

ACTION PLAN FOR THE DYNAMIC CONSERVATION OF THE OLDONYOYOKIE/OLKERI PROJECT AREA

Project background

The Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems initiative was launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2002 with the aim of establishing the basis for the global recognition, conservation and adaptive management of outstanding traditional agricultural systems and their associated landscapes, biodiversity, knowledge systems and cultures. The initiative aims to “protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements” [cf. CBD: Article10(c)], specifically within agricultural systems. In many of these systems, the prosperity of nature and the poverty of people unfortunately coexist. Therefore, the initiative does not intend to freeze systems in time, but rather calls for dynamic conservation, emphasizing a balance between conservation, adaptation and socio-economic development. It aims to empower smallholder farmers/pastoralists, traditional communities and indigenous peoples to dynamically conserve their traditional agricultural systems and to create an economic stake in the conservation of (agricultural) biodiversity so that nature and people can prosper together.

Within this context, the Federal Republic of Germany through the Federal Ministry of Food, agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) and the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) approved the current effort to establish sites in Kenya and the Republic of Tanzania and to support the food security and reduce poverty of the local communities in GIAHS areas.

In Kenya, the Maasai Pastoral System was identified as the best example of a resilient system deserving of preservation in line with the GIAHS objectives. Its dynamic conservation through the right policy support would ensure food security and livelihood sustenance.



Development of the Action Plan

Since the project inception the following milestones have been achieved in Kenya: 1. Potential sites in Narok and Kajiado were evaluated in April 2009, using site selection criteria that had earlier been developed and applied in other GIAHS sites in different parts of the world. 2. Threats and opportunities for each of these sites were identified and later analyzed by the national project team through community consultations and field-visits before they were presented to the Project Facilitating Committee (PFC) for further deliberations, ranking and eventual agreement of the Project Site. 3. The area combining Oldonyonyokie-Olkeri Group Ranches was decided upon; 4. A team comprising of members from the National Focal Point Institutions carried out a Free Prior Informed Consent procedure in the community. The community gave its consent by acclamation; 5. The visit was also used to further discuss the threats and opportunities presented by the site and possible interventions. 6. On this basis, a draft Community Action Plan was developed by the project team. 7. The draft Community Action Plan was presented to the community, to indicate priorities and to include suggestions for its improvement. 8. The revised draft was presented to the Project Facilitating Committee for suggestions and approval. 9. The current document was finalized. Its implementation is expected to fulfill the Project Objectives leading to poverty reduction and improvement of livelihood through the dynamic conservation of the site and its resources.



Photo: An elder contributes during prior- consent meeting

Why is pastoralism an international/national heritage?

Many pastoral systems worldwide confirm to the criteria laid out by the GIAHS Initiative of FAO, and particular examples conform to the standards of the World Heritage Convention (as cultural landscapes). The specific common values of pastoral systems include their importance for the conservation and sustainable use of animal breeds, the landscapes which co-evolved with pastoralists' cultural practices, which e.g. provide critical habitats for wild biodiversity, deep reservoirs of local/indigenous knowledge on livestock rearing and health, as well as on ecological functioning. Moreover, they show remarkable resilience and capacity to adapt to climatic and other environmental fluctuations. Many pastoralist cultures embody strong conservation

values, reflected in and reproduced in the communities' cosmologies and religious practices, customary law, as well as stories, songs, riddles and other aspects of their cultural heritage. Maasai pastoralism, as practiced traditionally, provides an outstanding example in East Africa and continues to have relevance for the sustainable management of its rangelands.

Maasai pastoralism: a brief history of challenges and survival

Maasai pastoralism as traditionally practiced was characterized by the movement of livestock in response to the availability of pasture, water and salt resources, common property tenure and a sophisticated body of cultural knowledge, institutions and norms to manage natural resource use. Among the many pastoral societies in the world, the Maasai exemplify the sustainable end of the spectrum of pastoral management. In an environment characterized by strong local fluctuations in resource (water and pasture) availability, their mobile system provided for the sustainable use of natural resources, where and when they were available. Moreover, the strong conservation values of Maasai culture provided for deep synergies with wildlife, both flora and fauna. Historically, the bio-cultural linkage between Maasai practices and the Rift Valley landscape and its biodiversity had been poorly understood, giving way to a number of, at times contradictory, wildlife and development policies that have had unpredicted negative ecological and economic impacts on the Maasai's practices, livelihoods and ecosystem. Today it is better understood that the relationship between wildlife and the Maasai cannot be simply framed as a matter of competition between livestock and wildlife of scarce resources. Maasai and their livestock have a joint interest in maintaining the very habitats on which both livestock and wildlife depend. Through their body of accumulated ecological knowledge, their common property systems allowing the flexible distribution of livestock and the cultural values towards natural resources (e.g. no killing of wildlife except in cases of a direct threat to life and livestock, no tree-felling), they have co-created and maintained the very landscape in which wildlife can thrive. Additionally, there are many subtle ecological and behavioral interactions that benefit wildlife, including wild herbivores finding protection from predation by staying close to Maasai herds and homesteads, the beneficial effects of livestock grazing on grassland species composition, and the maintenance of open pasture by controlled burning and grazing. Ironically, because of the resulting abundance of wildlife in Maasai areas as a result of their cultural practices, Maasai have lost access to resources critical for their livelihoods and cultural practices through the creation of wildlife parks and reserves.

