Livestock manager	Number of livestock insured. Farmer cards issued. Attendance list.	2025	Community partnership strategy County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

3.2.6 Socio-economic upliftment program

OI Jogi partners with local community groups in building autonomy and responsibility into their lives. Over time, women and men groups have been engaged have been encouraged through dialogue, to consider mechanisms which mitigate circumstances that hinder livelihood improvements. OI Jogi currently promotes guests activities that support revenue generation for the Twala and Nanyorai dancers.

Main Objective: A collaborative and financially sustainable program that supports community revenue generation for services provided and through the exclusive OI Jogi tourism structure.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.2 I - Improve the socio-economic upliftment program.	1. Identify and plan opportunities for improvement	Community partnership manager	List of potential projects	Q1 2025	Community partnerships strategy.
	2. Implement socio-economic improvement plan through identified projects.	Community partnership manager	\$\$	Ongoing	Annual community report

3.2.7 Water, sanitation and hygiene

Ol Jogi supports the local community through provision of water. In the next 5 years Ol Jogi hopes to empower the community by providing rainwater harvesting infrastructure and education to local communities. This aspect of the community partnership program is highlighted in the community partnership strategy (Appendix __) and the maintenance and infrastructure program (section 3.6) .

Outcome 3.6 J - Improve community access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

3.3 TOURISM PROGRAM

In 2014, Ol Jogi introduced a truly unique experience by opening the private home to visitors. This exceptional opportunity allows one private group at a time, exclusive use and private access to the entire 58,000-acre conservancy, offering a rare level of privacy. Profits from this exclusive tourism offering directly contribute to Ol Jogi’s ongoing conservation efforts in a not-for-profit structure. Moreover, local tourism income, especially through the Wildlife Rescue and Education Centre, also supports our conservation initiatives (see section 3.4). This program focuses on enhancing and constantly improving Ol Jogi’s exclusive tourism model. This harmonious blend of luxury tourism and conservation underscores our unwavering commitment to preserving Kenya’s natural heritage while providing an extraordinary and secluded experience for our guests.

Main Objective: To sustain Ol Jogi as an effective conservation area and premier travel destination through strategic marketing, enhancing guest experiences, promoting sustainable tourism, and raising awareness of conservation and social issues.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.3 a - Deliver quality across the Guest experience	1. Appoint a Quality Assurance Manager	CEO	Signed contract of employment	Complete	On file
	2. Develop and implement SOPs across all tourism departments	Hospitality Manager	SOPs	2024	On file

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.2 b - To increase tourism revenue by enhancing marketing and promotion efforts	1. Develop and implement a marketing strategy with key performance indicators to measure the response to marketing efforts	CEO Hospitality manager	Strategy developed	Q2 2025	On file
	2. Appoint a marketing team/manager	CEO	Signed contract	Q2 2025	On file
	3. Maintain partnerships with international agents and marketing representatives	Hospitality manager	Signed MoU's	Annually	
	4. Maintain relevance on social media through high quality activity and engagement	CEO	Social media posts Engagement activity	Weekly	Instagram, Facebook
	5. Review and adjust marketing strategy according to KPI performance	CEO Hospitality manager	Updated strategy, Strat plan meeting minutes and attendance	Annual	On file
3.2 c - To spread accurate and responsible conservation messaging through ethical and low impact tourism practices	1. Develop ethical tourism guidelines document	Hospitality manager Conservation department	SOP developed	2024	On file
	2. All guides/hosts to abide by the ethical tourism guidelines	Head guide	Signed documents	Ongoing	On file
3.2 d - To increase general awareness on current and emerging conservation and social issues in the landscape	1. Guide guests on conservation day excursions, ops room tours, community visits and school visits	Head guide	Number of visitors attending presentations and excursions per year	Ongoing	On file
	2. Dissemination of a conservation magazine	CEO	OI Jogi annual conservation report	Annual	-
	3. Publish social media posts, articles and updates	CEO	Record of publications	Quarterly	Website

3.4 WILDLIFE RESCUE CENTRE AND CONSERVATION EDUCATION PROGRAM

High level Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✓		✓		✓

The Ol Jogi Wildlife Rescue Center (WRC) was developed to provide a service for wildlife that had been orphaned, injured or their ability to survive has been compromised. The philosophy of the center is to only intervene when the circumstances are of artificial cause, except for endangered species and extraordinary circumstances. Similarly, the WRCs objective is to release wildlife back to the wild when circumstances allow and when it is considered responsible to do so. The Ol Jogi Veterinary Clinic was developed to provide a veterinary service for the WRC inhabitants as required. The facility also provides a platform for pertinent veterinary research. The Conservation Education Program leverages the opportunity of the in-situ wildlife to communicate the importance of nature to thousands of Kenyan students every year.

All wildlife in Kenya belongs to the State and under the authority of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). The WRC is licenced by the KWS and all cases are authorised by the service. All wildlife veterinary interventions are either undertaken by KWS veterinarians or under their supervision.

Facilities and Infrastructure:

- **Veterinary clinic:** The centre boasts a cutting-edge veterinary clinic equipped with state-of-the-art facilities for comprehensive medical treatments, surgeries, and diagnostics to ensure the well-being of the wildlife residents. The facility is equipped with modern equipment and collaborates closely with the Kenya Wildlife Service veterinary department. The Veterinary Clinic at Ol Jogi is dedicated to ensuring the well-being and survival of the diverse wildlife species patients, contributing significantly to wildlife conservation efforts in East Africa.
- **Rehabilitation Enclosures:** The WRC contains multiple, specifically designed enclosures to cater for the diverse wildlife species that frequent the facility. These enclosures provide a safe and controlled environment for animals to recover, adapt, and prepare for their eventual release back into their natural habitat.
- **Nursery Area:** A dedicated space within the centre where recently orphaned or particularly young wildlife are kept. This area is equipped to ensure that their management and husbandry is consistent with neo-natal best practice and offers the best chance of survival.
- **Education and Visitor Center:** The visitor center of the WRC provides a space where exhibits can be displayed and an introduction to the center can be communicated. Adjacent to the center is an open-air seating area where visitors often relax after the tour.
- **Staff Quarters:** Providing accommodation for veterinarians, caretakers, researchers and administrative staff. This provides a conducive environment for the dedicated team working towards the centre's mission.

3.4.1 Wildlife rescue and rehabilitation Program

There are circumstances when the release of wildlife back into their natural habitat is considered unviable. For example, if they had sustained an injury that would render them a) unlikely to survive in the wild or b) a threat to livelihoods if they were to encounter humans once released. In such circumstances, Ol Jogi provides them with the best care possible and they become ambassadors for their species in the center.

Main Objective: To care for orphaned, injured or diseased animals, providing them with the necessary veterinary care, and preparing them for intended release back into their natural habitat.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.4 a - Efficient and effective wildlife rescue operations	1.Develop a decision-making matrix for rescue	Conservation department	Matrix developed	2024	On file
	2.Plan and develop SOPs for the rescue of wildlife	WRC Manager	SOP for developed	Q2 2025	On file
	3.Successful response to 100% of cases that comply with the decision-making matrix.	Conservation manager WRC manager, KWS	% of cases attended to, Number of animals rescued	Ad hoc	On file, ER
3.4 b - Enhanced survival and health of rescued wildlife through tailored care and rehabilitation	1.Develop species specific maintenance, rehabilitation and release protocols for key species ⁷	WRC Manager, Conservation department	Release protocol	2025	On file
	2.Applying veterinary treatment as required	KWS, Authorised veterinarians	Veterinary reports	Ad hoc	ER
	3.Implement physical and behavioural care according to the rehabilitation and release protocols	WRC manager	Individuals cared for	Ongoing	Monthly report
	4.Identify maintenance, repair and improvements that are required for all animal enclosures	WRC manager	List of requirements	2024	On file
	5.Maintain and repair animal enclosures	WRC manager, Operations manager	Maintenance and repair log	Ongoing	On file
3.4 c - Thorough preparation of wildlife for successful reintroduction into their natural habitat	1.Develop species-specific pre-release protocols	WRC Manager Conservation department	Pre-release protocol	2025	On file
	2.Deploy unique identification/tracking devices onto 100% of individuals that are successfully released.	WRC Manager Conservation department	Tagged individual database, Rescue and release success rate	Ad hoc	Database
	3.Develop a decision-making matrix for release	WRC Manager Conservation department	Matrix developed	2025	On file

⁷ Key species: Eastern black rhino, white rhino, raptors, reticulated giraffe, buffalo, cheetah, Grevy's zebra
Wouldn't you just say wildlife with an endangered status under the IUCN Red List?

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	4. Successful release of 100% of cases that comply with the decision-making matrix.	KWS WRC Manager Conservation department	% successful releases Number of animals released	Ad hoc	On file
3.4 d - Comprehensive monitoring of released wildlife to assess integration and long-term success	1. Conduct post release monitoring	Conservation department.	Sighting record	Ongoing	ER

3.4.2 Veterinary science and research program

Main Objective: To collaborate with researchers and experts to conduct studies that contribute to the understanding and conservation of wildlife species and ecosystems.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.4 e - To partner with local and international universities, research institutions and conservation organisations.	1. Develop MOUs with existing partners.	WRC Manager, Conservation manager	MOU per partnership	Ad hoc	On file
	2. Develop a list of proposed research questions and collaborative projects	WRC manager, Conservation department	List of questions developed	2024	On file
	3. Develop a plan to accommodate groups of students and researchers at the WRC	Conservation manager, WRC manager	Plan developed	Done	On file
	4. Implement a plan to accommodate students and researchers.	WRC manager, Operation manager, Implementing partners	Infrastructure development	2026	-
3.4 f - Ensure that innovative and up to date techniques are exercised by the WREC.	1. Identify possible virtual/in-person networking events, workshops and training sessions relating to wildlife management, husbandry and wildlife care in captivity.	WRC manager	Event wish list	Annually	Email
	2. Attend such events if feasible.	WRC manager	Report back developed	Ad hoc	On file
	3. Review the current methods and techniques	WRC manager	Review conducted	Annually	Email
	4. Build out a database of expert	WRC manager	Specialist and expert	Annually	On file

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	and specialist contacts		database		

3.4.3 Education and outreach program

Education and outreach at WREC are vital for wildlife conservation, community engagement, and fostering a deeper appreciation for nature and wildlife preservation. The centre offers tailored educational programs for students of all ages, including field trips and workshops aligned with national curriculum standards, to instil a commitment to wildlife conservation. Through outreach initiatives, Ol Jogi actively involves local communities in promoting harmonious coexistence with wildlife, discussing human-wildlife conflict, and encouraging community participation in conservation efforts. Utilizing diverse platforms such as social media, community events, and media partnerships, Ol Jogi conducts public awareness campaigns to promote responsible wildlife viewing practices and advocate for sustainable conservation measures within the community.

Main Objective: To promote wildlife conservation, engaging local communities, and fostering a deeper understanding of the importance of preserving nature and wildlife.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.4 g - To engage students in wildlife conservation and foster a deeper understanding of the importance of preserving wildlife and ecosystems.	1.Set a target to achieve a % increase in school students per year.	WRC manager, Community partnerships manager	Target set	2024	Marketing strategy
	2.Create a marketing strategy around the visitation targets	WRC manager	WRC marketing strategy	Q1 2025	On file
	3.Develop a comprehensive educational program	WRC Manager	Education program document	Q3 2024	On file
	4.Implement the educational program	WRC manager	Material developed and on display, Attendance registers	Q1 2025	On file
3.4 h - To create a shared responsibility for wildlife protection and conservation through community engagement.	1.Set a target to achieve a % increase in community visitors per year.	WRC manager, Community partnerships manager	Target set	2024	Marketing strategy
	2.Create a marketing strategy around the visitation targets	WRC manager	WRC marketing strategy	Q1 2025	On file

3.5 SECURITY

High level Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The Ol Jogi security infrastructure is intended to provide overarching stability, safeguards, protection, and adherence that allow the protected area to achieve its vision. The department needs to be dynamic in response to emerging threats and opportunities and work within available budgets. While striving to achieve the most efficient model that fulfils the requirement of the department, we have adopted a layered approach that spans all sub-departments of the security mandate.

The security of the critically endangered black rhino population over which we have responsibility has set the standard to which we must strive. The security department is split into three sub-departments, namely:

1. National Police Reserve (NPR), under which the canine and intelligence units fall.
2. General Security, which includes perimeter monitoring and maintenance.
3. Rhino Monitoring.

These sub-departments are then further split into specific activities that address the protection of Ol Jogi's assets, wildlife, enhancing regional security outside of Ol Jogi's boundaries, and the provision of a conducive environment for Ol Jogi's operations to occur.

While developing a comprehensive security model and leveraging effectiveness through an approach that includes technology and human capital, we also recognize the strengths in a partnership approach. Ol Jogi has developed close working relationships with multiple partners in the security space. These include but are not limited to: The Kenya Wildlife Service, The Kenya Police Service, The National Intelligence Service, other stata and parastatal government administrations, 51 Degrees, Local Communities, other private sector ranches and conservancies, as well as a multitude of national and international supporters.

Sound structures and stability within the security department will influence the working environment within other departments of Ol Jogi. The security program ensures the prevention of theft, manages human immigration and emigration according to the policies in place, and maintains the safety of our wildlife, some of which are at risk from poaching. Ol Jogi invests heavily in training to ensure that our security adheres to human rights principles, practices within the confines of the law, and ensures that they maintain best practice in the execution of their duties. The department has a defined governance structure and hierarchy and has links to all other departments within the company. The discipline and training that is maintained within the security department go further to influence skills and behaviour in the local communities. While security is often perceived as a militarized unit, without basic security, society ceases to function; the security department of Ol Jogi is a friendly force that is highly regarded by other law enforcement agencies, the local community, and it is well respected within Ol Jogi as the mechanism through which we maintain law and order and aid those in need.

