



PREPARATION OF THE GEF-FUNDED PROJECT  
« STRENGTHENING FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVED  
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN  
THE SOUTHERN RANGELANDS OF KENYA »

Project Document





# PREPARATION OF THE GEF-FUNDED PROJECT “STRENGTHENING FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE SOUTHERN RANGELANDS OF KENYA”

Project Document — Draft version

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACC	African Conservation Centre
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
ASGTS	Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy
AVCD	Accelerated Value Chain Development
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEC	County Environmental Committee
CEO ER	Chief Executive Officer Endorsement Request
CESPAD	Centre for Social Planning and Administrative Development
CFA	Community Forest Association
CGIAR	Consultative Group in International Agricultural Research
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DMP	Desert Margin Program
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ENSDA	Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IBLI	Index Based Livestock Insurance
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ICRISAT	Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
KWTA	Kenya Water Towers Authority
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

## LIST OF ACRONYMS



MT	Metric Ton
NECC	National Environment Complaints Committee
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NETFUND	National Environment Trust Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIF	Project Identification Form
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRODOC	Project Document
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SORALO	South Rift Land Owners Association
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advice Panel
TCML	Tata Chemicals Ltd
TOC	Theory Of Change
TOR	Terms Of Reference
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed GEF-funded project “Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern Rangelands of Kenya” will be implemented by the National Environment and Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA) in close coordination with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The project’s goal is to support a functioning and resilient dryland forest landscape that supports a sustainable economic/food production through integrated natural management. It will be delivered through the following objectives:

1. To develop Community enterprises and livelihood value chains based on sustainable use of natural resources in the drylands.
2. To improve effective governance of land resources through strengthening of community level organizations, National and County governments.
3. Implementation of local resource management and restoration plans by the community units and local authorities.
4. To coordinate the management on an integrated dryland landscapes knowledge exchange and management platform.

The project has been designed in careful consideration of the national priorities of Kenya, the needs of the local pastoral Community and the lessons from past and on-going initiatives in similar ecosystems. The proposed holistic approach will link income-generating activities (e.g. livestock marketing, horticulture value chain, eco-tourism) with sustainable environmental management activities. Therefore, the project plans to create a bridge between development needs and environmental activities. By building the communities’ capacities and supporting them to derive more benefits from sustainable activities, the project will pave the way for innovations at local or landscape level in terms of natural resources management and conservation.



# 1 PROJECT PROFILE

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern rangelands of Kenya</b>
<b>Project Number (GEF ID / IUCN ID)</b>	GEF ID: 10292 / IUCN ID:
<b>Project type</b>	Full-Sized Project (FSP)
<b>Trust fund</b>	GEF Trust Fund
<b>GEF strategic objectives and focal areas</b>	Multi Focal Area : Biodiversity / Land Degradation / Climate Change / SFM Drylands IP
<b>IUCN programme priority</b>	Drylands
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Kenya – Counties of Kajiado and Narok
<b>Project executing agency/ies</b>	<u>Implementing Agency:</u> International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)  Executing Agency : National Environment and Management Authority
<b>Duration of project</b>	4 years
<b>Project cost</b>	
GEF financing (A)	<del>5,940,500</del> <u>5875,354,587</u> USD
Co-financing (B)	<del>131</del> <u>154,000</u> <u>080</u> ,000 USD
Total (A+B)	<del>2019</del> <u>8,940</u> <u>434,587</u> <u>00</u> USD

2

2 PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Results hierarchy	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risk
Overall objective: To restore southern Kenya dryland forest and rangeland landscape for resilient environment and community livelihoods.	Area of Land restored through afforestation	400,0001,750 ha disaggregated by type of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agricultural land restored = 25,000ha;</li><li>• Forest &amp; forest land restored = 25,000ha</li><li>• Natural grass &amp; shrublands restored =350,000hAfforestation and reforestation: 1,000ha</li><li>• Grassland restored : 750 ha</li><li>•</li></ul>	Field survey/Biodiversity survey	<b>Assumption:</b> stewardship of natural resources will be improved if: 1) natural resource management and governance at a landscape scale is improved; 2) economic benefits from value-chains are sustainable; 3) new technologies and approaches for increased climate resilience measures by communities are introduced and adopted; 4) access to services for improved well-being are increased; and 5) natural resource policy development, institutions, evidence-based research and monitoring, and implementation are enhanced; 6) Continued commitment of all stakeholders to collaborate.
	Area of landscape under improved practices	200600,000 ha disaggregated by type of land use: Forest land under improved management: 50,000 ha Grassland under improved management: 550,000 ha	Field surveys	<b>Risk:</b> improvement of natural resources conditions results in an increase in human activities which will affect at mid-term the sustainability of the project. Improvement of livelihood conditions could result in a pressure on natural resources use.
	Area of high conservation value forest loss avoided	9,279 ha	Remote sensed images	
	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	200,000 (128,000 Men, 72,000 women)	Household surveys	
	Expected greenhouse gas emission mitigated Expected CO2e (direct)	13,8500,000 metric tons of CO2e	EXACT tool	
	Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands			
Outcome 1.1: Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land management is strengthened	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of county and community level structures/institutions with improvements in governance of land and resources as demonstrated by improvements in participatory land use planning, enforcement of regulations related to natural resource use, etc.</li></ul>	5 WRUAs  6 CFAs  9 grazing Committees	Integrated Resource Use plans, Articles of Association Grazing Plans. Meeting minutes.	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communities want to be better organized and have more control over their environment.</li><li>• Continued commitment of all stakeholders to collaborate.</li></ul>
Output 1.1.1 : Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of organizations strengthened</li><li>• Number of organization/group members (at least 35% female) given knowledge or skills in areas related to Sustainable Land and Natural Resources Management</li></ul>	10  2,000 (1,400m,	Review of documents, Focus Group Discussions or key Informant Interviews Capacity Assessment Reports, Training Reports	Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clientelism, non-representativeness of CBOs</li><li>• Low level of coordination or commitment from stakeholders</li></ul>

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Results hierarchy	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risk
	and governance (disaggregated by Type of Organizations). <u>Milestones:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Baseline study carried out</li><li>Community members mobilized to put their private land under communal management</li></ul>	700f)	Participatory resource assessment report Governance mechanism reports- by-laws, committee compositions, members registers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Delays in administrative process</li></ul>
Output 1.1.2: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement sub-county restoration plans for natural resources including high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas particularly Loita, Namanga, suswa and Olkiramatian/Shompole forests.	<u>Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of County Environment Committees (CECs) strengthened to for implementation County or Cub-County restoration plans</li></ul>	2	Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions	
Output 1.1.3: Financial resource allocation increased at the Local level to support sustainable land management	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of Payment for ecosystem Services (PES) financing MoU implemented at community level</li></ul>	3	Review of documents (e.g. Agreements between communities and private actors; Financial report of payments for ecosystem services),	
Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management				
Outcome 2.1: Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Area (Ha) under restoration and sustainable management in the target landscapes</li><li>Increase in number of households with improved access to water</li></ul>	432600,000 Ha 35% increase	Management plans reviews, Sample site visits, Participatory rangeland assessments	<b>Assumption</b> Implementation of restoration actions at community level in few sites will enable to reach a threshold effect.
4 Output 2.1.1: Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coverage (Ha) of sites/areas identified for restoration activities</li></ul>	62,000 Ha	Participatory rangeland assessments, Spatial resource distribution maps, Activity/biodiversity survey reports	Continued commitment of all stakeholders to collaborate; <b>Risk</b>
Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Percentage (%) of women actively involved in the development of landscape restoration planning process</li><li>Number of restoration action plans developed through a participatory and gender responsive</li><li>Area under communal natural resources management/restoration plans</li></ul> <u>Milestones:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Degradation status assessments carried out as guided by detailed gender-responsive forest landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping (ROAM)</li></ul>	40%  5 20,000 ha	Management/restoration plans reviews, Sample site visits, Participatory rangeland assessments	Low level of coordination or commitment from stakeholders Delays in administrative process  The modes of governance do not make it possible to support restoration actions in a sustainable manner and do not manage to control the pressures on the area.  Extreme weather events affect the sustainability of restoration actions
Output 2.1.3 : Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Area under restoration and conservation</li></ul>		A participatory rangeland assessments,	

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<sup>1</sup> (<https://watertowers.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/NAMANGA-Status-Report.pdf>, <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/FR-014.pdf>)



Results hierarchy	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risk
	<p>management activities (disaggregated by “Type of Activity e.g. grass/pasture, gully restoration, removal of invasive species, tree planting, improved grazing plan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Area of communal rangeland under improved livestock management regime</li><li>Number of people trained in rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques disaggregated by Gender</li><li>Number of gender-sensitive irrigation and water management schemes for crop and fodder production and dry season grazing developed</li></ul> <p><u>Milestones:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Community field schools established</li><li>Seedlings or tree nurseries established</li></ul>	<p>200,000 ha</p> <p>120,000 Ha</p> <p>2,000 People (at least 40% female)</p> <p>5 schemes</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Remote sensed images/Google Earth images, Field/site visits.</p>	
Output 2.1.4 : Water access for communities and livestock is improved	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Increase in the number of natural swaps restored, water pans in right locations and water harvesting structures</li><li></li></ul>	<p>50% increase</p>	<p>Project activity reports</p>	
Output 2.1.5 : Human / Wildlife conflicts are mitigated	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Decrease in the number of elephant infestation reports/conflict cases reported to the conservancy or KWS</li><li>Decrease in the number of livestock killed by big cats</li></ul>	<p>45% decrease</p> <p>45% decrease</p>	<p>Community surveys and reports on HWC to conservancies and local chiefs</p>	
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Sustainable investments in resilient livelihood actions are increased	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Percent (%) increase in the number of men and women employed in livestock, tourism and energy sectors in the project areas.</li></ul>	<p>45% increase (20% increase for men and 25% increase for women)</p>	<p>Household survey (Baseline and Midterm or Terminal) using a representative sample</p>	<p><b>Assumption</b></p> <p>NEMA is able to get involved in a project with a systemic approach that takes into account both environmental and value chain aspects.</p>
Output 2.2.1: Mechanism on sustainable offtake with private processors and export off-takers markets established	<p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of mechanisms established and functioning (disaggregated by “Type of Mechanism”e.g community enterprises, producer groups, IGAs, Milk processing units, revolving/Net funds, grass seed banks, grazing plans etc.)</li><li>Number of farmers/pastoralists accessing project supported extension services disaggregated by gender</li><li>Number of conservation agreements signed</li></ul>	<p>5 Mechanisms</p> <p>40,000 households (at least 40% female)</p> <p>13 (1 for each group</p>	<p>Review of Project reports/documents, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, field site visits.</p>	<p>There are some private actors that want to invest in the area and make a sustainable contribution to economic activities.</p> <p>Continued commitment of all stakeholders to collaborate.</p> <p><b>Risk</b></p> <p>Low level of coordination or commitment from</p>



Results hierarchy	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risk
	<u>Milestones:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline socio-economic assessment report on livestock based enterprises developed</li> </ul>	ranch)		stakeholders  Delays in administrative process  Inability to link value chain development and conservation
Output 2.2.2: Gender sensitive investments in clean energy that reduce households dependency on biomass energy are made	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of clean energy demonstration centres established</li> <li>Number of community members trained on clean energy technologies through the demonstration centres promoted by the project. .</li> <li></li> </ul>	10 centres  1000 (70% female)	Interviews with a representative sample of target households;  Household survey	
Output 2.2.3: Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production	<u>Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households with increased resilience to drought disaster on crops and livestock</li> <li>Increase in the number of farmers with insurance for their livestock or crops (disaggregated by gender)</li> <li>Numbers of pastoralists signed up for IBLI</li> </ul> <u>Milestones:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline assessment report on livestock and crop insurance developed</li> <li>Community cooperatives linked with insurance companies</li> <li>Linkages to IBLI providers</li> <li>Number of steer fattening groups transitioned to cooperatives</li> <li>Agreements with the livestock buyers/slaughter houses</li> </ul>	40,000  20%  200	Survey with a representative sample to measure household resilience index to drought disaster on crops and livestock.  MOUs between cooperatives and insurance companies  Pay out reports	
Output 2.2.4: Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed	<u>Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of partnerships established and effectively promoting ecotourism investment in the target area</li> <li>Number of Community-Private sector ecotourism investments developed</li> </ul> <u>Milestones:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreements signed with with Safaricom Foundation, Okavango Capital or Magadi Tata Foundation for corporate financing for conservation business e.g.</li> <li>Innovative start-ups (e.g. camping sites, lodges, beading enterprises) established</li> <li>Agreements between community enterprises and eco-tourism private actors signed</li> </ul>	3 Partnerships  10 Community-Private sector ecotourism investments	Key informant interviews to identify the partnerships established and their performance and number of people benefiting from them ; review of documents	



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Results hierarchy	Indicators	Targets	Means of verification	Assumptions/Risk
Output 2.2.5 : Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices	<u>Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of revolving fund established</li></ul>	1 revolving fund	Review of documents	
<b>Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management</b>				
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Sustainable landscape management actions are informed, coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level	<u>Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of project management, coordination and (e.g. project management team, steering committee, implementing partners, PCU etc.) implementation mechanisms established and functioning effectively to deliver the project</li></ul>	5 (PMT, PCU, IPs, SC, County Coordination teams etc.)	Due diligence reports including capacity needs assessments, Partnership agreements, Steering Committee minutes	<b>Assumption</b>  There is a need for a better knowledge management at community, county, national and regional level.  Green Points have the adequate budget for performing their tasks  <b>Risk</b>  Low level of coordination or commitment from stakeholders  Objection to sharing data from some stakeholders  The Green Points do not succeed in establishing their legitimacy to become resource centres on the conservation issues of this type of ecosystem.
Output 3.1.1: Functional landscape-level information system for improved planning and management of dryland resources established	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Reporting systems developed and operationalized at project, county and community levels.</li></ul> <u>Milestones:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Data exchange processes and agreement signed between communities and counties</li><li>Resource centres including the NEMA Green Points established and strengthened</li></ul>	1 M&E system	Monitoring, Evaluation Learning and Reporting system analysis; Reports from CBOs feeding into the County environment reports, Community survey, County survey	
Output 3.1.2: Gender responsive localized drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and utilized	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and .applied</li></ul>	30	Review of dryland ecosystem health or biodiversity assessments/monitoring reports	
Output 3.1.3: Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally and across countries and regions	<u>Indicator:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of knowledge generation research studied carried out and disseminated.</li></ul>	15 publications 3 baseline reports	Review of documents (learning questions, research study reports or publications) and Key Informant Interviews.	
Output 3.1.4: National and Eastern Africa policy dialogue on dryland restoration promoted through generation of evidence-based policy briefs and recommendations.	<u>Indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Policy briefs or recommendations produced and presented to policy makers</li><li>Number of knowledge or communication products/outputs developed and shared through various channels/means</li></ul>	3 policy papers  15	Review of documents and Key Informant Interviews.Review of media products supplemented by key informant interviews and  Focus group discussions.	





## 3 BACKGROUND AND SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 3.1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

#### 3.1.1 Environmental and socio-economic context

The Kenya southern rangelands are part of the larger ecological biome, the savannah scrubland and the grasslands of the world. Dryland areas (or ASALs – arid and semi-arid lands) make up more than 83% of the country, and Northern Kenya constitutes most of this area. They are home to approximately 4 million pastoralists who constitute more than 10% of Kenya's population plus other rangeland users. Pastoralists occupy most of the border areas of Kenya, with pastoral groups straddling borders with Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania.

The Southern Kenya rangeland ecosystem comprises six contiguous sub-ecosystems covering an area of 7000km<sup>2</sup>, stretching from Tanzania to Mt. Suswa, Ewaso Ng'iro and Maasai Mara. Two-thirds of the ecosystem is semi-arid average annual rainfall in the last 55 years is 620 mm annually. The most severe droughts were experienced in 1965 (345mm), 1984 (358mm), 2000 (280mm) and 2009 which received 188 mm of rainfall.

Kajiado county sits about 2° 0' 0" S, 36° 52' 0.12" E south of the equator. The County is characterised by plains, valleys and occasional volcanic hills. The lowest altitude is about 500 metres above sea level at Lake Magadi while the highest is 2,500 metres above sea level in Ngong Hills.

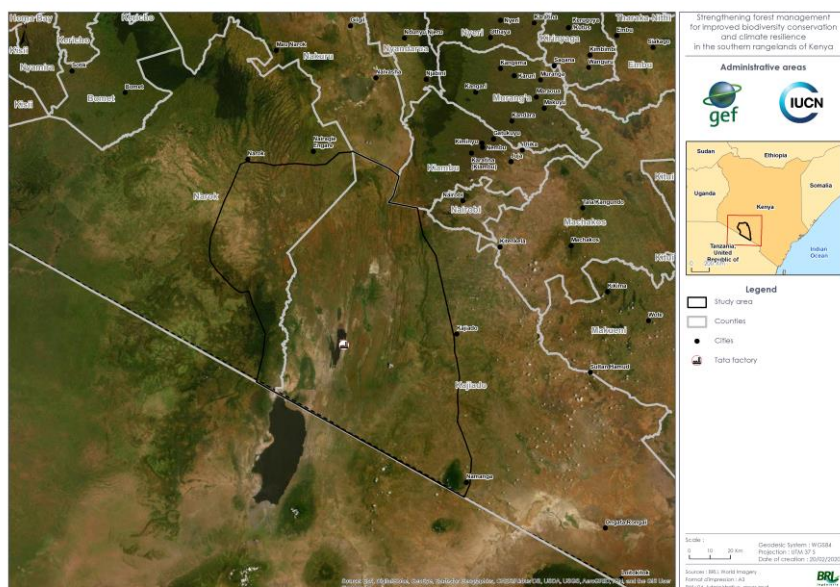
The county is divided into five administrative sub-counties namely: Kajiado North, Kajiado East; Kajiado West, Kajiado South and Kajiado Central with a total of 101 and 212 administrative locations and sub-locations respectively. The project will take place in Kajiado West.

Figure 3-1 : Project area and administrative boundaries





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According to the Kenya National Housing Census (KNBS 2019), the county has a population of 1,117,840 in 2019 (557,098 male and 560,704 female) and an area of 21,292.7 km<sup>2</sup>. The average growth rate of 3.2% per annum (higher than the national average of 2.9%).

The county's population growth is 5.5 percent occasioned by migration from the neighbouring counties attracted by employment opportunities and availability of land for settlement. Analysis of the county's population depicts that children between ages 0-4 years are more than other population categories contributing 16 percent of the total population. Ages 5-9 years and 10-14 years follows accounting for 14 percent and 12 percent respectively. Population aged 60 years and above represents 3.3 percent of the population. The urban population represents 35% of the total and it is projected to increase.

The county's 2018 average population density stands at 51 persons per square kilometre with Kajiado North with the highest density at 2 217 persons per km<sup>2</sup> and Kajiado West with the lowest density at 20 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

More than 53% of the population live below the poverty line. About 65% of the population are dependent on extensive livestock production.

The county Human Development Index stands at 0.55 comparing to the national HDI which is 0.59. Unemployment rates in Kajiado ranks at 9.7 percent lower than the national rate which stands at 11 percent. According to Analytical Report on Labour Force 2012, Kajiado North recorded the highest rate at 7.9 percent in comparison to Kajiado Central and Loitokitok which stood at 7.7 percent and 7.0 percent respectively.

To the west of Kajiado is Narok County.



Narok County lies between latitudes 0° 50' and 1° 50' South and longitude 35° 28' and 36° 25' East and covers an area of 17,933 km<sup>2</sup> representing 3.1% of Kenya. The County is administratively divided into 6 sub-counties (Kilgoris, Emurua Dikirr, Narok North, Narok East, Narok South, Narok West) and 30 wards. The project will take place in two sub counties: Narok East and Narok South. The current (2019) population of Narok County is 1,157,873, consisting of 578,805 females and 579,042 males, increasing at estimated intercensal growth rate of 4.7 as compared to 2.7 (NCPD, 2017, KNBS, Housing and population census, 2019) per cent at the national level. Besides, the high population growth rate, the county has reported high external migration into the county from the neighboring counties such as Bomet, Kisii, Nyamira and Nairobi. The population is projected to increase to 1,282,097 by 2022 assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. Narok is a cosmopolitan county with Maasai and Kalenjin being the dominant ethnic groups. The Maasai occupy the southern rangeland areas which is the focus of this project. The Kalenjin are living in the northern upland areas of Narok County where they practice rain-fed agriculture and dairy. The county is also home to the minority and marginalized Ogiek ethnic community that live in Mau Forest Complex area. There are two urban centers in the county namely; Kilgoris town and Narok town. Only Narok provide economic opportunities for the project area. The two urban areas are highly cosmopolitan and are fairly developed in terms of socio-economic infrastructure.

Table 3-1 : Narok County Demographic Dividend Indicators

Indicator	2009	2014	2017	2022	2030
Population Size	850,291	996,296	1,095,572	1,282,097	1,629,935
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (%)	50.38	48.11	46.6	43.55	42.28
Proportion of Population Above Age 64 (%)	2.45	2.03	1.81	1.68	2.001
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) (%)	47.16	49.85	51.59	54.77	55.71
Dependency Ratio	112.03	100.6	93.83	82.57	79.71
Fertility (Average No. of Children Per Woman)		6.0	5.68	5.13	4.27

Source: KNBS (2009) National Population and Housing Census.

Source: County Integrated Development Pmlan 2018-2023

Population density in the county is varies across the six sub-counties. The density for the county as at 2018 stands at 63 persons per square kilometer, an increase from 47 persons per square kilometer recorded during the 2009 housing and population census. Densities are influenced by among other things climatic condition, availability of social amenities and altitude. Comparing sub-counties densities, Emurua Dikirr has the highest of 390 while Narok West has the lowest of 34 person per square kilometers.

Table 3-2 : Population distribution and density by sub-county - Narok

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projections)		2020(Projections)		2022 (Projections)	
	Area(KM <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kilgoris	2,538	180,417	71	239,738	94	255321	101	271838	107
Emurua Dikirr	321	94,115	294	125,060	390	133189	415	141805	442
Narok North	2,446	175,588	72	233,321	95	248487	102	264562	108
Narok East	2,217	82,956	37	110,232	50	117397	53	124991	56
Narok South	4,959	176,764	36	234,884	47	250151	50	266334	54
Narok West	5,453	141,080	26	187,467	34	199652	37	212568	39
Aggregate	17,933	850,920	47	1,130,703	63	1,204,197	67	1,282,097	71

Source: KNBS (2009) and County Development Planning Office Reports.

Source : County Integrated Development Pmlan 2018-2023



The main employment and income opportunities available in the county are agriculture (crop farming and livestock rearing), trade and tourism. The projected labour force population is 541,967 in 2018 and is expected to rise to 636,138 in 2022. Youth unemployment in the county poses a serious threat to the economy. According to Analytical report on Labour Force Dynamics (KNBS, 2012), Narok North (including Narok East), Narok South (including Narok West) and Trans Mara Sub-counties have unemployment rates of 3.8, 3.4 and 2.8 per cent respectively.

The Human Development Index for Narok stands at 0.51 compared to the national figure of 0.52. The County Development Index (CDI) is a reliable measure of marginalization since it exposes the relative ease of accessing basic goods and services, normally used in measuring the quality of life. The level of county development can be determined by comparing the disparities between various regions using standard indicators, such as life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality and literacy levels. Using this criteria, Narok County was classified position 8 among the 14 most marginalized counties (47 counties in total in Kenya) ; with CDI of 0.4377 which is below the national average of 0.5204.

More than 53% of the population within the Southern rangelands live below the poverty line.

In terms of the Gender Inequality Index – a composite measure based on three dimensions (reproductive health, empowerment and labor) created by the United Nations Development Program in 2010, Kenya has a GII value of 0.545, ranking it 134 out of 162 countries in the 2018 index. Life expectancy at birth for female was 68.7 years in 2018 compared to 64 years for men. Infant mortality has declined significantly since the 1960s and now stands at 31.9 per 1000 live births (WB, 2019).

Ecologically, the region is an important wildlife corridor linking the famous Maasai Mara/Serengeti-Amboseli- Nairobi-Athi Kaputiei ecosystems. This allows for important ecological processes like wildlife migration hence ensuring species survival. On the Narok side is the Loita hills, a wildlife dispersal area adjoining the Maasai Mara. The Loitas hills are home to some rare species like the black and white colobus monkey and the wild dogs. Across the Nguruman escarpment in Kajiado County is the Olkirimatian plains and the Shompole hill which stands at the border of Kenya and Tanzania. Further south is the Lake Kwana, an important nesting area for vultures and the Namanga hill (oldoinyo Orok) which hosts one of the pristine dry lands forest.

Dryland woodlands forest system (Namanga, Loita, Suswa, Nairagie and Olkirimatian) are a major component of the southern rangelands covering 1/3 of the land surface, key to rural livelihoods, for grazing and forest products. The southern rangelands biome is the southernmost stretch of the Somali-Maasai dry Savannah and is characterized by short shrubs mainly acacia-camiphora and grasslands. Typically the region has woody species including the *Acacia tortilis*, *Camiphora africana*, *Crotalaria* and *Euphorbia* (candelabra) and Aloe species. The grasses endemic to these areas include *panicum turgidum*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Themeda triandra*, *Setaria incrassate*, *Panicum coloratum*, *Aristida adscensionis*, *Andropogon* and *Eragrostis*. The intertropical convergence zone passes through this area twice in a year hence giving it a bimodal rainfall. The short rains are experienced from late October to late December while the long rains happen from late-March to mid-June. The area being in the shadow of Mt. Kilimanjaro experiences low rainfall levels (400-800mm) with long and erratic droughts. The El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) also influence the floods and droughts in this area.