From a livelihoods and economic perspective, especially considering the development of small-holder livestock keepers, pastoralism is an effective and sustainable way of exploiting natural resources provided by different habitats within the landscape where and when available in a highly unpredictable environment. Policies and programs that have sought to develop high potential areas within these landscapes (for cropping, mining, logging, tourism) have taken critical habitats for rotational grazing away from both people and wildlife, reducing the economic value and environmental sustainability of more marginal habitats, which cannot sustain all year around use for livestock, cropping or wildlife. This is because the very sustainability of livestock production and wildlife management depends on temporal access to the full pallet of habitats within the wider landscape. Viewed at this scale, the economic and ecological benefits of wildlife and development policies, especially interventions in the land-

tenure regime, have had equivalent or worse environmental and economic costs in other parts of the ecosystem. For the Maasai themselves, the costs have far outstripped the benefits.

Today, the combination of the loss of access to critical grazing resources, the increased population pressure from both within Maasai society as well as through the influx of other land-users, the sub-division of common property systems and a range of cultural factors, unfortunately has created a set of incentives that discourages Maasai from their traditional sustainable practices and leads to the adoption of unsustainable uses of natural resources. One of the main underlying causes is the persistence of false assumptions and prejudices about Maasai pastoralism and a lack of appreciation of how Maasai practices manage to provide a livelihood within the delicate limits of their environment, allowing the landscape to sustain diverse and valuable ecosystem services.

Nevertheless, in selected areas, Maasai pastoralism has proved to be resilient and continues to sustain livelihoods and valuable natural and cultural heritage. This can be attributed in part to the strong cultural resilience of the Maasai and to the fact that in many areas alternative land-uses are simply unviable in any sustainable fashion. Although the delicate dynamic interweave of Maasai pastoralism with its environment has been disrupted at larger social and geographical scales, communities in certain areas remain committed to pastoralism and strive for development by adapting it to current conditions of population, resource availability and socio-political factors. These areas continue to sustain valuable ecosystem services, including natural and cultural heritage of great relevance to sustainable development. It is the objective of the current action plan to safeguard the historic, inherently sustainable, pastoral system of the Maasai in key areas where it continues to be practiced, through a combination of local and policy measures, for the benefit of its custodians and Kenya as a country.

The project site

The project area, Oldonyonyokie and Olkeri Group Ranches combined (Kajiado District); share a common border and also resources. The site borders Suswa, Ewaso Kedong and Loodariak to the North, Kilonito and Elangata Wuas to the West, Shompole Group Ranch to the South and Magadi concession area to the West. The Western side of the ranch borders Olkiramatian Goup Ranch. The total surface for the area is 93,148 Ha with a total projected human population of 5,539 persons. Livestock population (before the recent drought) was estimated at 16,000 for cattle and 19,000 sheep and goats.

It was chosen after a structured comparison of different locations (ranking e.g. different aspects of natural and cultural heritage, the sustainability of the communities management practices and the integrity of the site), as a highly representative area of traditional Maasai pastoralism in Kenya. It is not only an area deserving of protection for its heritage values, but it is also an example of the benefits generated by Maasai pastoralism and its contemporary relevance for the sustainable development of rangelands in Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania.

Objective and approach of the action plan

In order to secure the continuity of the sustainable cultural management of the area, as well as the heritage and environmental benefits it provides, a number of challenges are to be met. The project will aim to assist the community in preserving their natural resource base, pastoral practices and knowledge system while adapting their system to contemporary challenges. Adaptive measures contained in the plan are designed to reinforce the underlying socio-cultural and ecological processes of this historically evolved system. A critical part of this approach is to improve the food security and well being of the community. This is not only desirable per se, but poverty is also one of the factors driving the adoption of unsustainable practices.

Apart from site-specific measures, the project also deploys a number of policy measures aimed at the recognition and protection of the area, and the heritage practices and resources it represents, through available national policy/legal measures, as well as broader awareness raising among policy and other stakeholders of the values of Kenya's heritage agricultural systems.



Photo: Olkeri women leader giving her views on the action plan

Site specific challenges and interventions

An analysis carried out with the community in the development stages of this Action Plan revealed a number of factors to which the project will need to respond. This section summarizes the findings of the analysis. The interventions by this action plan are referenced to the activities presented in Table 1 of the current document.

Challenge 1: Improving productivity and conservation of natural resources at the landscape level of the project area, in order to improve food security and long-term sustainability

In the context of developments in the wider Maasai area, as sketched above, the available land area and scale of pastoral management has greatly diminished. Neighboring communities have opted for sub-division and subsequent land sales to outside investors, or have converted pastures to crop-land or “wildlife conservation areas”. Dry-season refuges further a field, such as the Mau area in the Narok District and the Ngong Hills just South of Nairobi have long been converted to other land-uses. The group ranch community has to make do with the remaining available dry- and wet-season pastures, water and forest resources within their own group ranches. This has greatly diminished the flexibility of their operations in response to climatic fluctuations, including long-term climate change. There is therefore an enhanced need to manage grazing cycles carefully, in order to allow pastures to regenerate “off-season”. The traditional leadership of the community in consort with local authorities has already devised a number of traditional measures to manage the grazing cycle wisely, but further harmonization of resource uses and conservation measures are necessary. A number of obstacles to do so face the community:

