



photo: Stratton Hatfield

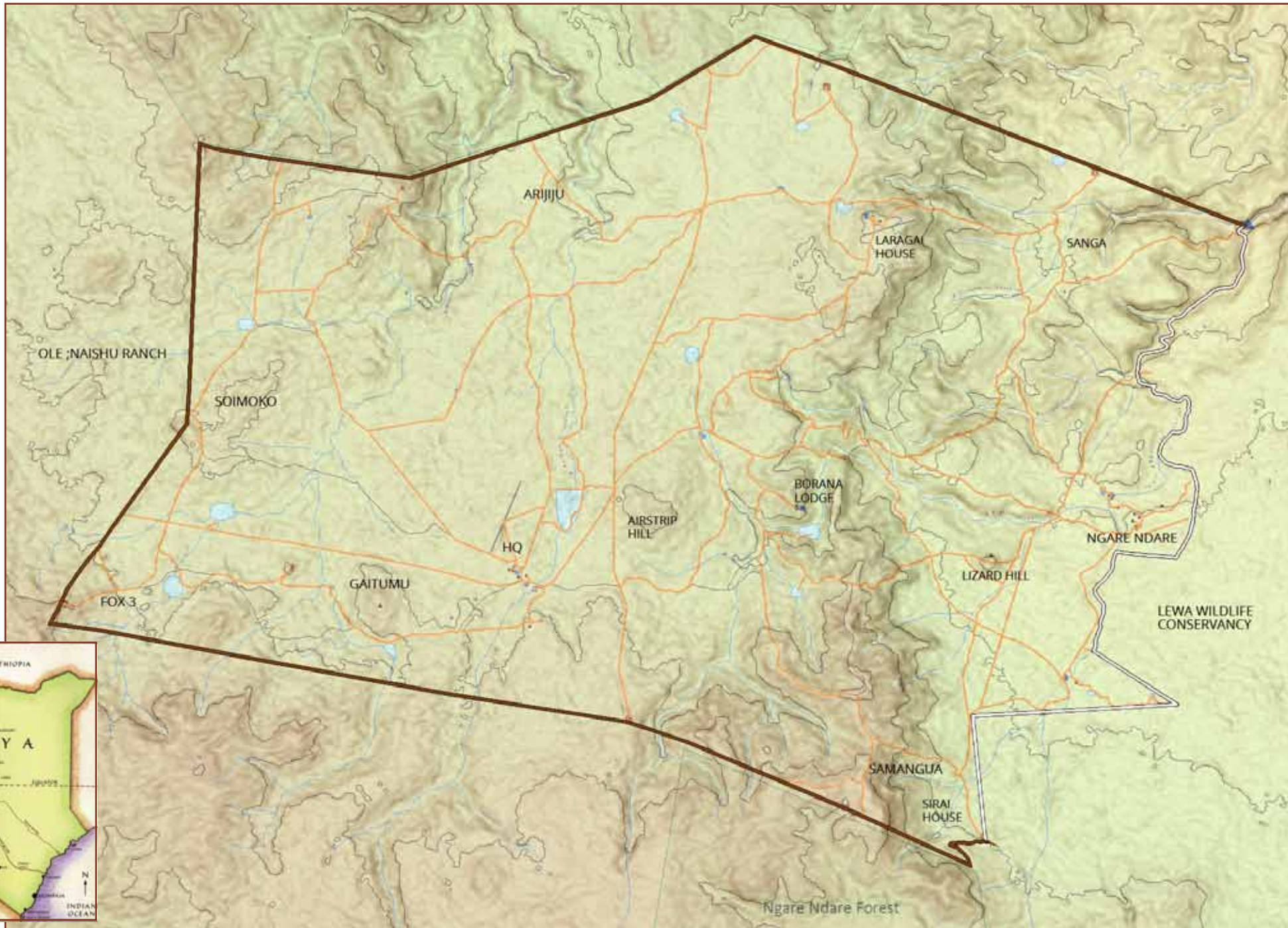


BORANA



BORANA FACTS

32,000 acres -
13,000 hectares
ALTITUDE:
6,300ft - 1,900m
LOCATION:
Laikipia
TIME ZONE:
GMT +3
CLIMATE:
moderate high
altitude
equatorial
climate, with
sunny days and
chilly evenings.
Average rainfall
500mm per
annum spread
over two
seasons.



AN INTRODUCTION

In the last three decades Borana has moved progressively from being an intensive cattle and sheep ranch to joining the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy as East Africa's largest contiguous Rhino Sanctuary. This momentous transition is a result of many years of work and preparation as part of the Kenya Wildlife Service's strategic plan for the Conservation and Management of Black Rhino in Kenya 2012-2016. Having upgraded our perimeter fencing, roads and water reticulation, trained our front line anti poaching team, supplemented by a team of monitors, we were ready for the introduction of a founder population of black rhino. This was perhaps one of the largest rhino translocations in KWS's history and went off without a hitch with 11 rhino coming from Lewa and a further 10 from Nakuru National Park. Both these locations have bred successful populations and over-crowding became an issue of concern, we are thrilled to have been able to provide a solution.