The region has an abundance of wildlife species that are now rare in other regions of the world with similar ecological conditions. These include lions (*Pantheraleo*), cheetahs (*Acynonyx jubatus*), leopards (*Panthera pardus*), spotted hyena (*Crocute crocuta*), striped hyena (*Hyena hyena*) and wild dogs (*Lycaon pictus*) among the most significant apex carnivores. Among the ungulates, there is a wide range of wildlife species including the elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*), the African buffalo (*Synecerus caffer*), Eland (*Tautrogus oryx*), Grants gazelle (*Nanger granti*), common zebra (*Equus quagga*), wildebeest (*Chonocaetes taurinus*) and giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*). This section of the drylands supports a large number of bird species (estimated to be between 350 and 400). The landscape has evolved to support these wild species in a rather sustainable way.



Regarding social set up, the Maasai Community is largely patriarchal with distinct hierarchy levels. The highest level of the social structure hierarchy is the elders followed by senior morans, Junior morans, women and children. The life of a Maasai is defined by age-set and roles. The roles played by members of the society are defined by the age-set. In a customary traditional Maasai setting, the boys herd cattle and learn to hunt. The Morans are the ones who protect the community from outside aggressors, look after livestock and also go cattle rustling from other communities. The elders provide leadership in management of the natural resources, help in solving conflicts whenever they arise and protect the households. The women roles are mainly taking care of the children, looking after the milking herd closer to the homesteads during the dry season and building or maintaining their houses/manyattas.

The community members have are organized into clans and sub-clans. Based on the land management system of group ranches, several families/villages form a group ranch. The customary practices of rangeland management (seasonal grazing and seasonal migration) is guided by customary institution, the council of elders. However, they also respect the contemporary National and County government structures. Under the modern system of governance, the lowest administrative unit is the village, headed by a village elder. There are quite a number of local people that are well educated and would support in community level interventions.

For the entire time this community has been here, they experienced the rangelands and extracted the resources for a living. They understand the trends in rangeland degradation and have local/traditional ecological knowledge on how this can be conserved. However, with the changing climate, increasing human population growth throughout the rangelands, the extensive livestock production system is facing challenges and the Maasai are forced to adapt in way of other livelihood activities. This includes purchasing food items and small scale crop production for subsistence. As they get involved in trade and going to school, they have started gradually copying aspects of culture from other communities. The advent of technology, particularly the mobile phones has made them part of a larger global village. While they all feel there is need to actively participate in interventions that will lead to sustainable resource management for improved livelihoods and conservation of biodiversity, the project will not bring a whole lot of culture shock.

The communities are thus organized around clan structures who together form group ranches under the Land (Group Representative) Act 1968. Group ranches are governed by a representative committee that makes decisions on rangeland management, grazing and water resource use. In Southern Kenya, the pastoralists practice open grazing management systems in the rangelands that allows free movement of livestock and wildlife. Under this shared resources framework, 16 group ranches have come together to form landscape-level umbrella organization known as the South Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO) which covers about 10,000 square kilometres of community managed lands. SORALO combines customary practices such as livestock mobility, livestock exclosures (olopololi) with contemporary technologies to manage the rangelands while supporting the livelihoods of the communities. This nascent model of community-led collaboration over natural resources management is a promising basis for instituting interventions intended by this project.

In terms of the general conservation status, the area is characterized by a mixture of formal and informal conservation areas. There are a few government gazetted protected areas such as the Namanga forest and Ngong hills forest reserves while community group ranches and conservancies constitute more than 90% of the landscape.



The main land use systems in the southern rangelands and the ten wards selected as pilot areas is extensive traditional livestock production, subsistence agriculture and wildlife conservation. The livestock kept include cattle mainly the Kenyan zebu, sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goats (*Capra aegugrus hircus*). Though livestock ownership and control is mainly the domain of men, women also own livestock through marriage or inheritance. While men's work is more associated with herd management and decision-making, the gender division of labour is not clear cut, as women are often involved in decision-making related to livestock and spend as much time as men on animal care. Women are responsible for milking, food processing and distribution, managing small stock, and for daily food provisioning in the homestead. Men's responsibilities include planning and decision-making with regard to livestock movement, feeding and watering, castration, vaccination, slaughter, building of enclosures, digging wells and livestock marketing. Young men and women as well as children perform most of the herding. To a large degree, it is men who control the income from livestock and its products, although women have a say in how the income is spent. Conflicts over the use of income are one of the factors for the high level of divorce in and contribute to women's poverty.

The area has pockets of arable land that are used for crop production especially the slopes of Nairagi enkare, Suswa, Loita, Nguruman escarpment and along the Kisamis River. Most of the crop production is rain-fed but there is a bit of irrigation using springs and streams flowing down the Nguruman escarpment. The farming systems are mainly practiced by smallholders and most part of the crop production is for subsistence.

From a land degradation viewpoint, 50% of the southern rangeland is degraded, 40% heavily eroded, characterized by hard pans, bare ground and encroachment of unpalatable species. Invasive species, mainly *Prosopis juliflora*, are prevalent. Wildlife is declining while livestock is on an increasing trend. By 2016, the total number of livestock is almost 13 times wild animals. According to the national SLM report of 2016, Kajiado and Narok counties are classified as severely degraded. Intensive cultivation, overstocking and excess logging over the past 20 years have led into loss of indigenous vegetation. Satellite image analysis between 1985 and 2015, show that bareland, grassland and agricultural land continue to expand, while shrubland and woodlands decreased around Suswa

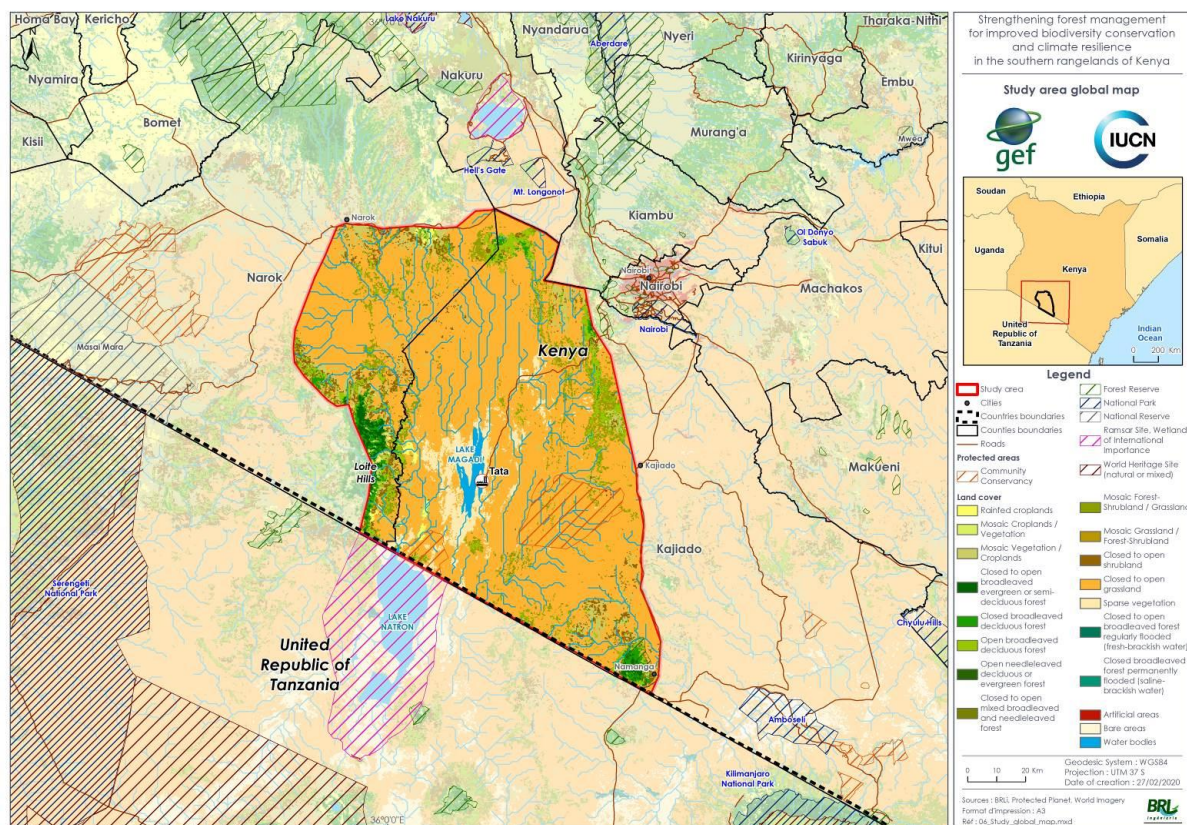
As land productivity has declines, projections indicate that agricultural land will expand. Dry forests and woodlands in this system have been the most affected by agricultural expansion. Parts of the South Rift region, such as the southern Ewaso Ng'iro River and the Engare Ng'iro swamp in Shompole, which are critical for wildlife and livestock, are under increasing pressure from human settlements, land sub-division, agriculture, and water extraction especially around water sources. Marginal landscapes are overrun by overstocking and associated degradation. Food and livelihood systems are unsustainable. Due to low, unpredictable returns and poor prices, households resort to unsustainable exploitation of rangeland resources, through activities such as woodland clearing for charcoal and timber, poaching, and sand extraction from dry river beds, or even selling parts of their land to speculators. Climate change is exacerbating the stress on livestock, wildlife and agricultural production areas, leading to human-wildlife conflicts.

Due to the reduction of cattle and other livestock from incidences of drought in the region, women play an active role to ensure family survival by participating more aggressively in activities such as bee-keeping, camel rearing and trading in livestock, particularly small stock, as well as non-livestock products such as hay, mats, charcoal, clothing, and vegetables. From the proceeds of these activities, they pay school fees, and look after the health of their children and livestock. Evidence from the Kenya Women Finance Trust (a local micro-finance institution) indicates that women are very capable of utilizing and repaying micro-credit. The number of female-headed households in the region is on the increase.

The map below shows the project area and summarizes the main information to understand where the project fits into the picture.



Figure 3-2: Project area – Global map





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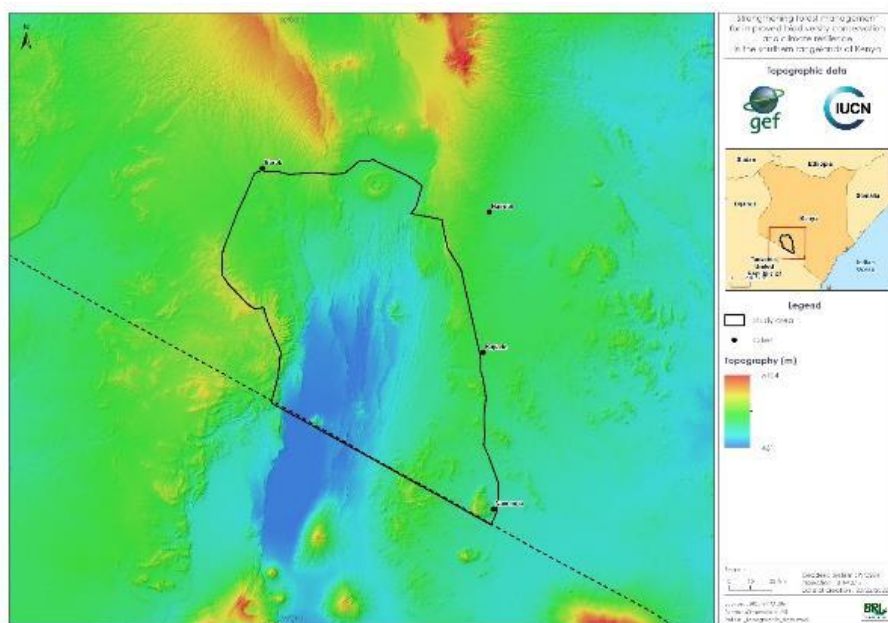
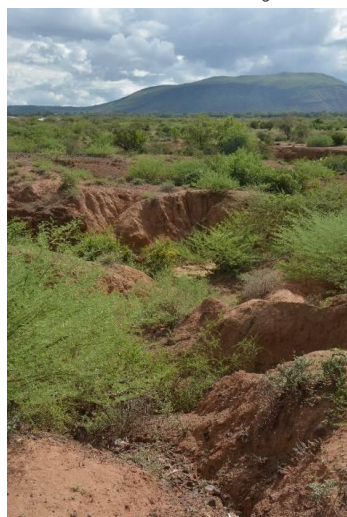


Figure 3-3 : Gullies in the southern rangelands of Kenya



Source: BRLi, December 2019





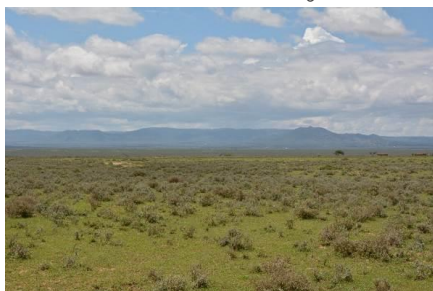
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Figure 3-4 : Invasive plant (*prosopis juliflora*) in Magadi area



Source: BRLi, December 2019

Figure 3-5 : Southern rangelands of Kenya



Open grassland



Land acquisition – Private grass plot



Bare Ground



Loss of palatable species due to overgrazing

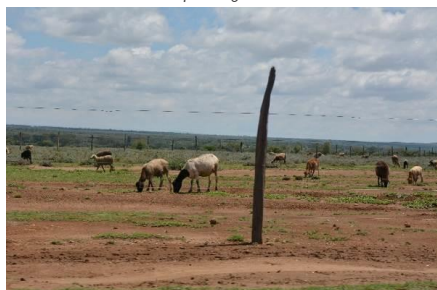
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*Open rangeland*



*Loss of palatable species due to overgrazing*



*Private grassland*



*Open grassland*



*Wildlife and land acquisition*



*Mt Suswa slopes landscape*

Source: BRLi, November-December 2019



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Figure 3-6 : Loite Hills - Association between crop cultivation in the plains and grazing on the slopes.



Source: BRLi, November-December 2019

Figure 3-7 : Crop production

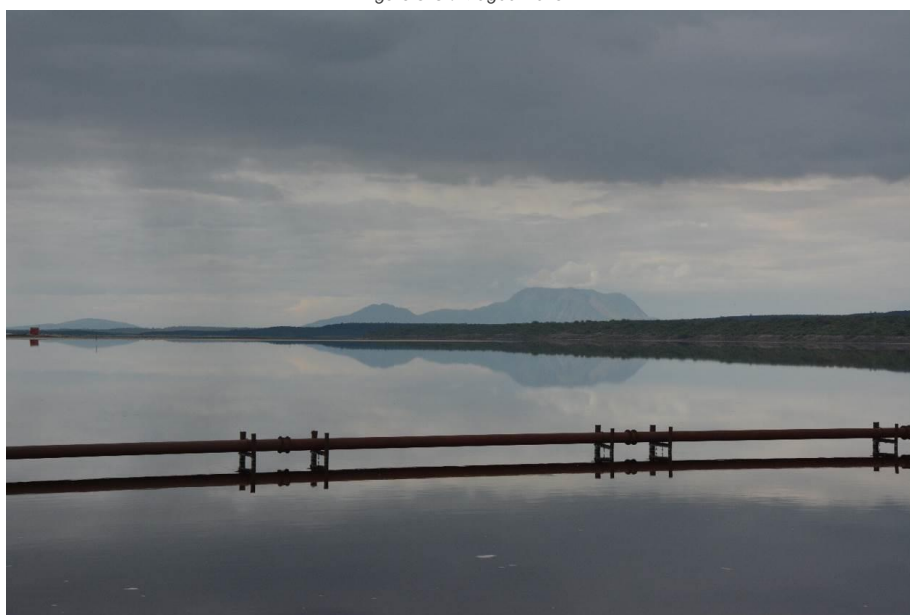


Source: BRLi, November 2019





Figure 3-8 : Magadi Lake



### THE SAVANNA FORESTS

The dry forests are key to rural livelihoods in Kenya, for grazing and a range of timber and non-timber forest products and services. While they are critical as safety nets, they also support a diverse range of cash income-generating activities. In some cases, up to a third of rural household incomes originate from these forests. The forests play crucial roles in times of crisis (e.g. during and after droughts). Apart from farming and livestock husbandry, alternative economic opportunities to support people in these areas are few and they remain under-developed. The potential of the dry forests is not fully known and tapped, making their contributions to be consistently under-estimated. Further, dry forest goods and services in Kenya are hardly fully captured in national and local planning initiatives.

One of the spin-offs of the growing devolution in Kenya to the forestry sector is increased participation of stakeholders in key decisions on management, use and ownership of forest resources. This has led to Participatory Forest Management (PFM) practices like Joint Forest Management-JFM (largely between governments and private sector with local communities) and Community Based Forest Management-CBFM that places the management of forest resources in the hands of local communities



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The projection on supply and demand of products in the country indicates that the demand for various forest products is fast growing as compared to supply potential from the various sector actors. MENR (2013) study found that Kenya has a wood supply potential of 31.4 million m<sup>3</sup> against a national demand of 41.7 million m<sup>3</sup> hence a current deficit of 10.3 million m<sup>3</sup>. Therefore entry of private sector with desired financial capital and operational efficiency expertise will compliment public and smallholder actors in expansion of the sector forest product supply capacity and contribution to overall national economic development. The community forests and woodlands in the Southern rangelands are natural forests dominated by indigenous species that are not specifically managed for commercial production but are key sources of firewood, charcoal, timber and poles for local use and surplus for sale to urban areas (Nairobi and related towns).

## LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN

Kenya's demand for red meat is about 600,000 MT per annum (Behnke and Muthami 2011 ; Laibuni, N., & Kirui, L. 2018). The livestock involved here are cattle, sheep and goats but cattle account for over 77% of the livestock slaughtered for red meat. Out of this, 80-90% comes from livestock in pastoral areas of Kenya. The growing middle class and rapid urbanization will continue to increase the demand for meat including its safety and quality. It is expected that meat consumption will double in the period 2020 to 2030 .About 20% of the meat consumed in Kenya comes from neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, Somali, Uganda and Tanzania making Kenya a meat deficit country (Laibuni, N., & Kirui, L. 2018). . The major cities of Nairobi and Mombasa consume the highest amount of meat at about 28.5 Kilograms and 22 Kilograms respectively per person per year. Some individual ranchers export small volumes of live animals to Mauritius, Burundi (mainly goats), and Uganda.

The main markets that supply animals are Garissa, Marsabit, Wajir, Mwingi, Isiolo, and Kajiado. Many of the animals coming from northern Kenya originate from across the border in Somalia and Ethiopia, while some of those from the southern corridor come from Tanzania. Major actors in the livestock and red meat value chains include input suppliers (forage producers), pastoral producers, livestock traders, ranch owners and managers, slaughterhouses, butcheries and processors, meat packers and exporters. Important service providers (who are not technically value chain actors) include, veterinarians and community animal health workers, and transportation providers.

The main goal of livestock production in the drylands of Kenya is milk production for household consumption. Traditionally, not much milk was sold. However, with changing socio-economic times, communities are moving towards a fiscal market economy with livestock as the main item of trade. The marketing of livestock and livestock products has evolved into one of the most vibrant sectors, driven mainly by the demand for meat in the upcoming urban centers. Other products from livestock include skins/hides, horns, and hoofs.

Milk and meat are the most developed value chains in the southern Kenya rangelands. The livestock value chain is made up of producers/pastoralists, the middlemen and the buyers or consumers. Some of the major markets in Southern Rangelands include Ibisil, Kiserian, Sajiloni, Piliwa, Mile 46, Shompole, and Kajiado town in Kajiado county and Ewaso Nyiro, Mosilo and Suswa in Narok County. Cattle, sheep, and goats are the main stock involved with Cattle forming the biggest percentage of traded stock in all the markets.

Most of the livestock sold in the markets in Kajiado and Narok are slaughtered for meat at local slaughterhouses or sold live to other markets outside the counties. Middlemen play an important role in linking the producers to the market. Brokers negotiate between pastoralists and traders and play an important price-setting role. The local markets in the pastoral counties supply the Nairobi market. Other players in the value chain are the transporters, slaughterhouses, and butcheries. Slaughterhouses, slaughter slabs, stock routes and livestock holding grounds are important infrastructures that help in the livestock trade.



Livestock prices vary in the different markets and are determined by several factors including livestock body condition, age, sex of the animal, location of the market, reasons for selling and when the livestock is sold. Studies have shown that (Mohammed JM 2009, Mtimet et al 2014) that the profit margins to producers are the lowest and highest for the butcheries within the value chain. Middlemen also make better margins than the pastoralists and that prices differ across the markets.

Livestock slaughtering (and processing) in Kenya is mainly in the hands of private players. The Kenya Meat Commission is the only government facility that slaughter and processes meat for local markets and export. The Hurlingham/Quality Meats Packers also processes premium meats for export and high-end local market. There are other licensed abattoirs and slaughterhouses including Njiru Nairobi, Mlolongo Athi River, Bisil in Kajiado, Kiserian/Kikonyokie and Ongata Rongai. The Mara Beef was established about ten years ago as a vertically integrated livestock enterprise on the edge of the Maasai Mara. It is an innovation that integrates livestock production and holistic rangelands management or conservation. Their abattoir sector has however closed down due to various reasons including inability to source good quality livestock from the local pastoralists to satisfy their customer demand.

There are a number of other novel approaches to rangelands conservation and livestock production. In Laikipia and parts of the northern rangelands, the conservancy model championed by the Northern rangelands Trust (NRT) is providing a landscape level conservation benefits. The large connected tracts of conservancies provide a spatial space that easily allows for the flow of energy and ecological resources. In turn, the ecosystem benefits including tourism income, pasture and water are increasingly flowing to the community. The governance systems have evolved to overcome the basic institutional challenges. The NRT Trading Livestock to Markets approach enhances offtake of pastoralists' livestock at good prices. The system is based on conservation tenets that motivates the pastoralists to invest in maintaining their rangelands. Livestock purchased from the pastoralists is dewormed and fattened in one of the ranches which acts a disease-free zone until they are the desired weight and body condition. This system can work in the south if pastoralists form well governed units locally and advocate for appropriate services and infrastructure. Magadi Tata Limited has proposed a model that will see the community jointly own a concession area (disease-free zone) and an abattoir that can slaughter up to 500 heads of cattle per a day. This proposal has been approved by local communities and is part of its Environmental and Social Compensation related to its activities.

## ECOTOURISM

Unlike the pastoralism, the objective of the project is not to target and emphasize efforts on ecotourism since the Pastoralism and land restoration issues are much more priorities of this project. We present in this context, a rapid introduction of the ecotourism situation.

Kenya's tourism industry is relatively well developed in Kenya (3rd country among sub-saharan African countries in the sector). Tourism is the country's leading foreign exchange earner and a significant portion of this tourism is wildlife-based. In 2019 2,048,334 international visitors arrived in Kenya, 1,423,971 landed in Nairobi, and 128,222 in Mombasa. 29,462 visitors arrived at other airports and 467,179 visitors arrived by land. Kenya's travel and tourism revenue in 2019 was a healthy USD 1,610,342,854 with 4,955,800 bed nights sold. Beside some terrorist attacks recently, the country is continuously safe through the years leading to tourism/ecotourism growth. Authenticity, novel experiences and self tourism destinations were the tendencies in 2019.

However, the sector is supposed to lose 72 Billion Due To COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021 is full with uncertainty.

The tourism sector and in particular the ecotourism sector in Kenya is supported by national institutions (Kenya Tourism Board, Ministry,...) and private actors (Kenya Association of Tour Operators, Conservation Capital,...). The private actors range from the ones providing travel/transport to hotel facilities and Lodges. The government provides a regulatory and marketing.



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Ecotourism is supported by Kenya natural heritage: About 7.5% of the country is designated for wildlife conservation, there are 23 National Parks and 28 National Reserves, plus six marine reserves, including a wide range of wildlife including lions, elephants, zebras and over 1070 bird species, 536 kilometers of coastline, which is largely sandy beaches, and six World Heritage Sites. However, it is very difficult to ascertain detailed figures on ecotourism, although there are some figures about tourism in general. A study developed in 2018 showed that tourists visiting Game parks and natural reserves contribute an estimated US\$1 billion per year to the Kenyan economy (10% of national GDP)<sup>2</sup>. No data are available on gender related to ecotourism in recent years.

While the industry is well developed in the two counties, the proposed project sites are not as visited as the main tourism areas of Maasai Mara and Amboseli. In the region of the project, ecotourism potential remains unexploited mainly because the place has not been well marketed and ecotourism facilities are not developed. However, there are a few lodges in the region including Shompole wilderness lodge, Lale'enok resource center, Lentole lodge and Magadi Tata Tented Camp, Nguruman Escarpment.

Kajiado County has seven airstrips with at least one in each Sub-county, at Kajiado Town, Loitokitok, Oloolokitok, Ngong, Magadi, Daraja and Amboseli. The road network is fairly developed. Kajiado County has a total length of roads of 2,344.2 kms of which 300 kms is tarmac roads. The five major tarmac roads in the county are Emali-Loitokitok, Namanga-Athi River, Isinya-Kiserian, Magadi-Mbagathi and Kiserian-Ngong. Major destinations are Oloolua Nature Trail (Oloolua Forest), Ngong Hills, Pec Nature Camp (in Kona-baridi area), Olorgesailie Mountain and Natural History prehistoric Museum, Lake Magadi occupying a large alluvium filled valleys caused by large faults is also the southern most of Kenya's Lake System in the Rift Valley, Shompole and Okiramatian Group Ranches and Conservation Areas, Oldoinyo Orok (Namanga hills), Nguruman Escarpment, Mount Suswa.