- In certain areas within the group ranch there has been over-development and in other areas under-development of water facilities for livestock. This requires herders to take livestock to drinking facilities in areas that should be recovering. The community requires outside support to harmonize the watering and grazing cycles.
- Neighboring communities, which have generally converted large portions of the pastures within group ranch boundaries “free-ride” on pastures the community is painstakingly trying to conserve. Additionally, it is hard to enforce adherence to grazing cycles from outsiders. Maasai cultural norms do not traditionally contain provisions from excluding outsiders, assuming there is long-term reciprocity in an open-access arrangement. The current land-tenure regime (Group Ranches and private holdings, with subsequent land-conversions) have changed the prospects of such reciprocity between communities that do and do not maintain their pastures, requiring a new arrangement.
- The food security of the community is greatly dependant on the availability of pastures for livestock. Harmonizing the grazing and pasture cycles will enhance the availability of animal-based foods directly. However, there are also seasonal fluctuations paired with gender and age differences in food security. The availability of subsistence food (milk and meat) follows the seasons and the grazing cycle. Women, the elderly and small children (esp. girls) have a marked dip in food security when livestock is moved away from the homestead in the dry season by men and boys. In the wet season, there is a surplus of grass, which withers when the rains stop. The storage of this excess grass and other fodder would allow a number of livestock (esp. cows) to remain at the homestead and provide food. Currently, the community does not have the technical capacity to harvest and store the surplus.
- The severe drought of 2008/2009 has left approx. 100 families without livestock. They can no longer participate fully in the project or provide for

themselves. Allowing them to recover their herds removes incentives to adopt livelihood activities that are environmentally and culturally incompatible.



Photo's: Emungur Rock Catchment, Oldonyonyokie and Dry water pan at Kora, Oldonyonyokie. The water facilities built by previous projects have disturbed grazing. Some will need to be closed, while other will be opened in more suitable locations.

Intervention:

The Action Plan addresses the above through: assessment of the current natural resources and their dynamic use patterns and the development of a long-term land-use plan, in which natural resource uses are harmonized, based on principles of the traditional management of the grazing cycle (Activity 1.1 and 1.2). This will include an exercise to develop agreements with neighboring communities on terms for their use of community pastures and other resources, and internal regulation of uses, including incentive/enforcement arrangements (Activity 1.3). The long-term management plan will include a number of improved uses/management practices of pastures which will include the promotion of high intensity/low frequency grazing, the harvesting and preservation of excess pasture and fodders (Activity 2). Additionally, the Action Plan will harmonize the water for livestock facilities with the grazing cycle by closing certain and opening new facilities (Activity 3). Under activity 2.3 the plan will assist destitute families by providing seed-livestock to rebuild their herds.

Challenge 2: Preservation of wildlife habitat and culturally significant biodiversity

Wildlife is relatively abundant in the project area, as well as a large diversity of trees and plants that are culturally significant: e.g. as food compliments, human and animal medicines. The common Wildlife found in the area are the: Zebra, Giraffe, Elands, Cheetah, Leopards, Servo Cats, Vultures, wild dogs, Hyenas, a few lions and several species of common and rare birds. Some of these are critically endangered. Well managed pastures will benefit both humans and wild animals (esp. herbivores and their predators). The factors described under challenge 1 affect the overall sustainability of landscape management including the areas critical to wildlife.

Additionally, over-harvesting, effects of wild fire, cultivation, firewood harvesting especially by the military, charcoal burning and encroaching settlement areas has diminished availability of plants with medical, veterinary and cultural significance, mainly from the forested areas in the project area. The community continues to rely to a large extent on these resources for human and animal health, as they have limited access to commercial equivalents. Measures to reduce current pressures on the forest (from community members and outsiders) will benefit bird, plant and tree diversity as well as their continued cultural uses.

Intervention:

Paramount to the action plan and its activities is the continuation of the traditional pastoral system. Ensuring its ecological and economic sustainability will prevent the conversion to land-uses much less compatible with wildlife, including (lease) cropping. Specifically, the development of the long-term land-use plan, and its by-laws, will incorporate wildlife considerations, as part of the holistic management of the landscape (Output 1). By-laws will also address the potential threat of increased charcoal burning by community members and outsiders. Additionally, nurseries for culturally significant plants, shrubs and trees will be developed (Activity 4.6). This will reduce harvesting pressure in the wild and has an additional education effect by teaching young community members about the species and their cultural uses.

Challenge 3: Reinvigorating and improving transmission of traditional knowledge, cultural practices and institutions

Contemporary life presents Maasai communities with significantly different challenges than they faced historically. Their traditional institutions, esp. their age-group system, were finally attuned to socio-economic, security (incl. military) and environmental challenges. Many of their cultural institutions, e.g. moran-hood, gender roles and the governance by elders, as well as the ceremonies associated with it, combined aspects of defense, natural resource management, social security and the transmission of traditional knowledge and skills to next generations. The colonial and post independence socio-economic and political realities have introduced a number of changes. Traditional leadership and the age group system are now complemented by state institutions and modern education. Changes in their cultural environment have given way to new aspirations, especially among the younger generations. Maasai have a deep appreciation of formal education, but it competes with the allocation of time to transmit traditional knowledge and skills to the young. One of the moran-hood's primary functions, providing military defense, has all but disappeared. The introduction of the group-ranch system (in the case of the project area) has created new social groupings and institutions, which both complement and compete with the traditional social units and their leadership, based on wider clans across larger geographical scales. These and other factors combined are leading to gaps in transmission of traditional knowledge and skills, as well as of traditional management/governance. Yet, in spite of existing alongside modern institutions traditional Maasai institutions continue to perform critical roles in social security, natural resource management and education, including the transmission of conservation practices, values and norms. In order to protect and promote the traditional pastoral systems it is critical to preserve the traditional knowledge and management system that underpins it. This means that the content of the traditional

knowledge has to be preserved, and the institutions for management/governance of natural resources and the transmission of knowledge have to be strengthened. For this to succeed, traditional institutions may need to be strengthened to address contemporary challenges, and need to work in harmony with state and other modern institutions. Additionally there is a need to document the traditional knowledge and practices and raise awareness of their significance, in order to safeguard these for next generations.