Main Objective: Ensuring the protection and integrity of natural and physical assets, resources, and providing a safe and secure environment for surrounding communities, employees, wildlife and guests.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.5 a - Maintaining the integrity of Internal security	1.Implement Security Strategy	Security manager	% of outcomes achieved	Ongoing	IMET
	2.Review and implement standard operating procedures	Security Manager	Number of SOPs	Q2 2025	SOP database
	3.Create internal SOP database/library	Security manager	Catalogue accessible	2024	SOP database
	4.Conduct regular patrols to ensure area integrity is intact and maintained	Security manager	Patrol reports	Daily	Email, ER
	5.Integrate LoRa fence sensors onto the ER platform	Security manager	Fence breakage alerts	2024	ER
	6.Monitor and counteract poaching threats	Security manager	Incident reports	Ongoing	Earth Ranger
	7.Control and record access onto the property.	Security manager	Entrance and exit registers	Every 24 hours	Access point file.
	8.Confidential reports to the CEO and Director	Security manager	Security report	Weekly	email
3.5 b - Maintain Intelligence to prevent incidences of insecurity on OI Jogi and the surrounding landscape	1.maintain a minimum 4 of intel' source handlers	Security manager	Number of arrests, Number of proactive security threats prevented	Ongoing	Monthly intelligence reports
	2.Train intel' source handlers	Security Manager	Training report	Twice per year	On file
3.5 c - Maintaining and assisting government law enforcement agencies with external security	1.Uphold human rights	Security Manager	Adherence to human rights	Ongoing	Human rights training reports LEAHY, HR policy.
	2.Respond to incidents of insecurity ⁸ in the surrounding communities	Security manager, KWS	Incident reports	Adhoc	EarthRanger
	3.Maintain good relationships with community	Security manager	Community feedback	Ongoing	Community action plan
	4.Continued integration into the Lewa Joint operations control centre (JOCC)	Security manager	OI Jogi integration to Lewa	Ongoing	Lewa JOCC
	5.Construction and integration of a Central JOCC based	Conservation department, Maintenance	Segera, El Karama, Chololo,	2025	OI Jogi JOCC

⁸ Insecurity refers to unlawful activity including, but not limited to, stock theft, robbery, armed conflict as well as missing persons, breakages, accidents, human-wildlife conflict etc.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	at Ol Jogi	and operations, Conservancy managers	Lolldaiga, Suguroi integration		
3.5 d - Maintaining ranger training and equipment to internationally recognised best practice standards.	1.Ensure that rangers are adequately equipped for their role.	Security Manager	Equipment added to inventory forms.	Ongoing	On file in the ops room, Kit cards on file.
	2.Control access to equipment and firearms when signing off or reporting to duty.	Security Manager	Signed kit cards and AMS.	Ongoing	AMS, Kit cards on file.
	3.Maintain a minimum of 5 vehicles in the security department.	Security manager	Vehicle fleet map	Ongoing	On file
	4.Maintain aircraft for OJ and surrounding areas.	Conservation manager	Aircraft SOP, Flight logs	On going	On file
	5.Ensure that rangers are adequately trained to fulfil the obligations of their JDs.	Security Manager	Training reports and attendance registers.	Ongoing	Training records.
	6.Review the technology employed, equipment used and other strategic tools ensuring cutting edge and up to date methods are utilised.	Security manager, Conservation manager	Data base of tools and technology.	Ongoing	On file.
3.5 e - Maintain 24/7 operational readiness through the central operations room.	1.Ensure Continuous Monitoring	Security Manager	Signed staff log sheet, Central ops SOP.	Ongoing	On file
	2.Regular Maintenance of Surveillance Cameras	Security Manager	Working live feed	Ongoing	Unify platform
	3.Verify Functionality of EarthRanger Platform	Security Manager, Conservation department.	EarthRanger functionality	Ongoing	EarthRanger
3.5 f - Effective utilisation of the canine unit for better security	1.Training exercises 3 times a week per dog.	Security Manager, Delta 1	Training report	Weekly: Tuesday - Sunday	EarthRanger, canine unit SOP.
	2.Ensure canine and handlers are certified by the KPS	Security manager	Certification	Yearly	On file
	3.Update canine training SOP	Security manager	K9 training SOP	2024	SOP Database
	4.Practice regular joint training exercises with the NPR team.	Security Manager, Delta 1	Training reports	3 times a year	EarthRanger Canine unit SOP
	5.Deployment in	Security	Canine	Adhoc	EarthRanger,

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	search operations involving theft, incursions and emergency support.	Manager, Delta 1	operation report		Canine unit SOP
	6.Maintain welfare by undertaking routine health checks and maintain vaccinations.	WRC manager, Delta 1.	Vet records, updates.	Ongoing	Canine unit SOP, WRC management program.
	7.Maintain and upgrade canine equipment.	Security Manager, Delta 1	Functioning equipment.	Ongoing	Canine unit SOP.

3.6 LIVESTOCK

High level Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6
			✓		✓	✓

Beyond wildlife conservation efforts, Ol Jogi has intertwined livestock management with ecological restoration. Pastoralism is deeply imbedded within the social fabric of the region and has been for hundreds of years. This program aims to maintain political and cultural relevance while providing an alternative revenue stream for the conservancy's operations. The approach ensures that both wildlife and livestock can coexist harmoniously, contributing to the sustainable utilization of the landscape.

Ol Jogi currently operates with a standing herd of between 1500 and 2500 cattle that are broken into 5 herd categories: bulls, steers, heifers, breeding cows and cull cows.

The livestock management approach promotes ecological integrity and sustainability. Through a 24-block rotational grazing plan, cattle are systematically moved across designated blocks, allowing for optimal utilization of grazing resources while preventing overgrazing. This rotational system is closely monitored using LoRaWAN tracking units and EarthRanger and the department consists of 40 herdsman, watchmen and dip attendants who are supervised by the livestock manager. Ol Jogi has adopted certain elements of the Allan Savoury’s holistic grazing management model. By scrutinising the average surface area required by one cow for one day, we can accurately determine how long we can maintain cattle within a designated rotational block without practicing overgrazing and ensuring to leave enough grass reserves for the abundant grazing wildlife.

At night, the cattle are placed in tightly packed mobile “bomas”, serving dual purposes of safeguarding them from predators and functioning as a useful tool for erosion mitigation. The bomas are strategically positioned in areas affected by topsoil erosion and form part of the landscape restoration and habitat management efforts. The cattle's hooves work to break up degraded soil, while their dung and urine act as natural fertilizers, enhancing the nutrient cycle and promoting grass growth by reseeding in targeted areas.

As a part of our Community Partnerships Program, Ol Jogi offers grazing to four neighbouring community group ranches for a nominal fee and with certain conditions. This ensures that the community stand to benefit from our ecological resources and that Ol Jogi continues to maintain

social relevance in our geographical location. This is outlined in the community partnerships program in section 3.5.

AgWild is a cooperative company that strives to bring a coordinated approach to landscape level conservation and related enterprise including, but not limited to, livestock, wildlife management, logistics and security. In addition to bringing opportunities for economies of scale through bulk purchasing and collaborative marketing, AgWild encourages conservation-friendly agriculture and assists in Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV) monitoring. AgWild recently procured the Well-Hung Abattoir and Butchery allowing for members to benefit by controlling more of the supply chain. AgWild also recently procured a parcel of land named Kupona Farm, on which the intention is to offer a finishing destination for livestock, opportunities for agricultural research and education. OI Jogi joined AgWild in February 2023.

The OI Jogi livestock program serves as a supportive arm to our core conservation goals. Through generating revenue for reinvestment into conservation, contributing to national food security, restoring the habitat and fostering partnerships with neighbouring communities, the programs below exemplify our commitment to holistic land management.

3.6.1 Optimal management program

Main Objectives: Optimal livestock management to maximize profit that can be reinvested into conservation.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.6 a - Minimise losses through predation by 100%	1. Identify ways in which boma construction can be improved	Livestock manager	List of needs	2024	On file
	2. Implement improvement measures	Operations manager	Improved bomas	Q1 2025	In field
	3. Facilitate a communication structure between the species monitors and livestock manager to minimise incidences of day-time predation	Conservation department Livestock manager	Communication SOP	2024	On file
	4. Record incidences of livestock predation	Conservation department, Livestock manager	HWC Livestock predation reports	Ongoing	ER
3.6 b - Minimise disease through monitoring and managing the health, welfare and maintaining vaccinations of the livestock herd	1. Identify possible diseases that occur in the area	Livestock manager	List of possible diseases	Complete	Annual livestock report
	2. Conduct daily infield health check	Livestock manager	Roster	Ongoing	On file
	3. Develop a livestock disease reporting template on ER	Conservation department Livestock manager	Template developed	Q3 2024	ER
	4. Vaccinate livestock for foot and mouth disease.	Livestock manager	Vaccination records, Proof of vaccination	2 x per year	Annual livestock report On file

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
			certificate		
	5.Vaccinate livestock for CBPP ⁹ , LSD ¹⁰ , ECF ¹¹ , Brucellosis and Rift valley fever	Livestock manager	Vaccination records, vaccination certificate	Annually	Annual livestock report On file
	6.Develop a livestock welfare SOP	Livestock manager	Livestock welfare SOP	2024	On file
	7.Maintain livestock welfare according to livestock welfare SOP	Livestock manager	SOP adherence	2024	On file
3.6 c - Maximise weight gain	1.Develop a monthly weigh in protocol	Livestock manager	Weigh in protocol	2025	On file
	2.Implement a microchip weight monitoring system	Livestock manager	System in place	2028	-
	3.Implement rotational grazing best practice assisted by mineral supplementation	Livestock manager	LoRaWAN sensor reports	Ongoing	ER
3.6 d - Maintain 0% loss through livestock theft on OI Jogi	1.Collect intel on stock theft threats	Security manager	Intel reports	Ongoing	On file
	2.Strategically place cattle at low risk areas on the conservancy based on intel	Livestock manager	LoRaWAN	Ad hoc	ER
3.6 e - Maximize calving to 70% by 2026	1.Estimate calving frequency biannually	Livestock manager	Calving rate	2 x per year	Annual livestock report
	2.Evaluate the covering frequency of the bulls per day in the breeding season	Livestock manager	Covering rate	Daily in season	On file
	3.Evaluate the ratio of pregnant cows and heifers	Livestock manager	Birth rate	2 x per year	Annual livestock report
	4.Cull the cows that do not produce calves	Livestock manager	Cull rate	Annually	Annual livestock report
3.6 f - Optimising the use of technology	1.Integrate LoRaWAN eartags onto each herd	Livestock manager	LoRaWAN tracking	Ongoing	ER
	2.Log boma sites onto ER	Livestock manager	Boma report	Ongoing	ER
	3.Incorporate microchips onto each head of cattle	Livestock manager	Microchipped cattle	2026	
3.6 g - AgWild partnership	1.Sell 10 head of cattle per month to AgWild	Livestock manager	Invoice Carcass report	Monthly	On file
	2.Increase sales of cattle to AgWild to 15 per month	Livestock manager	Invoice Carcass report	Q4 2027	

⁹ Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.

¹⁰ Lumpy skin disease

¹¹ East coast fever

3.6.2 Conservation integration and land restoration program

Main Objective: Ensure cattle and wildlife coexist sustainably, restore habitats, and improve soil and pasture quality in the conservancy.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.6 h - Sustainably integrating the cattle and wildlife that depend on the same resources, encouraging migration and habitat rest	1.Divide the wildlife conservancy into 24 grazing blocks	Conservation manager Livestock manager	Map	Done	ER
	2.Estimate carrying capacity of competing grazers/browsers	Conservation manager	Biomass estimates	2024	ER
	3.Calculate grazing capacity per block	Conservation manager Operations manager	Grazing capacity estimates	2025	Annual livestock report
	4.Allocate livestock to designated blocks based on available biomass	Conservation manager Operations manager Livestock manager	LoRaWAN tracking	~Monthly	ER
3.6 i - Monitor and improving soil health and pasture quality within the conservancy	1.Identify and target degraded areas	Conservation manager Operations manager Livestock manager	Erosion report	Ongoing	ER
	2.Rotate bomas on targeted areas every 7 days in order optimise the balance between restoration time, resilience and the area restored per year.	Livestock manager	Boma report	Ongoing	ER
	3.Implement Ecological Outcomes Valuation	Conservation department Livestock manager	EOV report	Q1 2025	ER
	4.Estimate area covered by bomas	Conservation manager Operations manager Livestock manager	Boma reports	Annually	ER

3.6.3 Livestock staff management

Within the conservancy herdsman, watchmen, and dip attendants, operate within the challenging contexts of a “Big 5” area. Ensuring their safety and effectiveness is paramount. Therefore, the following actions are designed to equip and train them adequately while maintaining safe working conditions.

Main Objective: Ensure staff safety and effectiveness by giving them the right tools and training for their roles in livestock management.

Outcome	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.6 j - Equipped and trained staff & safe working conditions	1. Identify a list of needs to ensure that herdsmen, watchmen and dip attendants are adequately equipped for their role.	Livestock manager	List of needs submitted to the operations manager	2024	Email
	2. Supply herdsmen, watchmen and dip attendants with approved equipment and resources	Livestock manager	Supplies procured	Q2 2025	
	3. Report back meetings to build capacity, resolve issues and plan for future rotations	Livestock manager Operations manager	Attendance register	Quarterly	On file

3.6.4 Community livestock extension program

Please refer to section 3.5.

