

Global ICCA Database Shompole Community Trust, Kenya

CCA Basic data

Site Name (in local language and in English)	Shompole Community Trust
Country (include State and Province)	Kenya (Kajiado District)
Area encompassed by the CCA (specify unit of measurement).	10,000 ha
GIS Coordinates (if available)	
Whether it includes sea areas (Yes or no)	No
Whether it includes freshwater (Yes or no)	Yes
Marine (Y or N)	No
Concerned community (name and approx. number of persons)	Shompole Group Ranch
Is the community considering itself an indigenous people? (Please note Yes or No; if yes note which people)	Unknown
Is the community considering itself a minority? (Please note Yes or No, if yes on the basis of what, e.g. religion, ethnicity)	No
Is the community permanently settled? (Please note Yes or No; if the community is mobile, does it have a customary transhumance territory?)	No. The community is a mixture of transhumant and agro-pastoral. It undertakes transhumant grazing within a defined group ranch area
Is the community local per capita income inferior, basically the same or superior to national value? (please note how confident you are about the information)	Inferior
Is the CCA recognised as a protected area by governmental agencies?	No
Conflicts with land tenure, natural resource use?	No
What is the main management objective (e.g. livelihood, cultural, spiritual...)	Livelihood- income generation from wildlife-based ecotourism
To which IUCN management category do you consider it would best fit	II

Additional qualitative information

Main ecosystem type	Semi-arid savannah
Description of biodiversity & resources (ecosystems, species, functions) conserved by the CCA	Large mammals (e.g. elephants, lions, giraffe); Ewaso Nyiro river which is main source of Lake Natron (sole breeding site of Rift Valley lesser flamingos)
Description of local ethnic groups and languages spoken	Maasai- Maa
Broad historical context of the CCA	Established in collaboration with Kenyan conservation NGO, the African Conservation Centre, based partly on experience of Il Ngwesi eco-lodge in Laikipia. Trust established in 2000, eco-lodge on Shompole opened in 2001.
Governance structure for the CCA (who takes management decisions, how?)	Trust has a board of directors comprising mostly locals and a few outside experts (e.g. director of ACC).
Length of time the governance model has been in place	Since 2000
Land and resource ownership in the CCA	Trust owns the land; Shompole Group Ranch owns surrounding larger group ranch lands
Type of land use in the CCA	Wildlife conservation and non-consumptive tourism
Existence of written or oral management plans and specific rules for the use of natural resources in the CCA	Formal management plan and rules of use over trust land area (conservancy)
Map and zoning of the CCA (please attach if available and relevant)	No map available. CCA located south of Magadi near to Mount Shompole along Kenya-Tanzania boarder area
Relevant pictures with captions (please attach if available)	
Major threats to biodiversity and/or the CCA governance system	Principle challenges relate to elite capture and developing participatory governance through the trust governance framework
Local CCA-relevant features, stories, names, rules and practices	
Contact details for individuals and organisations	Yusuf Ole Petenya, Shompole Community Trust (yuspet@yahoo.com), David Western, African Conservation Centre. (jonahwesetern@adelphia.net)
References relevant to specific CCA	Manzoliilo Nightengale, D.L. and Western, D..

	2006. The Future of the Open Rangelands: An exchange of ideas between East Africa and the American Southwest. African Conservation Centre and African Centre for Technology Studies, Nairobi, Kenya.
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