One year on from the introduction we are now removing the fence between Lewa and Borana, adding over 50% to the existing rhino habitat. This is a very dynamic step in what has become a battle for survival for this important species and ensures that within a few years the Lewa / Borana habitat will become a key 1 rhino sanctuary with over one hundred black rhino.

Providing secure habitat for rhinos ensures that all other endangered species benefit. However, the pressure from poaching cartels remains extreme and the measures required to protect rhino to ensure their survival for future generations consumes every hour of every day all year round. We thank our team of frontline security personnel and rhino monitors under Sam Taylor's leadership for their efforts, and congratulate Sam on the wider and important role that he is playing in the world of rhino conservation.

Borana has become not-for-profit and we have committed all the retained earnings from our commercial tourism and livestock ventures to supporting the significantly increased cost of conservation. Regrettably this is not enough and we remain indebted to our many friends, Tour Operators, Partners, Conservation Organisations and Government now and into the future for their support. We continue to manage cattle not only for their financial contribution, but more importantly as a tool for enhancing the quality of the rangeland to the benefit of the many wild herbivores that share the eco-system. Our rangeland rehabilitation programme on community lands continues to yield great results and improved management of grassbanks. During 2014 we implemented a livestock-finishing programme, which is delivering significant returns to our neighbouring pastoralist communities.

During 2012 Borana was asked to sit on the Board of The Agricultural Employers Association and we nominated our General Manager Abdi Sora to take up this seat. I am pleased to inform you that Abdi is now the Vice Chairman of this important organisation, which has just joined the Kenya Private Sector Alliance. In 2013 Borana was offered a seat on the Board of the Northern Rangelands Trust and as I was already on the Council of Elders, I have taken up this seat, and more recently I have also committed to a board position on NRT Trading. These roles should add value to the conservancy creating relationships of strategic importance as we continue to evolve.

Never before has conservation in Africa been so critical, and never before have our iconic animals been so threatened with extinction. We are blessed with some incredible resources, but still need your help to protect this wildlife for generations to come. Clearly tourism remains the single largest contributor to the cost of underwriting secure habitat and it is hoped that our commitment to cycling revenue directly back to the conservancy will guide peoples' decision in choosing Borana as a preferred destination. We are the generation that has the choice and responsibility to reverse the damage and therefore we also encourage any and everyone to get directly involved in our conservation effort.

MICHAEL DYER - MANAGING DIRECTOR



THE BORANA CONSERVANCY

Borana is dedicated to the sustainable conservation of land and wildlife. Our holistic approach commits tourism, ranching, and other enterprise to building local livelihoods and enhancing ecosystem integrity.

Borana's shareholders have demonstrated their commitment to conservation by agreeing to a conservation easement, thereby ensuring Borana management is bound to protect wildlife and the environment, in perpetuity, over and above competing commercial considerations. The shareholders underwrite the core conservation costs and have agreed that all profits are reinvested in the conservancy.

The Borana Conservancy undertakes all of Borana's conservation and community support programmes, and is able to accept donations towards internal conservation costs and in support of conservation and community development beyond Borana. It will continue to work to increase Borana's contribution to conservation and has entered into a partnership with the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, thereby hosting rhino across a wider conservation area.

Under this structure Borana is able to:

- Optimise enterprise-based conservation and community support programmes.
- Satisfy the imperative of maximising employment, taxable revenues, and land use productivity in the context of commercial conservation.
- Sustain / provide wildlife habitat as efficiently as possible, ensuring that the wildlife has a secure environment in which to breed and thrive.
- Ensure that local communities recognise the economic advantage of wildlife, through employment, donations to community programmes and commercial opportunities on their own land.
- Has entered into a collaborative management agreement with Lewa Wildlife Conservancy.
- Call on relevant organisations, the good will of guests to Borana and conservation fees that accrue from their visits to supplement the funding of conservation costs. This is widely recognised as critical to sustaining the viability of large land holdings with a primary focus on wildlife conservation.
- Allow for donor support towards meeting community conservation and development assistance costs external to Borana. Borana actively engages with local communities in seeking conservation-based development options and in demonstrating that wildlife can be a catalyst for poverty alleviation.

wildlife



community



environment



tourism



THE FACES OF BORANA



Sam Taylor is Borana's Conservation Manager. He grew up in Kenya and spent his school holidays on safari exploring the country. Sam studied zoology in New Zealand, always with the desire to return to Kenya, to work in the conservation sector protecting the wildlife and the wilderness. Having worked in tourism for several years, his energies are now focused on the Conservancy - primarily security, reporting and fund raising.