Table 3 : Table: Tourist destinations in Kajiado and Narok counties

Ecotourism sites in project area	Rapid description
Oloolua Nature Trail	Oloolua Nature Trail is an exceptionally blissful walking trail comprising a 5 kms walking trail through the unblemished Oloolua Forest which was once used by the Mau Mau brigades during pre-independent Kenya. The Trail's headquarter is at the Institute of Primate Research (IPR), a non-governmental organization under the guranty of National Museums of Kenya, that undertakes research on bio medical and animal welfare.
Ngong Hills	This is the hallmark of Kenyan beauty. Topologically Ngong Hills are remnants of an old volcanic cone thought to have had an original diameter of 11 kms prior to being cut by the Rift Escarpment. A joyride over the four-peaked Ngong Hills, hundreds of feet above the plain of the Rift Valley, offers a memorable drive over one of the knockout landscape in Kenya.
Pec Nature Camp	This one astoundingly beautiful outdoor facility in Kona-baridi area. It has a beautiful biodiversity park within the 18 acres facility. Camping, picnic and accommodation facilities are available.
Olorgesailie Mountain and Natural History Museum.	At this site, a respectable size of tools made by the pre-historic man some 200,000 years ago remain exposed and are visible to visitors. First excavated in 1919 by geologist John Gregory and subsequently in 1942 by Louis Leakey, Olorgesailie Museum is best known for its enriching and fascinating pre-history of man.
Lake Magadi	Famous for its amazing scenery and plenitude of birds, notably of its thousands of flamingos, the lunate 100 km <sup>2</sup> Lake Magadi occupying a large alluvium filled valleys caused by large

<sup>2</sup> Kenya Tourism Board, 2016 - <https://geographycasestudy.com/case-study-ecotourism-in-kenya/>



	faults is also the southern most of Kenya's Lake System in the Rift Valley.
Shompole and Okiramatian Group Ranches and Conservation Areas.	These two group ranches have successfully incorporated traditional knowledge into the contemporary rangeland management practices. These attract researchers and students who wish to study ecology and wildlife and livestock production. Deep in the plains of the Great Rift Valley, beyond the volcanic lunar landscape surrounding the soda lakes of Magadi and Natron, at the heart of Olkirimatian Conservancy, lies the oasis of Lantorre Lodge. Lantorre comprises of four large villas that hold either a double or twin bed configuration, a family villa and the honeymoon villa. The Lodge has a maximum capacity of 16 guests.
Oldoinyo Orok (Namanga hills)	Quite unmistakable a stone's throw away from the Kenya-Tanzania boundary at Namanga, is the eminence of Ol Doinyo Orok which rises to 2548 ms and 1190 ms above the surrounding flat country. Also dubbed as the Namanga Hill, this conspicuous triangular range trends northerly from Namanga into the interior of Kenya akin to a harbinger pointing north to Kenya. From Namanga, 57 kms from Kajiado Town, holiday-makers aiming for Amboseli National Park take a sharp turn left, easterly heading to the park. Ol Doinyo Orok is much-liked as a hiking destination visited by hundred of hikers each year. The hiking trail itself goes past a montane forest, patches of exotic flora, rivers, caves, viewing ledges and Maasai bomas before reaching the summit. The Enkamuka Peak, its second highest, on the eastern side, is the most favoured landing. It takes on average 7 hours (round-trip) to complete the 9 kms hike up and down. Native guides are available at Maili Tisa lying 13 kms before Namanga and 150 kms from Nairobi.
Nguruman Escarpment	Not far west of the Shompole Conservancy about the foothills of the Nguruman Escarpment, there is an explosion of interesting craggy beauty, that covers the eastern boundary of Narok with Kajiado and from the boundary with Tanzania northward to Mau Complex. The Nguruman Escarpment, which is the western scarp of the Great Rift Valley, is a belt of dissected country about 16 kms wide extending along the eastern boundary of Narok. From near Mount Suswa, 160 kms north of Shompole, the Nguruman proceeds as the Mau Escarpment before it terminates near Mau Narok as it forms part of the forested Mau Highland. A popular hiking destination with many ways to it, Nguruman Escarpment offers fantastic views of the Great Rift Valley and its lakes, Loita Hills and its forests, and, of course, the Entasopia Falls, one of Nguruman's most sought-after jewel.
Loita Hills Trekking Trail.	The Subukloita Hills area, although less than a hundred and twenty kilometres from Nairobi, is little known to the ordinary traveller, though avid campers are attracted by the scenery and game there, to Loita Hills Hiking Camp.
Mount Suswa	Affectionately named 'Ol Doinyo Nyukie', the dormant volcanic dome of Mount Suswa, best-known for its 12 kms double crater, rises to nearly 8,000 feet at its summit. 16 kms to its north sits Mount Longonot, another volcanic dome with an impressive 9 kms wide caldera, reaching 9,000 feet. Mt. Suswa's vegetation is for the most parts semi-arid, composed of stunted thorn bushes (whistling thorns and Acacia) and patches of grass.

### 3.1.2 Institutional, sectoral and policy context

Kenyan constitution acknowledges the need for cautionary dealings with the environment by a provision in its preamble that "We the people of Kenya are respectful of the environment, which is our heritage, and determined to sustain it for the benefit of future generations". This clearly suggests respect to sustainable development.





The Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA 1999) provides for and guides the management of natural resources. The Act defines “natural resources” to include all the water, wildlife resources and landscape. Natural resources by their nature attract and affect multiple players with mutual interest and roles. This often makes coordination, management and utilization complex. The line ministry tasked with the management of natural resources is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The ministry was created vide Executive Order No. 1 of 2018 and is mandated to undertake National Environment Policy and Management, Forestry development policy and management, Development of re-afforestation and agro-forestry, Restoration of strategic water towers, Protection and conservation of Natural environment, Pollution control, Lake Victoria management programme, Restoration of Lake Naivasha basin, Kenya Meteorological department, Kenya meteorological training, Conservation and protection of wetlands and Climate change affairs. The ministry of Environment and Forestry works through statutory bodies (parastatals) which include:

- The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)  
This is the principal instrument of government mandated to coordinate and supervise all matters environment and responsible for the implementation of all policies relating to environment.
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI): The institute is responsible for conducting research and providing guidance on forestry resources and technologies for improved management of the resources.
- Kenya Water Towers Authority (KwTA): The agency was formed to coordinate and oversee the protection, rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of all the critical water towers in Kenya.
- National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND): Charged with mobilization and management of financial resources for environment conservation
- National Environment Complaints Committee (NECC): The committee is responsible for investigating complaints or allegations regarding the condition of the environment in Kenya and suspected cases of environmental degradation.
- Kenya Forestry Services (KFS): Established by the Forest Conservation and Management Act (2016). The Act was rationalized in 2017 and it gave the KFS the mandate to sustainably develop and manage, conserve and rationally utilize forest resources for socio-economic development of the country. It is also mandated with the strengthening of the appropriate sectoral institutions, generating financial resources for use in the sector, increasing the forest cover through reforestation, generating (through research) and sharing knowledge using all the available media.

Leadership, guidance, enforcement and oversight is provided by the various directorates and departments. The Directorate of Environment provides guidance on the various environmental statutes, their interpretation, application and implications. Under this directorate, there are the departments of Policy formulation, interpretation and application, the department of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), the department of Ecological Restorations, Department of Meteorological Services and the department of Programmes projects and strategic initiatives.

The Directorate of Forestry conservation is mandated with the formulation, and overseeing the implementation of forestry conservation policies including the sustainable extraction of the resources for improved livelihoods of the people.

The Directorate of Climate Change was formed to provide leadership and guidance on matters relating to climate change in the country and also design climate change action plans within the country.

Natural resources transcend administrative boundaries and initiative to protect the resources need to target the wider landscape. Kenya is a signatory to various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). These include:

- The United Nations convention to combat desertification



Kenya Ratified the UNCCD in 1997. This is agreement aims to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in arid and semi-arid regions of the world. Kenya is committed to combating desertification through its National Action Plans which are implemented into various phases. The phases include- Creating an enabling environment; formulating the National Action Plans and Implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Implementation of these action plans in Kenya is done at the National, sub-regional/County and local levels. There are a number of challenges that the implementation of the programs and action plans is faced with including the low or lack of understanding amongst the local resources users, climate change, limited or lack of appropriate expertise, lack of financial resources and poverty that is rampant of most ASALs in Kenya. This GEF project will go a long way in minimizing these challenges and enhancing the achievement of the goals for combating desertification.

Other relevant MEAs are:

- United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC).
- Convention on biological diversity (CBD).
- Rotterdam convention.
- Bazel convention on hazardous substances
- The Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutants.

## NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In the previous section, there have a listing of all the institutions involved in governance of natural resources and the relevant Acts of parliament. Various policies guide the formulation of bills on natural resources management which when passed by the National Assembly contributed to the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA 2015). The key policies include;

- The national environment policy
- The national policy on arid and semi-arid lands
- The vision 2030
- The national biodiversity strategy and action plans
- The sector plan for ending droughts and emergencies

The East Africa member states have also come together and developed a regional forest policy to among other things maximise the contribution of the forest sector in improving people's livelihoods and nature conservation.

The challenges of managing the natural resources as a central government function are numerous. The policies provide institutional arrangements for minimizing these challenges. In the ASALs, the National Drought Management Authority leads in coordinating with all other ASALs institutions. Devolution of some of the natural resource functions to the county government makes planning and implementation less laborious. However, the institutions at the County government and other local levels are young and often do not have the capacity to plan and manage natural resources appropriately. NEMA works with the various departments in relevant ministries both at National and County Government levels to coordinate environment conservation. They provide technical support to the County Government to prepare their County Environmental Action Plans and the State of the Environment Reports. These reports are required to be mainstreamed into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

In Kenya, the first efforts to embed community based approaches to conservation were in the Amboseli ecosystem in the early 1970s. There was further paradigm shift in the early 90s when the principles and provisions for community participation in wildlife conservation were incorporated in the Kenya Wildlife Policy Framework of 1991. Subsequently, community participation has been embedded in several sectoral (Wildlife, Water, forests and fisheries) policies and legislations. Further, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides for CBRNM in Sections 69 (1) (a) and (d).

*Obligations in respect of the environment.*



69. (1) *The State shall—*

- (a) ensure sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits;*
- (b) work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya;*
- (c) protect and enhance intellectual property in, and indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities;*
- (d) encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment;*
- (e) protect genetic resources and biological diversity;*
- (f) establish systems of environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring of the environment;*
- (g) eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and*
- (h) utilise the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya.*

This approach has been applied in different sectors: Water through Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs), Forests through Community Forests Associations (CFAs), Wildlife through Conservancies and Fisheries through Beach Management Units (BMUs).

The Forest Conservation and Management Act (2016) specifically states that (1) *A member of a forest community may, together with other members or persons resident in the same area, register a community forest association in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Act.* (2) *A community forest association registered in accordance with this section may apply to the Service for permission to participate in the conservation and management of a public forest.*

In parallel, The Water Act (2016) promotes the creation of water resource users association.

*(1) Water resource users associations may be established as associations of water resource users at the sub-basin level in accordance with Regulations prescribed by the Authority.*

*(2) A water resource users association shall be a community based association for collaborative management of water resources and resolution of conflicts concerning the use of water resources.*

*(3) Without prejudice to the generality of section 28 (3) (e), the basin area water resources management strategy shall facilitate the establishment and operation of water resources users associations.*

*(4) The basin water resources committees may contract water resource users associations as agents to perform certain duties in water resource management.*

Further, the ministry realized the need to stimulate innovations from Kenyans towards the conservation of nature and dealing with the various challenges. The establishment of NETFUND makes it possible for innovative research, provides scholarships and grants to spur local innovations like tree nurseries development, green points for information dissemination and sharing, awards to green initiatives that change lives like waste management. NETFUND is popular and so far supported by the African Climate Change Fund, African Development Fund, USAID among other donors. The fund supported 10,000 tree planting exercise in Kajiado during the field mission (December 2020).



The draft National Forest Policy 2020 provides a policy framework for forest conservation and sustainable management and one of its main features is the enactment of a revised forests law to implement the policy; the mainstreaming of forest conservation and management into national land use systems; clear division of responsibilities between public sector institutions and regulatory functions of the sector, thereby allowing Kenya Forest Service to focus on the management of forests on public land, and the role of the county governments in implementing national policies, county forest programmes including the delivery of forest extension services to communities, farmers and private land owners, and management of forests other than those under Kenya Forest Service; the devolution of community forest conservation and management, implementation of national forest policies and strategies, deepening of community participation in forest management by the strengthening of community forestry associations, and the introduction of benefit-sharing arrangements; the adoption of an ecosystem approach for the management of forests, and recognition of customary rights and user rights to support sustainable forest management and conservation; and the establishment of national programmes to support community forest management and afforestation/reforestation on community and private land. These include the Charcoal Producers Association (CPA) and the Kenya Forest Growers Association (KEFGA).

The country has made notable progress in setting Land Degradation Neutrality Targets. Through a comprehensive relevant stakeholders' involvement, The targets include; Increase forest cover through Afforestation/Agroforestry in existing forests; areas of shrubs/grassland; wetlands; croplands by 5.1 M Ha; Increase by 16% net land productivity in forest, shrub land/ grassland and cropland showing declining productivity; achieved through SLM practices; Increase soil organic carbon by 319626 total tons in cropland land use achieved through SLM practices; Halt the conversion of forests to other land cover classes by 2030 and Rehabilitation of all abandoned mining sites.

Kenya's AFR100 commitment (5.1 million hectares) was determined through the analysis of national restoration opportunity maps created by the Kenyan Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), with technical support from World Resources Institute (WRI), Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Greenbelt Movement. This assessment mapped all landscape restoration opportunities for Kenya, with maps detailing the best areas for different types of restoration to better enable on the ground efforts at scale. It is noteworthy that drylands forests systems constitute a significant opportunity area with regards to land availability and restoration potential.

The Forest Conservation and Management Act 2015 provides for conservation and management of forests and for connected purposes. It provides guidance for economic incentives through the establishment of a forest conservation and management fund for commercial forestry. The Bill proposes tax and other fiscal incentives to increase investments in forest land use and forest resource utilization. The Bill also provides incentives for increasing forest and tree cover through the establishment of a National Community Forestry Programme; a National Reforestation Programme; and a National Programme for Craft Apprenticeships and Vocation Training. The Land Act, 2012 provides incentives for communities and individuals to invest in income generating natural resource management programmes. It provides measures to facilitate access, use and comanagement of forests, water and other resources by communities who have customary rights to these resources.

There are several regulations that would enhance sustainable management of forests in the dryland system, and they include Timber (Harvesting) Regulations, 2009; Participation in Sustainable Forest Management Regulations, 2009; and Agriculture Farm Forestry Rules 2009; and Charcoal Rules, 2009. Participation in Sustainable Forest Management Regulations, 2009, allows KFS to develop joint agreements or long term concession agreements for specified forest related activities. Agriculture Farm Forestry Rules 2009 and proposed Private Forests Rules 2015 allow maintenance of 10% tree cover on farms, encourage sustainable production of wood, charcoal and non-wood products.



The Draft National Policy on Carbon Finance and Emissions Trading supports activities that attract carbon finance to mitigation areas/activities such as sustainable management and conservation of forest areas, afforestation and reforestation. It promotes sustainable energy consumption, use of renewable energy, and energy efficient measures, as well as largescale tree-planting programmes, plantation forestry with suitable species, and commercial farm forestry to reduce pressure on natural forests. Trading in carbon will bring additional benefits and therefore likely to attract investors to venture into large scale restoration in the target counties.

Regarding renewable energy, policies and legislation promoting adoption of renewable sources of energy by individuals, institutions and community groups include the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) 1999, various agriculture policies and laws, Forests Act 2005, the Forests (Charcoal) Rules, 2009, the Energy Act 2006 and Vision 2030. The Vision 2030 recognises that energy is critical in achieving socio-economic transformation and industrial development. The EMCA 1999 outlines some incentives to land owners who invest in renewal biomass energy through tax exemptions and subsidies. The Charcoal Rules 2009 provides enabling environment for investors to invest in commercial charcoal production activities under the umbrella of Charcoal Producer Associations (CPAs) which are licensed by KFS to enable them have collective bargaining for better prices and higher returns.

## POVERTY REDUCTION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Poverty is not a new phenomenon in Kenya. It has been the subject of policy debate since independence and has been featured in several policy documents. The United Nations Development Program report of 2018 shows that Kenya's economy remains highly vulnerable to climate variability due to dependence on climate sensitive sectors including agriculture, water, energy, forestry and tourism, with agriculture employing 70-75% of the population and contributing 25-30% of GDP. The country is in a perpetual cycle of drought and flood.

Kenya Vision 2030 was launched in 2008 as Kenya's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It was aimed at making Kenya a newly industrializing, "middle income country providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030". The vision identifies the major pillars for spurring economic growth. Agriculture and Livestock development, Natural Resources (including forestry and wildlife) are part of the major pillars. The environment management vision aims at having a clean and safe environment. The immediate short term goal is to increase the forest cover by 1% with a long term target of achieving 10% forest cover in the whole country. The tourism sector is considered one of the flagship areas where investments would stimulate faster economic growth. The vision 2030 also recognizes the ASALs and pastoralism as an important component. The goal was to increase livestock production and minimize environment degradation in these areas so as to improve the livelihoods of the pastoralists.

Despite efforts to implement this, over 80% of the households are considered resource poor or basically under the poverty line.

The Kenyan drylands context is characterized by multiple, often overlapping conflicts ranging from conflicts between farmers and pastoralists to various forms of crime. It is not entirely wrong to conclude that inadequate resources for enforcement of policies, poor governance, and weak institutional capacity around the use of natural resources inhibit national efforts towards a green economy, and have contributed to poor land management.

The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Policy (2017-2026) meant to minimize the uncoordinated events and interventions by various actors and enhance adaptation to climate change, build resilience of agricultural systems while minimizing emissions for enhanced food and nutritional security and improved livelihoods

## AGRICULTURE / LIVESTOCK

Agriculture is one of the keys sectors for transformation of the Kenyan Economy as outlined in the Vision 2030. Providing food and nutrition security is a national mandate and a basic tenet for sustainable economic growth. The Government of Kenya has put in place an Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (ASGTS). This has three goals/anchors:

- increase small-scale farmer, pastoralist and fisherfolk incomes,



- increase agricultural output and value add,
- increase household food resilience particularly in the drylands.

Although in its draft stage, the livestock policy gives guidelines to national and county governments on how livestock sector will be developed in line with the Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It spells out a basis for institutional coordination and linkages so as to achieve sustainable benefits from the sector.

Implementing this project in the Southern Rangelands of Kenya will go a long way in complementing these goals.

## NATIONAL LANDS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The ministry of lands is responsible for all matters touching on land. This includes the various forms of tenure, land management including forests and agricultural lands, land disputes resolution and sustainable land management.

The mission for the lands ministry is to facilitate efficient land administration and management, access to adequate and affordable housing, social and physical infrastructure for national development. There are a number of policies that have been developed to aid in the realization of this mission. Key among these are the National Lands policy and Management, National and County Spatial Plans and the Forest Tenure Policy. Most important for communities sharing resources is the Community Land Act.

## DEVOLUTION

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In the year 2010, Kenyans promulgated a new constitution. They voted to decentralize government, ushering in a new era of leadership with 47 governors and their teams taking up the reins of power in newly-created counties. County governments negotiated a working relationship with the national government in terms of power and revenue sharing, and have encountered political, fiscal and administrative challenges in the delivery of services to Kenyans.

As new entities, county governments lacked the capacity, knowledge and resources to effectively deliver the devolution dividend of shared prosperity, enhanced delivery of vital services and improved management of public resources.

The Devolution Act 2010 (revised 2012) guides on how the various functions and sectors of the central government are devolved to county governments. Devolution of Natural Resource Management restructured or reorganized authority creating a system of co-responsibility between institutions of governance at the central, regional and local levels according to the principle of subsidiarity. This assigned county government the functions of managing forest resources including farm forestry extension services, forests and game reserves formerly managed by local Authorities, excluding forests managed by Kenya Forest Service, National Water Towers Agency and private forests. The County governments also perform the function of holding in trust any community land that is unregistered for the respective community. This includes holding any revenue generated from the use or compulsory acquisition of such land. These rights and claims are surrendered by the County government to the community when the land is registered as provided for under the Community Land Act 2016, Laws of Kenya.

The central government system is headed by the cabinet secretary and under him we have the chief administrative secretary, the principal secretary, the Forest Conservation secretary and the Environment secretary.

At the County government, the natural resources are managed by the line ministries headed by the County Executive Committee (CEC) members. Under the CEC is an accounting officer called the Chief Officer in charge of environment. The top County management body is the County Environment Committee supervised by the Council of Governors.





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The planning processes for development is consultative and involves public participation at all levels. Members of the lowest administrative unit, the Ward are consulted for their views on what should be included and prioritized in the development agenda. The views are all collected and presented to the County Environment Committees who then prepare County Environment Action Plans. The County Environment Committees, with the help of the NEMA prepare the state of the environment reports and information from these reports is mainstreamed in the County Integrated Development Plans.

NEMA plays an important (additional) role of strengthening the County Environment Committees, especially so because the counties are only a few years old.

## LAND TENURE

Land tenure is the formal and (or) informal relationship between people with regards to land. Different societies define the rules that govern how land is held and used. These rules can be enforced customarily or formally through a court justice system. In Kenya land tenure system is clearly defined and has a formal way of enforcing the rules and regulations. Some customary institutions are also used to settle certain land related disputes. In Kenya, and particularly in pastoral areas, land tenure is multi-dimensional, highly politicised bringing into play social, technical, economic, institutional and legal aspects that need careful consideration when making any decision touching on land.

The National Constitution (2010) establishes that land in Kenya can be owned either by the people collectively (public land), by a community (community land) and by individuals (private land). The land tenure systems operating in Kenya have been characterised as customary (communal), modern (private), public (state) and open access. These systems overlap in some cases, especially where land recording is inaccurate, where communal land has not been demarcated or where the tenure reform process has not been completed. The modern forms of land ownership were inherited from the colonial period and promote a distinction between the notions of private or public property, and depending on how it is implemented can vary significantly in how it recognizes other land and rights systems. A series of colonial policies led to the introduction and formalization of the various land ownership systems. The Swinnerton Plan of 1954 was meant to adjudicate and consolidate land so that African farmers would have access to land for agricultural production and hence increase the productivity of the British protectorate then. This plan is the basis of various land reforms that have led to the establishment of group ranches, communal lands and now the conservancies in the drylands. The Community Land Act 2016 (described above) provides guidelines on how community lands may be brought under formal Community Title, and governed by communities. It is particularly relevant to the pastoral lands in dry lands of Kenya. The Act considers group ranches as one form of community lands and were initially delineated based on the ethnicity and the customary pastoral practices.

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### Types of Land Tenure in Kenya

- Private land:
  - Freehold: freehold allows the owner to hold the land for an indefinite term
  - Leasehold: leasehold term confers upon the owner a limited term which can be extended upon expiry. The Constitution therefore limits the tenure for non-citizens to not more than 99 years.
- Community land: rights are based on communal ownership of land where land is assigned to a clearly defined group of individuals or users. These users may belong to a clan or ethnic community. The constitution acknowledges customary laws, only requiring these to be consistent with the Constitution, as must statutory and religious law (CON Art. 2). The Land Act, 2012 (LA) is more specific. Customary land tenure is recognized as a lawful and equitable means of owning land and secondary rights to such owned lands (such as rights of occupancy and use). In most Maasai communities, customary tenure was the most common land ownership system. However, it is criticized that young people and women did not have rights of ownership and therefore disadvantaged them in terms controlling the means of food and wealth production.
- Public/ State land: the public or state land tenure system describes a tenure type in



which the government is a private landowner. In Kenya, this system originated from the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1902 which declared that all waste and unoccupied land in the protectorate was crown land. This included the now arid and semi-arid lands. The Kajiado County and most of the pastoral landscapes were classified as public land (formerly Crown Lands).

#### The Community Land Act 2016

Under this Act, a community is defined as a consciously distinct and organized group of users of community land who are citizens of Kenya and share ; (a) common ancestry (b) similar culture or unique mode of livelihood (c) socio-economic or other similar common interest (d) geographical space (e) ecological space, or (f) ethnicity.

The Act is based on a recognition of the global significance of lands held and used communally and the challenges facing these lands and the associated threats to livelihoods dependent on such landscapes. The Community land Act 2016 therefore provided security to many communities in Kenya that hold their land communally. The land rights and interests of land held communally are vested in the said community and may be held under freehold, customary, leasehold or any other tenure system recognised under this Act. The Act also provides for the government's role in management of the community land. The County Government will hold in trust any unregistered community land until when such land is registered. The government may also acquire part of the community land for development projects in a procedural way that doesn't leave the community disadvantaged.

Other relevant policies that affect the management of natural resources and agriculture and livestock include:

- The draft Forest Policy of 2020
- The county spatial plans- provide guidelines for long term development planning within the counties.

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#### GROUP RANCHES AND CONSERVANCIES

Extensive livestock production practiced by the Maasai was perceived by the colonialists as an inefficient use of the drylands. They hoped that restricting them to certain areas would be a better way regulating their nomadic pastoral practices. This assumptions were oblivious of the fact that the Maasai had crafted innovative ways that allowed them, their livestock and rangelands to thrive. The independent Kenya government, followed some of the recommendations in the Swinnerton Report of 1954- the establishment of Group Ranches. The first group ranch at Poka was established in the now Kajiado County. More group ranches were established later on with bigger expectations from the members. Most of those expectations were not met and many group ranches were sub-divided into individual (private) parcels. In Kajiado County, and particularly in the project site, remain the last group ranches. Some group ranches have transitioned into conservancies like the Ilngwesi Conservancy in Laikipia County. The Southern Rangelands Land Owners organization (SORALO) brings together group ranches that have not be sub-divided into individual plots for conservation of wildlife and livestock production.