Main Objective: Facilitate access to improved livestock production and development services through partnership, networking, and collaborations.

3.7 MAINTENANCE & INFRASTRUCTURE

High level Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The objective of this program is to provide guidelines for the enhancement and upkeep of both daily and scheduled maintenance of infrastructure at OI Jogi. This primarily involves ensuring that both the conservancy's physical infrastructure (such as buildings, roads, fences) and service infrastructure (including water provision, electricity, machinery and communication infrastructure) are well-maintained and continually improved. The aim is to guarantee safe, reliable, and increasingly environmentally friendly operations. The key responsibility lies in executing departmental programs and achieving set goals related to infrastructure.

Infrastructure on OI Jogi encompasses facilities supporting conservation (such as roads, fences, staff housing, offices, CCTV cameras, and two-way radios) and tourism (including the main house, pools, and lunch spots). Detailed plans at lower levels provide rationale and technical details that support the overarching program. To realize the overall program's purpose, the outlined actions in the subsequent programs will be implemented.

3.7.1 Infrastructure development and maintenance program

Main objective: To build and maintain infrastructure to ensure that the conservancy operates effectively and sustainably while minimizing environmental impact.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.7 a - Uphold a low impact, sustainable and environmentally friendly approach to construction and building activities	1. Abide by environmental legislation when undertaking construction and development activities	CEO	Site plans and corresponding authorisations	Ongoing	On file
	2. Make environmental legislation available to staff	HR manager	Notifications	2024	Notice boards, email
	3. Develop SOP for environmental sustainability	Ops manager and WS manager	SOP developed	2024	On file
3.7 b - Enhance road infrastructure to optimize security and tourism accessibility while minimizing the impact on the vehicle fleet.	1. Road maintenance requirements are documented.	Ops manager	Active road maintenance report	Ongoing	Earth Ranger
	2. Degraded/damaged areas are reported and recorded.	Ops manager	Road maintenance reports.	Ad hoc	Earth Ranger
	3. Plan road maintenance and repair.	Ops manager	Active road maintenance	Weekly	Earth Ranger
	4. Incorporate LoRaWAN sensor into 100% of the road maintenance fleet.	Ops manager	LoRa sensor incorporated	2024	Earth Ranger
3.7 c - Maintain integrity of the fence line infrastructure and wildlife corridors to secure rhinos, mitigate human-wildlife conflict, and establish effective exclusion measures for elephants.	1. Equip fencing team with the correct tools and training to effectively monitor and maintain the fence line.	Security manager, ops manager	Training records, equipment inventory	Ongoing	Security manager
	2. Maintain wildlife corridors	Security manager, ops manager	Intact wildlife corridors	Ongoing	Corridor cameras
	3. Daily patrol and report of fence sections	Security manager, ops manager	Patrol records, voltage reports	Daily	Earth Ranger, email
	4. 100% of energized sections to be equipped with LoRaWAN fence sensors.	Ops manager	Fence reports	2024	Earth Ranger
	5. Prioritise and respond to fence breakage reports	Security manager	Fence reports	Ad hoc	Earth Ranger
3.7 d - Maintain sound integrity of buildings and structures.	1. Compliance with legislation to prevent injury, pollution and environmental degradation.	Ops manager, workshop manager	Reports and contracts.	Ongoing	NEMA, OSHA

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	2.Complete an inventory of all tourism (main house) infrastructure assess construction types and determine extent of maintenance needed	MH maintenance manager	Report	2024	On file
	3.Complete an inventory of all marula infrastructure assess construction types and determine extent of maintenance needed	Workshop manager	Report	2024	On file
	4.Complete an inventory of all Pyramid infrastructure assess construction types and determine extent of maintenance needed	WRC manager, Workshop manager	Report	2024	On file
	5.Complete an inventory of all main house and pyramid workshop building, tools and equipment determine needs	Ops manager	Inventory	2024	On file
	6.Develop a maintenance and renovation plan for building infrastructure.	Ops manager, Workshop manager, MH maintenance manager.	Plan	Q1 2025	On file
	7.100% of ranger outpost renovation complete.	Ops manager	Completed ranger stations	2024	
3.7 e - Maintain Power generation and develop out more sustainable mechanisms to generate power.	1.Monitoring of power demand within the conservancy	CEO	Report	Once off	On file
	2.Monitor fuel usage of generators	Workshop manager	Fuel logbook	Daily	On file
	3.Regular maintenance of transformers	MH maintenance manager, WS manager	Logs	Every two years	Preventative maintenance plan
	4.Regular maintenance of solar infrastructure	WS manager	Logs	Every 6 month	Preventative maintenance plan
	5.Sustainable procurement and on-going growth and expansion of solar by 80% on the	CEO	% solar power usage	2028	

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	conservancy.				
3.7 f - Communication infrastructure¹² is functional for	Identify and develop a list of requirements for communication infrastructure	Operations manager	List developed	Q1 2025	On file
	Develop a communication infrastructure maintenance plan	Workshop manager	Plan developed	Q2 2025	On file

3.7.2 Waste, water reticulation and sanitation program

Effective water management and sanitation are crucial pillars in ensuring sustainable development and environmental stewardship. In alignment with these principles, OI Jogi is committed to implementing comprehensive strategies aimed at optimizing water consumption, minimizing waste, and fostering community resilience through responsible water supply initiatives.

Main objective: To ensure sustainable practices, environmental compliance, and better access to clean water and sanitation.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.7 g - Manage and monitor performance of water consumption.	1.Measure water consumption rates in Marula, Main House and Pyramid.	Workshop manager	Water usage form	Daily	On file
	2.Implement water consumption measurement using LoRa WAN	Ops manager	Water level report	2025	ER
	3.Develop water consumption SOP	CEO Ops manager	SOP developed	2025	On file
3.7 h - Waste management is legally compliant with a 100% compliance with the recommendations of the annual NEMA reports.	1.Develop a waste management plan	Ops manager Workshop manager	Plan developed	2025	On file
	2.Conduct a waste audit to establish legal compliance.	Workshop manager NEMA	Audit documents	Annual	On file
	3.Identify and develop a list of actions to be taken	Workshop manager Ops manager	List developed	Annual	On file
	4.Implement waste	Workshop manager	Plan implementation	Ongoing	On file

¹² Communication infrastructure: Radio network, WiFi, LoRaWAN, internal telephone network.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	management plan				
3.7 i - Improve community access to water, sanitation and hygiene	1. Supply surrounding communities with 8000l of water per week	Workshop manager	Monthly community spend	Weekly	Email
	2. Supply 50 surrounding community groups with rainwater harvesting infrastructure	Community manager Workshop manager CEO	Number of households supported	2029	Annual community report
	3. Plan and implement a bottom-up water, hygiene and sanitation sensitisation (WHSS) program with 50 community groups	Community manager	WHSS program, Number of forums held	2029	On file, Annual community report

3.7.3 Fleet management program

OI Jogi recognizes the critical role of vehicles and other mechanical equipment in supporting the operations. By implementing a robust fleet management program, we aim to optimize vehicle usage, minimize environmental impact, and ensure the effective deployment of resources in fulfilling our conservation objectives.

Main objective: Ensure company vehicles meet legal standards, receive regular servicing, promptly address incidents, and maintain safety and efficiency.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.7 j - To ensure that all vehicles in the company fleet comply with applicable legislation, adhere to prescribed service intervals, and are replaced as necessary.	1. Identify vehicles that need insurance and licenses depending on the category of vehicle and ensure license renewals.	Workshop Manager	Valid license discs	Annually	On file
	2. Service all vehicles according to service / maintenance plan at prescribed intervals.		Service checklist	Every 5000km	On file
	3. Service all generators according to service/maintenance		Service checklist	Per hour usage	On file

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	plan				
	4.Compile necessary maintenance. Documentation.		Vehicle and machinery files	Annually	On file
3.7 k - To ensure that all vehicle accidents and incidents be investigated and damage repaired.	1.Ensure all accidents / incidents are reported, evaluated and repaired as per prescribed documentation.	Workshop manager	Incident reports	Adhoc	Earth Ranger, On file.
3.7 l - Drivers and operators of machinery and vehicles are adequately trained and licensed.	1.Develop machinery and vehicle use SOP	Workshop manager	SOP developed	Q2 2025	On file
	2.Machine operators to undergo internally developed, machine specific, training	Workshop manager	Training reports	2025	On file
	3.Each driver/operator to undergo basic and 4x4 training.	Operations manager	Training schedule, attendance	Annual	

3.8 ORGANISATION & MANAGEMENT

3.8.1 Human resources

At OI Jogi, we are dedicated to fostering a workplace where every individual is valued, respected, and empowered to thrive. Guided by a commitment to integrity, excellence, recognition, respect,

collaboration, and passion, we have established a framework that shapes our collective behaviours and actions. Our immersion program, launched in 2023 and continuing through 2024, exemplifies our proactive approach to embedding these values within our organizational culture. As we look ahead to 2025 and beyond, we are excited to introduce a new HR strategy centred on diversity and inclusion, ensuring that every member of our team experiences a fair, respectful, and supportive environment, regardless of gender, religion, tribe or background. Through continuous learning, recognition initiatives, and a unified spirit of collaboration, we strive not only to achieve excellence in our work but also to create a positive atmosphere. At OI Jogi, we believe that by supporting these principles, we not only enhance our organizational success but also enrich the lives of our employees and contribute to the broader community we serve.

Main objective: A highly skilled and motivated workforce that delivers exceptional service and high-quality outputs.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.8 a - To generate a culture of integrity and excellence	1.Develop and Implement an HR Strategy	HR Manager Consultants	HR Strategy	2024	On file
	2.Apply an effective professional recruitment approach	HR Manager Consultants	Recruitment protocol	Ongoing	On file
	3.Professional orientation program for all employees that creates a welcoming and effective onboarding experience	HR Manager	Orientation program signed	2024	On file
	4.Run an effective recognition program that celebrates excellence	HR Manager	Recognition program	Q2 2025	On file
	5.Adhering to a code of conduct and effectively implementing the disciplinary processes as necessary.	HR Manager	Signed code of conduct	Ongoing	Personal folders
3.8 b - To build a reputation of being a place that develops skills and careers.	1.Deliver a training & development plan that incorporates both internal and external learning interventions, aligning with the 70:20:10 learning design approach	Consultant HR Manager	Training plan	Q2 2025	On file
	2.Comprehensive performance development programme which highlights successes and development opportunities	HR manager	Appraisals conducted	Annual	On file
	3.Create a strong succession plan where high potential talent is coached and mentored	CEO, HR Manager	Succession plan	Ongoing	On file

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
	with the support of personal development plans.				

3.8.2 Health and safety

As part of our commitment to maintaining a safe environment, we are in the process of developing a comprehensive health and safety structure. This program involves creating a detailed standard operating procedure (SOP), appointing a dedicated health and safety committee, and identifying potential hazards and risks. By adhering to the national Occupational Safety and Health Act, of 2007 guidelines (OSHA), providing necessary safety equipment, and conducting regular training, we aim to create a workplace where everyone feels protected and prepared. Through these actions, we reaffirm our dedication to the well-being of our entire community.

Main Objective: To provide a safe and secure environment for visitors and employees.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.8 c - Develop a health and safety structure	1.Appoint a health and safety (HS) committee.	HR manager	Committee appointed	2024	HS file
	2.Develop a health and safety SOP	CEO HR manager	SOP	2024	HS file
	3.Identify hazards and risks	HS committee	List developed	2024	HS file
	4.Identify and develop a list of requirements according to the OSHA	HS committee	List developed	2024	HS file
3.8 d - Implement improved health and safety procedures	1.Make OSHA available to all staff	HR manager	Posters and notifications	2024	Notice boards, email
	2.Supply staff with necessary health and safety equipment	HR manager	Safety equipment supplied	Ongoing	
	3.Train staff to safely and effectively use equipment and machinery	Operations manager HR manager	Training log	Ongoing	On file
	4.Implement emergency response protocol	HS committee	Drills, evacuation points, incident log	Q2 2025	ER HS file

3.8.3 Sustainability

OI Jogi has already implemented several sustainable mechanisms, yet we are dedicated to further enhancing our practices through the action items in this program. We aim to strengthen our waste management by initiating recycling protocols, ensuring proper disposal of hazardous materials, and developing comprehensive SOPs to meet legal standards. Additionally, we hope to intensify our efforts to conserve water by installing more rainwater harvesting systems and establishing stricter usage limits across domestic, gardening, and operational areas. Emphasizing local produce and supporting subsistence farming among our staff remains a priority, and we are keen on optimizing transport and logistics to minimize our environmental footprint while improving efficiency. These initiatives underscore OI Jogi's ongoing commitment to advancing sustainability and environmental stewardship.

Main objective: A sustainable and low impact approach to running operations.