Abdi Sora was born and brought up in Laikipia. After school he went to university and attained his BSc in Accounting. He joined the Borana team as Finance and Administration Manager in 2008, and keeps the wheels spinning on a day to day basis - he is now the General Manager. Aside from his many commitments, he is also passionate about helping the needy in society. He loves swimming.



William Kiupe was born close to Kingara's Gate on the northern boundary, where his family still live. He is head of security on Borana and is now in charge of 101 men. Having culled zebra in the past, he is still a very accurate shot. Kiupe's association with Borana started a long time ago when Michael saved his life after he had been gored by a buffalo.



Albert Muchemi is the mountain-biking guide on Borana. Before working here, Albert was based in Nanyuki and led mountain biking expeditions across Laikipia. At one time he was amongst the top ten mountain bikers in the country. Albert also has an affinity with the mountain and has guided many trips up Mt Kenya - he has climbed it over 50 times!



Llewellyn Dyer is 4th generation Kenyan, born and raised on Borana. Educated in Kenya and England - he studied Agricultural Science and also learnt to fly. Llew worked for several years for Big Life a conservation organisation based in the Chyulu Hills, Kenya. He has now returned to work on Borana growing fodder crops, planting up fields to fruit-bearing trees and planting indigenous trees in the valleys of Borana after several years worth of elephant destruction.



Pauline Kawap has been nursing for the Borana Mobile Clinic since its inception in 2005, seeing others come and go she has been the continuous face of the BMC. She has been on many courses to keep in touch with modern methods of medicine and contraception. Pauline is greatly loved, admired and respected by the thousands of people who she talks to and administers to on a daily basis.



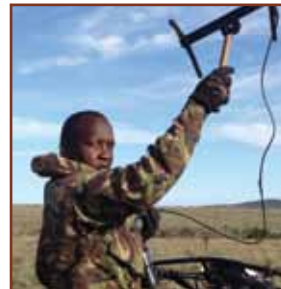
Rianto Lokoran is in charge of wildlife monitoring on Borana as well as being a guide at the lodge, thereby representing an important link between tourism and conservation. He is also a member of the security team. Rianto, a dedicated naturalist, is continuing his education by studying for a diploma in Wildlife Management in his spare time.



Flick Taylor the Lodge Manager was born in New Zealand, but moved to Kenya in 2006 with Sam after completing university - wanting to experience some African adventures for herself. Flick and Sam were employed in the Mara and then moved to Meru National Park before coming to work on Borana in 2009. Flick has ridden horses all her life and started in NZ mustering sheep as a child.



Rose and Tony Dyer were both born and raised in Kenya. Rose is the daughter of Will Powys the original owner of Borana Ranch. Tony who was a professional hunter has been writing books on Africana for several years - some of which are on sale in the shop. Rose breeds and trades her beloved Ethiopian ponies as well as looking after a herd of Guernsey cows and a very productive organic vegetable garden.



Wilson Sambaine is responsible for monitoring the rhinos and lion on Borana. He tracks them with a telemetry tracker or on foot the old fashioned way. Passionate about his responsibility, he provides a valuable service to the rhino monitors and 'Living with Lions' imparting vital data, which is also shared with our local communities, preventing livestock losses to opportunistic lion.



Joseph Riseliu is one of the riding guides at Borana. He was employed here in 2008 having spent a year at the polo stable on Kisima being trained in all the skills of horsemanship. His parents could not afford to give him an extensive education so Joseph only attended primary school. He reads and writes well and attended an eco-training camp here on Borana. He has a healthy respect for elephant and buffalo bulls when on a horse.



Nicky Dyer has lived on Borana since 1984. Together, she and Michael have turned a livestock ranch into a wildlife conservancy. They have two sons Llewellyn and Jack. Nicky's association with Borana goes back a long way ever since her grandfather managed Borana for Will Powys in the 1950s. She also has the pleasure of running the stables.



Ndesi Morijo is 2nd in command of the anti-poaching squad, he is a respected elder within the squad, due in part to his marksmanship in training exercises. Despite being over 50 he can keep up well in the long distance runs. He came to Borana 10 years ago as a herdsman, but his love of wildlife and the bush caused him to volunteer for the Security Team.



Bernard Njaramba started working at Borana Lodge in 2004 as a waiter but was sponsored to attend Kenya Utali college in 2007 to finish his chef's diploma. On his return he began working in the lodge kitchen. With his natural passion for food Bernard quickly became head chef and with recent guidance from Jack Dyer he is responsible for the delicious food that we eat daily.



Philip Gitonga has been working on Borana since 1997 starting his career in hospitality at Borana Lodge when it was being managed by 4x4 Safaris. Gitonga is head waiter at Laragai House. His friendly manner makes him a firm favourite with guests, along with an incredible knack for remembering names and an uncanny ability to shake a mean martini!