Conservancies are large parcels of land that have been left for conservation of wildlife and extensive livestock production. The two land uses (conservation and livestock production) are meant to produce both monetary income and ecosystems goods and services to the members. The communities in the proposed project site have not established any conservancies yet but are in the initial stages of establishing them. In Olkiramatian and Shompole group ranches, the communities have set aside a large portion of land (16,000 hectares) for conservation called "conservation area" for wildlife conservation. The conservation area is managed by conservation and trust committees under Olkiramatian and Shompole group ranch committees respectively.





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This mixture of land tenure arrangements make governance of natural resources complex. Instituting technical and social (governance) innovations would lead to sustainable rangelands use while improving the resilience of local people. In parts of the southern rangelands and Northern Rangelands, conservancies approach has demonstrated that improved livestock production and restoration of the rangelands is possible and hence increased resilience of the pastoralists.

## GENDER

Gender policy is mainstreamed in every sectoral strategy, including in the Vision 2030. The National Policy on Gender and Development (2000) recognizes that it is the right of men, women, boys and girls to participate in and benefit from development and other initiatives. It is a policy that seeks to help Kenya meet its development goals and establish women and men-friendly institutions. Since natural resources management activities are tied to land tenure several policy and legal provisions are in place to reduce gender discrimination in economic activities and all kinds of employments. The chapter 5 of the constitution of Kenya (Laws of Kenya 2010) outlines the values and principles including equitable access and elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and properties on land. Gender equity is also well articulated in Constitution of Kenyan 2010, National Land Policy, Land Registration Act and National Land Commission Act. Reconciling customary land governance practices, formal policies, legislation and constitutional requirements to provide for gender equity in all activities and at all levels and situations may remain a challenge in the short term.

## 3.2 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM

Globally, over 1 billion people depend on livestock, and 70 percent of the 880 million rural poor living on less than USD 1.00 per day are at least partially dependent on livestock for their livelihoods (FAO 2009). In Africa, 40 percent of the land is dedicated to pastoralism and 70 percent of the population relies on dry and subhumid lands for their daily livelihoods. These drylands, which are predominantly used for livestock production, are particularly sensitive to land degradation, with 10–20 percent of drylands already degraded. Extensive pastoralism occurs on one fourth of the global land area and supports around 200 million pastoral households. Kenya is an agricultural nation, with over 12 million people residing in areas with degraded lands. Food crop productivity growth in the country has failed to exceed the population growth. The growth of agricultural output in southern rangelands of Kenya is constrained by many challenges including soil erosion, low productivity, agro-biodiversity loss, soil nutrient depletion and climate change related issues.

The main global environmental challenges affecting landscapes and production systems in Southern Kenya include:

### INCREASE IN HUMAN, LIVESTOCK POPULATION AND URBANISATION

The human population is expected to increase from 6.5 billion in 2010 to 8.2 billion by 2020. The parallel increase in food demand will of course increase demand for livestock and its products. This demand for livestock products and the subsequent and associated increase in production and production methods is commonly referred to as the “livestock revolution”. Furthermore, the World Bank (2008) has projected a rapid rise in the urban population of all developing countries. Urbanisation is generally associated with higher average household incomes and changing lifestyles with more food consumed outside homes. This helps fuel the demand for food including livestock products. Increasing populations and inward migration results in increased demand for land and water resources. This can, in turn, drive unsustainable resource exploitation practices, conflict over land and resources and direct threats to species and natural ecosystems (including within protected areas). The most fertile and productive areas of land and water are often those under greatest pressure for unsustainable development. This leads to competition over access to resources and to land, and raises the problem of the coexistence of specific activities: agriculture, livestock rearing, and the protection of wildlife.



Increase in the human population is also linked to the increase of the domestic livestock population. In pastoral populations, that's the Maasai, as well as those who practice agro-pastoral production systems, livestock represents the central element for accumulating financial resources. A significant percentage of the financial revenue generated by the economic activity is reinvested in the livestock. Thus, an increase in financial income leads, indirectly, to an increase in the livestock density. The fragile balance between the possibilities of exploiting the natural environment and the populations' needs is no longer able to be maintained by the traditional production systems.

### DEPENDENCE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Most rural populations in Kenya are primarily dependent on agriculture and pastoralism for their survival and livelihoods. These production systems are highly vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate variability and to overcome this, they increase livestock numbers without much investment in protection of the rangelands. As food demand increases, more land is likely to be converted into croplands and hence reducing wild ranges for wildlife. Increased interactions between humans and wildlife lead to depredation of humans and livestock by wild animals. Human wildlife conflict threatens the integrity of rangelands and payment of ecosystem services through tourism.

Generally, the demand for forest product is highly correlated with the economic development, demographic changes, and competition from competing substitutes in use in Kenya. According to MEWNR (2013) the demand of timber is projected to increase by 43.2%, poles (58.2%), firewood by (16.1%) and charcoal (17.8%) by the end of this period. The total wood demand is expected to grow by 21.6% from 41,700,660 m<sup>3</sup> in to 50,712,100m<sup>3</sup> an increase of 9,011,440m<sup>3</sup>. The drylands forest constitute a one of the remaining source of indigenous wood that is under massive exploitation.

### HIGH DEPENDENCY ON BIOMASS ENERGY

34 The national level, wood fuel and other biomass account for about 68% of the total energy consumption, followed by petroleum at 22%, electricity at 9% and others including coal at less than 1%. Electricity, the projected alternative to wood fuel and biomass, remains far beyond the majority poor as the cost to electricity remains high in Kenya. According to studies by the Ministry of Energy (MOE), biomass supply comes from various forest formations including closed forests, woodlands, bushlands and wooded grasslands (16,307, 703 m<sup>3</sup>); farmlands comprising exotic tree species such as Grevillea, Eucalyptus and remnant natural vegetation (14,380,951 m<sup>3</sup>); plantations, mainly of Eucalyptus (2,717,972 m<sup>3</sup>) and residues from agriculture and wood based industries (3,085,800 m<sup>3</sup>).

Studies on charcoal in Kenya in 2005 estimated that annual production stood at 1.6 million tons. Subsequent assessments have shown that production has since risen to 2.5 million tons per annum, an increase of 156% within 8 years (or almost 20% growth per annum). The monetary value of the charcoal industry is now over Ksh 135 Billion. To provide for prudent management of charcoal production, Forests (Charcoal) Rules, 2009 were developed.

In Southern Kenya, this consultative process realized that most of the charcoal from the dry land forests is sold to the cities of Narok, Kajiado and Nairobi. The local communities only extract charcoal for commercial purposes and this is what is more destructive. The local people extract dead wood from the forest for use as wood fuel and this is likely to be a threat as the human population increases. Solar Energy, whose potential exists due to long periods of hot sun has not been fully harnessed.

### ABSENCE OF ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Most communities in the drylands are constrained to carry out sustainable practices of land use or natural resource exploitation. They lack appropriate skills, knowledge, and access to new technologies and financial resources, to initiate alternatives livelihood streams.



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## CLIMATE CHANGE AND/OR INCREASED CLIMATE VARIABILITY

Climate variability is one among a number of important drivers of change in the region. It has both direct and an indirect impact on the ecological and socio-economic component of the grazing resources at different spatial and temporal scales. Generally Kajiado is characterized by unpredictable rains and periodic droughts. Climate change can exacerbate the impact of these phenomena and cause other changes that necessitate rapid adaptation. Statistics from the Institute of Geomatics, GIS and Remote Sensing indicate that there has been a downward trend in vegetation condition over the last 30 years which has affected the livestock productivity of the area. There has been reduction of pastoral resources while the temperatures have increased with low records of rainfall.

## WEAK MANAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Lack of approved natural resources utilization policy has encouraged massive land use changes. Legal regulations and tools pertaining to the management of natural resources, as well as and management contracts or documents are not always fully implemented or respected. The reasons contributing to this include corruption, influence from the government and politicians, conflicting interests among the policy makers among others.

## UNSUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Management of natural resources follows a “(soil nutrient) mining” approach, sometimes causing severe environmental degradation for example erosion, lack of soil fertility, invasion of weeds, degradation of pastures, deforestation, that is hard to reverse and leads to a disappearance of wildlife and plant species. In populated areas, this situation can result in the impoverishment of rural populations and to migration to towns or towards pioneer fronts. The uptake of new techniques and tools for the sustainable use of resources is low. This can be the result of a variety of factors, including lack of appropriate skills and knowledge, lack of access to new technologies and lack of financial resources.

## INVASIVE SPECIES

Invasive species of concern in the rangelands relate to plants that evolved elsewhere and have been either accidentally or purposely been introduced in the drylands. Invasive species are damaging to both the environment and the economy. They spread very fast and have the ability to modify rangelands negatively hence limiting the productive traits of the rangelands. Traditional productions systems like extensive livestock production get threatened by such invasive species. Examples include the *Prosopis juliflora* and *Acacia reficiens*.

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# 3.3 THREATS, ROOTS CAUSES AND BARRIERS ANALYSIS

## 3.3.1 Threats

### THE CURRENT STATE OF THE RANGELANDS AND DRYLAND FORESTS WORRYING

In the Southern Kenya drylands, 50% of the landscape is degraded, erosion being manifested as huge gullies (Stocking & Murnaghan, 2001). There are many areas that have been eroded to bare ground characterized by hard pans and encroachment of invasive plant species that are unpalatable to livestock. Wildlife is declining while livestock, particularly goats and sheep is on an increasing trend.

There is an urgent need to reverse the degradation processes and improve biodiversity and land management.



Because of unsustainable crop production in the upper catchment areas of River Kisamis, the soil swept down during surface run off ends up in the lake Magadi as silt which threatens the lake biodiversity and the main economic activity, mining. Soil erosion has caused some huge gullies which not only make the soils unproductive but also make the local people loose acres of productive land. Overstocking of livestock, lack of mobility due to some areas being fenced have led to overgrazing and loss of soil cover leading to bare ground and hard pans. Dry forests and woodlands in this system have been cut down for agricultural expansion. Commercial charcoal burning is also putting more pressure on the forests. In areas like Naroosola and Kormoto, land has been subdivided into individual plots and conversion into cropland and human settlements is taking place. The net effect of this is that there will be less land for wildlife and more livestock/human-wildlife interaction leading to conflict. Since local people heavily depend on natural resource for their livelihoods, there is need to institute measures to reverse the degradation of these rangelands.

### COMPETITION FOR USE OF THE DRYLAND RESOURCES

The competition for use of the dryland resources has led to unsustainable extraction of the resources. The threats are mainly anthropogenic and are made worse by global environment challenges like climate change. Continued conversion of land into crop production particularly in the upper parts of the water catchments has led to loss of natural plant (grass) cover. This soils are left bare, roasted in the hot sun during the dry seasons and then easily eroded during the rainy season. This makes the rangelands less productive in terms of pasture and therefore impacts livestock products which traditionally the pastoral communities depended on as a source of food. It also leads to conflicts between human and wildlife, especially elephants and big cats.

### POOR LIVESTOCK AND CROP PRODUCTION METHODS LEADING TO LAND DEGRADATION

The current, unplanned livestock management in the community land has had a negative effect on pasture biomass, species mix and general regrowth of pastures. Generally the community lands are highly degraded, characterized by formation of crusts in the surface, absence of surface cover or encroachment of unpalatable species. From various studies on community grazing areas, it is established most of the decreaser species of grass such as *Cenchrus Ciliaris*, *Themeda Triandra* and *Macrostachyus Spp* are extremely rare. Instead the range is found to be largely bare, and where grasses existed, these are mainly the increaser II species such as *Aristida spp*, *pennisetum stremineum* among others. Dominance of increaser II species is an indication of a rangeland that is severely affected by prolonged grazing pressure. In addition to the loss of perennial and palatable grass species, the invasion by non-palatable plant species is a growing challenge. With increasing stocking rates, and without regular stocking plans, the range condition in the community group ranches is likely to deteriorate leading to high proportion of bare soil. Combined with low and unpredictable rainfall patterns, this situation in the short to medium term may trigger significant resource based conflicts as pastoralists struggle to keep their herds alive

Unsustainable crop production practices, overstocking and overgrazing have led to soil erosion in the rangelands. Huge amounts of soil are swept from the upper catchment areas through surface run-off and also by wind. Areas around Suswa and slopes of Nairagi-enkare in Narok are experiencing huge losses of top soil leading to low productivity. The soil is transported in huge gullies which translate into loss of actual land. The Lake Magadi is an important component of the ecosystem whose ecological integrity is serious threatened by silt deposits. The siltation is reducing the lake levels and threatening the wildlife that depends on the lake including the flamingos. Trona mining, which is the main economic activity at the lake is becoming difficult with the more than 800,000 tonnes of silt deposits every rain season.

### URBANIZATION

Mush-rooming of urban centers in Nairobi and the surrounding towns of Kitengela, Rongai, Ngong, Isinya and Kiserian have created market for construction materials, fuel and food. These items are mostly sourced from Kajiado and Narok counties. Food production has increased in the arable (wettest) areas of the project area. The community perspective on the growth of population and reduction in livestock assets clearly indicates that pastoralism may not survive in the near future. There will be too many settlements that will take up the grazing areas.



## ILLEGAL AND UNSUSTAINABLE ENTERPRISES

Charcoal extraction beyond household requirements has led to unsustainable extraction of trees and shrubs in the area. Sand harvesting from the river beds has led to degradation of the river channels. These sand in the river beds conserves water which is usually used by livestock during the dry seasons. When it is removed, the rivers dry up faster hence making livestock more exposed to negative impacts of drought. The household livelihoods are threatened and the people are more vulnerable to the negative impacts of drought. Removal of the tree cover through unsustainable activities like charcoal burning and overgrazing renders the ecosystem unable to support wildlife. Locally, some species have become extinct, particularly the wild dogs. Other large carnivores like lions have been declining steadily due to range contraction and persecution by humans. All these human extension of activities and reduction of free circulation affects the wildlife ecosystem access and general connectivity between protected areas. In a larger scale it also increases human-wildlife conflicts. With a decline in wildlife, the potential ecosystem benefits to the community and the country at large are threatened.

## ADVERSE WEATHER AND CLIMATE CHANGE THREATS

All these factors are made worse by a changing climate. Pastoral livelihoods depend entirely on climate (rainfall and temperature). In the drylands of Kenya, droughts are more frequent and last longer than during historical times. Sometimes very heavy rainfall comes within a very short time whereby the dry crust soils are not able to absorb it. This leads to heavy floods that destroy infrastructure, sweep away homes and sometimes drown people. Livelihoods are more threatened and communities are more vulnerable.

### 3.3.2 Roots causes

#### POVERTY & ABSENCE OF ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

More than 53% of the population living below the poverty line. About 65% of the population are dependent on extensive livestock production. This extreme poverty, coupled with lack of alternative options, drive communities to use unsustainable practices of resource exploitation, which threaten sites, species and ecosystem integrity.

Communities are often constrained or driven to carry out unsustainable practices of land use or natural resource exploitation by a lack of alternative options. This can be the result of a variety of factors including a lack of appropriate skills and knowledge, a lack of access to new technologies and a lack of financial means, to initiate alternatives.

#### MUSHROOMING OF URBAN CENTERS

Human population is increasing worldwide. This population growth comes with the need for settlements and a better life. Urbanization happens with small villages becoming small towns and people from rural areas moving to these towns, making them larger towns and eventually big cities. The movement of people and growth of urban centers comes with land use change because the people need services and goods. This in turn puts pressure on natural resources. In many county and sub-county centers in Kenya, sporadic growth has been experienced often without the necessary infrastructural facilities. Cities grew without proper urban planning and as a result, waste disposal and management is one major threat to the environment. Most towns and cities in Kajiado and Narok counties have evolved without a sewage facility. Waste water from the human settlements ends in streams and underground water resources. Waste water from Narok urban centers find its way to lower stream water bodies like the swamps in Shompole and Olkiramatian threatening these important wildlife and livestock watering resources.



People in urban centers require food and energy. Food supply to these towns leads to intensive crop production in the lands surrounding the towns. In Narok, the horticulture production being done along the Enkare Narok river, Naroosola and mainly dependent on small-scale irrigation is meant to satisfy the ever growing demand for food in towns around. In Kajiado, Small scale irrigation is also seen in Nguruman escarpment. Nguruman escarpment is an important water tower in the area but irrigation farming reduces the amount of water that naturally flows into the swamps. More wild lands are being converted into crop production fields to satisfy the food demand and mostly the production methods are not sensitive to the requirement of the natural environment. Demand for meat and other livestock products increase with human population increase and income from salary and wages. This demand influences the supply and therefore pastoralists will increase the number of livestock on their rangelands.

### CHANGE IN LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS

Land tenure arrangements determine who can use what resources for how long, and provide certain guiding principles for using the resources. Land tenure includes all the natural resources on it. The arrangements define a bundle of rights for the users of the resources. The rights change with the change in land tenure systems.

Change in land tenure arrangements has opened possibilities for land use change including sale of the land to individuals. In most cases, people who have purchased land from the locals have fenced it off hence reducing the available land for extensive pastoralism. While the amount of land available for extensive livestock production reduces, the number of livestock does not reduce commensurately. This leads to overgrazing in common areas and eventually a degraded land. Crop production and human settlements upstream have also denied the landscapes and people downstream the water that is required for pasture and their livestock.

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In Pastoral communities of Kenya, the land tenure system has changed from open access during the pre-colonial times to communal and very quickly to private. Each change of land tenure gives the users different rights and one of such is the right to convert the land use activities. These rangelands have seen the change in land use going from open grazing lands to communal but open areas to individual, fenced plots. Crop production is one of the land uses which has been recently introduced to the rangelands. Areas around Ngong, Namanga, Suswa, Naroosola and Mosiro have seen an introduction of crop production mainly in small scale. In Nairage Enkare and adjacent areas in Narok County, communities (group ranches) have leased land to large scale wheat growers. Most of these crop production activities have removed the grass cover and made the land susceptible to soil erosion by both wind and surface run-off. Downstream, on the River catchments, the eroded soil moves in gullies which increase over time leading to more loss of productive land.

Livestock movement is an important aspect of the extensive production system practiced in the rangelands. Livestock move during the year or over the seasons to optimize use of the resources including seasonal pastures and water. The seasonal movement gives land that is overused an opportunity to rest and regenerate naturally. When land tenure system and its administration change, the livestock and wildlife movement becomes constrained. This not only threatens livestock production but opens up challenges related to overgrazing and subsequent degradation of the rangelands.

### INSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION

Human institution evolve with corresponding changes in instruments that govern them. This evolution has led to breakdown of some important customary institutions and practices. Practices like seasonal grazing (planned grazing) depended on the wisdom and local ecological knowledge embedded in traditional customary institutions. The breakdown of these institutions has led to poor governance of the natural resources, loss of the traditional sense of belonging and lack of incentive to enforce the customary norms. The formal institutions in place including the county governments are not appropriately linked to the people on the ground, the customary institutions and mechanisms that managed the rangelands effectively. Where there exist local formal and customary institutions like in the group ranches, the governance system suffers from lack of linkages to institutions strong in the aspects they (local institutions) are weak in.





In rangelands of Kenya, the traditional institutions that existed were largely customary institutions. They had a set of rules, norms and guidelines. These evolved into group ranches and then into private lands. Individuals have come together to establish common lands for extensive livestock production and wildlife conservation called conservancies. In Narok County, all the communities have undergone all these changes and first adopted the conservancy movement. In Kajiado, there are a few group ranches that have remained intact as communal although each individual member know what exactly their stake is in the land.

Wildlife conservation has also evolved over time and each change comes with institutional change. During the colonial time, there was a game department which changed to the current institutions including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The change comes with rules and rights which also require institutional guidance to enforce or administer. Kenya Wildlife Services, Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, Maasai Mara Conservancies Association, Conservation NGOs and county government natural resource management units are all institutions that have evolved to manage land and natural resources. Such a complex governance system requires elaborate implementation and careful enforcement of the guidelines to sustainably benefit from land resources. Lack of coordination, which is often the case leads to unsustainable extraction of the resources.

### LACK OF APPROPRIATE MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Resource degradation is costly and has far-reaching socio-economic impacts. Reversing the degradation of the rangelands will depend on a number of factors. The presence of lack thereof of these factors or enablers contribute to degradation. One of the key enablers is the presence of the appropriate market infrastructure that will enhance access to market information, the right production technology and delivery of the products to the market. In pastoral communities, the process of accessing market information is either very poor or completely dysfunctional. Livestock markets exist in the cities but pastoralists do not know the prices prevailing and therefore not motivated to plan how to off-take their livestock. Even the digital technologies of transferring money have not been fully exploited in pastoral communities to influence decision-making and livestock marketing. If not handled, this may continue inhibiting the adoption of sustainable production practices, continued degradation of the rangelands and a vicious cycle of poverty.

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More generally, the lack of appropriate market infrastructure for disposing of livestock and farm products discourages the pastoralists from off-taking their livestock. The live animal/red meat livestock value chain is uncompetitive and has significant inefficiencies resulting from various systemic constraints which include: erratic and inconsistent supply of livestock; unstructured market system with many intermediaries and high transactional costs, information asymmetry, inadequate and in some cases lack of key support markets such as financing, extension, animal health and inputs, information and insurance; limited vertical linkages, poorly developed interior market infrastructure and governance systems and poor organizational capacity among the producers.

Large numbers of livestock are faced with a threat of poor body condition and even death during the drought. Crops face the risk of drought and quality deterioration where ready market is not available. Diversification where appropriate, has not been exploited. The lack of organization and knowledge of adaptation measures explain also the difficulties for local smallholders to provide and secure regular livestock and meat to the market, manage in another way the heard and sheep capital they count on. The lack of organization and knowledge forbids them to reach quality standards required by the market.

Regarding the tourism sector, the lack of knowledge, conscious of the potential advantages of their natural and cultural value, forbid the communities to develop proper services and organizations. It affect them also in developing proper partnerships with private operators that could develop specific tourism products without arming the cultural and social organization of the communities.



### 3.3.3 Barrier Analysis

There are a few barriers to effective rangelands and biodiversity management in the southern Kenya drylands. Broadly, they are capacity and governance related but we break them down into aspects of these broad categories.

#### GOVERNANCE BARRIERS

Natural resources governance is complex for many reasons. Ecosystems and landscapes allow resources to be found on spatial space which transverse across administrative boundaries. The interests in the resources are varied and hence many players in decision-making. Therefore effective governance of natural resources takes place across various levels and scales. In Kenya, while there is explicit devolution of administrative roles from the central government to County and lower levels of government, the natural resources have to a large extent remained a national government function. Most community based natural resource management strategies (CBNRM) are not appropriately linked to the County Government.

#### LACK OF INFORMATION TO SUPPORT DECISION-MAKING

The availability of high quality, reliable information is a key requirement for the effective development and implementation of management. In most rural communities, this is hard to achieve. Information generated is mostly kept in researchers offices or remains with a few government officers. Most often decisions on what economic activities to be undertaken is not based on an understanding of how such would affect or be affected by ecological processes. In pastoral communities, investment in rangeland friendly practices depends of the people's perception of the economic value of the rangelands and the related costs of degradation. Scientific information generated through research needs to be supplied, blended with local ecological knowledge to make sustainable resource use plans.

## 40 POOR RETURNS TO LIVESTOCK AND CROP PRODUCTION

Rangelands play an important role in the lives rural households in the developing world. Extensive livestock production which is the main production system in the drylands is meant to give all income for the wellbeing of the pastoralists. Since there are low returns to livestock and livestock products, there is not much incentive to invest in conservation of the rangelands by the local people. Within this context, the stability of Kajiado and Narok counties and their ability to support people, wildlife, commercial enterprises and rural livelihoods is severely threatened

#### LAND TENURE SYSTEMS, POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS

Security of land tenure- Right of ownership, access and use of land is key to investment on land restoration. Restoration actions require longer time to realise the benefits and people who feel they do not have security of tenure are often not ready to invest in intensive activities.

Policy needs are evolving, and new roles for the public and private sectors are emerging as the livestock sectors of developing communities respond to the different drivers of change. This evolution in most cases happens sporadically and without appropriate preparation leading to negative impacts on the shared natural resources. In southern Kenya, the community members have low capacity to manage these changes. The traditional institutions that managed land resources have been overtaken by contemporary ones leaving out most of the important practices like seasonal grazing.

Government policies on the use of the drylands have changed over time. Tenure systems have also changed from largely communal land to group ranches and then recently community land. These changes have made some beneficial practices like livestock movement for opportunistic resource sharing (pasture and water) impossible. This leads to unsustainable grazing, making the land bare and susceptible to degradation through soil erosion.



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## SOCIO-CULTURAL BARRIERS

The local community in the southern Kenya, who are pre-dominantly Maasai is probably one that has strongly held to their traditional and customary way of live. Livestock is not only a source of livelihood but also a status symbol for the community. To date, many still hold this belief and therefore keep large numbers of livestock. This puts pressure on the rangelands and hence degradation.

Pastoralists have a strong sense of belonging socially and spatially. This sense of belonging drives their decisions on grazing and seasonal migrations or livestock movement. Some cultural practices which define the pastoralists' relationships like mutual support make enforcing some rangeland management regulations difficult. For example the reciprocal support that pastoralists give other pastoralists allow them to allow large numbers of livestock from other areas to come in and graze during the adverse weather conditions. This leads to overgrazing and conflict between guest pastoralists and hosts which can be fatal at times

## LACK OF LAND-USE PLANS

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the national Land Policy provide for the development of county spatial plans. The county spatial plans provide an important framework for efficient, productive and sustainable use of land at the county level. Development of these county spatial plans have not been developed for the counties of Kajiado and Narok.

## ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Nature-based enterprises, particularly those involving livestock and crops, have faced challenges accessing affordable financial resources to support their businesses. This is partly due to the inherent risk associated with these enterprises from their dependency on unreliable climatic conditions. Inadequate financial resources have had a negative impact on the communities' ability to invest in sustainable production systems and decent incomes from these enterprises.