Intervention:

Activity 4 provides for a number of activities to address the loss of knowledge and the gaps in its transmission. The action plan will provide for the establishment of a local information centre which will be the primary hub for documentation of traditional knowledge and education activities. Traditional knowledge will be documented and made available through local radio programs, flyers and other materials. Elders will be invited to local schools to educate children in traditional cultural knowledge/practices and their importance. A nursery for culturally significant plants will be established along-side the information centre to educate children and visitors about traditional Maasai uses of plants, trees and shrubs. These activities, throughout, will aim to impart a sense of pride in Maasai cultural traditions and knowledge among the young, who face many negative messages about their heritage.

Tourism activities developed under this action plan (Activity 5.1 and 5.2, described in detail below) aim to educate tourists about the Maasai pastoralism and the importance of their traditional knowledge and management system.

Additionally, the development and the long term land-use plan and the participatory implementation of the action plan will imbue the traditional leadership with significant responsibilities for its implementation and the governance of the grazing cycle, including through their development of by-laws and their enforcement. It is also foreseen that young men (Moran) play a role in the enforcement of the agreed natural resource uses (e.g. by monitoring charcoal burning, poaching and grazing outside permitted areas) and by providing a role as guides/educators to outside visitors, including tourists (Activity 5.4). In these activities the traditional leadership they will work closely together with local authorities.

Challenge 4: Providing long-term incentives for the continuity of traditional pastoral management (reinforcing custodianship)

The central challenge to the sustainability of the project's efforts is that the arrangements it puts in place will be able transform the combined natural and cultural benefits traditional pastoral management generates into livelihood benefits for the community. Managing traditional pastoralism must meet the needs and aspirations of the various community members: young and old, women and men, in order to generate sufficient incentives for its continuation. It's important to note that the community no longer is, or aspires to be, a subsistence community. School fees, complimentary foods, livestock inputs and consumer items all require cash. In order to provide long term incentives for sustainable management, the project needs to address 4 factors:

- It must improve (subsistence) food security

- It must capitalize on the special environmental and cultural features of the area to provide additional income.
- It must strengthen the governing capacity of the community, including through by-laws and their enforcement
- It must instill a sense of community ownership over the projects efforts and its results



Photo: The project at the Emungur caves. These caves have been used by generations for ceremonies relating to the age-group structure of the Maasai culture. They are planned to become part of itineraries/treks for bio-cultural tourists under this action plan.

Intervention:

The projects efforts to improve subsistence food security have been described above. To further improve people’s livelihoods it will aim to capitalize on the cultural and natural heritage associated with their management of the landscape. This will give the community a direct economic stake in the management of their patrimony.

Under Activity 5.1, 5.2 and 5.4, the action plan will develop tourism activities. These will firmly focus on attracting visitors for cultural and natural tourism, highlighting the pastoral history and practices of the area (the agricultural heritage). The cultural and environmental impacts of (bulk) tourism are notoriously difficult to manage, as is the fair distribution of its benefits. Therefore, under Activity 5.1, the community will be assisted to develop a “tourism charter” reflecting agreement on how to distribute benefits and investment, rules of conduct for tourists and tour guides alike, including training requirements. The strategy is to use/develop a market niche for tourists who have a genuine interest in the cultural, pastoral and natural patrimony of the place. It aims to provide genuine information about the area and its community and genuine ethnological experiences, such as herding cattle and ethno-botanical courses/field trips. It thus aims for low impact, high revenue visitors. The information centre described under Output 4 will provide a hub for the tourism activities as well.

Under activity 5.3 small arts and crafts businesses for women will be developed. The strategy is to provide genuine ware rather than watered down designs and to insure that women in the community have equal opportunities to participate and share benefits. Two cultural bomas will be developed where women can sell their goods. A cooperative/women's arts-and-crafts-group will be established, which can organize the women on issues such as quality control, price control and marketing.

In addition to economic incentives, social/customary law incentives will play a role in the implementation/enforcement of the land-use plan and grazing cycles. Penalties may be imposed on offenders and fees charged for grazing by outsiders. Such rules will be developed through activity 1.3.

To create ownership the project will deploy a fully participatory approach, in which community members are key decision makers. By building the project's interventions on the community's traditional institutions and values the plan will encourage community ownership and control over their natural and cultural resources.

Challenge 5: Mobilizing awareness and formal recognition/protection of the area, and its benefits

As described in the introductory section of this plan, a major obstacle to the protection and promotion of the Maasai pastoral heritage is the persistence of prejudices against and poor understanding of it. Conversely there is a lack of appreciation of the value of this African heritage, which continues to contribute to the management of the rangelands and the identity of Kenya as a whole. Formal recognition by the Kenyan government and international instruments of Maasai pastoral practice and the project area in particular, would greatly impact on decision-maker's and the public's perception.

Intervention:

Under the provisions of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO), the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) maintain the Tentative National World Heritage List of Kenya. The plan will gazette the selected area as a candidate for World Heritage recognition and include it in the list. Entry on the Tentative List already provides a degree of protection and recognition at both national and international levels. It is expected that this will provide wider benefits in terms of raising awareness of the value of other heritage agricultural systems and their continued social, economic and environmental relevance (Output 6).

Additionally, the plan will explore the viability of including agricultural heritage issues explicitly in Kenya policies and laws for the protection of heritage, agriculture and livestock development, environmental management and wildlife (Activity 7.2).

Finally, decision-makers will be targeted by communication materials (flyers, publications and the project web-site) and national workshop/trainings will be held to raise awareness and understanding of agricultural heritage issues (see communication plan). Additionally, a field visit for high level decision-makers is foreseen at the end of the project.

Monitoring

The project defines the indicators for progress in its logical framework. During Activity 1.1 all baseline information on the indicators will be collected by the project team. At the project's conclusion, progress/impacts of the action plan will be measured by collecting information and data on the same indicators.