Jack Dyer also 4th generation born and raised on Borana. Jack has trained as both a chef and a butcher, working in the UK and Berlin. His concern for ethical meat has led him to start his own abattoir and butchery, where he purchases grass-fed and happy livestock from Borana and neighbouring farmers, and supplies to lodges and restaurants all over Kenya. Jack lives on neighbouring Kisima Farm.

These people, together with an extended team of over 500 employees across the different sectors of the conservancy, are putting Borana's conservation model into action and bringing the conservancy to life. 90% of our team are from the local area.



photo: David Gulden

WILDLIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The objectives of the conservancy are to fund and effectively implement a mutually beneficial co-existence between all components of the living environment – the land, wildlife, and communities. The Borana Conservancy embraces an integrated and sustainable strategy to conservation that includes the following initiatives:



RANCHING AND HOLISTIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Having originally been a livestock ranch, Borana has a long history of cattle ranching and grassland management. Cattle are used as a tool to enhance the quality of the grazing. Cattle grazing reduces the moribund grass biomass, promotes seed dispersal, increases the nutritional value of the grass and decreases the risk of bush fires. The importance of cattle gives Borana common ground and shared concerns with its neighbours. Every week the cattle are run through a spray race to rid them of ticks. This is beneficial to Borana's wild herbivores as the tick population and the diseases they spread is kept under control. Ranching also contributes financially to the running of the conservancy. The beef and lamb used in our kitchens is grown on the ranch.



ANTI-POACHING

The security and monitoring of wildlife especially rhino requires large numbers of highly trained and above all, trustworthy personnel to perform these tasks. The monitoring of rhino involves skilled tracking and perseverance in thick bush. Long hours are spent amongst elephant, buffalo and other dangerous animals in the pursuit of identifying and establishing the daily whereabouts and health of each individual rhino. This information gathered allows the anti-poaching security team to be deployed. They operate almost exclusively at night, in response to current trends of poachers, patrolling and scanning specific areas with thermal imaging and night vision binoculars. These men are on the front line protecting these animals against heavily armed and determined gangs, as well as working in harsh, cold and uncomfortable conditions.



ORGANIC FARMING AND SUSTAINABLE WATER USE

Starting in January 2014 – Llewellyn Dyer returned to the ranch to work on the irrigable fields and the vegetable garden down at Ngare Ndare. He is hoping to increase the fodder crops grown down there to feed the horses, finish off our beef, pigs and chickens for the lodge kitchens. He will also be planting up avocado, mulberry and macadamia trees.

This will be happening alongside the Afriorganic Company that produces F1 hand-pollinated flower and vegetable seeds employing an additional 220 people.

Both Borana and Afriorganic are actively involved in the Water Resource Users Association, ensuring management and conservation of the Ngare Ndare river catchment as well as the sustainable use of the river water.



PRESERVING THE PATAS MONKEY

Acacia drepanolobium (whistling thorn) covers many acres of Borana, the environment in which the rare and endangered Patas monkey thrives. The destruction of the *Acacia drepanolobium*, the natural habitat and main food source of Patas monkeys caused by human encroachment in the region as well as the eating habits of elephants and giraffes pose a major challenge to the survival of this rare species of monkey. The resin that is produced by the whistling thorn trees is an important part of the Patas monkey's diet. Borana is protecting this ecosystem by establishing exclusion zones, which allow the *Acacia drepanolobium* to recover gradually from serious elephant and giraffe damage thus encouraging the survival of the Patas monkey. A secure environment is also essential to their survival because the males must reach the age of 5 before becoming sexually active.



LIVING WITH LIONS

Living with Lions is a research programme carried out on Borana that extends throughout Laikipia. All the lions on Borana including a resident pride of over 18 are followed and their movements and habits monitored by Wilson 'The Lion Man'. He patrols the ranch on his motorbike, keeping track of the prides' movements, so as to prevent them from interfering with the cattle and their herdsman, who roam freely on the ranch. Wilson also monitors the collared lions when they move onto community land and warns livestock owners when they are in the neighbourhood. This gives herdsman information on lion locations and movements and is the most important factor in avoiding predation of domestic stock. This is an ongoing programme and as the lions fragment to start new prides and coalitions we must add more collars to continue with the monitoring.



PROTECTING ENDANGERED SPECIES

Borana Conservancy is part of the wider Laikipia ecosystem, holding an abundance and diversity of wildlife comparable to any of Kenya's national parks. Critically endangered species, such as the Patas monkey, Jackson's Hartebeest, Reticulated Giraffe, Greater Kudu and African Wild Dog are resident on Borana. Securing their habitat and increasing the conservation landscape available for wildlife is the underlying mission of the Conservancy. Patrols from the security teams, either mounted on horseback or on foot, give security to all species, making Borana a safe haven where wildlife can flourish.