Outcomes	Actions	Actors	Indicator	Timeframe	Reference
3.8 e - Environmentally responsible management of waste.	1. Develop recycling protocol and mechanisms	Quality assurance manager	Protocol developed	2024	On file
	2. Properly and responsibly dispose of hazardous material ¹³ in compliance with legal regulations	Operations manager	Procedures developed	2024	On file
	3. Develop a waste management SOP in compliance with legal regulations	Operations manager Workshop manager	SOP	2024	On file
3.8 f - Promote efficient water use	1. Implement rainwater harvesting systems wherever feasible.	Operations manager	Litres of water harvested	Q1 2025	On file
	2. Establish comprehensive water use protocols and set limits for domestic use, gardening, and operational activities	HR manager	SOP	2024	On file
	3. Promote water conservation practices among staff	HR manager	Posters Notifications	Ongoing	Notice boards, Email
3.8 g - Support local/subsistence agriculture	1. Increasingly use local produce for the culinary experience by creating vegetable shambas, fruit orchards, chicken coupes, beehives on property.	Head chef	Subsistence registry, Working mechanisms	Ongoing	On file
	2. Promote subsistence farming among employees.	HR manager	Posters Notifications	Ongoing	Notice boards Email
3.8 h - Optimisation of transport and logistics	1. Identify ways to improve and consolidate logistical management	Operations manager	Processes developed	2025	ER
	2. Implement improvements to logistical management	Operations manager	Milage reports	Weekly	ER

4 FINANCE (RESOURCE ALLOCATION)

OI Jogi has been a conservation-focused business from its outset, constantly striving to balance conservation and community needs with its financial capabilities. The conservancy is primarily funded through tourism and philanthropic funding. The financial year spans from January 1 to

¹³ Hazardous material: According to Sustainable Waste Management Act [Act No. 31 of 2022]

December 31, with each business unit outlining the next year's operational and financial plan in the final quarter. Key dates in the budgeting process include:

- **December 1:** Draft annual budget prepared for the following year.
- **January 15:** Final budget for the current year completed.
- **Monthly:** Budget reviews comparing actual figures to planned scenarios.
- **Within 3-6 months of financial year-end:** Annual independent audit conducted.

The finance and administration department aims to enable accurate and timely financial management, supporting efficient, practical, and outcome-based operations across the business. Key objectives include maintaining consistent financial policies and systems, ensuring accountability through management accounts and audits, promoting transparency about the organization's work and finances, upholding integrity among staff, and ensuring proper financial stewardship.

The business ensures that its financial governance adheres to accepted external accounting standards. The organization prepares its accounts in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for small and medium-sized entities (SMEs). Sage accounting software is used for record keeping and documentation. The CEO, finance manager, and auditors are responsible for maintaining these standards. External audits ensure business integrity and keep the company informed about any regulatory changes, including updates to the tax regime, which are gazetted annually in accordance with the Finance Act.

OJ Jogi is committed to exploring innovative financial mechanisms to support financial sustainability, ensuring that conservation and community objectives can be met effectively and efficiently.



5 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Outcome	Action	2024				2025				2026				2027				2028			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
3.1.1 Habitat monitoring program																					
3.1a Develop a sound understanding of the vegetation characteristics on OI Jogi	Develop a list and where possible, distribution maps of plant species (including red-data plants)																				
	Assess habitat health through ecological outcome verification (EOV) short term and long-term monitoring																				
	Conduct a fixed-point photography survey to measure area cover change over time																				
	Contribute to OI Jogi grass herbarium																				
	Baseline data experimental plots																				
	Monitor and evaluate the status of natural succession in experimental plots																				
3.1b Develop a sound understanding of the edaphic qualities of OI Jogi	Identify and monitor erosion on the conservancy																				
	Identify soil types across the conservancy																				
	Assess soil nutrients baseline data																				
3.1c Identify, prioritise and monitor Invasive Alien Species on the property	Identify, Map & categorise invasive alien plants on the conservancy.																				
	Identify and prioritise invasive animals																				
3.1d Establish baseline data and monitor river water quality.	Conduct water quality sampling using benthic macro- invertebrate sensitivity analysis																				
	Acquire testing kit for physical sampling																				
3.1.2 Species monitoring program																					
3.1e Contribute to national action plans with accurate monitoring and efficient identification of the black and white rhino population.	Monitor the black and white rhino population according to the KWS Rhino monitoring protocol																				
	Streamline monitoring data capture using Earth Ranger																				
	Participate in the APLRS meetings.																				
	Support KWS in maintaining at least 60% of the population as uniquely identifiable.																				
3.1f Provide adequate information to aid in the development and implementation of national strategies to promote coexistence of Lion, Leopard, hyena, cheetahs and Wild dogs with people and domestic animals.	Identify areas where large carnivore populations are significantly threatened by conflict with livestock farmers.																				
	Identify the circumstances that contribute to livestock depredation by large carnivores in the area.																				
	Engage with affected community members and help them to develop livestock husbandry strategies to reduce depredation of their livestock.																				
	Identify, prioritise and manage threats of illegal activities such as snaring and poisoning of predators in and surrounding the conservancy																				
	Advise KWS of incidences of interspecific interactions that compromise endangered or critically endangered species.																				
	Communication through ER2ER sharing of HWC to KWS																				
	Rehabilitation and rescue of Large Carnivores affected by HWC																				
	Monitoring existing collared lions to mitigate livestock predation.																				
3.1g Provide relevant stakeholders and managers with scientific and timely information on the status of and threats to carnivore populations.	Initiate and maintain monitoring activities to determine large carnivore population trends and threats.																				
	Provide meso- and small carnivore data collected through camera trapping and/or sightings.																				



3.3 Tourism program																						
3.3 a - Deliver quality across the Guest experience	Appoint a Quality Assurance Manager																					
	Develop and implement SOPs across all tourism departments																					
3.3 b - To increase tourism revenue by enhancing marketing and promotion efforts	Develop and implement a marketing strategy with key performance indicators to measure the response to marketing efforts																					
	Appoint a marketing team/manager																					
	Maintain partnerships with international agents and marketing representatives																					
	Maintain relevance on social media through high quality activity and engagement																					
	Revue and adjust marketing strategy according to KPI performance																					
3.3 c - To spread accurate and responsible conservation messaging through ethical and low impact tourism practices	Develop ethical tourism guidelines document																					
	All guides/hosts to abide by the ethical tourism guidelines.																					
3.3 d - To increase general awareness on current and emerging conservation and social issues in the landscape	Guide guests on conservation day excursions, ops room tours, community visits and school visits																					
	Dissemination of a conservation magazine																					
	Publish social media posts, articles and updates																					
3.4.1 Rescue and rehabilitation program																						
3.4a Efficient and effective wildlife rescue operations	Develop a decision-making matrix for rescue																					
	Plan and develop SOPs for the rescue of wildlife																					
	Successful response to 100% of cases that comply with the decision-making matrix.																					
3.4b Enhanced survival and health of rescued wildlife through tailored care and rehabilitation	Develop species specific maintenance, rehabilitation and release protocols for key species																					
	Applying veterinary treatment as required																					
	Implement physical and behavioural care according to the rehabilitation and release protocols																					
	Identify maintenance, repair and improvements that are required for all animal enclosures																					
	Maintain and repair animal enclosures																					
3.4c Thorough preparation of wildlife for successful reintroduction into their natural habitat	Develop species-specific pre-release protocols																					
	Deploy identification/ tracking devices onto 100% of individuals that are successfully released.																					
	Develop a decision-making matrix for release																					
	Successful release of 100% of cases that comply with the decision-making matrix.																					
3.4d Comprehensive monitoring of released wildlife to assess integration and long-term success	Conduct post release monitoring																					
3.4.2 Veterinary science and research program																						
3.4e To partner with local and international universities, research institutions and conservation organisations.	Develop MOUs with existing partners.																					
	Develop a list of proposed research questions and collaborative projects																					
	Develop a plan to accommodate groups of students and researchers at the WRC																					
	Implement a plan to accommodate students and researchers.																					
3.4f Ensure that innovative and up to date techniques are exercised by the WREC.	Identify possible virtual/in-person networking events, workshops and training sessions relating to wildlife management, husbandry and wildlife care in captivity.																					
	Attend such events if feasible.																					
	Review the current methods and techniques																					
	Build out a database of expert and specialist contacts																					
3.4.3 Education and outreach program																						
3.4g To engage students in wildlife conservation and foster a deeper understanding of the importance of	Set a target to achieve a % increase in school students per year.																					
	Create a marketing strategy around the visitation targets																					



6 MONITORING & EVALUATION

This conservation management plan incorporates a Monitoring and Evaluation framework, emphasizing an Adaptive Management approach. Monitoring and evaluation will ensure that the management plan undergoes a comprehensive review every five years, allowing for the integration of new insights and adaptations to evolving conditions. The process will utilize the Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool (IMET¹⁴), a versatile mechanism, developed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, in collaboration with various conservation organizations and stakeholders, to assess, monitor, and enhance the effectiveness of conservation practices. IMET has been recommended by the IUCN Green List Team as a tool for protected areas wishing to engage in the Green Listing process. Through continuous evaluation, the plan aims to achieve optimal conservation outcomes, ensuring both ecological sustainability and the adaptive capacity to respond to emerging challenges and opportunities.

¹⁴ <https://rris.biopama.org/node/18795>



APPENDICES

Final Draft



APPENDIX A - SPECIES LISTS

-- Mammals (Including endangered and critically endangered species)

Sp. Count	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Red List Category
Elephant-shrews <i>Macroscelidea</i>			
1	Rufous elephant shrew	<i>Galegeeska rufescens</i>	LC
Aardvark <i>Tubulidentata</i>			
2	Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	LC
Hyraxes <i>Hyracoidea</i>			
3	Tree hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>	LC
4	Rock hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>	LC
Proboscids <i>Proboscidea</i>			
5	African Bush Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	EN
Primates <i>Primates</i>			
6	Senegal Galago	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>	LC
7	Patas Monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	LC
8	Vervet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	LC
9	Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubia</i>	LC
Rodents <i>Rodentia</i>			
10	Naked Mole Rat	<i>Heterocephalus glaber</i>	LC
11	Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	LC
12	Woodland Dormouse	<i>Graphiurus murianus</i>	LC
13	Savannah Dormouse	<i>Graphiurus kelleni</i>	LC
14	Pouched Mouse	<i>Saccostomus mearnsi</i>	LC
15	Crested or Maned Rat	<i>Lophiomyys imhausi</i>	LC
16	African Climbing Mouse	<i>Dendromus insignis</i>	LC
17	Spiny Mouse	<i>Acomys ignitus</i>	LC
18	Unstriped Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis nairobae</i>	LC
19	Woodland Thicket Rat	<i>Grammomys dolichurus</i>	LC
20	Striped Grass Mouse	<i>Lemniscomys striatus</i>	LC
21	Multimammate Rat	<i>Mastomys natalensis</i>	LC
22	African Pygmy Mouse	<i>Mus minutoides</i>	LC
23	Rusty Nosed Rat	<i>Oenomys hypoxanthus</i>	LC
24	Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	LC
25	Striped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus erythropus</i>	LC
26	Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>	LC
27	Ochre Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>	LC
Hares, Rabbits & Rock Rabbits <i>Lagomorpha</i>			
28	Cape Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	LC
Hedgehogs <i>Erinaceomorpha</i>			
29	White-bellied Hedgehog	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	LC
Bats <i>Chiroptera</i>			



Sp. Count	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Red List Category
30	Slit-faced Bat	<i>Nycteris hispida</i>	LC
31	Tomb Bat	<i>Taphozous hildegardeae</i>	LC
32	Yellow-winged Bat	<i>Lavia frons</i>	LC
33	Banana Bat/ African Pipistrelle	<i>Neoromicia nanus</i>	LC
Carnivores Carnivora			
34	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	VU
35	Caracal	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	LC
36	African Wildcat	<i>Felis lybica</i>	LC
37	Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	LC
38	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	VU
39	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	VU
40	African Civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	LC
41	Common Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	LC
42	Large Spotted Genet	<i>Genetta maculate</i>	LC
43	White-tailed Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>	LC
44	Marsh Mongoose	<i>Atilax paludinosus</i>	LC
45	Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	LC
46	Slender or Black-tipped Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ochracheus</i>	LC
47	Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	LC
48	Striped Hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	NT
49	Aardwolf	<i>Proteles cristata</i>	LC
50	Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomeles</i>	LC
51	Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	LC
52	African Wild Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	EN
53	Zorilla	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>	LC
54	Striped Weasel (unconfirmed)	<i>Poecilogale albinucha</i>	LC
55	Ratel/ Honey Badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	LC
56	Clawless Otter	<i>Aonyx capensis</i>	NT
Odd-toed Ungulates Perissodactyla			
57	Burchell's Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>	NT
58	Grevy's Zebra	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	EN
59	Black Rhinoceros (Eastern)	<i>Diceros Bicornis</i>	Cr
60	White Rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simun</i>	NT
Even-toed Undulates Cetartiodactyla			
61	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	LC
62	Bush Pig	<i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i>	LC
63	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	LC
64	Reticulated Giraffe	<i>Giraffa tippelskirchi</i>	VU
65	Laikipia Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	LC
66	Grant's Gazelle	<i>Gazella granti</i>	LC
67	Thompson's Gazelle	<i>Gazella thomsonii</i>	LC



Sp. Count	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Red List Category
68	Gerenuk	<i>Litocranius walleri</i>	LC
69	Guenther's dikdik	<i>Madoqua guentheri</i>	LC
70	Suni	<i>Neotragus moschatus</i>	LC
71	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus</i>	LC
72	Steinbuck	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	LC
73	African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	NT
74	Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	LC
75	Eland	<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>	LC
76	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	LC
77	Bush Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	LC
78	Beisa Oryx	<i>Oryx beisa</i>	EN
79	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	LC
80	Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	LC

-- Birds (Including endangered and critically endangered species)

Prepared by Thomas M. Butynski, Yvonne A. de Jong, Per Aronsson, Brian Finch, Nigel Hunter, Lorna A. Depew, Michael Roberts, Carly N. Butynski, Paul Benson, and Jeffrey James.

Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
Struthionidae	Ostriches	
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Common ostrich	LC
<i>Struthio molybdophanes</i>	Somali ostrich	VU
Anatidae	Ducks, geese	
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced whistling duck	LC
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	Maccoa duck	NT
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian goose	LC
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Knob-billed duck	LC
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern pochard	LC
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	Northern shoveler	LC
<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	Garganey	LC
<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	Hottentot teal	LC
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	Gadwall	LC
<i>Anas sparsa</i>	African black duck	LC
<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed duck	LC
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Red-billed teal	LC
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern pintail	LC
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian teal	LC
Numididae	Guineafowls	
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted guineafowl	LC
<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>	Vulturine guineafowl	LC
Odontophoridae	Stone partridge	
<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	Stone partridge	LC
Phasianidae	Francolins, spurfowls, quails	



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common quail	LC
<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	Harlequin quail	LC
<i>Pternistis squamatus</i>	Scaly francolin	LC
<i>Pternistis hildebrandti</i>	Hildebrandt's francolin	LC
<i>Pternistis leucoscepus</i>	Yellow-necked spurfowl	LC
<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	Crested francolin	LC
<i>Scleroptila shelleyi</i>	Shelley's francolin	LC
Podicipedidae	Grebes	
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little grebe	LC
Columbidae	Pigeons, doves	
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral (rock) pigeon	LC
<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled pigeon	LC
<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	African olive pigeon	LC
<i>Aplopelia larvata</i>	Lemon dove	LC
<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>	Dusky turtle dove	LC
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed dove	LC
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Ring-necked dove	LC
<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing dove	LC
<i>Treron calvus</i>	African green pigeon	LC
<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	Emerald-spotted wood dove	LC
<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	Tambourine dove	LC
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua dove	LC
Otididae	Bustards	
<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied bustard	LC
<i>Lissotis hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub's bustard	LC
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	Kori bustard	NT
<i>Lophotis gindiana</i>	Buff-crested bustard	LC
<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>	White-bellied bustard	LC
Cuculidae	Cuckoos, coucals	
<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	White-browed coucal	LC
<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Jacobin cuckoo	LC
<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	Levaillant's cuckoo	LC
<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Great spotted cuckoo	LC
<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Klaas's cuckoo	LC
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diederik cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	Red-chested cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	Black cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Common cuckoo	LC
<i>Cuculus gularis</i>	African cuckoo	LC
Musophagidae	Turacos, go-away-birds	
<i>Criniferoides leucogaster</i>	White-bellied go-away-bird	LC
<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>	Hartlaub's turaco	LC
Caprimulgidae	Nightjars	
<i>Caprimulgus fraenatus</i>	Dusky nightjar	LC
<i>Caprimulgus donaldsoni</i>	Donaldson-Smith's nightjar	LC
<i>Caprimulgus poliocephalus</i>	Montane nightjar	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>	Freckled nightjar	LC
Apodidae	Swifts	
<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i>	Scarce swift	LC
<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	African palm swift	LC
<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Alpine swift	LC
<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>	Mottled swift	LC
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common swift	LC
<i>Apus niansae</i>	Nyanza swift	LC
<i>Apus barbatus</i>	African black swift	LC
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little swift	LC
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped swift	LC
Rallidae	Rails, crakes, gallinules	
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	LC
<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>	Black crake	LC
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common moorhen	LC
<i>Gallinula angulata</i>	Lesser moorhen	LC
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed coot	LC
Heliornithidae	Finfoots	
<i>Podica senegalensis</i>	African finfoot	LC
Gruidae	Cranes	
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grey crowned crane	EN
Burhinidae	Thick-knees	
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Spotted thick-knee	LC
Recurvirostridae	Stilts, avocets	
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged stilt	LC
Charadriidae	Plovers, lapwings	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded plover	LC
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Blacksmith plover	LC
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur-winged plover	LC
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winged plover	LC
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned plover	LC
Rostratulidae	Painted-snipes	
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Greater painted-snipe	LC
Scolopacidae	Sandpipers and allies	
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little stint	LC
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's stint	LC
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	LC
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common snipe	LC
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common greenshank	LC
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green sandpiper	LC
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood sandpiper	LC
Turnicidae	Buttonquails, quail-plover	
<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	Common buttonquail	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
Glareolidae	Coursers, pratincoles	
<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	Temminck's courser	LC
<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i>	Heuglin's courser	LC
Laridae	Gulls, terns, skimmers	
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged black tern	LC
Ciconiidae	Storks	
<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	Marabou stork	LC
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed stork	LC
<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	African open-billed stork	LC
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black stork	LC
<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Abdim's stork	LC
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White stork	LC
Pelecanidae	Pelicans	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great white pelican	LC
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed pelican	LC
Scopidae	Hamerkop	
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop	LC
Ardeidae	Hérons, egrets, bitterns	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	Dwarf bittern	LC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned night heron	LC
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated heron	LC
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco heron	LC
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar pond heron	EN
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	(Western) Cattle egret	LC
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron	LC
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed heron	LC
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great white egret	LC
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Yellow-billed (intermediate) egret	LC
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Black egret (heron)	LC
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little egret	LC
Threskiornithidae	Ibises, spoonbills	
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred ibis	LC
<i>Platalea alba</i>	African spoonbill	LC
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Hadada ibis	LC
Phalacrocoracidae	Cormorants	
<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Long-tailed (reed) cormorant	LC
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great cormorant	LC
Sagittariidae	Secretarybird	
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretarybird	VU



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
Accipitridae	Hawks, vultures, buzzards, eagles, allies	
<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-winged (black-shouldered) kite	LC
<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>	African cuckoo hawk	LC
<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	African harrier hawk	LC
<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Lammergeier	NT
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian vulture	EN
<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Bateleur	NT
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	Black-chested snake eagle	LC
<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	Brown snake eagle	LC
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded vulture	CR
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	White-backed vulture	CR
<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>	Rüppell's vulture	CR
<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	Lappet-faced vulture	EN
<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	Crowned eagle	NT
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial eagle	VU
<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	Long-crested eagle	LC
<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	Lesser spotted eagle	LC
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny eagle	LC
<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's eagle	LC
<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe eagle	EN
<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	African hawk eagle	LC
<i>Hieraetus wahlbergi</i>	Wahlberg's eagle	LC
<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted eagle	LC
<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Lizard buzzard	LC
<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>	Eastern chanting goshawk	LC
<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	Gabar goshawk	LC
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western marsh harrier	LC
<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid harrier	NT
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's harrier	LC
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	African goshawk	LC
<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	Little sparrowhawk	LC
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian sparrowhawk	LC
<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	Great (black) sparrowhawk	LC
<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	African fish eagle	LC
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black kite	LC
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common (steppe) buzzard	LC
<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	Mountain buzzard	LC
<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged buzzard	LC
<i>Buteo augur</i>	Augur buzzard	LC
Tytonidae	Barn owls	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
Strigidae	Typical owls	
<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	Pearl-spotted owlet	LC
<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	African scops owl	LC
<i>Otus scops</i>	Eurasian scops owl	LC
<i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>	Northern white-faced scops owl	LC
<i>Asio capensis</i>	Marsh owl	LC
<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	African wood owl	LC
<i>Bubo africanus</i>	Spotted eagle owl	LC
<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Verreaux's eagle-owl	LC
Coliidae	Mousebirds	
<i>Colius striatus</i>	Speckled mousebird	LC
<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>	Blue-naped mousebird	LC
Trogonidae	Trogons	
<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	Narina trogon	LC
Bucerotidae	Hornbills	
<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	Southern ground hornbill	VU
<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>	Crowned hornbill	LC
<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>	African grey hornbill	LC
<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	Red-billed hornbill	LC
<i>Tockus flavirostris</i>	Eastern yellow-billed hornbill	LC
<i>Tockus deckeni</i>	Von der Decken's hornbill	LC
Upupidae	Hoopoe	
<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	LC
Phoeniculidae	Wood-hoopoes	
<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	Green wood-hoopoe	LC
<i>Phoeniculus damarensis</i>	Violet wood-hoopoe	LC
<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	Common scimitarbill	LC
<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>	Abyssinian scimitarbill	LC
Indicatoridae	Honeyguides	
<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	Wahlberg's honeybird	LC
<i>Indicator meliphilus</i>	Pallid honeyguide	LC
<i>Indicator minor</i>	Lesser honeyguide	LC
<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	Scaly-throated honeyguide	LC
<i>Indicator indicator</i>	Greater honeyguide	LC
Picidae	Wrynecks, woodpeckers	