Implementation arrangements

Consistent with the decisions made by the project's inception workshop, the implementation arrangements are as follows:

- FAO's field-based technical officer provides for technical and operation oversight of the plan's implementation.
- FAO's Representation to Kenya will provide operational support, including procurement services and additional technical advice
- The project's national focal point institution, NMK, is responsible for the implementation and national coordination of the plan. Its designated National Project Coordinator is its main liaison and the de-facto manager of the plans implementation.
- The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MOLD), the project's national co-focal point institution and its designated focal point (the Assistant National Project Coordinator) provide direct technical assistance to the implementation of the action plan within its mandate and field of expertise.
- The project's national inter-disciplinary Project Facilitating Committee provides a platform for coordination and the mobilization of additional expertise. It's members have been assigned concrete roles in the implementation of the action plan:
 - 1) The National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) will assist with carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments and advise on other environmental issues, including PES schemes
 - 2) The Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) will assist in all aspects of community mobilization, institutional strengthening and the development of by-laws, including those associated with the long-term land-use plan, the tourism charter and the establishment of the women's arts-and-crafts-group. It will also organize a livestock fair in collaboration with MOLD.
 - 3) The Ministry of Agriculture will advise on land-use and agricultural policy issues
 - 4) The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) will assist with training of tour-guides and advice on wildlife issues related to the development of the land-use plan
 - 5) Other members of the PFC will advise the community and the project team on issues within their fields of expertise.
- The communities of Oldonyonyokie and Olkeri Group ranches will contribute time and labor, within their means

Table 1: The Community Action Plan for the Oldonyonyokie-Olkeri GIAHS site:

Main Outputs and activities	Rationale (how does it respond to a problem/ opportunity)	Objective/ Expected impacts	Lead agency and partners	Timeframe	Inputs	Budget/Implementation modalities
<p>Output 1: Long-term land-use and management plan developed for the project area, consistent with GIAHS goals and principles</p>	<p>The objective is to put in place long term arrangements for the management of the area, the conservation of its heritage characteristics and the improved livelihoods of community members. With the aid of GIS tools, an assessment of current natural resource use patterns and practices will identify opportunities to harmonize natural resource use patterns, management measures for the sustainable management of the landscape and its environmental, economic, social and cultural values, as well as identify opportunities to diversify livelihoods. Through a visioning and planning exercise with the community a physical land-sue plan will be developed. This plan will be accompanied by community level management arrangements, including by-laws to manage community members’ natural resource uses and agreements with neighboring communities to address free-riding behavior that diminishes the community’s benefits of their conservation and sustainable use efforts. The institutional arrangements and by-laws will build on the Maasai’s cultural management practices and institutions.</p> <p>The following Activities 2-7 provide building blocks for and assistance to the development and implementation of the long-term management plan</p>					
<p>1.1. Assessment of dynamic land-use patterns, resources, values and management arrangements and collection of</p>		<p>Improved information on and community awareness of dynamic land-use patterns, landscape</p>	<p>Technical lead: GIS Expert consultant Logistics and heritage</p>	<p>1st Quarter 2011</p>	<p>Experts fee</p>	<p>Contract with GIS expert consultant (FAO)</p>

<p>baseline data for measuring project impact</p>		<p>values and opportunities for their sustainable management</p>	<p>assessment: NMK</p> <p>Other partners: MOLD MOA KWS NEMA MPIDO (institutional aspects and community mobilization) Community</p>			
<p>1.2 Development of a dynamic Land-use plan for the long term management of the area</p>		<p>The site's natural resources are preserved and utilized sustainably and its cultural integrity maintained for future generation</p>	<p>Technical lead: GIS Expert consultant</p> <p>Logistics: NMK</p> <p>Other partners: MOLD MOA KWS NEMA MPIDO (institutional aspects and community</p>	<p>1st Quarter 2011</p>	<p>Experts fee</p> <p>Subsistence Fuel</p>	<p>Contract with GIS expert consultant (FAO)</p> <p>LOA NMK</p>

			mobilization) Community			
1.3 Development of community institutional arrangements and by-laws for the implementation of the land-use plan		Community able to deter any land use activity that is incongruent to the agreements set out in the action plan	MPIDO (lead) Logistics: NMK Other partners: NMK MOLD MOA KWS NEMA	2nd Quarter 2010 and 2 nd Quarter 2011 (establishment CBO)	Experts Subsistence Fuel Lunch and tea	LOA with MPIDO LOA with NMK
Total budget						40,569
Output 2: Improved Rangeland management practices and livestock production	<p>The health status of the range (vegetation and soils) as assessed during the participatory planning exercise indicated a downward trend. Signs of overuse and abuse of the resource base are noticeable. A short dry spell and drought situation quickly exerts a toll on the livestock. There is therefore a need to initiate prudent management practices to arrest the trend.</p> <p>To address the land degradation problem, holistic grazing management approach among other approaches will be promoted in the reinstatement of soil fertility and vegetation cover. During times of normal rainfall, growth of pasture is quite rapid but quickly deteriorates in terms of quality and quantity soon after the rains. There is need therefore to have it harvested and stored for use during dry drought periods. The storage of animal feed has the additional advantage that during livestock migration, a number of lactating livestock can stay at the homestead, improving the food security of women and children during times of drought.</p> <p>Invasive species and bush encroachment, haphazard harvesting of trees and soil erosion have led to diminished pasture availability. Reseeding should be done in</p>					