THE ELEPHANT CORRIDOR

Elephant habitat is declining at a significant rate. The human population of Kenya is growing rapidly. Human-wildlife conflict is on the increase and therefore a solution had to be found to allow the elephants of the North to be able to pass up into the forests of Mt Kenya without destroying human livelihoods on the way. They need to access the food in the forests - an elephant consumes about 300 kg a day and the savannahs of the North cannot supply all the nutrients they need - trees and shrubs are also essential.

Borana helped to raise a significant amount of funding, along with the LWC, LWF, Kisima and Marania for the construction of this fenced corridor. Previously elephant movements between the Ngare Ndare Forest and Mount Kenya were causing conflict with farmers - now all wildlife can move freely and safely. Tony Dyer, one of Kenya's most senior conservationists has called this corridor "one of the most significant acts of conservation in over twenty years".



photo: Associated Press

RHINOS ON BORANA

Between 26th August and 2nd September 2013 twenty one black rhinos were translocated to Borana Conservancy. Eleven rhinos came from LWC (6 males and 5 females) and ten rhinos were brought from Nakuru National Park. All the animals arrived in individual crates on low-loader lorries and free released onto Borana.

It became apparent that the location of the free release bore little bearing as to the initial movements of the translocated animal, and they appeared to "bombshell" indiscriminately across Borana. All animals (apart from the calf in a cow-calf combination) were fitted with telemetry transmitters to facilitate with monitoring. The terrain on Borana has meant that this has been a successful procedure with confirmation as to the general whereabouts of each animal being picked up each morning. The released animals quickly settled into their specific home ranges.

Some particular habitats on the ranch were hosting up to five rhinos, where a clear feeding preference was observed. It was thought that perhaps the Lewa animals might attempt to return home, however they also moved in an equally random fashion. The two individuals that appeared to head east towards Lewa put no pressure on the fenceline and were most likely there from a browse preference rather than a desire to return. (The vegetation in that area being similar to their previous territories on Lewa.)

Despite the congregation in certain areas there has to date only been one incidence of bulls fighting, which resulted in the submissive male moving out of the area for a day and then returning the next. In terms of behavior it appears that the rhinos translocated from Nakuru come across as being less shy and are often sighted in more open areas, whereas the animals from Lewa (particularly those translocated from the Ngare Ndare forest) prefer dense cover and thicker bush.



photos: Guillaume Bonn





An 18 month old elephant being prepared for his trip to Nairobi. He lost his herd and was not going to last long on his own.



Changing the collar on a lion.



Moving a crop-raiding bull elephant onto a low-loader to be transported.



CONSERVATION IN ACTION

Immobilising a rhino so that he can be treated by vets.



Monitoring a lioness, so her whereabouts are known.



The KWS vet treats an elephant, wounded in the North and came to find refuge on Borana.





CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIPS WORKING TOWARDS A CONTIGUOUS ECOSYSTEM

BORANA CONSERVANCY firmly believes in collaboration, and has forged long-lasting and beneficial relationships with various other conservation agencies and initiatives within Laikipia and across the Kenyan landscape. Here are a few of our key conservation partnerships:



KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Kenya Wildlife Service is the government agency tasked to protect and manage the fauna, flora and eco-systems of Kenya. The Kenya Wildlife Service Conservation and Management Strategy (2012) for Black Rhino underlined a long-term target of conserving a viable metapopulation of 2000 Eastern Black Rhino (*Bicornis michaeli*) in situ in Kenya, with a short-term goal of achieving 700 Black Rhino by 2011. This was dependent on a minimum 6% growth increment of the population. In order to maintain the potential growth of the black rhino population and to resolve problems created by current territorial overlaps within Lewa, more secure habitat is required and Borana has been identified as suitable. Borana is part of the KWS strategy officially launched in December 2012.



NORTHERN RANGELANDS TRUST

NRT's mission is to develop resilient community conservancies, which transform people's lives, secure peace and conserve natural resources. The highest governing body is the Council of Elders, Chairs of the conservancies make up the majority and are joined by others who represent, county councils, wildlife forums, KWS and the private sector. The success of NRT has already helped to shape new government regulations on establishing, registering and managing community conservancies.

North Kenya faces a host of challenges, transport corridors, oil discoveries, population growth and climate change - NRT is helping the conservancies to understand what these threats and benefits mean for them and how they can develop a resilience to cope with the changes. Better land management, diverse sources of income; better education and strong governance will be the key to survival and prosperity.