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Eurasian wryneck	LC
<i>Jynx ruficollis</i>	Red-throated wryneck	LC
<i>Campethera nubica</i>	Nubian woodpecker	LC
<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	Cardinal woodpecker	LC
<i>Mesopicus goertae</i>	African grey woodpecker	LC
<i>Chloropicus namaquus</i>	Bearded woodpecker	LC
Rhamphastidae (Lybiinae)	Barbets, tinkerbirds	
<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>	Red-and-yellow barbet	LC
<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>	D'Arnaud's barbet	LC
<i>Pogoniulus leucolaimus</i>	Lemon (yellow)-rumped tinkerbird	LC
<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>	Red-fronted tinkerbird	LC
<i>Tricholaema diademata</i>	Red-fronted barbet	LC
Meropidae	Bee-eaters	
<i>Merops pusillus</i>	Little bee-eater	LC
<i>Merops lafresnayii</i>	Cinnamon-chested bee-eater	LC
<i>Merops albicollis</i>	White-throated bee-eater	LC
<i>Merops persicus</i>	Blue-cheeked bee-eater	LC
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Eurasian bee-eater	LC
<i>Merops nubicus</i>	Northern carmine bee-eater	LC
Coraciidae	Rollers	
<i>Coracias naevius</i>	Rufous-crowned (purple) roller	LC
<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	Lilac-breasted roller	LC
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	Eurasian roller	LC
<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	Broad-billed roller	LC
Alcedinidae	Kingfishers	
<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>	Malachite kingfisher	LC
<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	Giant kingfisher	LC
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied kingfisher	LC
<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Grey-headed kingfisher	LC
<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	Brown-hooded kingfisher	LC
<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	Striped kingfisher	LC
Falconidae	Falcons	
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser kestrel	LC
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common kestrel	LC
<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	Greater kestrel	LC
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed falcon	NT
<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur falcon	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonora's falcon	LC
<i>Falco concolor</i>	Sooty falcon	NT
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Eurasian hobby	LC
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner falcon	LC
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	LC
Psittacidae	African parrots	
<i>Poicephalus gularis</i>	Red-fronted parrot	LC
<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	Meyer's (brown) parrot	LC
Campephagidae	Cuckooshrikes	
<i>Cebilepyris caesia</i>	Grey cuckooshrike	LC
<i>Campephaga flava</i>	Black cuckooshrike	LC
Oriolidae	Orioles	
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian golden oriole	LC
<i>Oriolus percivali</i>	Montane oriole	LC
<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	Eastern black-headed oriole	LC
Platysteiridae	Batises, wattle-eyes, allies	
<i>Batis molitor</i>	Chin-spot batis	LC
Vangidae (Prionopinae)	Helmetshrikes, shrike-flycatchers	
<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	White-crested helmetshrike	LC
Malaconotidae	Bush-shrikes, tchagras, puffbacks	
<i>Nilaus afer</i>	Brubru	LC
<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	Grey-headed bushshrike	LC
<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>	Northern puffback	LC
<i>Tchagra australis</i>	Brown-crowned tchagra	LC
<i>Tchagra jamesi</i>	Three-streaked tchagra	LC
<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	Black-crowned tchagra	LC
<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>	Sulphur-breasted bush-shrike	LC
<i>Laniarius funebris</i>	Slate-coloured boubou	LC
<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	Tropical boubou	LC
<i>Rhodophoneus cruentus</i>	Rosy-patched bush-shrike	LC
Dicruridae	Drongos	
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Fork-tailed (common) drongo	LC
Laniidae	Shrikes	
<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>	Northern white-crowned shrike	LC
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed shrike	LC
<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Isabelline (Daurian) shrike	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>	Turkestan shrike	LC
<i>Lanius minor</i>	Lesser grey shrike	LC
<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>	Taita fiscal	LC
<i>Lanius humeralis</i>	Northern fiscal	LC
<i>Lanius senator</i>	Woodchat shrike	LC
Corvidae	Crows and allies	
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied crow	LC
<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>	Fan-tailed raven	LC
Monarchidae	Monarchs (paradise-flycatchers)	
<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African paradise-flycatcher	LC
Nectariniidae	Sunbirds	
<i>Anthodiaeta collaris</i>	Collared sunbird	LC
<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	Amethyst sunbird	LC
<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	Scarlet-chested sunbird	LC
<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>	Bronze sunbird	LC
<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>	Golden-winged sunbird	LC
<i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>	Northern double-collared sunbird	LC
<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	Marico sunbird	LC
<i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i>	Shining sunbird	LC
<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	Variable sunbird	LC
Ploceidae	Weavers, bishops, widowbirds	
<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	White-browed sparrow weaver	LC
<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>	Grey-capped social weaver	LC
<i>Pseudonigrita cabanisi</i>	Black-capped social weaver	LC
<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>	Speckled-fronted weaver	LC
<i>Bubalornis niger</i>	Red-billed buffalo-weaver	LC
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red-billed quelea	LC
<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	Yellow bishop	LC
<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	White-winged widowbird	LC
<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	Red-collared widowbird	LC
<i>Euplectes progne</i>	Long-tailed widowbird	LC
<i>Euplectes jacksoni</i>	Jackson's widowbird	NT
<i>Ploceus baglafecht</i>	Baglafecht weaver	LC
<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	Spectacled weaver	LC
<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked weaver	LC
<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>	Holub's golden weaver	LC
<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>	Vitelline masked weaver	LC
<i>Ploceus spekei</i>	Speke's weaver	LC
<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	Chestnut weaver	LC
<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	Red-headed weaver	LC
Estrildidae	Waxbills	
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Red-billed firefinch	LC
<i>Granatina ianthinogaster</i>	Purple grenadier	LC
<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	Red-cheeked cordon-bleu	LC
<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>	Crimson-rumped waxbill	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common waxbill	LC
<i>Estrilda chamosyna</i>	Black-cheeked waxbill	LC
<i>Coccyzygia quartina</i>	Yellow-bellied waxbill	NE
<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	Cut-throat finch	LC
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	African quailfinch	NE
<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>	Bronze mannikin	LC
<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	Black-and-white mannikin	LC
<i>Odontospiza griseicapilla</i>	Grey-headed silverbill	LC
Viduidae	Whydahs, indigobirds, parasitic weavers	
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed whydah	LC
<i>Vidua fischeri</i>	Straw-tailed whydah	LC
<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	Village indigobird	LC
Passeridae	Old world sparrows, petronias	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	LC
<i>Passer cordofanicus</i>	Rufous sparrow	LC
<i>Passer griseus</i>	Grey-headed sparrow	LC
<i>Passer eminibey</i>	Chestnut sparrow	LC
<i>Gymnoris pyrgita</i>	Yellow-spotted petronia	LC
Motacillidae	Wagtails, longclaws, pipits	
<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	Grassland (African) pipit	NE
<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	Plain-backed pipit	LC
<i>Anthus similis</i>	Long-billed pipit	LC
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree pipit	LC
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated pipit	LC
<i>Anthus caffer</i>	Bush pipit	LC
<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	Yellow-throated longclaw	LC
<i>Macronyx aurantiigula</i>	Pangani longclaw	LC
<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>	Rosy-breasted longclaw	LC
<i>Tmetothylacus tenellus</i>	Golden pipit	LC
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Western yellow wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Cape wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla clara</i>	Mountain wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White wagtail	LC
<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	African pied wagtail	LC
Fringillidae	Canaries, seedeaters and allies	
<i>Crithagra citrinelloides</i>	African citril	LC
<i>Crithagra reichenowi</i>	Reichenow's seedeater	LC
<i>Crithagra dorsostrata</i>	White-bellied canary	LC
<i>Crithagra sulphurata</i>	Brimstone canary	LC
<i>Crithagra striatipectus</i>	Stripe-breasted seedeater	LC
<i>Crithagra striolata</i>	Streaky seedeater	LC
<i>Crithagra burtoni</i>	Thick-billed seedeater	LC
<i>Serinus flavivertex</i>	Yellow-crowned canary	LC
Emberizidae	Old world buntings	
<i>Fringillaria tahapisi</i>	Cinnamon-breasted bunting	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Fringillaria flaviventris</i>	Golden-breasted bunting	LC
Paridae	Tits	
<i>Melaniparus albiventris</i>	White-bellied tit	LC
<i>Melaniparus thruppi</i>	Northern grey (Somali/acacia) tit	LC
Alaudidae	Larks	
<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>	Fischer's sparrow-lark	LC
<i>Calendulauda africanoides</i>	Fawn-coloured lark	LC
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Rufous-naped lark	LC
<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>	Flappet lark	LC
<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Red-capped lark	LC
Macrosphenidae	Crombecs and allies	
<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	Red-faced crombec	LC
Cisticolidae	Cisticolas and allies	
<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	Yellow-bellied eremomela	LC
<i>Apalis flavida</i>	Yellow-breasted apalis	LC
<i>Apalis cinerea</i>	Grey apalis	LC
<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>	Grey wren warbler	LC
<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	Grey-backed camaroptera	LC
<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	Rattling cisticola	LC
<i>Cisticola bodessa</i>	Boran cisticola	LC
<i>Cisticola robustus</i>	Stout cisticola	LC
<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	Short-winged (siffling) cisticola	LC
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting cisticola	LC
<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>	Pectoral-patch cisticola	LC
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked prinia	LC
Locustellidae	Grassbirds	
<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	River warbler	LC
<i>Schoenicola brevirostris</i>	Fan-tailed grassbird	LC
Acrocephalidae	Reed warblers and allies	
<i>Iduna natalensis</i>	Dark-capped (African) yellow warbler	LC
<i>Iduna pallida</i>	Eastern olivaceous warbler	LC
<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Lesser swamp warbler	LC
<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh warbler	LC
Hirundinidae	Swallows, martins	
<i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i>	Grey-rumped swallow	LC
<i>Psaldoprocne albiceps</i>	White-headed saw-wing	LC
<i>Psaldoprocne pristoptera</i>	Black saw-wing	LC
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Common house martin	LC
<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	Lesser striped swallow	LC
<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>	Mosque swallow	LC
<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	Red-rumped swallow	LC
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn swallow	LC
<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>	Angola swallow	LC
<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>	Ethiopian swallow	LC
<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Wire-tailed swallow	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	Rock martin	LC
<i>Neophedina cincta</i>	Banded martin	LC
<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Plain martin	LC
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand martin	LC
Pycnonotidae	Bulbuls	
<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	Yellow-whiskered greenbul	LC
<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>	Cabanis's greenbul	LC
<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	Common bulbul	LC
Phylloscopidae	Old world leaf warblers	
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow warbler	LC
Sylviidae	Sylviid warblers, hill babblers	
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	LC
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden warbler	LC
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common whitethroat	LC
<i>Sylvia lugens</i>	Brown parisoma	LC
<i>Sylvia boehmi</i>	Banded parisoma	LC
Zosteropidae	White-eyes	
<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	Northern yellow white-eye	LC
<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>	Montane (Heuglin's) white-eye	LC
Leiothrichidae	Laughingthrushes, chatterers, babblers	
<i>Argya rubiginosa</i>	Rufous chatterer	LC
<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>	Black-lored babbler	LC
<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>	Brown babbler	LC
Buphagidae	Oxpeckers	
<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	Red-billed oxpecker	LC
<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	Yellow-billed oxpecker	LC
Sturnidae	Starlings	
<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Wattled starling	LC
<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	Red-winged starling	LC
<i>Speculipastor bicolor</i>	Magpie starling	LC
<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	Greater blue-eared starling	LC
<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>	Rüppell's starling	LC
<i>Lamprotornis regius</i>	Golden-breasted starling	LC
<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>	Superb starling	LC
<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>	Hildebrandt's starling	LC
<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	Violet-backed starling	LC
Muscicapidae	Scrub robins, African robins, chats, flycatchers	
<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	White-browed scrub robin	LC
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted flycatcher	LC
<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	African dusky flycatcher	LC
<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	Pale flycatcher	LC
<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>	African grey flycatcher	LC
<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>	White-eyed slaty flycatcher	LC
<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	Southern black flycatcher	LC
<i>Empidonis semipartitus</i>	Silverbird	LC



Order and scientific name ²	Common name ²	Threat
<i>Caffronnis caffra</i>	Cape robin chat	LC
<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	White-browed robin chat	LC
<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>	Spotted morning (spotted palm) thrush	LC
<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush nightingale (sprosser)	LC
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common nightingale	LC
<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared flycatcher	LC
<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Common rock thrush	LC
<i>Monticola rufocinereus</i>	Little rock thrush	LC
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	LC
<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>	Northern anteater chat	LC
<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline wheatear	LC
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern wheatear	LC
<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied wheatear	LC
<i>Oenanthe scotocerca</i>	Brown-tailed rock chat	LC
<i>Thamnodia cinnamomeiventris</i>	Mocking cliff chat	LC
Turdidae	True thrushes	
<i>Turdus pelios</i>	African thrush	LC
<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>	Northern olive (Abyssinian) thrush	LC

-- Alien invasive plants

Scientific name	Common name	Invader Category*	Impacts	Biocontrol Available	Presence	Management priority
Plants						
Climbers						
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden/field Dodder	1	Smotherers plants, ability to cause canopy collapse, reduces carrying capacity. Shorts out electric fencing	No	Reserve	High
Terrestrial herbs						
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common thorn apple	1	Aggressive, allelopathic, Toxic to livestock.	No	Reserve	High
<i>Euryops chrysanthemoides</i> (NB: South African native)	Daisy-bush, Golden daisy	2	Displace native species	No	isolated	High
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Rosy periwinkle	1	Aggressive, Toxic to livestock, Smotherers native vegetation	No	Isolated	High
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	1	Aggressive, Tsetse fly host, Smotherers native species, toxic to humans and	Yes	Isolated	<u>Urgent</u>



Scientific name	Common name	Invader Category*	Impacts	Biocontrol Available	Presence	Management priority
			animals. In South Africa - accounts for up to 25% of livestock poisoning by plant and over AUS\$7 million pastoral losses in Queensland, Australia in 1985.			
Succulent trees and shrubs						
Agave americana	American agave	2	Displaces other plants in semi arid and arid environment, Allelopathic, skin irritant.	No	Isolated	High
Agave augustifolia	Caribbean agave	2	Displaces other plants in semi arid and arid environment, Allelopathic.	No	Isolated	High
Agave sisalana perrine	Sisal hemp	2	Displaces other plants in semi arid and arid environment, Allelopathic.	No	Isolated	High
Bryophyllum delagoense	Mother of millions	1	Aggressive, Displaces other plants, Allelopathic, toxic, host crop for pests.	Yes	Reserve	In progress
Bryophyllum fedtschenkoi	Kalanchoe stonecrop	1	Displaces native plants and grows rapidly, Toxic	No	Isolated	In progress
Bryophyllum pinnatum	Resurrection plant	1	Displaces other plants, Allelopathic, toxic, host crop for pests.	No	Isolated	High
Kalanchoe beharensis	Velvet elephant ear	2	Displaces native plants and grows rapidly, Toxic	No	Isolated	High
Austrocylindropuntia subalata	Devil's rope	1	Aggressive, displaces native plant species, decreases pasture	No	Reserve	In progress
Opuntia stricta		1	Aggressive, displaces native plant species, decreases	Yes	Reserve	In progress



Scientific name	Common name	Invader Category*	Impacts	Biocontrol Available	Presence	Management priority
			pasture			
Opuntia monacantha	Barbary fig, common prickly pear	1	Aggressive, displaces native plant species, decreases pasture	Yes	Isolated	In progress
Opuntia ficus-indica	Sweet prickly pear	1	Aggressive, displaces native plant species, decreases pasture	Yes	Isolated	In progress
Opuntia elatior	prickly pear	1	Aggressive, displaces native plant species, decreases pasture	Yes	Isolated	In progress
Cereus jamacaru	Queen of the night	1	Aggressive, displaces native plant species, decreases pasture	Yes	Reserve	In progress
Peniocereus serpentinus	Serpent cactus	1	Aggressive, displaces native plant species, decreases pasture	No	Reserve	<u>Urgent</u>
Woody trees and shrubs						
Acacia melanoxylon	Australian blackwood	2	Displaces native plants, blocks waterways, changes edaphic profile, Spreads aggressively but with a dormant seed bank - fire activated.	Yes	Isolated	High
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacardanda	3		No	Isolated	Low
Melia azedarach	Seringa	3		No	Isolated	Low
Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	2	Displaces native vegetation, allelopathic, Prolific collonizer, Wind dispersal.	Yes	Isolated	<u>Urgent</u>



APPENDIX B - RISK ANALYSIS (FINAL)

Final Draft



APPENDIX C - INFRASTRUCTURE ZONATION

Infrastructure	Current Status	Zone
Natural Features		
Natural vegetation zones	Functional	Wilderness
Riparian zone up to the 1:1000-year flood line.	Functional	Wilderness
Drainage lines (including wetland areas and dams)	Functional	Wilderness
Experimental plots	Planned	Rehabilitation
Disturbed area	Existing	Rehabilitation
Erosion Zones/Sodic sites	Existing	Wilderness
Cattle ranching		
Temporary boma site	Operational	Rehabilitation
Marula spray race	Operational	High intensity
Mile 6 spray race	Operational	High intensity
Management infrastructure		
Complex 1 Visitor	Operational	High Intensity
Complex 1 Staff	Operational	High Intensity
Marula staff complex	Operational	High intensity
Ol Jogi primary school	Operational	High intensity
Ol Jogi dispensary	Operational	High intensity
Pyramid staff complex	Operational	High intensity
Wildlife rescue center	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost K5	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost K6	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost K7	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost K8	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost K9	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost K10	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost K11	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost K12	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost K13	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost K14	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost S14	Operational	High Intensity
Ranger outpost S16	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost G8	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost G7	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost T9	Operational	High intensity
Ranger outpost T11	Operational	High intensity
500 acre boma	Operational	Wilderness
Elephant Exclusion Zone	Planned	Wilderness
Main Dam Exclusion Zone	Operational	Wilderness
Wildlife corridors		High intensity
Conservancy airstrip		High intensity
Pyramid airstrip		Low intensity
Tourism Infrastructure		
Main House	Operational	High intensity
Sun Downer Rock	Operational	Wilderness



Infrastructure	Current Status	Zone
Lunch Spot	Operational	Wilderness
River Dinner Spot ¹⁵	Operational	Low intensity
Shareholder house 1	Planned	High intensity
Shareholder house 2	Planned	High intensity
Shareholder house 3	Planned	High intensity
Shareholder house 4	Planned	High intensity
Road Network		
Government Road	Operational	High intensity
Government Road	Operational	High intensity
Golf 1–Marula–Main house Road	Operational	High intensity
Main house – Golf 4 Road	Operational	High intensity
Perimeter Road	Operational	Low intensity
Golf 4 – WRC	Operational	High intensity
Other roads	Operational	Low intensity
Off track	Non-operational	Wilderness

¹⁵ The permanent river dinner spot is in a wilderness zone, the structures are pre-existing and removing it would create more disturbance than is necessary.