	<p>areas where natural seed banks have been depleted through repeated over grazing and frequent drought cycles</p> <p>It is estimated that about 75% of livestock were lost in the project area with some families losing 100% of their livestock during the recent prolonged drought and restocking is proposed as a short term measure to restore lost livelihood. The project will also aim to strengthen the Maasai's own re-stocking and redistribution of livestock mechanism for future droughts.</p>					
2.1. Harvesting of naturally occurring fodder (acacia pods) and harvesting/baling of excess grass at the end of the rainy seasons (June/July and December), through training.	<p>Forage is harvested and conserved for the drought period.</p> <p>Acacia pods harvested and stored</p>	<p>Impacts of drought reduced</p> <p>Household sustained during times of drought</p>	<p>NMK in collaboration with MOLD</p> <p>Community</p>	2 nd Quarter 2011	<p>Hire Baling equipment</p> <p>Storage facilities</p> <p>Gunny bags</p> <p>Labour</p> <p>Subsistence allowance</p>	<p>Procurement (FAO) and Economic Stimulus Funds</p> <p>Community</p> <p>LOA with NMK</p>
2.2. Promotion of sustainable land management practices and governance, including high intensity low-frequency grazing, soil erosion control, bush management and	<p>High intensity low frequency grazing to address degradation problem</p>	<p>Bush encroachment controlled and pasture availability and cover improved through reseeded</p>	<p>NMK in collaboration with MOLD</p> <p>Community</p>	1 st and 2 nd Quarter 2011	<p>Subsistence allowance</p> <p>Fuel</p> <p>Seeds & manure</p> <p>Fencing materials</p> <p>Tools</p> <p>Lunch for workers</p> <p>Transport</p>	LOA with NMK

reseeding of degraded lands (training and technical assistance) through training of community members in range improvement practices.						
2.3 Provision of livestock to families that lost their herds in the 2008/2009 drought in order to restore their livelihoods and prevent them from adopting incompatible economic activities like charcoal burning (emergency measure).		Families deprived of a source food and income restored The health and nutritional status of children and the elderly assured.	MPIDO in collaboration with MOLD NMK: mission logistics	1 st Quarter 2011	300 heifers and 25 Bulls (locally procured) Subsistence for MOLD Field extension officers Vet drugs and mineral supplements	LOA with MPIDO Procurement LOA with NMK
2.4 Management of wildfires	Fires regularly cross over from nearby private ranches. Diminishing pasture productivity and	Improved pasture management Risks to humans, livestock and	MOLD	2 nd and 3 rd Quarter 2011		Economic stimulus funds

	posing a threat to humans, livestock and wildlife	wildlife by fire diminished				
Budget						78,736
Output 3 Improved water provision for livestock	The development of water resources in the project site is planned to be distributed to reflect the dynamic uses of wet and dry grazing areas. This will mean that where there is an over development of water resources to the extent that it encourages overgrazing, some sources have to be closed. On the other hand, new facilities will be developed to encourage livestock to stay as long as the pasture is available in the wet season grazing area. Overall, all human and livestock facilities should be aligned with the wet and dry season grazing pattern, to encourage recovery and conservation of pasture off-season.					
3.1 Construction of two new water pans (dam), the desilting of four existing water pans and the closure of six existing water pans located in environmentally unsustainable locations (Incl. EIA)	Traditional cyclic livestock movement enhanced Livestock productivity increased Sustainable grazing resource use assured	NMK MOLD NEMA (EIA's) Magadi Soda Provincial Admin	4 th quarter 2010 and 1 st and 2 nd Quarter 2011	EIA Consultant Engineering consultant Hire of machinery Subsistence Fuel	Contract (FAO) Contract (FAO) Economic Stimulus Funds Procurement (FAO) LOA with NMK	
Budget						99,416
Output 4: Heritage agricultural practices and	The heritage resources including the application of indigenous knowledge systems have been declining due to influences from external cultures and adoption of modern technologies. This has led to the erosion of traditional systems that have for long supported the pastoral system. Development of a site museum and information centre					

<p>knowledge systems recorded and promoted</p>	<p>will, therefore, be used to impart knowledge to its visitors on the importance of the systems and the need to preserve it for current and future generations.</p> <p>The area is rich in all aspects of biodiversity that the community has relied on for its sustainability but is now facing increased threats due to the shrinkage of the wildlife operational range while the floral base biodiversity is threatened by human activities such as charcoal burning and tree felling. The importance of biodiversity conservation through traditional institutions shall be given emphasis and a programmed started where schools can initiate tree nurseries of important but threatened tree species with a view to reintroducing them while promoting their utilization. Elders will be involved in field visits with students and other stakeholders for the transmission of this knowledge.</p>					
<p>4.1. Identify and conserve heritage (measures to be included in long term management plan)</p>		<p>Maasai pastoral heritage system conserved</p>	<p>NMK (lead) KWS Community</p>	<p>1st Quarter 2011</p>	<p>Fuel Subsistence allowance</p>	<p>LOA with NMK</p>
<p>4.2. Document Indigenous Knowledge Systems, local technologies and best practices</p>		<p>Utilization and transfer of Indigenous knowledge systems enhanced</p>	<p>NMK (lead) KWS Community</p>	<p>1st and 2nd Quarter 2011</p>	<p>Fuel Subsistence allowance Field Assistant allowances AV Experts fee Legal fees Computer</p>	<p>LOA with NMK Procurement (FAO)</p>
<p>4.3. Disseminate and promote IK systems and technologies</p>	<p>Flyers, AV documentary, newspaper articles and</p>	<p>Indigenous Knowledge systems harnessed and</p>	<p>NMK (lead) Community</p>	<p>3rd and 4th Quarter 2011</p>	<p>AV Production costs Materials (dvd's, tapes,</p>	<p>LOA with NMK</p>