LEWA WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY

The LWC works as a catalyst for the conservation of wildlife and its habitat. This is achieved through the protection and management of species, the initiation and support of community conservation and development programmes, and the education of neighbouring areas in the value of wildlife. Lewa Downs borders Borana to the east. It was one of the first rhino conservancies in Kenya. LWC is host to the annual Lewa Marathon, an endurance race on dirt roads with the possibility of encountering rhinos, elephants and lion on the route! Borana and Lewa have become one large contiguous ecosystem, giving their rhino additional secure habitat.



MOUNT KENYA TRUST

Mount Kenya is 'one of the most impressive landscapes of Eastern Africa, with its rugged glacier-clad summits, Afro-alpine moorlands and diverse forests that illustrate outstanding ecological processes'. The forest zone is the largest remaining in Kenya and its ecosystem as a whole plays a critical role in water catchment for two main rivers in the country, the Tana and Ewaso Ngiro. Millions of Kenyans depend directly on these rivers for their livelihoods. The Mt Kenya Trust was founded to protect these forests. Various projects have been put in place to achieve this goal. Seedlings have been planted, fences erected and ponies patrol the forests protecting wildlife and deterring loggers. Mt Kenya Trust organises the annual 10 - 4 mountainbike race attracting bikers from all over the world, which finishes on Borana.



NGARE NDARE FOREST TRUST

Borana Conservancy is a Trustee of the Ngare Ndare Forest Trust and has been significantly involved since its inception. The trust is run entirely by the Ngare Ndare community in partnership with the Kenya Forest Service, their aim being to protect the forest and its vital water-catchment for future generations. The Ngare Ndare Forest Trust emphasises the community ownership of the forest, thus fostering a sense of responsibility for this vital resource and ecosystem. Borana supports this community as well as the trust's conservation efforts by sending guests on forest visits. The forest is a truly unique feature of the ecosystem and the birdlife, butterflies, canopy walkway and blue pools add great value to the Borana experience.

COMMUNITIES AND CONSERVATION

A conservancy cannot only focus on the protection of the land and wildlife itself, but also needs to acknowledge the relationship of the environment to its people, and the ever-increasing competition for vital resources – land, food, water – between an increased human population and wildlife populations that are struggling to survive and that we are striving to protect.

Managing the interaction between humans and wildlife is one of the core objectives of the conservancy - a harmonious balance needs to be maintained. There needs to be infrastructure, strategic fencing, the maintenance of roads, the upgrading of school facilities, access to medicine and healthcare, water distribution and efficient management of that resource. Advice on rangeland management and access to certified and appropriate seed along with modern agricultural technology is also provided. Obviously this all takes time and investment, however slowly but surely we are demonstrating the positive effects of conserving wilderness, by allocating income that has been generated through Borana to community projects.

Through both projects and our local employment policies along with opportunities generated at Tassia, Il N’gvesi, Lewa and the Ngare Ngare Forest Trust, the wider community who are ultimately our partners in conservation can realise real benefits from a well-managed contiguous ecosystem.

Looking ahead we will work with our conservation partners, the Kenya Forest Service and the peoples of the Mukogodo Forest to create a trust to conserve and preserve this vast and largely pristine forest.

The next stage is to engage with REDD carbon offset schemes across the wider landscape and if successful, this will be a positive way for communities to accrue returns from the land that they have so successfully nurtured over the years.

EMPLOYMENT

Borana Conservancy has a local employment policy, where 90% of the employees are from communities on the boundaries of Borana. Borana provides jobs, pensions and health insurance to over 200 members of our immediate community.



EDUCATION

Borana funds an Education Programme, which supports five local primary schools and has sponsored many young minds through secondary and tertiary education, thereby inspiring the lives and futures of children, families, and communities.

The Education Programme helps children continue their education beyond primary level, through bursaries; improves each of the five schools through investment in the facilities and teaching tools; and enhances conservation efforts by organising activities in the schools, which ensure that pupils recognise the importance of the environment and wildlife. To date, 160 children have received 100% scholarships from the programme.

THE EDUCATION PROGRAMME

- employs 9 teachers at 6 different local primary schools.
- sponsors 23 scholars at 15 different local secondary schools in the area (3 of whom are students attending schools for special needs).
- sponsors 6 of the top students in the area with scholarships to university. All of our students have studied well and achieved good grades.