APPENDIX D - STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT (FINAL)

- Stakeholder engagement report
- List of attendees

Final Draft



APPENDIX E - OL JOGI SAPA CASE-STUDY

Final Draft



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**OL PEJETA
CONSERVANCY**

*SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS (SAPA)
CASE STUDY*





OL JOGI CONSERVANCY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CG	County Government
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
OJ	Ol Jogi Conservancy



KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
PA	Protected Area
SAPA	Social Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas
CC	County Commissioner
LCA	Laikipia Conservancies Association
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
ACC	Assistant County Commissioner
DCC	Deputy County Commissioner

INTRODUCTION TO THE SITE

Ol Jogi conservancy comprises 58,000 acres in Laikipia County of Kenya. Ol Jogi Limited was incorporated in Kenya in 1965 and in 1978 the land was procured under a private ownership structure. The conservancy was established in 1980 and a commercial livestock enterprise was developed over the years. Subsequently, Ol Jogi's focus has been conservation, education and community partnerships. The landscapes are varied on Ol Jogi with a mixture of arid land in the North, savanna in the South and it



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*is backed by the Lolldaiga mountain range in the East. The conservancy is one of East Africa's oldest rhino sanctuaries, with 77 black (*Diceros Bicornis Michaeli*) and 37 white (*Ceratotherium Simum Simum*) rhinos. An array of other threatened species including other species that are listed as critically endangered or endangered in Kenya such as the African Painted Dog, Cheetah, Grevy's Zebra and Reticulated Giraffe, Striped Hyena, African Elephant and the African Lion occur on Ol Jogi. It is also an important safe space for Ruppell's Griffon, White-backed Vulture, Egyptian vulture and Lappet-faced vulture.*

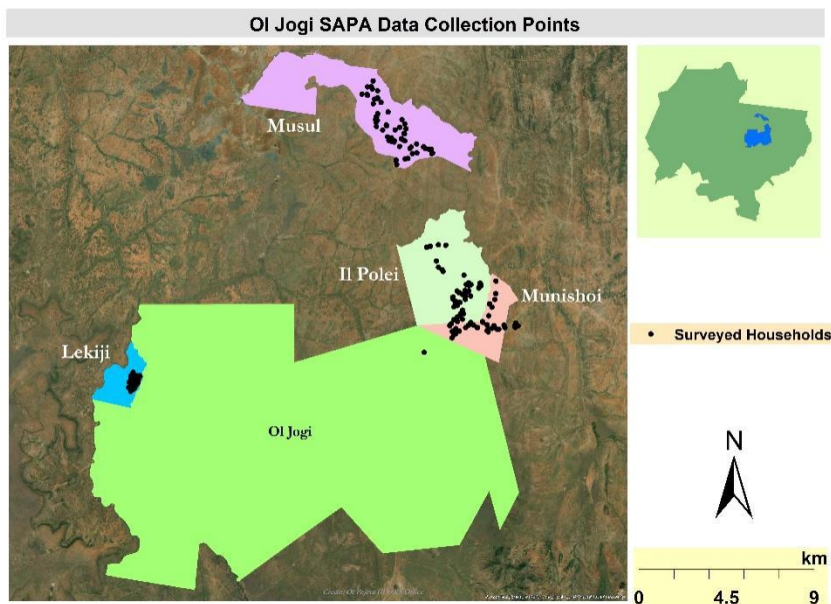
Ol Jogi forms part of the LCA and is a close neighbor with Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Borana Conservancy and Ol Pejeta Conservancy. Whilst striving to create a sustainable model for conservation, Ol Jogi has been cognisant of social and political relevance and have invested significantly into our community partnership program over the years. Ol Jogi now has a tourism enterprise to complement the livestock business and we also rely on philanthropic support to sustain our conservation initiatives.

In 2012, Ol Jogi commissioned an external, impartial, social study in order to determine the communities' perceptions of our existing and historic partnership programs. This allowed Ol Jogi to focus on areas of popularity and informed us of areas of discontent but formal structures for engagement and an implementation strategy were not developed.



In 2022, through the LCA a subsidiary of the KWCA and with the assistance of USAID, Ol Jogi has undertaken a SAPA assessment. The intention of Ol Jogi is to generate a current, comprehensive understanding of our community relations with the view to developing a strategy with mechanisms to measure, analyze and evaluate our progress over time. By introducing better channels of communication, we hope to improve equity in governance and address specific areas that can improve the livelihoods of people within our adjacent communities. We strongly feel that conservation is a mutual prerogative and without community participation, goodwill and engagement we cannot be successful in the long-term.

Map showing SAPA data collection points





THE SAPA APPROACH

The full detail of the methodology is available in the SAPA Manual for protected areas and conserved areas ([Franks, Small & Booker 2018'](#)). The process is divided into five phases and is led by a local facilitation team with representatives drawn from PA/CA managers, local government, CBOs, and NGOs.

It is a simple approach to assess the social impacts of Protected and Conserved Areas. Rather than determining the actual contributions to wellbeing of a PA, SAPA identifies ways to reduce negative impacts and increase the positive ones, as well as how positive impacts can be shared equitably within the communities recognized by the PA.

Specific governance statements are developed at the site and are categorized by the following themes: Participation, Transparency, Rights, Mitigation of Negative Impacts, Benefit Sharing.

SAPA can be used:

- As a health check to identify positive and negative social impacts that need attention.
- To understand the underlying causes for community challenges and work to identify ideas to address the challenges.



- *For monitoring and evaluation to establish a baseline for social impacts and their overall contribution to human wellbeing over a specific period.*

SAPA deploys a mixed-method approach that combines different tools to gather information, assess results and generate ideas for action. The process also involves continuous engagement with various stakeholders to enhance transparency and ownership of the assessment; eventually building support for action and accountability for implementation.

STAKEHOLDERS, METHODS AND TOOLS

The facilitation team was composed of the Ol Pejeta and Ol Jogi staff. The SAPA process on the site began in March 2022 and was completed in October 2022 (see table below). Stakeholders who participated in the process included Ol Jogi employees, Community Representatives- Chairmen to group Ranches, Youth Forums, Twala Cultural-Boma and Chairperson to men and women group, National and County Government (Administration, Water, Education, Livestock and Health), Security (CC, KP,OCPD,ACC,DCC,SCPC)KWS, Neighboring Conservancy Lolldaiga, Mpala and Naibunga, Nurse in charge of a local dispensaries, Head-Teachers and Principals from local schools, and various community members.



The table below shows schedule of key SAPA activities that were conducted:

PHASE	KEY ACTIVITY	MONTH	LOCATION
I	1 st Community Meetings	February	Lekiji and Il Polei
II	1 st Stakeholder Workshop	February	Ol Jogi Recreation Center
III	Household Survey	April/May	Ol Jogi Communities
IV	2 nd Community Meetings	July	Lekiji and Il Polei
IV	2 nd Stakeholder Workshop	July	Ol Jogi Marura Hall
V	Action Planning Workshop	October	Kirimara Springs Hotel-Nanyuki.

SAPA RESULTS

In the SAPA household survey, local people were asked about the specific impact that Ol Jogi have affected the wellbeing of their household over the last five years. These social impacts were identified in the first community meetings.



A household survey was then conducted with randomly sampled respondents in 4 community zones around Ol Jogi Conservancy namely: Il Polei, Munishoi, Musul and Lekiji. The sample sizes were determined by the population status and the size of the areas.

In the survey, household representatives were asked to rate the importance of each impact as high, medium, low or zero. Therefore, the analysis presented in this report is based on the percentage of people who reported the importance of an impact as high and medium.

Positive social impacts of Ol Jogi Conservancy on it's communities

No.	Positive Social Impact	Overall Percentage
1	Dry Season grazing	79%
2	Security Response	75%
3	Twala Cultural Center support	48%
4	Employment opportunities	44%
5	Water support	43%
6	Borehole maintenance	43%
7	Community breed improvement	41%
8	Infrastructure development in schools and dispensaries	40%
9	Opuntia Management support	34%
10	Scholarship support	25%



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1. Majority of the respondent's ranked dry season by Ol Jogi as the highest overall positive impact at 79%, OJ had allowed community grazing for 2 years consequently. The program not only provided feeding but also offered veterinary services and water access to community livestock.
2. OJ supports its neighboring communities through security interventions by deploying armed rangers and tracker dogs, especially in cases of stock theft recoveries, follow up on unlawful acts, and general support when circumstances allow. As such communities ranked security response at 75%
3. Twala cultural center support was ranked at 48%. OJ jointly with the women group established the center through building the cultural village. It has since empowered operations at the Center through employing an accountant for the center.
4. Employment opportunities were ranked at 44% as OJ had recruited from community areas.
5. Water support was ranked 43%, due to continued water supply to schools, dispensaries and security camps using water boozers as well as servicing of the borehole in one of the community areas.

The other positive impacts were borehole maintenance at 43%, community breeds improvement at 41%, infrastructure development support in schools at 34%, Opuntia Management support at 34% and scholarship support 25%.



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Negative social impacts of Ol Jogi Conservancy

No.	Negative Social Impact	Overall Percentage
1	Lack of support to schools	97%
2	Lack of youth engagement	97%
3	No response to HWC	97%
4	Lack of Scholarship support	96%
5	Lack of community representation	95%
6	Communication barrier between OJ and community members	95%
7	Withdrawal of scholarship	93%
8	Lack of employment opportunities	90%
9	Lack of community liaison officer	90%
10	Quicker response to wildlife threats compared to HWC mitigation	90%
11	Insufficient cultural boma support	89%
12	High grazing fee	86%
13	Nepotism in employment	79%
14	Biased employment	78%



A majority of the negative impacts were highly ranked due to external factors that had continuously led to decreased wellbeing.

Ol Jogi community department objective not widely communicated to communities. As a result OJ was constantly perceived to be responsible for their needs and expectations versus its intended community programs commitment. There was the lack of transparency by those who acted on behalf of communities and OL Jogi. No structures existed to inform mapped needs, design, implementation processes and monitoring of projects. There was little interaction between community members and OJ hence a majority of the respondents felt they were not represented and thus negatively impacted due to inaccessibility of information.

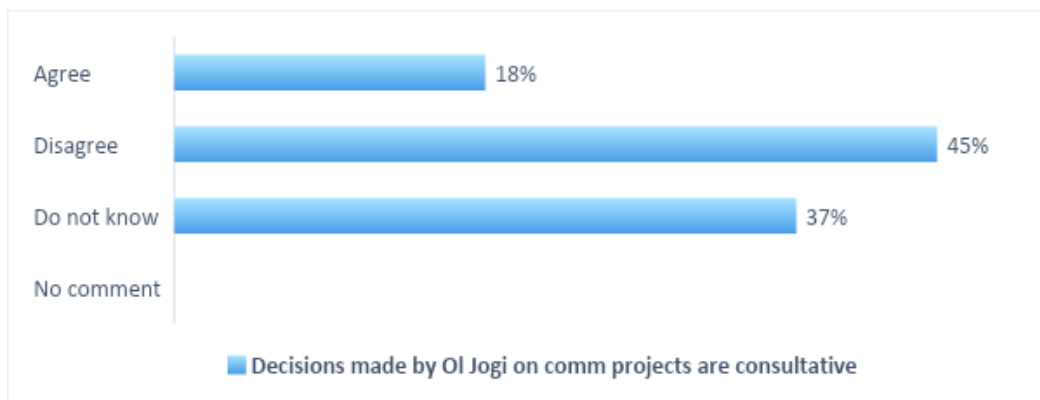
Governance quality

The survey asked respondents if they agree, disagree, or don't know about several governance statements. This included site-specific governance quality related to participation in decision making, transparency and access to information, and mitigation of negative impacts.



The graphs below show results from Ol Jogi site-specific statements for each of the good governance principles. Overall, they indicate the level of agreement, disagreement, and lack of knowledge (do not know), giving you an approximation of governance quality per principle.

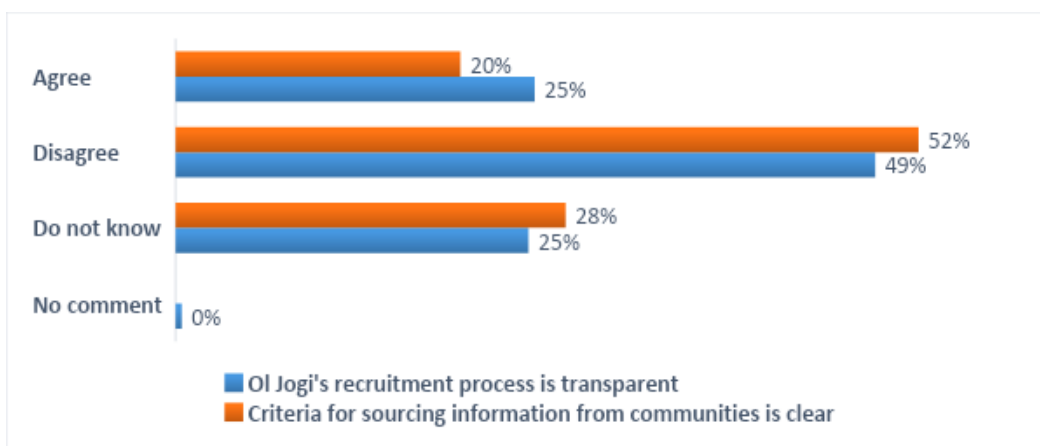
Participation in decision making



18% agreed, 45% disagreed, 37% didn't know since the few established projects were communal. The influence of their being was by the then area chief.