	radio programmes produced for publicity	utilization enhanced			memory cards) Media Expert hosting fees Publication costs	Procurement (FAO)
4.4 Develop a site museum cum information and documentation centre		Knowledge and materials on Maasai agricultural heritage preserved	NMK (lead) Community	1 st and 2 nd Quarter 2011	Construction materials Lunch for workers) Subsistence allowance for monitoring mission Fuel Conservation materials Artifacts collection	LOA with NMK Community to donate
4.5. Promote traditional livestock healthcare		50 CBAHW trained Healthy livestock	NMK in collaboration with MOLD	3 rd Quarter 2011	Fuel Subsistence allowances for training mission (Lunch for community members during training	LOA with NMK
4.6. Establish tree nurseries and kitchen gardens for medicinal and		Nutrition improved and alternative food products availed	NMK (lead) MOA Community Individual members	2 nd and 3 rd Quarter 2011	Reward scheme Seeds/seedlings	LOA with NMK

edible fruits and vegetables		Transmission of knowledge to young community members				
Budget						29,803
Output 5: Niche markets developed	<p>The tourism activities to be offered will be community-based targeting the unique pastoral heritage inherent in the site and target tourists who can pay a premium price for a genuine ethnographic experience. It will promote ecological conservation while respecting Maasai culture. Documented aspects of their pastoral heritage will be disseminated in the information and displays developed to promote their appreciation.</p> <p>A tourism charter will be developed with the community to ensure that heritage resources are sustainably utilized for tourism purposes without endangering the fragile ecosystem and ensuring that respect for the culture is adhered to. The charter will also address the fair and equitable sharing of revenues from tourism. In line with this, tour guides will be identified from the community and given appropriate training.</p> <p>Authentic Maasai traditional crafts will be produced by women who will be encouraged to form a cooperative group. Goods will only be accepted if they meet certain predetermined standards and quotas set out by the members and realistic prices set. Any revenue generated to be equitably distributed among the group members. The handicraft shop shall be located within the manyatta along the tour routes to ensure that those visitors interested in learning how to weave the crafts are given an opportunity to get a hands-on experience with the producers.</p> <p>To ensure that the overall tourism products and activities offered by the site are not over exploited or degraded, a tourism charter shall be developed to harmonize and develop by-laws for all the activities of the different components such as the tourism information centre, cultural bomas and the women groups.</p>					
5.1. Development of a local tourism		Heritage resources within project	MPIDO (lead) NMK	1 st Quarter 2011	Experts fee	LOA with MPIDO

charter, including a strategy and standards for tourism development and revenue sharing;		site sustainable utilized	Community			
5.2. Promotion of the site for bio-cultural tourism	<p>Trekking safaris initiated, 1 campsite and 2 cultural bomas developed.</p> <p>Select tourism stakeholders to visit site for familiarization will be organized. and fliers produced</p>	Alternative livelihood support offered reducing pressure on the natural resources	NMK (lead) KWS MPIDO Group ranches	2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th Quarter 2011	<p>Construction materials</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Labour</p> <p>Preservation materials</p> <p>Subsistence allowance for monitoring mission Lunch</p> <p>Signage</p> <p>Design and production of promotion materials</p> <p>Transport hire</p>	LOA with NMK
5.3. Establishment of a market facility for the production and sale of authentic traditional Maasai crafts for Maasai women	Two market sites established	Maasai handicrafts marketed	NMK (lead) MPIDO	2 nd and 3 rd Quarter 2011	<p>Construction materials</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Labour</p>	LOA with NMK

5.4. Train guides on heritage tourism		Maasai agric. Heritage appreciated	KWS NMK MPIDO	2 nd and 3 rd Quarter 2011	Fees ⁵	Direct payment to KWS
Budget						22,432
Budget						To be determined
Output 6: Mainstreaming of GIAHS goals and principles into national policy	The conservation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems must be nested within government programs and policies once the project cycle ends. Policy makers will, therefore, be made aware of the different policies that are in support of it or need development for its institutionalization.					
6.1. Recognition of GIAHS in national heritage law		Site protected under national heritage and listed in the Kenya World Tentative List Additionally the inclusion of specific provisions for agricultural heritage within Kenya's heritage act will be explored.	NMK (lead) UNESCO	Ongoing	Transport refund Accommodation Workshop allowance Expert fee	LOA with NMK
6.2. Mainstreaming of GIAHS into national policy, plans and strategies		GIAHS initiative institutionalized	Relevant GOK departments Community	1 st and 2 nd Quarter 2011	Lunch & teas (for 5 meetings)	LOA with NMK

6.3. Training of policy makers including field visit to project site	Policy makers are knowledgeable of the GIAHS project/approach and its linkages with Right to Food objectives and principles	GIAHS institutionalized	NMK (lead) PFC	3 rd and 4 th Quarter 2011	Transport refund Transport hire to site Accommodation Expert fee Workshop allowances Publication of report	LOA with NMK Contract (FAO)
Budget						25,665
Management LOA with NMK (incl. overhead 6%)						21,213
Tentative Total budget						317,834

Communication plan

It is anticipated that a lot of communication efforts will be employed throughout the project implementation phase and even upon completion to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the processes involved as these may provide opportunities for replication elsewhere. Some of the interventions proposed, especially those touching on the disseminate and promotion of Indigenous Knowledge systems and technologies and those pertaining to the development of niche markets in the areas of tourism and environmental services will require cogent marketing and publicity to ensure that maximum benefits are derived from their development.