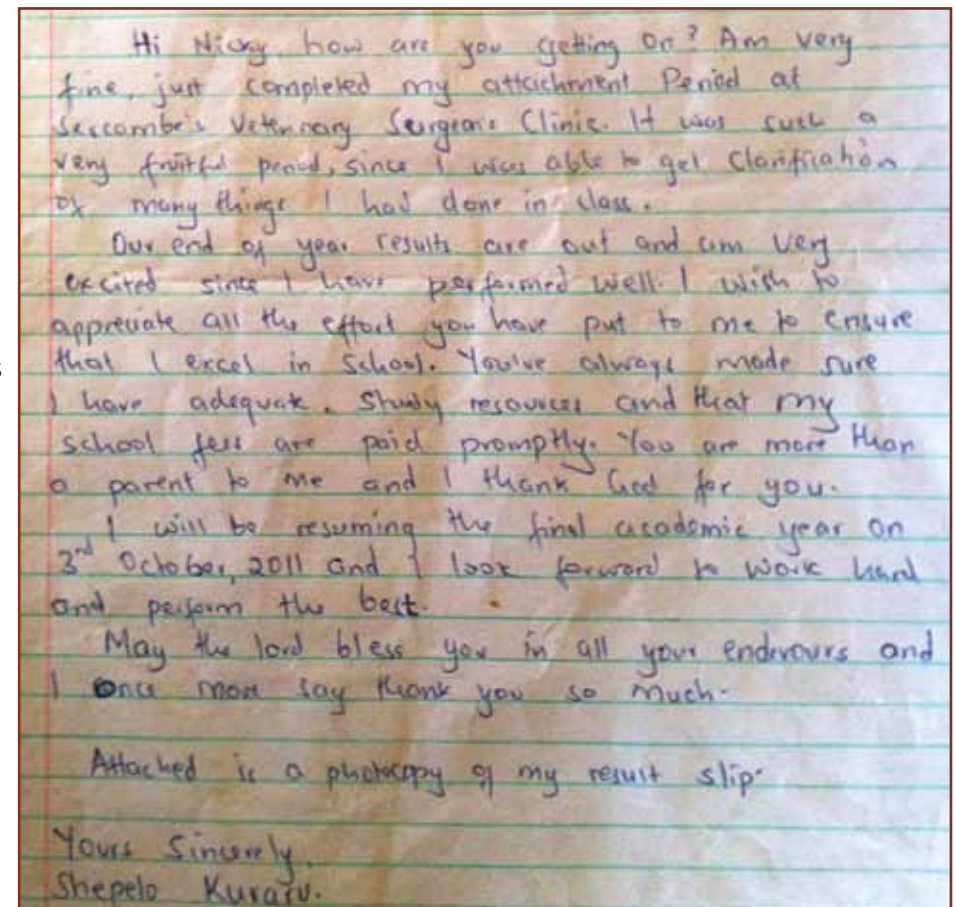
GERTRUDE SHEPELO KURARU - Born January 1987

Shepelo was introduced to the Education Support Programme by David Masere – (Community Liaison Officer for LWF Eastern unit), in 1999 when she was a pupil at Chumvi Primary School. Her KCPE mark was 390/500 and she earned herself a place at Mater Girls High School. Borana paid for her first year, she then earned herself a school scholarship for the next three years and achieved an A- in her KCSE. She was also head girl in her last year.

After school 2005 – 2006 she studied at Strathmore University and gained a diploma in Business Information Technology.

Shepelo then studied veterinary science at Nairobi University. During the long vacations she had placements on Ol Jogi working with the wildlife vet and also with one of the most respected vets in Nairobi,

giving her the opportunity to discover in which field of veterinary medicine she would like to specialise. She graduated in 2012 with a first class Honours degree and earned herself a university scholarship to study for her Masters. She is now looking for a permanent job, but in the meantime writes research proposals for Laikipia County Assembly and does some private practise.





COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE AND THE BORANA MOBILE CLINIC

Borana Conservancy sponsors the Borana Mobile Clinic, which provides basic health care, health lectures, HIV Aids awareness, antenatal counselling, child immunisation programmes (mainly polio and measles) and family planning advice to all members of the local community. Two nurses and one driver visit 10 different locations on a two week rotation to deliver medical assistance and health education in the local schools.

Since its inception in 2005, the Borana Mobile clinic has administered on average 12,500 treatments a year within our local area. In 2012, the Borana Mobile Clinic was registered with the Ministry of Health and the National Hospital Insurance Fund, and is now recognised as an important partner with the MOH, doing coordinated immunisation campaigns, as well as advising community health workers on sanitation and nutrition.

Over US\$33,000 was spent on community healthcare in 2013/14.

Healthcare Programme	Total treatments since 2005	Total treatments in 2013/14
Curatives	26,324	4,391
Family Planning	8,165	1,402
Immunisation	13,786	1,622
Antenatal	2,874	313
Health Lectures	31,971	6,865



HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

The southern boundary fence between Borana and the farming communities of Ngare Ndare and Ethi has undergone a significant upgrade with a 2nd shorter fence built to prevent elephant from raiding crops. This programme has been hugely successful, and some additional work will be done along the eastern boundary of the Ngare Ndare Forest.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT – IL N’GWESI, TASSIA AND ORETETI

Recognising the financial value of tourism, Borana facilitated the development of two wholly owned community lodges – Il N’gwezi (in partnership with Lewa) and Tassia Lodge. These award-winning enterprises provide employment and a means of sustaining livelihoods whilst most importantly protecting the environment. So succesful have these early initiatives been as models for linking commerce to conservation and alternative but sustainable land use that this concept has now been embraced across a much larger landscape under the auspices of the Northern Rangelands Trust, and Borana is a partner in this process.