Transparency and access to information



i. Criteria for sourcing information from communities is clear.

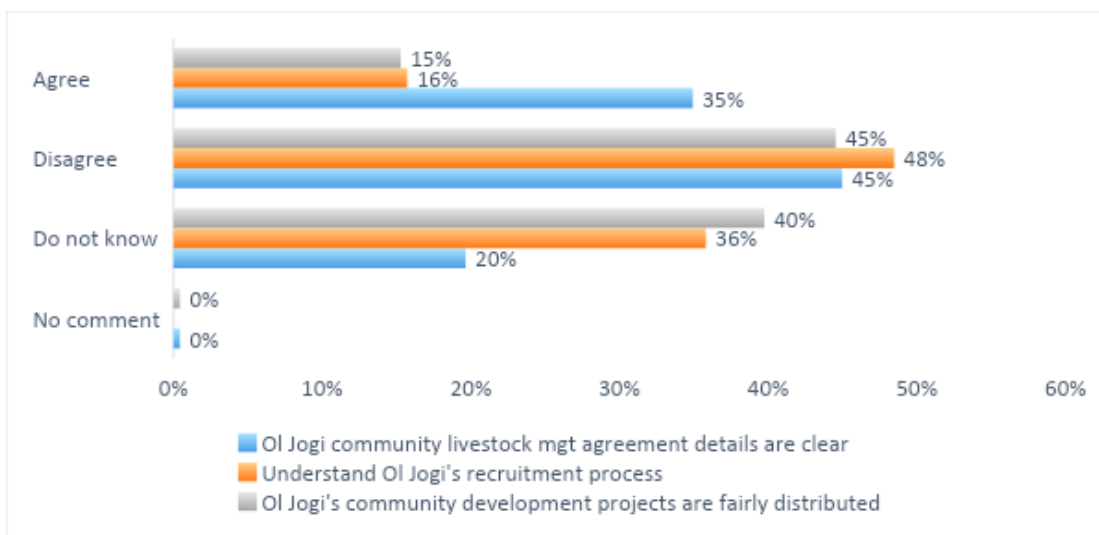
A majority lacked information on most of Ol Jogi engagement issues since the structures that have been used were biased. Hence 20% agreed, 52% disagreed, 28% didn't know.

ii. Ol Jogi recruitment process is transparent



Ol Jogi had shared a job advertisement however, failed to provide feedback upon completion of the recruitment exercise. Thus assumed not to be transparent as such 25% agreed, 49% disagreed and 25% didn't know.

Benefit Sharing





i *Ol Jogi's community development projects are fairly distributed*

15% agreed, 45% disagreed, and 40% didn't know since initial programme projects were located in one community area. The area was secure in terms of land tenure enabling viability of the projects.

ii *I understand Ol Jogi's recruitment process*

Ol Jogi had recruited from community areas and the 15% are likely to be direct or indirect beneficiaries from employment opportunities. 48% disagreed and 36% didn't know, since those recruited were not known to the community.

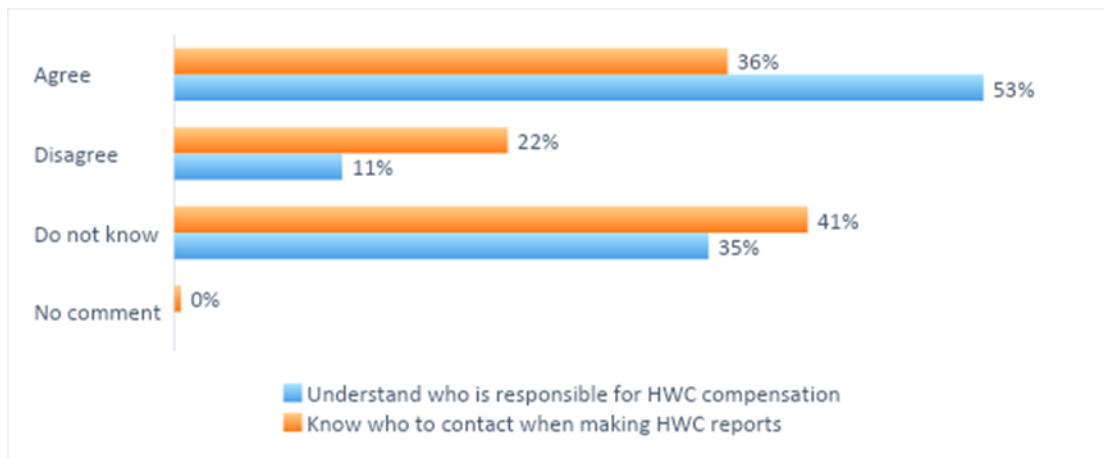
iii *Ol Jogi community livestock management agreement details are clear*

Most of the communities living around Ol Jogi were mainly pastoralists and had benefited from the dry season grazing. Chairpersons from the different villages had been oriented on livestock management agreement



that facilitated community grazing for two years. Those who agreed at 35% were direct beneficiaries to the program. We had 45% disagreeing and 20% who did know.

Recognition and respect of rights





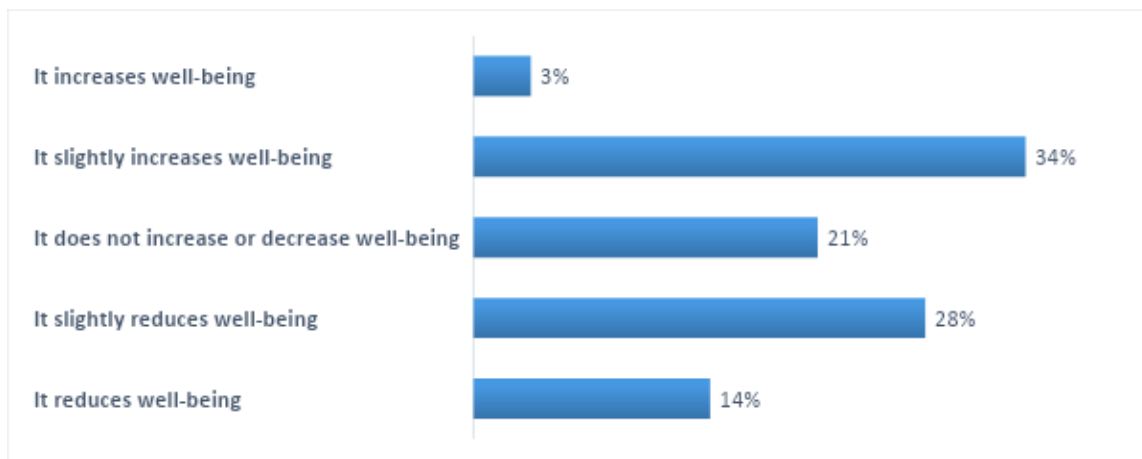
i *Know who to contact when making a HWC reports*

Those who didn't know were at 41%, 22% disagreed, 36% agreed. There was a feeling existing structures were either not known or unclear for making HWC reports.

ii *Understanding who is responsible for HWC compensation*

53% agreed, 11% disagreed and 35% didn't know. The local administration and Group Ranches had carried out sensitization forums on compensation procedures.

Impact of Ol Jogi on wellbeing



Ol Jogi through its social development projects seeks to improve the livelihoods of communities. Over years it has provided interventions on water, food insecurity, access to education and employment opportunities to the locals as well as deployment of HWC mitigation.



The slight increases at 34% and increases at 3% had directly or indirectly benefited from continued interventions. The slight reductions at 28% and reduced wellbeing at 14% were those feeling to be left out due to in-access to information, expectations not met and their issues with regards HWC challenges not addressed.

ACTION PLAN

The table below shows a joint action plan developed during the 3rd stakeholder workshop to address negative impacts that emerged from the SAPA analysis.

ISSUES	IDEAS FOR ACTION	ACTION/ SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	TIMELINE	ACTOR
A. Benefit sharing				
Unemployment	Advertise Job opportunities to all community members	Community recruitment needs to be liaised between community office and HR Communities to form WhatsApp groups.	Q3 - Q4 Q4 2022 Q1 2023	OJ and communities



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		Ol Jogi community engagements meetings.	Q4 2022 Q1 2023	
		Validation of applicants from the community by community leaders.	Q1-Q2 2023	
	Give equal opportunities to all communities	Zoning of community villages Prioritize community recruitment in Ol Jogi demarcated areas. Initiate community employment protocol. Keep data of employed applicants to assist in keeping track of numbers. Balance gender during recruitment. Adapting effective means of communication e.g. direct	Q1/2 2023 Q1/2 Ongoing Q1.... 2023 Ongoing	OJ and Communities



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		<p>phone calls, use of WhatsApp groups, social youth groups.</p> <p>Coordination of community engagement with other conservancies.</p>		
	<p>Proactive youth engagement in sustainable livelihood activities e.g</p> <p>:micro-enterprise activities eg</p> <p>Beadwork, Boda-boda Sacco, Bee-keeping, Hair-dressing and Barber</p>	<p>Engage personnel from micro enterprise offices.</p> <p>Hold forums specifically for the youths.</p> <p>Youths to embrace capacity building at TVET</p> <p>Help communities through empowerment e.g. education in group formation through ministry of social services e.g. link the communities to the services providers. E.g. SNV</p>	<p>Q 1 2023</p> <p>Q1 2023</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2023</p>	<p>OJ and communities</p>



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		<p>Provide attachment, internship and on job training.</p> <p>Support sporting activities eg football tournament ,volleyball and athletics.</p>	2023	
	Employ based on merit.	<p>Interview feedback through community leaders.</p> <p>Skills upgraded by community members.</p>	2023	OJ Community
1.2 Lack of support to schools	Infrastructure support	<p>Communicate infrastructural needs to Ol Jogi, Mpala, CDF, NG, Laota, Sand Cooperative.</p> <p>Community to mobilize funds locally.</p>	2023 2023	OJ/ Community -Donor dependent
1.3 Lack of scholarship	Support towards scholarship programs	Community to source scholarship from Ol Jogi, CG, NGF, Mpala, Suguroi,Loata,	2023	Donor dependent



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		<p>KWS, Twala, Naibung'a and Ntumot Cultural Manyatta.</p> <p>Community to mobilize resources locally to aid scholarship program</p>	2023	
	<p>Ol Jogi to reinstate the scholarship program.</p>	<p>Fundraise for scholarship kitty.</p> <p>Ol Jogi to formulate a scholarship selection criteria for community scholarships.</p> <p>Disburse scholarship awards through community structures i.e. village representatives.</p>	<p>2023</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2023</p>	OJ-Donor dependent
1.4 Lack of water support	<p>Support sustainable water intervention projects to schools, dispen</p>	<p>Initiate water infrastructure for wildlife to reduce HWC conflict.</p> <p>Community to pursue water support requests through</p>	Funds allowing	OJ and related Stakeholders.



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		saries and relevant stakeholders i.e. Ol community and Jogi, CG,NGF,Batuk,Laikipia areas Permaculture.			
1.5	In	Seek support through social services (County Government)	Organize targeted community meetings/groups and incorporate line ministry Registration of self -help groups. Capacity building on financial literacy. Linking groups with financial institutions ie Women enterprise fund, Youth development fund, Inua Jamii.	2023 2023 2023	OJ and communities
		Source for market for beadwork and other product ie soap	Communities to form groups and use this platform to market their products to visitors.	2023 2023	Community



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		Support in training to achieve quality products to meet market standards.		OJ, CG and NG
	Promote cultural activities in the community	Share needs with relevant stakeholders ie Ol Jogi, Absa Mpala, Laikipia Permaculture, CG and ACK. Involve youth through on Job training.	2023 Donor dependent	Communities OJ, CG and NG
		Linking communities to micro finance institutions for empowerment.	2023	OJ and Community
B. Human wildlife conflict				
1.1 No response to Human Wildlife Challenges	Reporting structures in place need to be clear	KWS to guide on operational contacts. Disseminate contacts through community meetings, leaders forums.	2023	KWS & OJ



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	Sensitization of communities members	Enhance communication platform for information sharing Explore early warnings on HWC-internally. Link community to KWS hotline number.	2023 2023 2023	KWS & OJ
1.2 Quicker response on wildlife threats compared to HWC Mitigation.	Ol Jogi to have emergency response team	Communicating response contacts to Communities via the leaders	2023	OJ
	Pro-activeness in responding to HWC	Community sensitization on reporting channels. Prompt response from mitigation teams.	2023 2023	KWS and OJ
C. Transparency, Relationship and access to information				



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1.1Lack of Community Representation	Elect Ol Jogi Community Representatives	<p>Create a community governance structure for Ol Jogi communities.</p> <p>Elect leaders to form representation from Ol Jogi communities.</p> <p>Induct the elected leaders and work to have them acknowledge their terms of reference.</p>	<p>2023</p> <p>2023</p> <p>2023</p>	<p>OJ</p> <p>OJ and Community</p> <p>OJ</p>
	Liaison structure between Ol Jogi and communities	Ol Jogi to hire personnel in the community department	2023	OJ
Communication barrier between Ol Jogi and Community members.	Community meetings	<p>Schedule targeted community engagement meetings in all community zones.</p> <p>Constant information dispensation through</p>	<p>2023/2024</p> <p>2023</p>	<p>OJ and Communities</p>



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	community leader's structures.	Embrace mechanism that will embrace 2 way communication.	2023	OJ and Communities.
Involvement of community participation in projects	Inception meetings for community projects.	Map out needs from community members.	2023/24	OJ and Communities
	Customize projects to specific community areas.		2023/24	
Information dispensation	Through community leader's structures i.e. Chiefs, village representatives.	Keep community contacts database to enhance communication	2023	OJ and Communities