The plan below shows what we hope to achieve as contained in the Action Plan. Only those activities with a budget line for communication have been included in the table below:

What	Target /Who	Purpose	When	Type
Development of a long-term land-use and management plan for the area.	Group Ranch members Stakeholders	To ensure a participatory approach and understanding in the development of the land – use plan	At the beginning of the implementation	Meetings with community
Promotion of heritage agricultural practices and knowledge systems	Group Ranch members General public	To enhance the utilization and transfer of Indigenous knowledge systems	Throughout project phase	Meetings Documentary Booklet/brochure Web-site
Disseminate and promote IK systems and technologies	Community General public	Enhance appreciation and utilization of IK systems	Mid term and on completion of project	Flyers, AV documentary, newspaper articles and radio programmes presentations
Publicize the community tourism charter	Community Visitors Stakeholders in tourism industry	For sustainable utilization of heritage resources and respect of Maasai culture	By completion of the project	Meetings Circulation of tourism charter
Promote site for bio-cultural tourism	Tourism industry Local community	Create awareness among tourism	By end of project	Publication of brochures Installation of signage

		industry stakeholders		Website
Recognition of GIAHS in national heritage law and its mainstreaming in national plans and strategies in the implementation of international agreements	National Focal Points institutions/Project Facilitating Committee FAO	Respect to site and protection under relevant laws	Throughout the project	Reports Meetings Publication Website

Abbreviations list

CBAHW – Community Based Animal Health Workers

GOK – Government of Kenya

KWS- Kenya Wildlife Service

LOA – Letter of Agreement

MOA – Ministry of Agriculture

MOLD – Ministry of Livestock Development

MPIDO- Mainyotto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization

NEMA – National Environmental Management Authority

NMK- National Museums of Kenya

PFC –Project Facilitating Committee

Proc. Plan – Procurement Plan

UNESCO – United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization

PROCUREMENT PLAN

Background

The Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems initiative was launched by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2002 with the aim of establishing the basis for the global recognition, conservation and adaptive management of outstanding traditional agricultural systems and their associated landscapes, biodiversity, knowledge systems and cultures. The initiative aims to “protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements” [cf. CBD: Article10(c)], specifically within agricultural systems. In many of these systems, the prosperity of nature and the poverty of people unfortunately coexist. Therefore, the initiative does not intend to freeze systems in time, but rather calls for dynamic conservation, emphasizing a balance between conservation, adaptation and socio-economic development. It aims to empower smallholder farmers/pastoralists, traditional communities and indigenous peoples to dynamically conserve their traditional agricultural systems and to create an economic stake in the conservation of (agricultural) biodiversity so that nature and people can prosper together.

Within this context, the Federal Republic of Germany through the Federal Ministry of Food, agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) and the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) approved the current effort to establish sites in Kenya and the Republic of Tanzania and to support the food security and reduce poverty of the local communities in GIAHS areas.

Procurement definition

The objective of the GIAHS project procurement plan is to enable the Project Facilitating Committee implement the Community Action plan through the procurement of services and goods in a timely, systematic and cost effective way. Following the formulation of the Action Plans, some interventions have been proposed that upon implementation will result in the dynamic conservation of the Maasai traditional pastoralist system and create an economic stake in the conservation of (agricultural) biodiversity so that a balance can be attained between conservation of nature and culture while embracing the country’s developmental needs.

In this regard, therefore, the specific activities to be included in the Procurement Plan are hereby identified as:

1. Procure consultancy service to do an assessment and development of the dynamic land use patterns, resources, values and management arrangements
2. Consultancy service to do an environmental Impact Assessment
3. Construction, de-commissioning and rehabilitation of dams, rock catchments and wells
4. Production and publication of communication materials and literature

5. Training of guides
6. Assessment of environmental services delivered by project site and training of community members on PES
7. Purchase of computer
8. Motor vehicle insurance

Lead institutions for each of the activities are to be identified and FAO Kenya notified of what needs to be procured in order that the FAO Kenya procurement procedures and conditions are initiated and the necessary contracts awarded in line with the project timelines

Contract responsibility and decision criteria

While the FAO-KE office (FAO representative/Procurement person/Accountant) will be responsible for the award of the contract, the Project Coordinator and his Assistant in consultation with members of the Project Facilitating Committee will provide specifications and general advice to FAO-KE. The Lead institution of the Project Facilitating Committee will monitor the implementation of the activity in conformity to the technical specifications and work-plans. Written reports of completion have to be submitted upon in order for final payment to be effected.

Procurement summary

	Type and description of activity	Procurement method	Responsibility/ Or implementing agency	Expected date	Estimate cost in USD	Comments
1	Procure consultancy service to do an assessment and development of the dynamic land use patterns, resources, values and management arrangements	Competitive bid	FAO-KE PC APC	30 August 2010	40,000	
2	Procure Livestock	Local procurement	FAO-MOLD	October/November 2010	50,000	
3	Consultancy service to do an environmental Impact Assessment	Competitive bid	FAO-KE NEMA PC APC	30 August 2010	1,500	
4	Construction and rehabilitation of dams, rock catchments and wells	Competitive bid	FAO-KE MOLD PC APC	31 August 2010	97,222	
5	Production and publication of communication materials and literature	Leveraged procurement	FAO-KE NMK PC APC	Ad hoc (continuous)	9958	

6	Training of guides	Leveraged procurement	FAO-KE NMK KWS PC APC	November 2010	4,167	
7	Assessment of environmental services delivered by project site and training of community members on PES	Competitive bid				To be omitted for now as further consultations are done
8	Purchase of computer	Competitive bid	FAO-KE NMK	30 August 2010	1000	
9	LOA MPIDO	LOA			15 000	
Procurement Plan cost in USD					218,847	

List of abbreviations

APC – Assistant Project Coordinator
FAO-KE – Food and Agriculture Organization, Kenya Office
KWS – Kenya Wildlife Service
MOLD- Ministry of Livestock Development
NEMA – National Environmental Management Authority
NMK – National Museums of Kenya
PC- Project Coordinator
PES – Payment for Environmental Services