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# 3.4 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

## 3.4.1 Land users

### THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

The local community in the project area is of Maasai ethnic community. There are a few people from other ethnic communities who live in urban centers in the project site. The Maasai are pre-dominantly pastoralists, practicing extensive livestock production. The people have a very strong attachment to their environment because their livelihoods are largely dependent on natural resources. The grass in the savannahs, the scrubland and the floodplains provide the main support system for extensive livestock production.

### WOMEN

Women in Maasai communities play an important role at household level by being responsible for building and maintaining the houses, collecting firewood and water, raising the children, milking the cattle. They are also generally involved in horticulture and beekeeping. Despite this fact, they have been found to be more vulnerable than men when it comes to food shortages and are subject to gross inequalities when it comes to education, access to ownership, access to credit and access to responsibilities. They are underrepresented in positions of responsibility within civil society organizations and local institutions, including as concerns land planning and natural resource management, and face significant barriers to securing resource rights.

Figure 3-9 : Consultation of women during field mission – Mount Suswa area



Source: BRLi, November 2019

### 3.4.2 Government stakeholders

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (KAJIADO AND NAROK)

The sector is mandated:

- To create an enabling environment for sustainable development and management of crops, livestock and fisheries resources for food security, economic development and sustainable cooperative movement.
- To increase productivity and management by promoting competitive agriculture through improved extension advisory support services, appropriate technology transfer, while ensuring sustainable natural resource management for agricultural development
- To increase livestock productivity through sustainable natural resource management and enhanced livestock extension services. To enhance livestock welfare, safeguard human health and Improve incomes & livelihoods for livestock farmers and pastoralists.

The cooperatives sector also falls under this ministry.

The department is poorly resourced and therefore extension services do not reach the people any more.

#### NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)

This is a government institution that provides policy guidelines and regulatory services in the environment and natural resource management sector. NEMA Monitors and assesses activities, including activities being carried out by relevant lead agencies, in order to ensure that the environment is not degraded by such activities. The Authority takes stock of all the natural resources in the country, their utilization and conservation. They are also mandated with guiding the County governments on natural resources management and investments that affect the environment. NEMA advises the Government on regional and international conventions, treaties and agreements to which Kenya should be a party and follow up the implementation of such agreements. The Authority monitors promotes integration of environment consideration in development plans, policies, programs and projects to ensure that the activities do not degrade the environmental resources and that they are sustainably utilized for improved human livelihoods.



#### **NEMA Green Points – Kenya**

"The **Green Points** have been conceptualized in order to practically interpret the green economy concept in our context here in Kenya. The design and function is meant to lead to reduction in ecological footprint as possible. This will be achieved by incorporating aspects such as rainwater harvesting, waste water recycling technologies, low energy consumption, among other features. The green points are intended to improve and expand the advisory role of NEMA in the counties especially on issues related to the promotion of sound environmental management that can support the green economy, in conjunction with the private sector. This will demonstrate the public-private partnership spirit in the communities - a policy direction that the government has been advocating for. A Green Point therefore is a one stop shop for all NEMA activities, technologies and learning centre for innovation.

Services offered at the NEMA Green Points:

- NEMA operational functions such as review of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) applications and inspections.
- Advisory functions to county government, business people, and the wider community on environmental issues.
- Exhibitions of appropriate green technologies/innovations by the local business community.
- Host academic visits.
- Act as an environmental information resource centre."

#### **EWASO NGIRO SOUTH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (ENSDA)**

This a government parastatal that helps in conservation of the drylands along the Ewaso Ngiro river basin. They undertake multiple projects including Bamboo commercialization, Green Schools, Riparian Conservation. They use public institutions like schools to implement tree planting so they can ensure security and care of the seedlings. They also do capacity building to stakeholders particularly pastoralist to whom tree-planting on the appropriateness of tree species to plant in certain areas. They prepare tree nurseries and donate seedlings to communities, schools and sell to individuals.

#### **KENYA FORESTRY SERVICES**

This a government body established by an Act of parliament with a rebate to provide for the development and sustainable management, including conservation and rational utilization of all forest resources for the socio-economic development of the country and for connected purposes. They work towards increasing the net forest cover, increase the organization's financial base, generate, document and manage knowledge effectively to help decision and policy making in the forestry sector. They have offices in every County government headquarters. They run the forest protection business on a daily basis including from support to Community Forest Associations to curb illegal forestry practices. They also conserve the water catchment areas.

They have a lean staff force but an elaborate network country wide. The Namanga KFS office who are responsible for conserving the Namanga forest for example have no vehicle for patrolling the forest but are very effective because of the support from the CFA.

#### **KENYA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

The institution is involved in forestry research in the areas of tree species, including seed collection and multiplying of improved tree species. Their research focuses on species, social-economic environment, invasive species, tree nurseries, seed collection and improved trees



The institution has been involved in many initiatives for the rehabilitation of dry-land forests in the country. They are currently undertaking restoration activities in Turkana and Laikipia counties using the seeding technology. KEFRI also has a dryland diversification programme in Kitui focusing on species such as *melia volkensii* and fast-growing species of acacia for the production of timber and charcoal. The Karura Forest station has developed innovations to efficiently use biomass for energy production and other alternatives to charcoal.

This government institution has the technical expertise and the necessary linkages to provide guidance but just like many government institutions, they have not been able to implement many projects on forest restoration.

### HCDA OR HCD

This is a government institution established by an Act of parliament (Agriculture Act, Chapter 318 of the Laws of Kenya) to promote, develop and coordinate the production and marketing of horticultural produce. This focussed on smallholder farmers at the time of its formation, and even up to now although they also have large scale flower farms whom they support. They have cooling facilities spread throughout the horticulture producing regions and a major one in Nairobi to help the farmers minimize post-harvest losses and therefore improve marketability of the produce. They help the producers comply with various food safety standards. They also provide important information about the market to producers.

### COUNTY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEES

This is a key committee in natural resources management. It is chaired by the County Executive Committee member in charge of matters environment and an officer from NEMA serves as secretary. Other members include:

- A representative from Water, Agriculture and livestock departments
- Two representatives of farmers and pastoralists
- Two representatives of the business community
- Two representatives of the NGOs
- One representative of the regional development authorities.

Design and implementation of plans touching on environment issues is done by this committee. In the counties of Kajiado and Narok, the committees are not very active and would need to be supported through appropriate capacity building. A thorough baseline assessment will need to be done to be able to identify areas that committees need to be strengthened

## 3.4.3 Non-governmental stakeholders

### KENYA WILDLIFE CONSERVANCIES ASSOCIATION (KWCA)

KWCA is an umbrella organization that brings together 160 conservancies in 28 counties in Kenya. Under it, there are 11 regional wildlife associations including the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association.

One of the major challenges facing conservancies at the moment is the management of the transition from trust land (group ranch) to individual/private owned land tenure system. It is a big threat to land restoration activities as individual land owners can make private land use decisions that may negatively impact on the broader goal of sound rangeland management.

The Community Land Act (2016) would have addressed some of the challenges highlighted but it is yet to be fully implemented. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013) promoted wildlife as an alternative land use option and the integration of wildlife and livestock in the use of rangelands. It also promotes wise use of wildlife dispersal areas by encouraging the establishment of community conservancies and the development of ecosystem and conservancy management plans that are to be approved by the government before they are implemented.





Conservancy model in Kenya involves members or individual land owners dedicating their land for conservation of wildlife and extensive livestock production. A management plan is drawn which mainstreams conservation of the landscape and biodiversity. The management plan spells out the governance structure, responsibilities of members, investment activities and benefit sharing. There are Community and Private Conservancies. Pure community conservancies are found in Northern Rangelands of Kenya, under the umbrella of Northern Rangelands Trust. In the South, the conservancies there are mostly partnerships between the community and private investors. Private investors put in resources for the construction and running of tourist lodges and do the marketing to get in tourists. Community members get employment opportunities in the lodges but also share the benefits from bed-nights. As Corporate Social Responsibility, the investor and the conservancy management put a share of the profits into community development projects.

KWCA observes that the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) together with the community conservancy management plans, in both Kajiado and Narok counties, have greatly improved management of rangelands in the two counties. For instance, Mara North Conservancy has successfully integrated livestock/wildlife management and in 2016, for the first time in many decades, was able, not only to withstand the drought, but hosted livestock herds of other communities.

## SORALO

The South Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO) was formed about ten years ago by bringing together 16 group ranches to form a continuous landscape that joins the Maasai Mara to the Amboseli Ecosystems. SORALO works to help these communities secure rights to the land, develop management systems to keep the landscape healthy and intact, and create economic opportunities to help people benefit from their natural resources. The organization is local and led by local experts who are all actively involved in rangeland conservation. The leadership is composed of committee members from each member group ranch. The group actively fundraises for community development and conservation projects, targeting the most serious challenges faced by the community. They have been instrumental in rangeland restoration actions including capacity building for the leaders, rangeland monitoring and ecotourism (lodges and camps) development. SORALO is a repository of all the traditional and contemporary ecological knowledge about the project site. However, being an umbrella organization, they are not able to oversee everything in the community as most of the actions are at much lower level-the village. The secretariat is very lean in terms of human and financial resources.

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## UAP INSURANCE

This is a financial solutions company that provides among others, insurance products to her clients. They have insurance for crops and livestock and have partnered with the government in provision of Index based Livestock Insurance program in northern Kenya. They would easily partner with organized communities in the project site to provide the necessary insurance for livestock and crops as may be appropriate.

## WATER RESOURCE USERS ASSOCIATIONS

Water resources user associations were formed through the Water Act 2006. People using a water resource would come together and form an association for equitable sharing and management of the water resource. The water protection projects come from the participatory planning undertaken by the WRUA members and then is taken up by the County Water and Irrigation department. These priorities are set in a Water Sub-catchment Integrated Management Plan (SCIMP). The County Water and Irrigation department help the WRUA in infrastructure development and protection of the water catchments-springs, wells etc.

In Kajiado and Narok County, there are many WRUAs but very few are functional:

- The Namanga River WRUA: This is a group using water from the Namanga river in Kajiado. They have been actively involved in conserving the springs and the water course along river Namanga.



- Nguruman WRUA around Nguruman escarpment. The water here is mainly used for domestic purposes and a bit of crop irrigation.

The WRUAs are under-resourced and most of the catchments are much degraded due to unsustainable to anthropogenic activities.

CESPAD has been involved in building the capacity of the WRUAs in all the areas of Kajiado with a special focus in Nguruman.

### COMMUNITY FOREST ASSOCIATIONS

Community participation in management of the forest resources was made possible through the community forest associations (CFA). CFA is a forest user group that is formally registered with the objective of supporting forest conservation and who live close to the forest. The community forest association that are found in the two counties are Namanga, Ngong and Loita. The Namanga CFA is functional and works very closely with the Kenya Forestry Services. The other CFAs are there on paper and not active at the time of the field visits. The project would need to strengthen the capacity of these CFAs to support forest restoration activities and monitor the outcomes of the interventions.

## 3.4.4 Relevant value chains stakeholders

### 3.4.4.1 Pastoralists and meat channel stakeholders

The local communities in the dry lands of Kenya are engaged in livestock production as a major economic activity. Livestock are a form of productive capital, providing a stream of desired goods and services, including milk (the primary good for most pastoralists in our study region), blood, manure, transport, and traction. In a poorly developed financial rural market, high risk due to unpredictable climate variables livestock serve as an important store of wealth and insurance. Trade in livestock and livestock products has been shown as the way to sustainable livelihood for the communities living in the rangelands. The actors in the livestock value chain range from the local community to international markets.

### THE LOCAL COMMUNITY MARKETS/COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

The pastoralists sell their livestock in local markets to individuals and to slaughter houses. The local market includes the social institutions of marriage (dowry) and inheritance- the immaterial value of livestock. The local markets include IlBisil, Kiserian, Suswa, Ewaso Ng'iro, and Shompole. Of these, the Shompole and the IlBisil markets are cross-border attracting traders from Tanzania. People who want to buy for the social functions and those who act as middlemen operate in these markets which are under the jurisdiction of the County governments.

### THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES/FACILITIES:

Small slaughter houses operate in the local markets selling livestock products to the local people. They usually purchase a few heads of livestock which they sell in the local meat outlets, the butcheries.

The bigger slaughter houses in Kiserian, Kitengela and Dagoretti off-take more livestock per period. These slaughter houses are served by middlemen and a few pastoralists who have the means to bring their livestock directly. The Keekonyokie slaughter house in Kiserian is a one family business which provides services to many traders. They charge for the services of slaughtering each animal and also provide a holding space for a limited amount of time. They do not operate a proper record-keeping system but estimates show that they can slaughter up to 200 heads of livestock and several small stock per day.



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### NEEMA SLAUGHTER

Neema slaughterhouse is a fairly recent enterprise formed to help pastoralist sell their livestock easily and prevent massive losses as a result of drought effects. It is a certified butchery by the Kenya bureau of halal certification. This ultra-modern facility was established after pastoralists from all dry-land counties came together and an alternative that would help reduce their perennial losses due to difficulties in accessing markets. It targets the export markets in the Middle East and also the local markets. The slaughter house aims at minimizing the influence of middlemen who usually take most of the profits from livestock trade. They would sign contractual agreements with farmer/pastoralists groups.

### THE SUPERMARKETS

The supermarkets or departmental stores in Kenya are a key outlet of many fresh products including red meats. They operate mostly in major urban centres and therefore target middle and high income earners. In Kenya, the major supermarkets are Naivas and Carrefour.

Carrefour is part of the global business Majid Al Futaim who runs several malls in the world. They deal in premium meat cuts for both middle and high end markets. They purchase their meats from the local slaughter houses through their contracted suppliers. They would contract farmer groups who demonstrate a potential to provide a regular supply of high quality meats.

Naivas Supermarket holdings is a Kenyan company that, like the Carrefour purchases and distributes meat through their outlets. They source their meat from suppliers who have direct access to the farmers or the slaughter houses. To establish a contractual relationship, the community must be an organized community, with a system that would ensure high quality and quantities of supply.

### THE HURLINGHAM BUTCHERIES/QUALITY MEAT PACKERS

The Hurlingham butcheries, also known as the Quality Meat Packers process high quality meat for both local and export markets. They have high quality standards and would take livestock from sources that guarantee high quality cuts.

### CAD CREATIONS:

This is an Information Communication Technology private company that develops software and computer solutions for local product marketing organizations and individual. They have developed an application software for smartphones that is being used by fisher folk at the coastal communities and would easily do one for the pastoral community. The software would enhance information sharing between the pastoralists and the market.

## 3.4.4.2 Tourism and ecotourism relevant stakeholders

The tourism sector in Kenya is constituted of government and private actors. The private actors range from the ones providing travel/transport to hotel facilities. The government provides a regulatory and marketing

### THE KENYA TOURISM BOARD

This is the government department tasked with marketing of tourism sector. Their mandate is to

- Develop, implement and co-ordinate a National Tourism marketing strategy
- Market Kenya at Local, National, Regional and international levels as a premier tourist destination;
- Identify tourism market needs and trends and advise tourism stakeholders accordingly; and
- Perform any other functions that are ancillary to the object and purpose for which the Tourism Board is established.



### THE KENYA ASSOCIATION OF TOUR OPERATORS (KATO)

This is an association of tour operators in the country. The association binds more than 500 tour operating companies to a code of conduct that ensure they provide high quality travel services to their customers.

### THE CONSERVATION CAPITAL

This is a venture capital organization that develops and facilitates financing for commercial enterprises in the tourism and landscape restoration sector. They have a track record of supporting successful nature based tourism enterprises and conservation programs like the Olpejeta and the Mara Conservancy among others. They have supported the NRT trading's Livestock-to-Markets program.

### LODGES AND CAMPS

There exist lodges and camp companies that are already either interested in or are already trying tourism businesses in this area. Some have stopped operations due to governance issues emanating from poor planning and change of land tenure, rights and interests.

## 3.4.5 Regional bodies

### INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ILRI)

International Livestock Research Institute ILRI is a member of the Consultative Group in International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) which conducts research for development in the livestock sector. It is headquartered in Nairobi with several regional offices in Ethiopia, India, Vietnam and Uganda. The organization recruits top scientists in livestock and rangelands research from Kenya and internationally.

ILRI pioneered research in using climate indicators (an index cumulative deviation of grass availability due to drought) to predict the probability of adverse impacts of drought on livestock. This index is used to pay pastoralists who are insured under the IBLI program. The institute provides technical support for the Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (KLIP), which is a child project of the IBLI program. KLIP is a government program in collaboration with County Governments in the drylands of Kenya, the private sector (insurance Companies) and the World Bank.

ILRI has an ongoing interest in pastoral rangelands in Kenya including the proposed project site. Some of the ongoing programs include "Restoration of Degraded Land for Food Security and Poverty Reduction in East Africa and the Sahel: taking successes in land restoration to scale". "Local Governance for Adaptation to Climate Change" and have been earmarked a World Bank funded project "Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Program (KCSAP) which they will implement in Kajiado, Laikipia and Samburu.

The ILRI has pioneered research in animal feeds, vaccines and food safety through their program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) which aims at filling in the gaps in people's nutritional health benefits and the agricultural development. Under this program they also research on zoonotic diseases-dynamic drivers of disease in Africa.

ILRI is the implementing partner in the "Feed the Future", Accelerated Value Chains Development (AVCD) program that looks at the development of the various livestock value chains. This is a partnership between many CGIAR and regional government organizations that is using the research so far carried out to improve livestock production, the lives of the people and the drylands.



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This international research organization has a long history of working with government institutional and private sector to enhance livestock productivity. Restoration of degraded rangelands is considered as a basic element in sustaining the gains in livestock production. Their funding comes from bilateral funding and CGIAR allocations. They have an elaborate knowledge management system including blogs, CGIAR publications/reports, peer reviewed journal publication and policy papers. They have many projects published on WOCAT.

### INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY (ICRAF)

It is also a member of the CGIAR with a rebate to research and development of the Agro-forestry sector. It aims at aligning their research with programmatic strategy and policy making in the agroforestry sector. It provides data and information for researchers to design and implement projects. ICRAF also participates in programs implementation.

Most of the projects implemented by ICRAF focus on reducing degradation of all types of land through green approaches (re-greening).

Just like ILRI, ICRAF has an elaborate institutional, governance and financial mobilization capacity for project implementation. They have unique strengths in knowledge management and sharing. E.g. Reversing Land Degradation in Africa by Scaling-up Evergreen Agriculture ([regreeningAfrica.org](http://regreeningAfrica.org)) Evidence-based decision-making for devolved counties.

### THE WORLD VISION (KENYA)

The World Vision Kenya is an NGO that works towards reducing poverty and disadvantage in communities in 42 counties in Kenya. They prioritize Water and Sanitation, Livelihoods and Resilience, Child Protection and Environment Protection programs. On areas dealing with environment conservation, they train people to undertake climate smart agriculture (CSA). They have tried farmer managed natural resources regeneration, and approach would yield positive results if well administered in the Southern Kenya drylands. They are involved in activities that mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, and also enhance the coping of communities to adverse events. They enhance livelihood opportunities for restoration of land e.g. planting of gum and resin producing trees in Marsabit County. They enhance vulnerable groups' capacity to uptake green energy and address hindrances to successful value chains in these areas. Climate change and gender issues are mainstreamed across their programs. World Vision is working closely with KEFRI to promote rangeland tree species such as acacia for alternative income generation.

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### WWF

This is an international conservation Non-Government organization. They are broadly involved in programs focusing on all biodiversity and landscapes. They employ multiple conservation strategies informed by many years of research by ecologists worldwide. They work with and through partners; to champion a developmental approach ensure effective governance in the natural resource sector.

In the Southern Drylands, WWF is involved in a cross-border conservation program called Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania (SOKNOT). SOKNOT aims at establishing a transboundary conservation area of about 134,000 square kilometers which will be a large wildlife corridor between the Maasai Mara-Serengeti; Amboseli-Kilimanjaro and Tsavo-Mkomazi.

WWF has a wide range of experience in conservation of wildlife species, landscapes and local people. However, they have recently been shown to be insensitive to the needs of the same local people who directly depend on the resources.



## AFRICAN CONSERVATION CENTER (ACC)

The African Conservation Center (ACC) works in the areas of wildlife conservation applying Species Area Network, Ecosystems approach and landscapes approaches to implement community based natural resources management (CBNRM) in the rangelands of Kenya. They have a presence and long-term commitment to conserve the wildlife, rangelands and bring sustainable livelihoods to the people of Kajiado, Narok and Laikipia counties in Kenya.

They have engaged in cross-border conservation in the areas of Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania, a project intended to reduce poaching of elephants, predation of livestock by lions and minimizing retaliation against the wildlife by pastoralists.

In Southern Kajiado sub-counties, they have supported community based business enterprises and particularly giving support to women to initiate cooperatives for milk collection and selling. They have also helped in setting up grass banks (Olopololi) as enterprises and also work with grazing committees to design and implement sustainable grazing plans.

They have helped in the formation of many local institutions including SORALO and Amboseli Ecosystem Trust.

The ACC now clearly understand the issues and dynamics on the ground and would use their experience to help initiate the project activities especially on building the institutional capacity and governance systems.

## MEAT NATURALLY PTY

Meat Naturally Pty is a social enterprise, constituted under South African legislation as a commercial business held by the Meat Naturally Shareholders Trust. The Trust shareholding interests are majority (60%) owned by communal farmers who sell through it. The Trust currently represents over 2000 farmers in South Africa's communal lands, but all farmers who receive market access support are automatically included in the business share-holding via the Trust. Meat Naturally Pty was created in 2016 by Conservation South Africa to provide grazing planning, herder training, livestock production and market access support to reverse degradation in Africa's communal lands. The business provides technical support and innovative market access as incentives to conservation agreements. Through facilitating and activating market demand for socially and environmentally responsible red meat, Meat Naturally is able to reward livestock management practices that generate productive, resilient rangeland ecosystems.

Meat Naturally is expanding out to other countries in Africa and potentially would start working with Kenya Pastoralists through this project. This would give birth to Meat Naturally Kenya which will continue supporting healthy rangelands for healthy livelihoods in Kenya. The desired ecosystem outcomes from the adoption of good practices are an increase quantity and quality of fodder, increased soil carbon sequestration, reduction of land surface temperature and increased water filtration that are known to build resilience to the impacts of climate change both for livestock farmers, but also the community more broadly. This is basically the broad aim of this project.

## TATA CHEMICALS

This is an international business enterprise extracting Trona from Lake Magadi with a huge investment for community development as a corporate social responsibility. The face of this CSR is the Magadi Tata Foundation. Globally, the company produces and distributes final products including salts for both industrial and household consumption, pulses and peas, agro-inputs (dairy products), construction materials (cement) and pharmaceutical industry inputs.

As part of their on-going commitment, TCML has initiated a number of projects to address the challenges brought about by siltation. They include:

- The lake magadi de-siltation project,
- Construction of dykes at the deposit zone at the shores of lake magadi,
- Desiltation of deposit zones after each rainy season,





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- Diverting and damming of the storm waters at mosiro on the western side of kisamis stream,
- Restoration activities through the Suswa –Lake Magadi ecosystem and environmental restoration program funded by the government of Kenya.

The TATA program will implement the following key activities:

- Capacity building and training on best agricultural practices.
- River Kisamis diversion at oloshakunai to Oldorko swamp.
- Soil and water conservation measures to include contouring.
- Earth bunds, farm ponds, vegetative barriers and terraces.
- Gully formation control and healing existing ones.
- Retention ditches and contour strips with vegetative barriers will be laid on the upper catchment.
- Tree planting – planting of indigenous tree seedlings in upper catchment
- Water harvesting and storage; de-silting and construction of water pans mainly in the upper and middle catchments.
- Control of floods and sediments through construction of check dams, dykes and gabions in the upper and lower catchments.
- Promotion of alternative livelihoods such as pasture development and re-seeding, eco-tourism, bee keeping.

## THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

The Nature Conservancy is a global environmental non-profit organization created in the United States of America in the 1950's. They focus on land and water conservation and have projects in 79 countries. TNC strives to help Kenya build resilient human and natural communities that are better equipped to adapt to an uncertain future that includes drought, economic shocks, and political change. Practical examples of land restoration projects the Conservancy are currently delivering include pioneering the Nairobi Water Fund in the Upper Tana river basin and , supporting community grassland restoration in the Northern Rangelands of Kenya and Tanzania. TNC are also working with partners to develop models to scale smallholder forestry across the region.

Across northern Kenya's communal lands, Native, The Nature Conservancy, and Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) launched a carbon project to make make this vulnerable region more resilient to the impacts of climate change and protect wildlife habitat. This project presents a new solution to the challenges of overgrazing, tensions over scarce land, and frequent droughts by providing revenues to local communities to improve grazing practices. Reliable carbon funding enables pastoralists, who are dedicated to protecting land in each individual conservancy or physical grassland area, to develop and implement strategic rotational grazing practices. Grazing coordinators in each conservancy advise herders and monitor results. These new grazing practices translate into healthier grass, greater root depth and increased soil carbon. This change is monitored every year by analyzing satellite imagery of biomass and herd locations. It allows NRT conservancies to model the amount of carbon stored in their grasslands annually with improved grazing practices and then reward pastoralists for improving the ultimate source of their livelihood, soil. After-cost revenues from carbon credits enable communities to invest in infrastructure, education, governance capacity, health programs and other community-identified priority projects.



## 3.5 BASELINE ANALYSIS AND GAPS

### 3.5.1 Past and planned actions and projects

#### MAGADI TATA FOUNDATION PROJECTS

This is philanthropy arm of the Magadi Tata Chemicals limited. A combine project portfolio worth over USD 200,000 has been undertaken. The projects include;

- The health sector whereby the foundation, in conjunction with the International Medical collaborative (IMEC) they provided medical equipment to the Magadi hospital. The hospital supports both company staff and over 300,000 people from the community.
- HIV/AIDS wellness project which is also supported by an international NGO, AIDS Population and Health Integrated Assistance.
- The upgrade of over 70 Kilometers pipeline for water supply in the area including the Magadi Tata processing plant and staff residences and to the communities living within a few kilometers of the pipeline between the lake and Ewaso Ng'iro River.
- Bursaries to school children from the community
- In partnership with Equity Bank, the foundation has provided financial literacy training to more than 100 community members.
- Desiltation of the lake Magadi to reduce silt that has been deposited in the lake due to upstream soil erosion. This includes an attempt to divert the River Kisamis at the point where it enters the lake.