Our holistic rangeland management programme based on principals developed by Alan Savory and facilitated by LWF goes from strength to strength as large tracts of community grazing lands are coming under structured grazing plans. Borana acts as a grass bank for the programme and the boundaries between Borana and the community ranches, which once clearly defined the difference between managed and over-grazed lands no longer exist as the negative impacts of over-grazing have become a thing of the past. Access to improved genetics, better pasture and the availability of Borana’s weighing scales is contributing to a more secure financial future and less stress during times of drought for pastoralists’ livestock. A strong local employment policy and incentive schemes within our own livestock management programme are also contributing factors.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Many guests would like to get more involved with the conservation on Borana so we have put together some activites to ensure this can happen. These include: a morning run with the armed guards, evening deployments and morning collections for the night rangers, track and sight rhinos with their scouts and report on their locations, monitor rhino and lion with Wilson or Rianto with the telemetry set, identify lions by using the whisker spot cards, get involved with any darting or collaring that might be going on at the time.



THE LEWA SAFARICOM MARATHON AND THE 10 -4 MOUNTAIN BIKE RIDE

For guests who would like to get involved in a fund raiser for Conservation, the Lewa Marathon happens at the end of June every year and is one of the toughest marathons in the world, being on dirt tracks, at altitude and with high temperatures - you need to run fast before the sun goes too high in the sky!

The 10-4 mountain bike race happens in mid-February and is basically a very fast downhill chase through some spectacular country, finishing on Borana.

HOW TOURISM SUPPORTS CONSERVATION

The engine fuelling the Borana Conservancy is tourism. Tourists from all over the world travel to experience Kenya's wildlife and wide-open spaces and without the tourism industry, conservation projects would struggle to survive. Sharing this piece of wilderness we protect with our guests, is essential to Borana's sustainability.

Every precious cent earned through tourism on Borana is ploughed back into protecting wildlife, its habitat and the people who live in the area. Tourism contributed \$509,117 towards the budget for sustaining our community and conservation projects during 2013 / 14. This meant that 502 people were employed from the local area, 8,500 medical treatments were carried out in 10 different locations, 9 teachers and 30 children were sponsored, health education was brought to 9 schools, there was recurrent training given to over 100 rangers, 9 highly endangered species were protected and 30 lions in 2 prides with several satellite males were monitored.

THE BORANA CONSERVANCY SAFARI EXPERIENCE

Borana offers some of the most thrilling, authentic and unique ways to encounter Kenya's wildlife and wilderness thanks to our conservation efforts. The conservancy strives to retain this land as pristine wilderness that guests are able to enjoy first hand, be it walking through the bush, riding on ranch horses or mountain bikes, driving in the open-top safari vehicles, or lounging at the infinity pool and enjoying the view. Since Borana is a private property, there is guaranteed exclusivity, making every aspect of the safari experience personal, peaceful and uninterrupted - giving guests the rare opportunity to be totally immersed in nature.

The conservancy's success also means that Borana is teeming with wildlife and is also home to the Big 5 – leopard, lion, elephant, buffalo and rhino, as well as other endangered species such as wild dog, patas monkey and striped hyena. Guests are afforded the privilege of witnessing this game roaming freely in its natural environment, comprising both an endangered acacia ecosystem, and high-altitude equatorial cedar and olive forests.



Borana Conservancy is a family initiative with everyone working together to support the conservancy and our community neighbours. The staff, especially the guides, have extensive local knowledge of the area and are thoroughly connected to this piece of land, many having grown up and worked on Borana all their lives.

BORANA



LAIKIPIA, KENYA

is 30,000 acres
within 94,000 acres of
protected rhino habitat

*secure habitat for
wild animals*



53 different mammal species
and 334 different bird species

2,339 travellers visited Borana



in 2013/14

to experience pristine wilderness
and watch abundant wildlife

100% CONSERVATION
poured back into AND
COMMUNITIES

sustaining the conservancy and ensuring the
environment, wildlife and local people
benefit from conservation

TOURISM AND CONSERVATION ON BORANA MEANT THAT

502 people employed from the local area

8,500 medical treatments in 10 locations

9 teachers and 30 children sponsored

recurrent training for over 100 rangers

protecting 9 highly endangered species

monitoring 30 lions in 2 different prides

health education in 9 schools



tourism generated
\$509,117

ALL FOR CONSERVATION

Borana is dedicated to the sustainable conservation of land and wildlife. Our holistic approach commits tourism, ranching, and other enterprise to building local livelihoods and enhancing ecosystem integrity.





photo: Stratton Hatfield