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Magadi Tata Chemicals Company and the foundation intend to undertake more projects aimed at promoting community livelihoods and rehabilitation of the lake Magadi catchment. The upper sections of the River Kisamis in Suswa and Nairagi enkare slopes will be planted with trees and have dykes constructed in order to heal gullies.

The Magadi Meat Enterprises Limited is another project that has been initiated and will include construction of a livestock slaughter facility at Shompole and a livestock holding ground (disease free area). The enterprise will include an elaborate meat marketing system which will take advantage of both the Magadi Rail and the Standard Gauge Railway to deliver the meat products to a wide market in Kenyan cities and outside the country.

#### AFRICAN CONSERVATION CENTER PROJECTS

One of the major projects implemented by the ACC is mobilizing the community and helping to establish the South Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO). ACC was instrumental in building the capacity of the organization up until now when it is almost completely independent.

- Wildlife Conservation projects- these include research on wildlife species and the rangelands, building local capacity to undertake conservation, mitigation of human wildlife conflicts, collaborate in national and regional policy and enhance effective governance. Most of the activities like Ranger Training and Antipoaching Patrols, Wildlife and Rangelands Monitoring are on-going.
- Lale'nok Resource Center; Established as a product of collaboration between SORALO and ACC. It provides research and accommodation facilities for researchers, students and other visitors to Olkirimatian/Shompole areas. It is run by a local Women group-Reto Women group. Other community resource centers supported by ACC include the Noonkotia resource center in Olgulului and the Twala Cultural Manyatta.
- The women enterprise initiatives- this includes the support ACC has given to women in the rangelands to establish cooperatives. The milk marketing cooperative which costed about USD 100,000 was initiated in the group ranches around Amboseli. ACC helped procure a cooler facility and provided training, mobilized the women to form cooperatives and manage the milk business. Another project is the Reto Women group.



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## THE RESTORATION OF RANGELAND- TAKING SUCCESSES TO SCALE

This is a research project implemented by the ILRI looking at contextual factors affecting success of rangelands restoration and how that can be scaled up. The project looked at both technological and institutional innovations and how these affected different contexts of dry lands. In Magadi area, the technical innovations that were tried included exclosures (known as Olopololis in Maa) that were re-seeded and a grazing then resting program was trialed. The social innovations that were combined with the technical one was that of improved governance structures. The grazing committees and rangelands monitoring committees were re-invigorated through capacity building and linking them with other group ranches committees. This demonstrated success of restoration and a landscape level

### KAJIADO COUNTY

The 2018-2022 Kajiado County Plan describes a number of project in addition to their activities as usual to be implemented for addressing agriculture and livestock sector issues such as shown in Annex 2.

### NAROK COUNTY

Narok County has adopted an integrated development plan for the period 2018-2022. It planned to undertake the following activities:

- Increase the area of land under forest cover by 1,800 ha,
- Increase the area under agro-forestry by 10%
- Increase access to tree seedlings by establishing 7 tree nurseries
- Construct 123 small dams of capacity 50,000 m3
- Construct 74 pans of capacity 21,000 m3
- Install 1,250 plastic tanks with roof harvesting structures
- Drill and equip 163 boreholes
- Construct flood control structures
- Protect 100 water sources
- Train cooperatives members
- Supply 10 milk coolers
- Development of farmer field schools,
- Etc.

Projects in the agricultural, environmental, livestock and water sector are shown in the annex 2.

## 3.5.2 GEF interventions

The proposed project mainly focusses on land degradation and sustainable forest management, consistent with GEF-7 land degradation and biodiversity focal area strategies. Project intervention on land degradation and sustainable forest management will contribute to the sustainable management of southern rangelands of Kenya.

There are a number of past, present and planned GEF projects related the proposed two targeted focal strategies in Kenya and the East African region. The full list is shown in annex 1. These GEF projects include: -

### 1. Restoration of arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) of Kenya through bio-enterprise development and other incentives under the restoration initiative



The project aims to restore deforested and degraded lands through the FLR approach and enhance the socioeconomic development of local communities through the development of bio-enterprises of NTFPS in arid and semi-arid lands.

The project was approved on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2018 (GEF-6) and was a collaboration between Food and Agriculture Organization and Kenya Forestry Research Institute.

## **2. Enhancing integrated natural resource management to arrest and reverse current trends in biodiversity loss and land degradation for increased ecosystem services in the Tana Delta, Kenya**

To strengthen integrated natural resource management and restoration of degraded landscapes in the Tana Delta, and systemically scale up best practices and lessons learned to other priority landscapes in Kenya.

The GEF-6 project was implemented through Nature Kenya.

## **3. Desert Margins Program (DMP) (GEF SLM Project)**

The Desert Margins Program (DMP) is a collaborative effort convened by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) that unites nine African countries straddling the desert margins that ring the heart of Africa: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

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The goal of the DMP is to help these countries arrest land degradation through more sustainable practices and systems that improve livelihoods. The DMP pursues this goal through partnership-based research-for-development activities, demonstration to farmers, and capacity-building.

In addition to ICRISAT as convenor and active participant, the nine DMP countries are assisted by CGIAR: ICRAF, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, International Livestock Research Institute, Tropical Soil Biology, Fertility Institute of the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Center for Ecology and Hydrology, CIRAD and IRD. Regional networks and non-governmental organizations are also core participants.

### **3.5.3 Gaps to be filled**

There are notable gaps that an analysis of past and present projects reveals. The gaps include:

- Low uptake of the relatively new Community Land Act 2016 to address the transition from trust land/group ranch to individual/private ownership. Poor management of this transition has escalated land degradation due to an increase in unplanned settlements and related activities,
- Weak and ineffective community institutions mandated to manage natural resources. They include water resource users associations (WRUAs), community forest associations (CFAs), group ranches, conservancies, traditional community institutions, among others. This is as a result of an over emphasis on infrastructural development with little regard to institutional development,
- There are notable attempts by various actors, including the government, to develop value chains for livestock and agricultural produce. But value chains in the industries still remain weak and skewed against producers,
- The potential of community-private tourism partnerships has not been fully explored to drive community tourism ventures. The Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, and its membership in Kajiado and Narok counties, is struggling to make conservancies and other tourism ventures lucrative due to low tourism investments,

- There is inadequate county level planning and coordination of environmental interventions to address the myriad of environmental challenges facing Kajiado and Narok counties. This can be attributed to a number of factors including the lack of functional County Environment Committees and devolved structures to oversee planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on environmental challenges and interventions.

The gaps above have led to a number of unfavourable trends in the South Rangeland ecosystem. These include:

- An unprecedented land degradation due to unsustainable land use practises, leading to large volumes soil being lost through erosion to lower grounds,
- Poor returns for farmers and pastoralists due to lack or inefficient and ineffective value chains.

### 3.5.4 Identified co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient Country Government	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000
Civil Society Organization	SOUTH Rift Association of Land Owners	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	350,000
Civil Society Organization	Africa Conservation Center	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000
Recipient Country Government	NEMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,500,000
Civil Society Organization	Meat Naturally	In-Kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000
Recipient Country Government	County Government of Narok	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000
Recipient Country Government	County Government of Kajiado	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000
Other	KARLO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000
Private Sector	Tata	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000
Total Co-financing				14,080,000

To complete by IUCN

Item	Organization	Investment (USD)	In-kind (USD)
1	IUCN	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
2	South Rift Association of Land Owners	-	350,000.00
3	Africa Conservation Center	450,000.00	1,050,000.00
4	NEMA	1,000,000.00	2,500,000.00
5	Meat Naturally	-	30,000.00
6	county government of Narok	-	1,200,000.00

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7	county government of Kajiado	-	500,000.00
8	KALRO	-	2,000,000.00
9	Tata	-	2,000,000.00
10	-	-	-
-	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,450,000.00</b>	<b>12,630,000.00</b>





## 4 INTERVENTION STRATEGY

### 4.1 PROJECT RATIONALE AND EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

This project aims to improve sustainability by first ensuring effective institutional and governance structures, technical and social innovations and scaling out of the positive results. The project will work to enhance improved functionality of local institutions, provide the appropriate linkages to resources in order to sustain the benefits including ecological integrity and improved local household livelihoods.

The project will aspire to align itself with the national and county government development plans as spelt out in the vision 2030 and the County Integrated development plans, all of which specify restoration of degraded rangelands, protection of wildlife corridors and reduction of human wildlife conflict as pillar of development. This project will endeavour to reverse the negative trends in environment degradation in the degraded forests and rangelands of Southern Kenya.

Without the interventions made possible by this project, rangeland degradation will continue accelerating, wildlife corridors will disappear and human wildlife conflict will increase. Tourism potential will not be exploit and the livestock will continue performing poorly. Land transfer and fragmentation will continue and pastoral livelihood will fail leading to a more vulnerable community in the face of changing climate.

The project will focus on the management, restoration, protection and maintenance of ecological functions of natural environments, including the dryland forests, and the mitigation of negative environmental impacts of unsustainable practices. By building the local governance systems and management structures through strengthening community-based organizations (e.g. forest uses association, community enterprises and others), setting up a basis for improvement of value chains (livestock, horticulture, bees, tourism) and providing skills for climate smart agriculture, the project will facilitate rehabilitation of the degraded areas of the rangelands and ensure sustainable biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods. The project is designed to a springboard for improved business enterprises based on the sustainable extraction of the natural resources and scaling out the best practices and experiences. The knowledge management and sharing component of the project is geared towards building institutions and equipping people with skills and knowledge that will live with the community after the completion of the project. This will ensure institutional memory and avoid redundancy in local institutions in the event that social changes occur.

Globally, the project contributes to:

Achievement of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) AFR100 targets. The various activities of restoring the degraded areas, improved natural resources governance and institutional systems and incorporation of sustainable community level sustainable business enterprises all contribute towards a sustainable and efficient land resource that supports ecosystem functions, food security and biodiversity. The continued implementation of the interventions will lead to stable and effective goernance institutions, increased land under forest cover, connected natural landscapes for biodiversity (wildlife corridors) and household livelihoods (livestock, crop and tourism). The planning and implementation of the project is intended to be at a landscape scale (two counties) and various governance levels (local, county, national and global). This sits well with the LDN goal of minimizing poverty, conflict and migration through a multi-stakeholder approach. Kenya has set the LDN targets at national and local levels of "no net loss of productive land by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional net gain of 9%". Further, the local level LDN target for the project site (Lake Natron catchment area) is also no net loss by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional net gain of 9%. The country's specific targets for achieving this include:

- Increase forest cover through Afforestation/Agroforestry in existing forests; areas of shrubs/grassland; wetlands; croplands by 5.1 M Ha



- Increase by 16% net land productivity in forest, shrub land/grassland and cropland showing declining productivity; achieved through SLM practices
- Increase soil organic carbon by 319626 total tonnes in cropland land use achieved through SLM practices
- Halt the conversion of forests to other land cover classes by 2030
- Rehabilitation of all abandoned Mining and quarrying areas through enforcement of by-laws

Further, the project contributes to :

- Conservation of natural resources through improved land management, improved livestock and agriculture practices, better knowledge of the ecosystems.
- Minimizing the impact of drought incidences on livelihoods through institution of water harvesting, storage and utilization methods and natural resources management strategies at community level.
- Reducing poverty, food insecurity and population migration. Providing sustainable livelihoods, sustainable business enterprises and ensuring the rangelands remain ecologically functional will ensure a good living standard for the people.
- Strengthening community and production channel structuration in order to establish long term sustainable partnerships between communities/primary producers and private operators.
- Minimizing leadership and resource conflicts. With good institutional and governance systems, payments from ecosystem services equitably distributed and having income generating activities for the people will prevent any potential conflicts at Local, National or Regional levels.
- Boosting innovation through the development of Green Points and dynamic knowledge management.

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Further, the project contributes to Convention on Biodiversity, Aichi targets under the following goals:

- a). Addressing the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by encouraging national and county governments, and by supporting local communities to mainstream biodiversity in their plans and actions, (Target 1-4)
- b). Reducing direct pressure on biodiversity (forest, grasslands and water resources) through a raft of alternative livelihood activities including clean energy and climate smart enterprises, (Target 5, 7, 8 and 9)
- c). Ensuring ecosystems, species and genetic diversity are safeguarded hence improving the status of biodiversity through the proposed landscape level planning and activities, (Target 11, 12 and 13)
- d). Enhancing benefits to all (the various stakeholders in the livestock, crop, and tourism value chains), from biodiversity and ecosystem services, (Target 14, 15 and 16)
- e). Enhancing implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and training/capacity building (Target 17, 18, 19 and 20).

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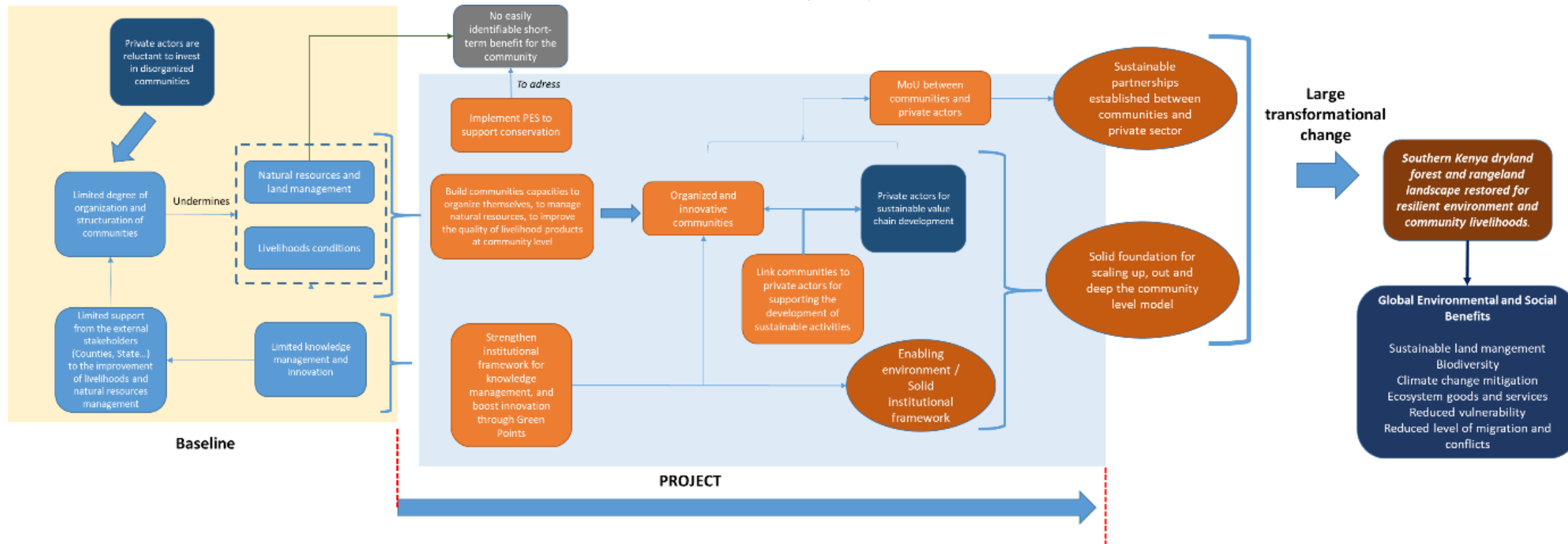
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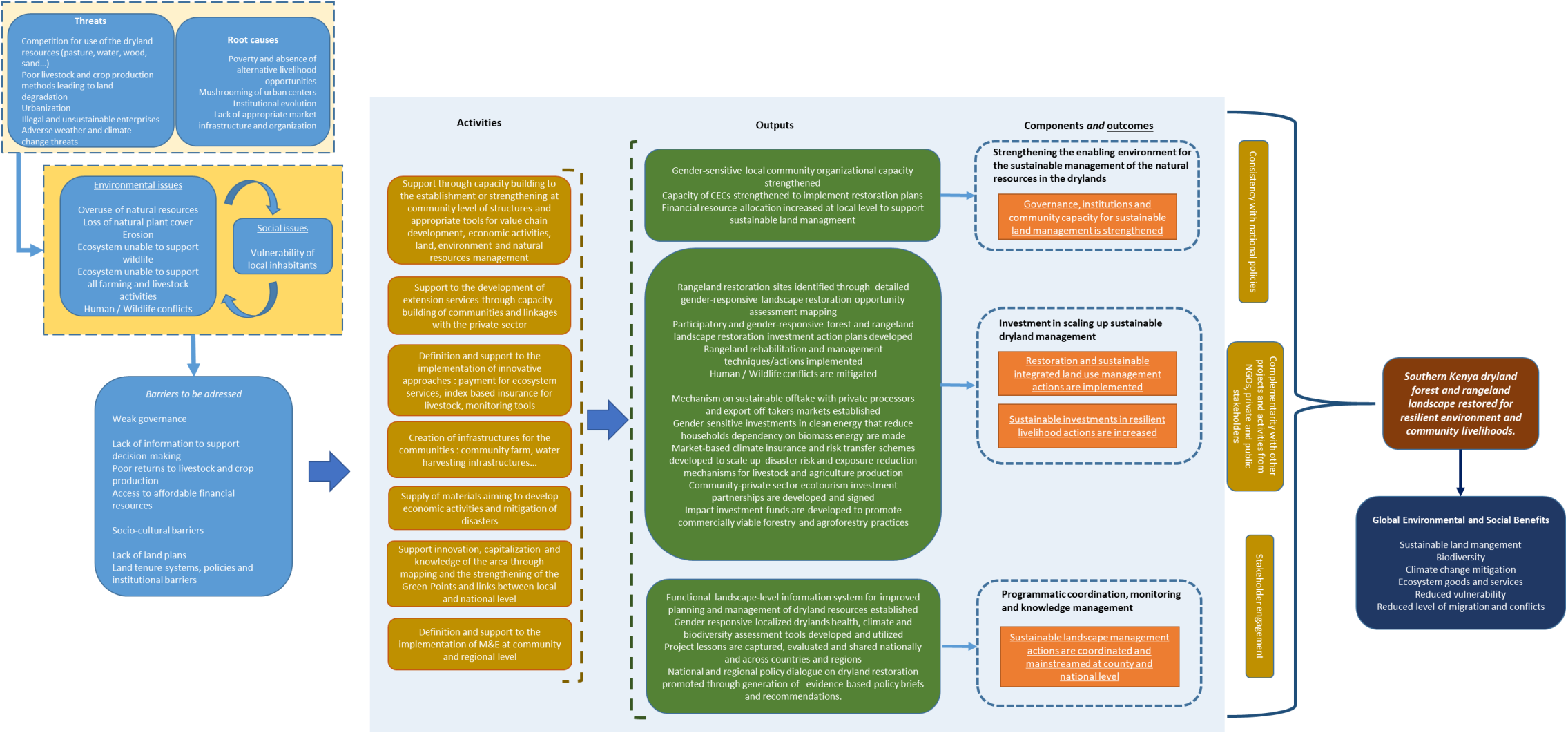
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Table 4-1 : Theory of Change





## 4.2 PROJECT AREA

The project area is intended to be the section of the Southern Kenya Drylands running from Namanga through Kiserian and Ngong hills, Suswa, Naroosola, Loita hills and the border of Kenya and Tanzania near Nguruman Escarpment. This is an area approximately equivalent to the landscape covered by the Southern Rangelands Land Owners Association, SORALO, plus a few neighbouring sub-locations. Based on the Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission administrative wards, the project will cover areas of Keekonyokie, Mosiro, Ewuaso Kedong, Iloodokilani, Matapato, Magadi, Mosiro, Ildamat, Loita, comprising approximately 13,250 Km<sup>2</sup>.

Table 4-2 : Wards in the project area

Name of Ward	Size in KM <sup>2</sup>
Keekonyokie (Kajiado)	807
Keekonyokie (Narok)	408
Mosiro (Kajiado)	487
Ewuaso Kedong	2,129
Iloodokilani	2,010
Matapato	1,311
Magadi	3,085
Mosiro (Narok)	867
Ildamat	474
Loita	1,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,253</b>

These areas can be classified as part of one large landscape largely occupied by pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. The Maasai is the pre-dominant ethnic community in the project area. In the areas of Ewuaso Kedong, Keekonyokie and upper Suswa and Loita (Naroosura), the Maasai either lease their land or hire people from outside the community to work for them in small scale crop production. The Rivers Enkare Narok, Ewaso Ngiro and Kisamis run through the Northern part of the project site and River Namanga runs on the Southern part. All the rivers drain into Lake Magadi and Natron. This forms a simple sub-catchment with the upper part being Suswa (Nairagi-enkare), Loita and Namanga, the middle catchment area can be defined as Keekonyokie part of Matapato, Mosiro, Ewuaso Kedong and Iloodokilani. The Magadi ward and part of Ildamat forms the lower catchment.

As shown in the [Figure 3-2: Project area – Global map](#), the project area is very large and most part of it is closed to open grassland.



Table 4-3 : Land use in the project

Land Cover	%
Rainfed croplands	0,6
Mosaic cropland (50-70%) / vegetation (grassland/shrubland/forest) (20-50%)	0,0
Mosaic vegetation (grassland/shrubland/forest) (50-70%) / cropland (20-50%)	5,1
Closed to open (>15%) broadleaved evergreen or semi-deciduous forest (>5m)	0,9
Closed (>40%) broadleaved deciduous forest (>5m)	1,5
Open (15-40%) broadleaved deciduous forest/woodland (>5m)	4,6
Open (15-40%) needleleaved deciduous or evergreen forest (>5m)	0,1
Closed to open (>15%) mixed broadleaved and needleleaved forest (>5m)	0,0
Mosaic forest or shrubland (50-70%) / grassland (20-50%)	4,5
Mosaic grassland (50-70%) / forest or shrubland (20-50%)	0,6
Closed to open (>15%) (broadleaved or needleleaved, evergreen or deciduous) shrubland (<5m)	3,7
Closed to open (>15%) herbaceous vegetation (grassland, savannas or lichens/mosses)	72,1
Sparse (<15%) vegetation	5,2
Artificial surfaces and associated areas (Urban areas >50%)	0,0
Bare areas	0,2
Water bodies	0,8

In view of the budget available for this project, it is not appropriate to consider covering the entire area with activities. Therefore, the first stage of the project will consist of a selection of sites or communities where the project activities will be implemented. This selection process could not be carried out during the study for several reasons:

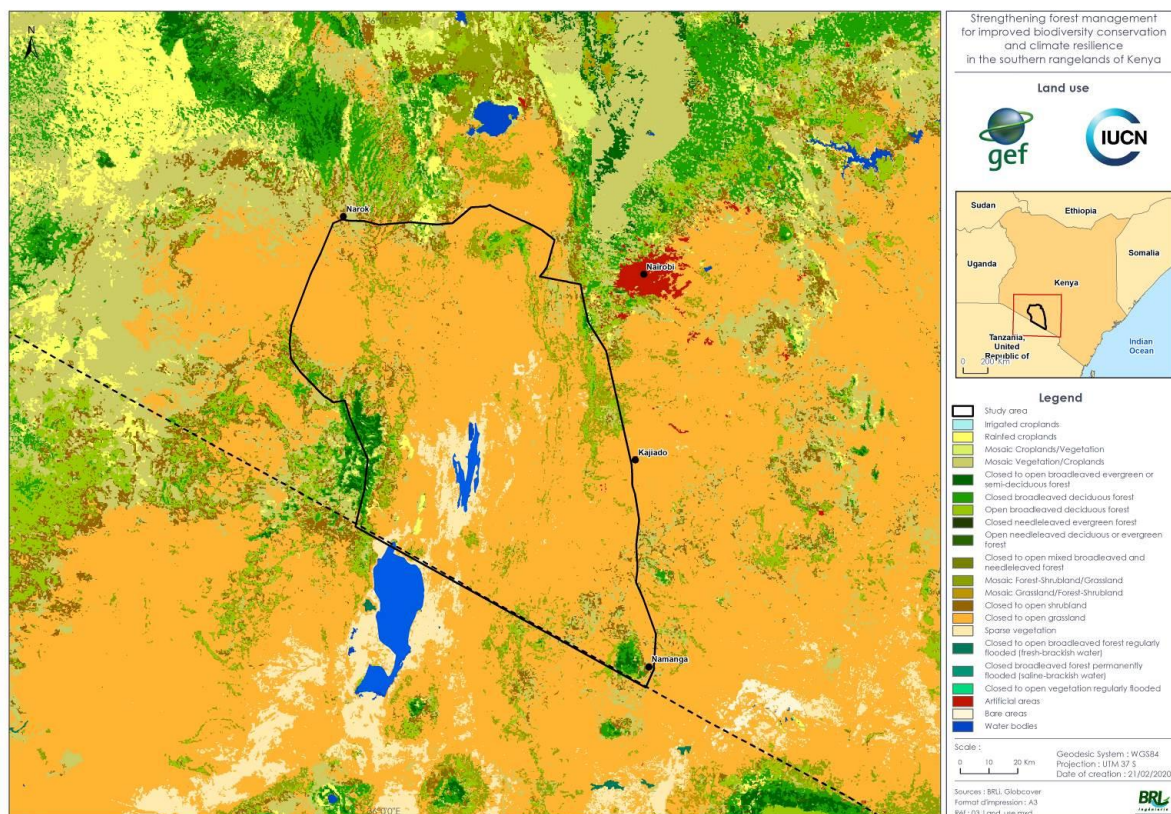
- the time duration of the PPG allowed to validate the process and define with the stakeholders key components and needs but not to prioritize in a participative way the locations where the activities and support will be done at first. The selection of sites will require a process of consultation and involvement of the communities concerned that cannot reasonably be done at this stage. Their free prior and informed consent will be necessary before any implementation of the project.
- The selection of sites of priority organizations and support will motivate the other stakeholders of Narok and Kajiado, to be prepared for the second phase of the project (which is not part of the GEF project). Strengthening local entities (Green Points, cooperative...) will allow to scale out the lessons learnt and transfer to local communities and other areas of the counties and the country.





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Figure 4-1 : Land use in the project area







## 4.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS, THEIR EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The goal of the project is to restore degraded rangeland resources- forests, wildlife, soils and water thereby restoring the integrity of the ecosystem, improving wildlife conservation, improving people's livelihoods and enhance resilience (of both livelihoods and ecosystem) to climate change. All the drivers of negative processes in the environment will need to be reversed: governance systems improvement will lead to sustainable management of the rangelands which will in turn influence investment decisions. Improved ecosystems and governance systems will attract more investments in tourism and livestock value chains that will improve the payments for ecosystem services and goods. All the lessons learned will be used to influence policy and build the local people's capacity to sustain the benefits of the project.

The project has four expected outcomes:

- Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land management is strengthened.
- Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented.
- Sustainable investments in resilient livelihood actions are increased.
- Sustainable landscape management actions are informed, coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level.

Another way to describe the expected outcomes of the project could be:

- Restored rangelands and thriving biodiversity.
- Well-resourced households deriving sustainable livelihoods through sustainable extraction of their natural resources.
- A repository of knowledge, a sharing platform and communities understanding that economic activities affect and are affected by ecological processes.

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### 4.3.1 Component 1- Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of the natural resources in the drylands

Due to failures and ineffectiveness of most of the classical conservation of natural resource models, coupled with evolving challenges (like climate change), paradigms in conservation have shifted to include all actors in decision-making and implementation of interventions. The concept of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), which could be defined as the collective management by local institutions of natural resources for local benefit, has been developed and implemented in order to stop the degradation of natural resources. CBNRM is premised on the idea that communities will sustainably manage local resources if they are assured of their ownership of the natural resource, allowed to use the resources themselves and/or benefit directly from others use of them, given a reasonable amount of control over management of the resources (IIED, 2009)<sup>3</sup>.

As a result of these findings, a specific component aiming to improve governance and build community capacities for sustainable land and resource management appears to be particularly relevant:

- Community-level organisations are the smallest governance unit able to deal with natural resource management issues and literature shows the relevancy to consider a CBNRM.
- The global nature of the conservation issues makes it necessary to think locally at first when local or national conditions are not enough mature for large scaling changes

<sup>3</sup> WWF, 2016. *Community Based Natural Resource Management. A collection of case studies from Kenya.*



- Working at the community level aims to achieve a threshold effect and to be able to replicate/to scale up the strategy on a solid basis.
- A disorganized, dysfunctional, community will not convince any private sector enterprises to invest in them and, as a consequence, to build opportunities for improving livelihoods and protect the environment.

However, such an approach should not be implemented without keeping in mind several points identified during the field mission consultations:

- While community-based organizations for natural resources management do exist in the project area, their way of operation varies greatly. For example, the Community Forest Association, from Namanga seems to play an important role in conserving the forest. Although they are legitimate, legally recognised entity and linked with KFS, they lack the necessary resources to ensure a proper and sustainable management of natural resources. This and many other weaknesses of such local governance mechanisms hinder their desire to sustainably manage their resources.
- The community shall be involved right from the conception stage. An approach that would impose itself on a community would not be appropriate.
- Communities effectively participate in conservation of natural resources when the incentives and benefits are clearly identified and understood.
- Technical support from State or private entities shall be provided to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives.
- Good relationships between government/counties agencies and the Community Based Organizations are essential.
- Diversification of revenues is key to reduce the pressure on natural resources
- It is better to build on the existing livelihood activities of the community, as opposed to introducing new activities.
- Monitoring and evaluation is often poorly implemented or given little consideration.

In addition we draw the attention to the fact that the project will focus not only on CBO formed to manage natural resources and land but also on community organizations created for economic purposes. CBOs work in the interest of their members and can make profit (surplus). A group ranch is considered as a CBO within the project.

Therefore, **governance is at the heart of the project in order to improve the technical and institutional capacities at Community and County levels for sustainable land and resources management.** It will result in:

Output 1.1: Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations...) to implement land management plans

Output 1.2: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement county sub-restoration plans for high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas.

Output 1.3. Financial resource allocation increased at local level to support sustainable land management

This component will be structured into four main activities:

1. Baseline to assess the institutional and governance issues.
2. Train committees of local community organizations on leadership and governance of community-based organizations.
3. Train CECs and related government departments.
4. Assess current PES in Kajiado and Narok counties and design and support for the implementation of a reward system / payment for ecosystem services.



## OUTPUT 1.1: GENDER-SENSITIVE LOCAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENED TO IMPLEMENT LAND AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS

Activities for the realization of this output will be guided by NEMA, implemented by the ACC, SORALO and supported by the County Governments of Kajiado and Narok

### Activity 1.1 Baseline to assess the institutional and governance issues- ACC will undertake this activity in close collaboration with SORALO

The first activity will aim to assess the institutional and governance issues at community, county and National level. The objective will be to draw up an inventory of the organizations present in the project area and their functioning, in particular by using the principles of resources management defined by Ostrom (1990) and updated by Cox, Arnold and Villamayor-Tomas (2009). However, these principles have often been interpreted in a very rigid way and congruence with local social conditions, and environmental has been overlooked.

From the case study on community conservancies in Kenya done by IUCN / and others<sup>4</sup> it is understood that ILRI has developed a database of all the community conservancies around the country. This list could be used as a starting point for identifying those organization for the 2 counties.

The methodology for landscape-level governance and institutional assessments<sup>5</sup> will be used to support efforts towards transformative institutional innovations and increased capacity for adaptation to climate change and other changes that they are facing.

Using the tool kits developed by researchers at the International Livestock Research Institute, a rapid participatory assessment of the community groups and institutions in the landscape that are working in natural resources management, will be undertaken in the project area. This will provide the basis for designing a capacity building program. The bare minimum for an organization to be functional will be:

- Legitimacy- An organization with a legal position, registered with registrar of societies in Kenya and whose mandate is generally understood and accepted by the local people/members
- Resourceful- The organization must have the ability to mobilize the necessary resources to undertake its mandate.
- Fairness- The instruments of management (constitution or by-laws) should be fair to all members.
- Equity and inclusivity- The sharing of responsibilities, costs and benefits among the members is understood and inclusive.
- Performance/Effectiveness- The organization has a particular criteria for self-checking on performance and evaluating their effectiveness

<sup>4</sup> Nelson, F. 2012. Recognition and Support of ICCAs in Kenya. In: Kothari, A. with Corrigan, C., Jonas, H., Neumann, A., and Shrumm, H. (eds). Recognising and Supporting Territories and Areas Conserved By Indigenous Peoples And Local Communities: Global Overview and National Case Studies. CBD, ICCA Consortium, Kalpavriksh, and Natural Justice, Montreal, Canada. Technical Series no. 64.)

<sup>5</sup> Robinson, L.A. Desalegn a., Camara, A.D and Ontiri, E. 2015. *Governance dimensions of climate change adaptation: Methodology for landscape-level institutional assessments*. ILRI Manual 20. Nairobi, Kenya: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).





- Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness- the organization at whatever level should be transparent with a system through which the members can hold their leadership to account. The organization should be able to respond to the environmental and society requirements appropriately.

At the end of this activity, a mapping of the stakeholders will be produced such as the assessment of the governance in terms of learning capacity, leadership, resources, effective system decision, fair governance, resources. It will make it possible to identify the links between actors, the needs for strengthening governance at local level, the possible need to organize/create new actors. Reinforcement needs will be clearly identified. The motivation of governance structures to engage in a proactive approach will also be assessed.

Activity 1.2: Train committees of local community organizations on leadership and governance of community-based organizations. This Activity will be implemented by ACC in close collaboration with SORALO and the County Govt Offices

The objective of this activity is to strengthen community-based organizations in natural resources management. These will include (but not limited to) Water Resources Users Associations, Community Forest Associations, Steer fattening groups, Grass bank cooperatives, Milk marketing cooperatives or women self-help groups.

Wherever it is, the approach will be guided by the following principles:

- Only communities that have shown a specific interest in sustainable resource management will be part of the project.
- The future role of the organization will be to be involved in the management of natural resources through awareness raising, social control of activities with a negative impact on the environment, soil restoration and conservation through trainings. The organization will work in close collaboration with the County's Departments and Green Points.
- It is expected that the community-based organization's will receive income from payments for ecosystem services and partnerships with producer groups.
- One of the risks is to create or strengthen structures that will not be able to continue activities after the end of the project. This is why the approach will focus on the operationality of the structures that will be supported and on the training of a few resource persons who will be able to continue the awareness raising activities after the project has ended. The objective is to train leaders capable of taking up these subjects at the local level and to serve as referents for other members of the community.
- In the absence of collective action and specific land management processes, the risk of unsustainability is high. The project will therefore focus on creating and supporting the dynamics of collective action at the community level.
- Involvement of local governmental agencies will also be promoted as they are important actors in natural resources management. They are expected to provide a measure of public accountability and to advance "fair rules" in institutional arrangements. Local communities are not homogenous wholes and the representativity of local community based organizations can be sometimes questioned. Imbalances of power within a community may jeopardize the sustainability of natural resources management. (Jamart and Rodeghier, 2009)

A participatory approach employing principles of "Landscape-level resource use planning" will be employed. The selection of stakeholders and understanding their interests and power/influence will therefore be essential. It will have to take into account gender issues and also target the most vulnerable categories.

The Capacity building will take care to include training on

a) Participatory resource mapping and planning- This will employ a participatory approaches perspectives. The detailed training will include:

- i). A session on how natural resources are linked to livelihoods
- ii). A session on participatory approaches- Definitions





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iii). Typology of Participatory approaches- (adopt Pretty et al. 1995)

- traditions, including cultural rules and norms of social behaviour
- political environment
- local power structures
- previous contact and interaction with development agencies

iv). A session on Key principles of participation

v). A session on Participatory Resources Assessment Tools (PRA tools)

vi). A session on PRA as a process- A cycle of learning and action

b) Gender equality mainstreaming in natural resource management:

This training will include

i). Definition of Gender

ii). The need for Gender Equity and Equality

iii). The need to empower Women, Boys and Girls in natural resources management processes.

c) Relevant policy frameworks including Community Land Act 2019 and associated management bills.

## OUTPUT 1.2: THE CAPACITY OF COUNTY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEES (CECs) IN NAROK AND KAJIADO IS STRENGTHENED TO IMPLEMENT SUB-COUNTY RESTORATION PLANS FOR NATURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FOREST (HCVF) AREAS

Activity 1.3: Based on the organizational capacity assessment, train CECs and related government departments. This activity will be implemented by ACC and supervised by NEMA.

The institutional and governance assessment report provided by the ACC (activity 1.1) will be used to design the capacity building tools. NEMA will identify and supervise the appropriate capacity building service providers. This will mainly target CECs in both Narok and Kajiado other related government department like Agriculture and livestock. The capacity building will include skills on participatory resource use planning, data collection and analysis and presentation of research findings. Communicating the research findings in terms of periodic reports on the state of the environment will be trained.

## OUTPUT 1.3: FINANCIAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION INCREASED AT LOCAL LEVEL TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT- THIS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED BY MEAT NATURALLY AND SUPPORTED BY THE TNC

In Summary:

- Assess current payment for ecosystem services in Kajiado and Narok Counties,
- Based on the assessment report, develop a financial incentive schemes, in eco-tourism, livestock and agriculture value chains, forestry and water resource management, for local communities supporting sustainable land management,



- Support the development and signing of payment of Ecosystem Service agreements, e.g. the conservation agreements. These are negotiated agreements that provide payments for a behaviour change that would lead to improved resource use. The payments are an incentive for this behaviour change.

#### Activity 1.4 Assess current PES in Kajiado and Narok counties and design and support for the implementation of a reward system / payment for ecosystem services

The preparation of land management plans and the establishment of natural resources management structures are not sufficient to guarantee the sustainability of resource conservation activities. It is also necessary to provide means to maintain the motivation and capacities of the stakeholders and guarantee the sustainability of the actions implemented. A feasibility study and the setting up of compensation mechanisms/reward systems are thus envisaged to ensure compliance with the management/conservation plans.

In principle, the compensation mechanism serves as an incentive for the group(s) of users/beneficiaries of environmental services in a given area to contribute to the payment of other "resource management" group(s) insofar as the latter must make efforts to comply with certain rules guaranteeing the maintenance of standards of water quality/quantity, sustainability of resources, etc.

A PES can be defined as an economic agent's remuneration for a service rendered to other economic agents (wherever they may be) through intentional action aimed at preserving, restoring or increase an agreed environmental service.

PES have two explicit characteristics:

- they are the result of a voluntary agreement between parties, i.e. they are based on contracts, either explicit or implicit, that define the expected service and the corresponding payments ;
- the payments depend on the quality of the service.

These explicit characteristics, found in the definitions of Wunder (2005) and Mayrand and Paquin (2004), can be extended by implicit features that condition the effectiveness of the instrument : it covers a specific geographic area, it should not lead to the reduction of a service in another area, payments are not aligned with the value of services, as it may be approached (where possible) by the monetary valuation exercises of natural assets, but are negotiated and must, in theory, cover at least the opportunity cost of the usage restrictions (the opportunity cost of an activity)...

The project area is conducive to the implementation of PES, due to the presence of Tata Chemicals downstream.

Tata Chemicals' operations, however, are heavily focused on physical actions and do not really contribute to improved natural resource governance at the community level. Therefore, it seems relevant and important to consider how Tata could improve governance to enhance the sustainability of these investments. The situation is appropriate for the study and implementation of a PES system between TATA and Community-Based Organizations dealing with natural resources management.

The compensation mechanisms could be based on, inter alia:

- A properly established and constituted governance institutions and mechanisms. The community groups or group ranches should need to have a strong committee membership with the capacity to make decisions that will lead to sustainable benefit for the community and the rangelands. The governance mechanism should define how the benefits will be acquired and shared amongst the community members/groups and also guide on how the community will maintain their part of the negotiation.
- Design and administering contracts between the community/group ranches and the PES leadership. These should have the capacity to accommodate multiple conservation and rangeland management activities through which the communities can receive incentives or payments.



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- Incentive monetary returns, i.e. covering at least the lost opportunity cost of alternative land use or resource exploitation practices.
- Returns in kind.

In this context, a feasibility study of local compensation mechanisms could be carried out. A Total Economic Valuation study will be useful to establishing a baseline of ecosystem services and their value. The content of the mechanism should be discussed with local stakeholders.

A mechanism in which TATA finances communities in the areas upstream of Lake Magadi every year has been discussed. The community structure in charge of raising awareness of conservation practices and sustainable natural resources and land management would receive the money and be responsible for using it to continue conservation activities. The payment would be conditional on quantified objectives to be defined in close collaboration between the communities, TATA and the State and Counties services.

Tata Chemicals was clearly identified as a lever for strengthening the governance of natural resources, but other private actors could be considered. Other forms of PES at different scales could be identified and implemented. For example, the livestock value chain benefits from a healthy environment and parts of the profits could go to the CBNRM Organizations. This type of arrangement could be formalized at community level between cooperatives and CBNRM Organizations or at county, regional or even national level by mobilizing all the stakeholders in the value chain.

The project will support the identification and design of the PES and will support the negotiations between stakeholders in order to have at the end of the project at least 3 PES agreements between CBNRM organizations (or communities) and external actors.

### 4.3.2 Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management

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Most of the degradation is aggravated by anthropogenic development activities. Since the livelihoods mainly depend on the environment, degrading the environment threatens the well-being of the people. Activities that ensure the environment is secure and also provide opportunities for people to generate improved income will go a long way in ensuring sustainability of both the environment and the livelihoods.

Based on the assessment carried out by the project design team, the potential value chains here include livestock, and nature-based tourism value chains. Others include bees and crops in a few areas.

The concept of value chains implies the product, the environment, the networks and governance that go into producing, adding value or transforming a product in a manner that is profitable to all the entities involved. This profitability along the value chain is the desirable attribute for sustainability. Environment or resource degradation threatens the potential profits and therefore the enterprises. This component of the project will endeavour to enhance use of the environment in a sustainable manner to create products that the people can actively add value to make profit which they will use in improving their livelihoods.

- Livestock production system would have the following value chains:
  - Milk value chain: this will include the milk producer groups (mostly women groups), the processing/cooling plants, the distributors and consumers.
  - Meat value chain: this will be the steer-fattening groups/cooperatives, the slaughterhouses, the supermarkets and retailers. Other important players are livestock feeds and veterinary suppliers.
  - The producer groups will sign framework contracts with input suppliers (including local grass or hay producers), the slaughterhouses and the supermarkets. The framework contracts will include a clause for conservation and good governance of natural resources for premium prices for their livestock.



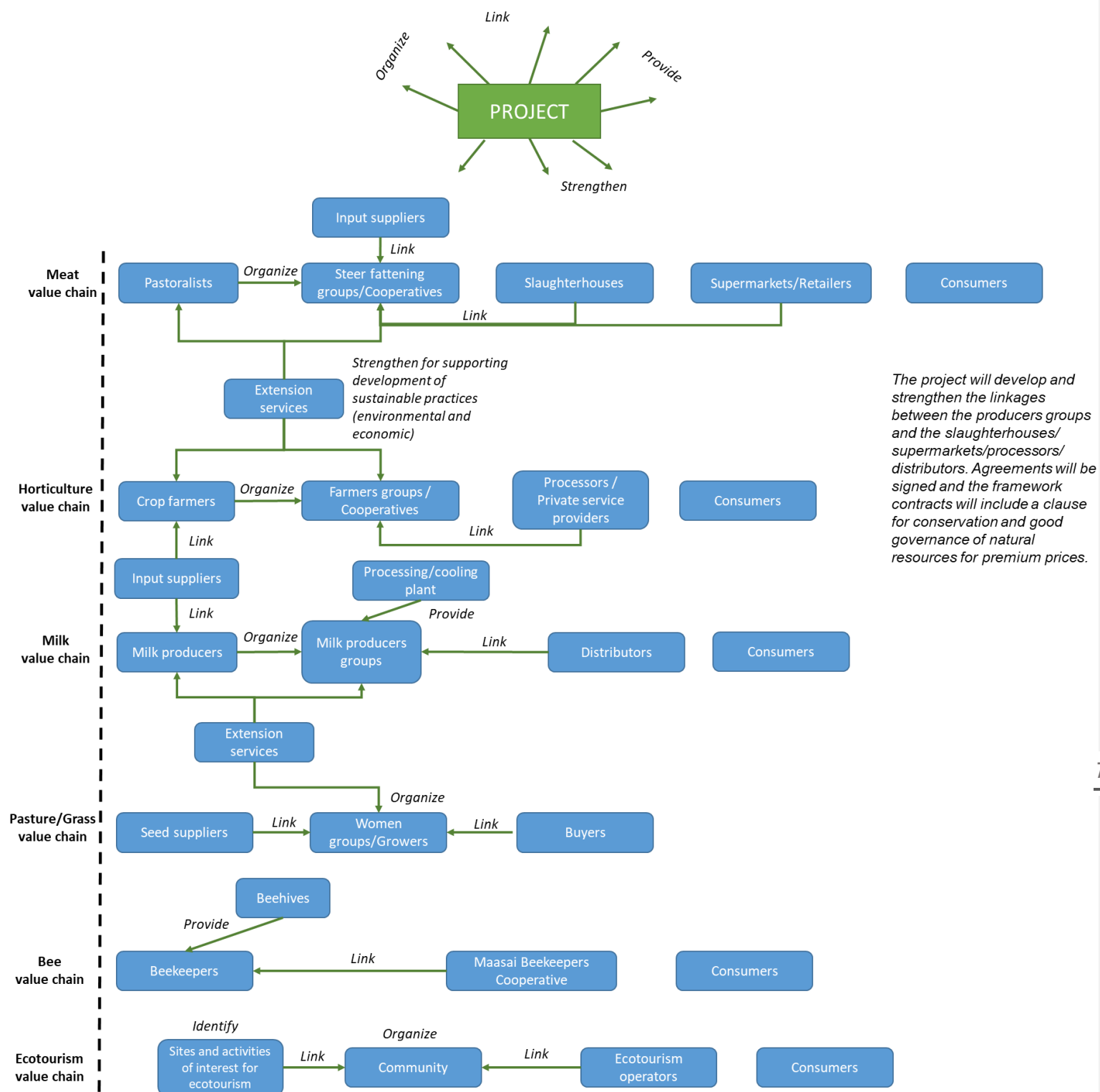
- Bee value chain- this will include the beekeeper associations at the community level and the Maasai beekeepers cooperative. The community groups will sign an agreement with the Maasai beekeepers association to conserve forest resources for membership and premium prices. The governance system will be regularly assessed based on the criteria.
- Pasture/Grass value chain: trials in other parts of the country have shown that women are better growers of fodder and the grass seeds. This will be one of the women enterprises<sup>6</sup>. This will include the seed-suppliers, the women groups/growers and the buyers. The buyers will be mainly local livestock cooperatives-steer fattening groups, the milk producers. The women will harvest grass seeds for re-seeding on their own parcels of land and also to sell to others to generate income.
- Crops value chain: this will include the producers of irrigation fed horticultural enterprises in the few locations where it is possible and the distributors. The farmers will be linked to processors of tomatoes and green beans including Trufoods, Flamingo Holdings and Biofarm. The community groups will be supported to get membership at the Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya (FPEAK). Through this membership they will get access to short term credits among other benefits.
- Tourism value chain: this will include the community ecotourism and nature based tourism enterprises, existing tourism operators in the country and the Kenya Tourism Board. The community landowners who are part of a community group like SORALO will invite established players in the sector to invest in community enterprises including Eco lodges and camps that will be marketed as tourism facilities to uplift the status of the region as an attractive tourist destination. The pricing of the products and services will include a premium for conservation of the natural resources. Community members will receive dividends from the enterprises for their willingness to volunteer their land for conservation.

Upon formation of the community groups, the project will link those with interest and potential tourism enterprises with innovative financing solutions. Particularly, the Umiliki investments approach where the community establishes a fully commercial conservation enterprise. The community will be facilitated to sign a contract with a venture capital company. The Venture capital will develop the infrastructure for tourism and market the enterprise. The whole program will target high payouts for the stakeholders.

The figure below aims to summarize the project's approach for the value chains:

Figure 4-2 : Project and value chains

<sup>6</sup> No such women enterprises have been identified, thus these enterprises will be supported when possible





KALRO will lead this component.

## OUTCOME 2.1 RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED

### OUTPUT 2.1.1: RANGELAND RESTORATION SITES IDENTIFIED THROUGH DETAILED GENDER-RESPONSIVE LANDSCAPE RESTORATION OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT MAPPING.

#### Activity 2.1: Degradation status assessments are guided by detailed gender-responsive forest landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping (ROAM). This will be implemented by ACC and supported by the IUCN Kenya.

Land degradation significantly reduces the productivity of the land base upon which the well-being of humans rely. Planning for rangelands restoration will start a detailed assessment of the degradation status. This will build on and be guided by observation by the project design team but use the ROAM tool kit developed by IUCN and partners (Verdone 2015) to identify the restoration opportunities that will ensure sustainable benefits.

This will include:

- Working with the local community members (stakeholders) to identify and prioritize restoration interventions.
- Mapping the restoration opportunities across the landscape- describing each restoration transition in the local context
- Undertaking a participatory cost-benefit modelling for each (or set of) opportunities. This will include predicting the benefits along the transition and anticipating benefits where appropriate.

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The methodology will support ROAM with lessons derived from the project “participatory assessment of land degradation and sustainable land management in grassland and pastoral systems” designed and tested a participatory rangeland and grassland assessment methodology (PRAGA) in five pilot countries including Kenya. The aim of PRAGA project is to strengthen the capacity of local and national stakeholders in pastoral and agropastoral areas comprising of grasslands and rangelands to assess land degradation (LD) and make informed decisions to promote sustainable land management (SLM) in a way that preserves the diverse ecosystem goods and services provided by rangelands and grasslands.

The PRAGA is adaptable to different ecological, social and economic contexts.

Specifically, the methodology:

- builds on and contributes to established approaches and national capacities;
- apply large-scale assessment to guide long-term planning of restoration and sustainable land management;
- draws on local and indigenous knowledge, strengthens the capacity of local stakeholders, and assess land health against locally-determined land management objectives;
- generates reliable information to guide policy and investment in a cost-effective way;
- is designed to strike a balance between locally-determined and globally-comparable indicators.
- use minimum set of indicators required for reliable, cost effective assessment, rather than a maximum set to satisfy the diverse interests of multiple actors.

We propose to implement this methodologies in the frame of the project to ensure that sustainable land management actions are coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level.





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In addition, it should be noted that these activities will aim to generate additional social data in order to improve the understanding of local communities and most vulnerable groups.

#### OUTPUT 2.1.2: PARTICIPATORY AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE FOREST AND RANGELAND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION INVESTMENT ACTION PLANS DEVELOPED

##### Activity 2.2: Design rangelands landscape restoration investment action plans with special opportunities for women. It will be implemented by ACC

- The project will work in close collaboration with the communities to design rangelands landscape restoration investment action plans. The plan will be validated by the community. ROAM will be applied

#### OUTPUT 2.1.3: RANGELAND REHABILITATION AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES/ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED

Most of the restoration actions will require continuous monitoring and care for them to be effective. Other than planting, trees for example will require to be taken care of. The ENSDA model of running community woodlots should be adopted. This involves planting trees in schools or community centers where responsibility for growing the trees is taken by the students/pupils or the group members. The school compounds will provide extra security against wildlife and livestock. Gazetted and protected forest reserves like the Namanga hill forest, Loita forest and the Suswa Caldera will be used to try a new model. The model will involve fencing sections next to the reserve, planting seedlings and closely monitoring them until they grow past browsers height and then they can be left to be part of the forest.

##### Activity 2.3: Implementation of action plans with special opportunities for women. The activity will be implemented by KALRO in close collaboration with SORALO and the Counties

Based on the consultations carried out during the project preparation phase (2019-2020) that resulted in the identification of the below listed activities as well as the findings of the ROAM assessment which will result in the identification of a list of activities, validate some of the existing ones and may be discourage others (like proposed boreholes by Magadi Tata Foundation). A suite restoration actions will be undertaken. The project will provide the necessary support for women enterprises to start. This will include among others:

- Natural regeneration, sustainable tree harvesting (as opposed to unchecked tree cutting) and tree planting on degraded lands.
- Promote efficient processing and carbonization of wood as part of the charcoal production process
- The invasive species *Prosopis juliflora* may be harvested and used as a biofuel as demonstrated by trials in Baringo county.
- *Grevalia* trees are fast maturing and a good source of timber. Individuals will be encouraged to grow this species of trees and use it for timber and fuel.
- The Kefri have identified and multiplied a species of acacia (*Melia volkensii*) that is fast maturing in the drylands. This will enhance the restoration of the dryland forests and also provide trees for charcoal production.
- Identifying and strengthening of appropriate customary resource strategies including communal grazing plans (seasonal grazing, resting of grazing areas, exclosures/Olopololis)
- Identifying sources and procuring the necessary equipment for tree nurseries and woodlot preparation,
- Fencing of woodlots, installing bee hives, building briquette structures,



- Training the women on good quality production and marketing.

Where there are activities or processes already taking place, the ROAM process will validate and strengthen the implementation of the appropriate ones and discourage those that may be detrimental to sustainable rangelands resources management.

#### Activity 2.4: Design and execute an appropriate livestock and crop husbandry extension scheme

The activity will be led by KALRO and supported by the Magadi Tata Foundation and the Counties. These organizations will work with the community level leadership (committees) in order to achieve the desired success.

The objective of this activity will be to support the capacity building of producers in order to ensure the diffusion of good practices for sustainable and eco-friendly agriculture and livestock production (climate-smart interventions). As much as possible knowledge of communities will be valued. The project will support the establishment of farmer field schools and demonstration plots run by producers.

The following tasks will be carried out:

- Identification and assessment of extension services in the Project Area
  - Identification of the needs of the producers
  - Identification of the best ways to support capacity building of the producers
  - Identification of the learning site
  - Identification of leaders and facilitators at community level and organizational level
  - Training of facilitators
- 76 ■ Implementation of extension activities by using the key Farmers field schools principles

In order to ensure the sustainability of the actions over time, the project will focus on training resource persons at the local level so that they can acquire sufficient skills to continue to serve as a reference at the local level after the end of the project. This Train-the-Trainer program will induct local youth in the various skills so they can act as local extension experts in the later phases of the project. The training modules will be tailor-made to be easily absorbed by the rural farmers.

In parallel, the project will promote the development of extension services in the project area. The field mission highlighted the willingness of some private players to develop their activities in the project area. For example, Africa Trade Ltd would be interested for implementing some extension services for horticulture in the Narok part of the project area. The project will facilitate the linkages between extension services providers and communities or producers groups.

Experts in extension services strengthening, livestock production, horticulture and climate smart agriculture practices will be involved adapting the technics to the financial and technical capacities of the targeted groups.

KALRO will work with the community groups to institute Climate smart agriculture and conservation practices. This will be targeted at the crop growing areas of Nguruman, Kajiado/Isinya, Naroosola, Nairagi-enkare and Mosiro. The various climate smart production techniques will be promoted through extension services and sensitization/awareness campaigns. Community based crop products marketing groups will be used to monitor the implementation and adherence to the protocols.



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### Activity 2.5: Support for producer groups through the provision of materials and equipment.

The County Government Departments of Agriculture, with support from KALRO and Magadi Tata Foundation will help in the acquisition of materials and equipment necessary for enterprises to succeed. This will particularly benefit women enterprises.

- 2 milk processing units: this equipment will be provided to women group in order to enhance accumulation, cooling and distribution of their milk. Selection of the groups will be based on criteria of governance and willingness.
- 10 motorbikes with trailer: market access is often constrained by geographical distance, especially for women. The project will facilitate acquisition of means of transport. This will be sourced for the community groups under an arrangement of repaying gradually and having full ownership on completion of payment. The motorbikes will partly remove this constraint by facilitating travel and the transport of goods.
- Seeds, fences, etc. for establishing community grass banks. The seed nurseries and community grass banks (Olopololis) will require protection to keep wildlife out when they are young. Having them established by a community group will ensure responsibility for their growth and management.
- 500 Beehives: The production of honey is a particularly interesting activity insofar as it allows both diversification of income in a context of strong demand and participation in the mitigation of conflicts between humans and elephants. These practices already exist in the area but do not yet have sufficient leverage to be scaled out.
- Bee handling equipment.

Figure 4-3 : Beehive fences in Magadi area



Source: BRLi, December 2019



As much as possible, materials and equipment will not be provided for free to the producer groups but at a subsidized cost. The materials and equipment will have to be reimbursed to the group.

#### Activity 2.6: Support for rangeland restoration activities including community tree planting, removal of invasive species and gully healing.

Meat Naturally will support the community groups, Agriculture and Livestock, and the County Environment department. Meat Naturally employs a “herding for Health (H4H)” model which ensures restoration of degraded rangelands and sustainable use through wise grazing protocols. The entry point of the H4H is rangelands restoration. H4H promotes ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approach to climate resilience via the execution of conservation agreements with vulnerable communities that agree to site-specific good practice defined by scientific and traditional knowledge. The desired ecosystem outcomes from the adoption of good practices are an increase quantity and quality of fodder, increased soil carbon sequestration, reduction of land surface temperature and increased water filtration that are known to build resilience to the impacts of climate change both for livestock farmers, but also the community more broadly. The next important aspect of the conservation agreement is the capacity building support through training in good herding practices. All these are sustained through right market access links.

Other activities will include liaising with the other systems and institutions already established and strengthened by this project activities to:

- Engage the services of the rangelands officers from SORALO and extension officers from County Government or KARLO to support restoration activities.
- The rangelands officer to work with the local committee to enforce seasonal grazing plans
- The community to be encouraged to do bunched grazing and the idea of common livestock enclosures
- Mobilize the community groups to mechanically remove and destroy invasive species: the field mission highlighted that some communities are confronted with invasive species that close off the grazing lands. They have little information on these species and do not know what strategy to adopt to get rid of them. The project will carry out a benchmark of the most appropriate methods to remove invasive species, select the most efficient ones in collaboration with the communities and support their implementation.

Counties and TATA Magadi Foundation will also support Meat Naturally in the implementation of these activities.

#### Activity 2.7: Establishment of tree nurseries to supply recommended species of tree seedlings. Counties and TNC will implement this activity

The field mission highlighted the lack of tree nurseries at the local level. The seedlings come from nurseries located in areas with different climatic and soil conditions. All the actors met stressed the interest of developing one or more nurseries at the local level. The project will support the identification of the most appropriate site(s) and will define the operating procedures to ensure the sustainability of the investment. The project will provide the equipment essential for setting up the nursery. The implementation of the nursery will be supported by the project through training of the staff.

The responsibility of taking care of the nurseries and sale of seedlings will be taken by the community groups, mainly women groups or youth groups. It is envisaged that the enterprises will be generating enough money to take care of the inputs and labour and therefore will be somewhat self-sustaining.



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### Activity 2.8: Development of a community garden strategy - These will be implemented by KALRO in collaboration with the County Government Department of Agriculture.

Currently, the limited means available and an often individual strategy of land development and use make it difficult to practice agriculture on a territory combining limited resources and risks of degradation by wildlife and domestic animals. This is why the opportunity to develop small pieces of land collectively will be studied by the project. Consultations have shown that this approach could be envisaged even with the provision of private land to the community. The idea would be to develop one or several small community farms with water access and fences.

- Identify the communities willing to develop such an approach
- Define the way the community garden will operate. This could be an entirely collective operation, but alternative options could be considered. Under no circumstances will the project impose its vision on the community concerned.
- Work with the farmers to conduct soil and water tests, identify the most appropriate crops for each area and help mobilize the product/crop growing and marketing groups.
- Organized community groups to identify areas for community gardens ideally closer to water sources. The project will pay attention to the potential impact of irrigation, even at small scale, to the water resources.
- Enhance the community to install an irrigation system including a simple borehole or well.
- In Mt. Suswa area, assess the opportunity and relevancy to install a system to harvest steam, condense and store the water for irrigating small gardens

Figure 4-4 : Steam system in Mt Suswa area



Source: BRLi, November 2019

- In Narroosola, install water efficient irrigation equipment like low cost drip irrigations kits for each farmer.
- Train the organized groups on GLOBALGAP, EUREPGAP and BRC standards on Food Safety and Traceability.
- For each of the areas design a product marketing organization (vegetables) based on Nucleus-Outgrower model and link them to an investor or buyer. Potential companies include Rossika Gardens, East African Growers, Flamingo Holding/Homegrown, AAA Growers, Kenya Horticultural Exporters (KHE).

### Activity 2.9: Establishment of community gardens - These will be implemented by KALRO in collaboration with the County Government Department of Agriculture.

- Help the community group establish the small-scale farms for production of vegetables and fruits.



- In Magadi, facilitate the rehabilitation of the small scale farms around the Nguruman irrigation scheme.
- In Namanga and around Kajiado town, help the women groups to establish small-scale vegetable and fruit farms. Fruit trees should be the main focus.
- In Nairagi Enkare, help the small scale farmers to establish small-scale farms inter cropping perennials with biennials.
- Link these small-scale farmers to buyers of fruits and vegetables.

#### OUTPUT 2.1.4: WATER ACCESS FOR COMMUNITIES AND LIVESTOCK IS IMPROVED

These actions will be led by NEMA through the County Departments of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and NEMA offices.

##### Activity 2.10: Assessment and determination of appropriate water harvesting technologies per project intervention area.

NEMA will guide identifying and engaging the services of an hydrologist and supporting the Magadi Tata Foundation in instituting the water harvesting interventions. The assessment will include identification of sites for small water structures and community water pans, development of watering points for communities and livestock, and other appropriate rain water technologies. The target areas will be in the lower (Magadi, Ildamat), middle (Ilodokilan, Keekonyoike, Matapato, Mosiro, Ewaso Keedong) and upper catchment areas (Suswa, Mosiro, Loita).

The project will pay specific attention to the environmental, wildlife corridor impacts and social impacts of water harvesting technologies. A detailed analysis of environmental risks and opportunities associated with water infrastructure, drawing on IUCN past lessons, will be carried out. The project will identify appropriate infrastructure that is compatible with grazing resource availability and seasonal use rights. In particular risks of:

- Affecting long term wild life corridors will be assessed and solutions discussed and approved before establishing water infrastructures works.
- Water pollution by livestock and conflicts between communities will be assessed before any implementation. Water infrastructure planning must be carefully embedded in landscape management planning institutions to avoid water becoming a weapon for land grabbing by local residents.

This activity will be particularly important as it will be complementary to what counties could undertake. Indeed, Counties have in their development plan measures for improving water access. However, they often lack a relay in the communities to be able to implement a concerted vision. As a result, the actions of counties are often confined to communities and areas close to economic centres and main roads. The most remote areas do not benefit from the Counties investments.

##### Activity 2.11: Support for the adoption of appropriate water technologies

It will be carried out through training, development of rain water catchment facilities (dams, etc.) and procurement of water harvesting equipment (roof catchment). It is envisaged that roof catchments will be the most popular ones. Therefore there will be water tanks provided to most schools and churches where beneficiary communities will be.

#### OUTPUT 2.1.5: HUMAN / WILDLIFE CONFLICTS ARE MITIGATED

The activities under this output will be implemented by SORALO, ACC and the County government departments of Environment. The current system of operations will be strengthened when organizational capacity building will be done to ensure they are efficient in carrying out the relevant duties for success of the activities under this outcome.





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### ACTIVITY 2.12: ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT (HWC) HOT-SPOTS IN THE PROJECT AREA.

Problem animals and frequent conflict sites will be identified and mapped. Using the assessment report, a human Wildlife Conflict mitigation plan will be developed in close collaboration with the communities to guide implementation of priority actions. The ACC will provide leadership in design and implementation of interventions to minimize HWC

### Activity 2.13: Support the implementation of the HWC Mitigation Plan.

The support will include, among other priority actions:

- Providing incentives for placement of bee hives in strategic sites to mitigate elephant related conflicts. This will adopt the best lessons from Bees For Elephants project in Tsavo East.
- Fortifying livestock Bomas (enclosures) to mitigate big cats related conflicts. Big cats predate on livestock and hence the biggest economic loss. This elicits retaliatory killing of wild predators. The enclosures, made of wood posts and metal/chain-link wire, with solar charged LED lights deter big cats from taking livestock from the enclosures at night.
- Compensation or consolation for wildlife related losses: the project will study the opportunity to strengthen and develop compensation mechanisms.

Models that have been used elsewhere, like the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) conservancies and The Wildlife Foundation and BigLife Foundation will be adopted. Members of the scheme will be mobilized to actively participate in rangeland restoration activities and these benefits will be a form of institutionalized reward

### OUTCOME 2.2 SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS IN RESILIENT LIVELIHOOD ACTIONS ARE INCREASED

#### OUTPUT 2.2.1 MECHANISM ON SUSTAINABLE OFFTAKE WITH PRIVATE PROCESSORS AND EXPORT OFF-TAKERS MARKETS ESTABLISHED

### Activity 2.14: Sensitization of ranches/livestock producer groups on drought adaptation and coping strategies. To be implemented by KALRO and Meat Naturally

Increased frequency and intensity of drought has disrupted the livelihoods of pastoralist in the project area. Sensitization of these groups through workshops, seminars and barazas is essential to prepare pastoralists to adopt new approaches and technologies advocated by the project.

- Strengthen the customary rangeland management practices like seasonal grazing and livestock movement. Provide incentives for group ranch members to leave their land open.
- Build the local capacity to finance such contingency measure as livestock insurance.
- Encourage livestock off-take when appropriate to take advantage of good prices before livestock body-condition deteriorates.

### Activity 2.15: Support for stronger linkages between livestock fattening groups and livestock buyers/slaughter houses through formal agreements. This activity will be undertaken by Meat Naturally

The project and technical support from Meat Naturally will identify livestock marketing channels. At the end of the project when primary producers/livestock groups are better structured it will link marketing channels to livestock producer group through signing of mutually beneficial agreements.

- Help the livestock production groups and cooperatives market their livestock.



- Facilitate the completion of a slaughter house proposed by Magadi Tata Limited by providing E&S expertise if necessary
- Link this slaughter house to supermarkets in Nairobi. Carrefour supermarkets has demonstrated potential and interest to buy good quality meat from the pastoralists.
- Enhance the signing of agreements between Carrefour Supermarkets, Magadi Tata Limited and Naivas Supermarkets and the pastoralists' cooperatives that will be established at the beginning of the project, for the purchase/sale of their livestock and livestock products.
- Work with digital information service providers like safaricom, CAD Creations to provide a platform for online, real-time information sharing between the producers and the market.

### OUTPUT 2.2.2: GENDER SENSITIVE INVESTMENTS IN CLEAN ENERGY THAT REDUCE HOUSEHOLDS DEPENDENCY ON BIOMASS ENERGY ARE MADE

Energy is an indispensable part of modern society and can serve as one of the most important indicators of socio-economic development. The lack of access to clean and sustainable energy by most people in Kenya does not only hamper economic growth in the country but also denies many of the poor in the country the chance opportunity to seek their personal development (Kariuki 2013). To achieve sustainable development in these rural communities, access to clean and affordable (renewable) energy is necessary.

Rural households depend on wood and other forms of non-renewable energy for most of their activities. In the Maa communities, including the ones in the project site, the role of firewood collection is entirely women's. Women spend more than half of their time looking for firewood, often in dangerous circumstances in the wild. As the human population grows, there is more demand for charcoal and firewood and the subsequent degradation. Providing clean energy-Solar, wind, improved cook-stoves and briquettes would reverse deforestation and provide incentives for further conservation of forests.

82 According to the field mission and various meetings, there were very few initiatives to develop clean energy use in the project area. The government of Kenya has supported the creation of an enabling environment for the growth of the clean cooking sector but according to the field mission and meetings with local communities, the project area has not been impacted yet by the development of clean energy technologies.

The transition from traditional uses of biomass for energy to more efficient and higher quality bioenergy often referred to as 'modern' bioenergy, points at biogas as a viable alternative to biomass. Biogas is the mixture of gas produced by the breakdown of organic matter anaerobically, primarily consisting of methane and carbon dioxide.

Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. This energy release allows biogas to be used as a fuel for any heating purpose, such as cooking. Different types of biogas (biogas digesters) exist. These have been tried in many agro-pastoral setups in Kenya. The FlexiTech biogas digesters (<https://biogas.co.ke/flexi-domestic-systems/>) which are portable bags that are the most applicable for the Southern Kenya drylands. They are easy to install and if for any reason the owner wishes to move it, they can easily do so.

The community groups will be encouraged to use their livestock waste and in some cases invasive plant biomass as a substrate for the digesters hence producing clean energy and reducing the reliance on trees as firewood or charcoal. The project will sensitize the farmers on how to acquire and use this technology. The model that other pastoralists have used in Maasai Mara area will be advocated for. In this case, the farmer will be recruited through the community group (cooperative or CBO). The farmer will be pay a certain percentage of the total cost, usually 20 percent, and the service provider installs the equipment. Then the farmer pays the rest in monthly instalments for a period up to 1 year.

In addition, the project will establish woodlots, tree nurseries and clean energy demonstration centres.



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#### Activity 2.16: Establishment of clean energy demonstration centres to sensitize the community on clean energy technologies.

NEMA will identify and support service providers in this sector (e.g. FlexiTech). Community groups/organizations will be facilitated according to the participatory resources plans to undertake tree planting and host the demonstration centres. The demonstration centres would be similar to the Solar Kiosks that are situated in most shopping centres in rural Kajiado and Narok but with local/community groups running them.

The demonstration centres will provide a base for training the local people on efficient wood fuel technologies, growing the appropriate tree species for wood fuel, and how to establish wood lots for each group of households or community. These demonstration centres will work very closely with KEFRI who give guidance on species Vs environment interactions and therefore advising on the best species for each locality.

#### **OUTPUT 2.2.3: MARKET-BASED CLIMATE INSURANCE AND RISK TRANSFER SCHEMES DEVELOPED TO SCALE UP DISASTER RISK AND EXPOSURE REDUCTION MECHANISMS FOR LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION**

Meat Naturally and ILRI will lead the implementation of these activities. International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) will provide technical expertise in Index Based Livestock Insurance.

#### Activity 2.17: Assessment of the technical and operational capacities of ranches/livestock producer groups to determine their resilience to drought.

There are 16 group ranches in the project area. Challenges of managing group ranches are many, but they have been compounded by increasing unreliability of weather patterns. Despite the many challenges they face, group ranches are still important livestock production units that can be used to increase sustainable productivity of pastoral lands. The assessment, therefore will determine their organizational capacity and areas for strengthening. This will specifically:

- Enhance the capacity strengthening of the local informal organizations to be registered as cooperatives
- Design and implement the “Herding for Health (H4H) program (see description under activity 2.6).
- Establish the baseline for local livestock species and design pathways for improvement of the local species (e.g. with Sahiwal bulls)

Negotiate Conservation agreements and implement grazing plans- the benefits in return for particular conservation actions. This is a powerful way to provide direct incentives to community or payment for ecosystem services.

#### Activity 2.18: Institute Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI).

This will be implemented by ILRI.

Index base livestock insurance is different from conventional insurance. Payouts under an index contract are based on an aggregate index and not on individual outcomes. Index insurance only covers a fraction of the risk the farmer faces Because an individual's outcome does not often perfectly match this aggregate index. The process of instituting this will include :

- Undertake an assessment on Livestock Insurance
- Establish linkages with livestock insurance service providers (UAP insurance provides co-financing)
- Conduct a socio-economic and technical feasibility study
- Undertake a dry run of IBLI
- Undertake scenario modelling- design and administer insurance contracts



- Support product sale and distribution among the pastoralists
- Conduct awareness creation and institutional outreach

#### OUTPUT 2.2.4: COMMUNITY-PRIVATE SECTOR ECOTOURISM INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS ARE DEVELOPED AND SIGNED- THESE ACTIVITIES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN BY CONSERVATION CAPITAL, ACC AND SORALO

##### Activity 2.19: Implementation of a technical support for ecotourism development

Conservation Capital will support the development of ecotourism in the project area. SORALO will work with Conservation Capital (or a venture capital firm) to develop business plans and link the community tourism enterprise that have been established with support by the project to financing institutions. Agreements will be signed with the communities (group ranch committees) and these will govern the relationships, ensuring communities and the investor respect their obligations and that communities benefit from the arrangements. SORALO and the community committees will oversee the monitoring of the processes as per the provisions of the management plans. The business plan will include a proper marketing strategy.

Nature and cultural tourism products require development and marketing. The Kajiado and Narok communities that are not within the traditional tourism circuits miss out because they are not marketed at all. An ecotourism expert will do a participatory assessment of the tourism potential and products in relation with existing other products in Kenya and adapted to local needs and stakeholders. He will design a strategy to market them, linking them to the other tourism circuits (Nairobi-Maasai Mara-Amboseli-Tsavo-Coast-laikipia/Samburu). This will include building the local capacity to manage tourism (community enterprises) in the area, identifying private operators as potential partners, support communities in building MoU and long term partnerships with private potential operators (see stakeholder analysis).

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Conservation capital will help the communities employ a model that has been tried by NRT, Mara North or Mara Conservancy.

The target areas and communities will include:

- Namanga community- this enterprise will include working with the Namanga Water Resources Users Association and the Community Forest Association to develop ecotourism products based at the Namanga Hill forest. The incentives will enhance the conservation of the whole of Namanga hill watershed that is approximately 118 Square Kilometres.
- Loita Hills- The community enterprise will be developed and networked with the existing camp around the Maasai Mara tourism circuit. The enterprise will be based around the establishment of an eco-lodge and will support the conservation of the 330 square kilometres of the ecosystem.
- Lale'enok- the community in Olkiramatian will be supported to establish the ecotourism enterprise around the Lale'enok center.
- Lake Magadi- The communities around Lake Magadi including Oldonyonyokie and Oloika will be supported to develop products that will be networked with the existing lodges and ventures, particularly the Lake Magadi adventures.
- Kumpa and Lelwat- The Kumpa area and KMQ will be supported to establish a tourism venture that will benefit from the existing Kajiado town lodges and hotels Network and to the high-end Lelwat Lodge.



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#### Activity 2.20: Assessment of existing community ecotourism facilities

The Conservation Capital will support the community to identify a private investor, most preferably from those already established in the region. The tourism expert (Conservation Capital) and the private investor will undertake an assessment of existing community ecotourism facilities. Based on this, they will design a plan for the development of tourism products and how to market this.

#### Activity 2.21: Support for the development or strengthening of community-tourism private sector partnerships

This will involve developing linkages with potential private sector tourism partners, developing joint tourism business plans and signing of investment partnerships. The potential candidate sites include Olkiramatan (near the resource centre), Shompole (around Shompole hill), Enkusero Sampu, Mt. Suswa (the Caldera), Namanga hill, Kumpa, Lake Magadi and Loita hills.

#### Activity 2.22: Development of a community tourism benefit sharing plan

SORALO and Conservation Capital will support the development of benefit sharing plans that will ensure that there is a fair sharing of the income from tourism within the communities. Tourism is sometimes perceived by communities as an activity that benefits only a small number of people. Benefit-sharing schemes have been negotiated in a relatively opaque manner. This is why the project will support a process equitable benefit sharing for the benefit of the entire community and not just a few leaders. The plan will spell out the anticipated investments and income or benefits. The community and the investor will develop a pay-out plan for the profits generated.

#### **OUTPUT 2.2.5: IMPACT INVESTMENT FUNDS ARE DEVELOPED TO PROMOTE COMMERCIALY VIABLE FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES**

These actions will be implemented by the Nature Conservancy (Africa Tree Fund), NETFUND, SORALO and the County government departments of Environment. At the community level, the community forest associations and nature-based enterprise groups (ventures that can be exploited to support biodiversity utilization, conservation and equitable benefit sharing from derived resources) will form functional committees whose capacity to manage common resources will be supported through training from the Africa Tree Fund. The committees will oversee the nursery development and reforestation interventions. NETFUND, will work through the committees and SORALO to identify the capacity and financial resources challenges and opportunities. NETFUND will then facilitate the seed funding through the committees and SORALO. The committees will be trained on how to sustainably manage both timber and non-timber forest resources to generate income and profits that can be ploughed back to the enterprises. The Africa Tree Fund and the NETFUND will enhance premium prices or markets for the products from these community enterprises as incentives for their involvement in conservation of the forest resources. The community, through the committees will own the processes and enterprise and ensure sustainability after the donor funding is over.

#### Activity 2.23: Establishment of investment revolving fund

The project, through NETFUND (a government agency within Ministry of Environment) and Magadi Tata Foundation will facilitate access to microfinancing from the appropriate organizations. Communities that will be operating as product marketing cooperatives will be encouraged to establish a savings fund out of which members can borrow using their savings and member-guarantors as collateral. This will work just the same way savings and credit organizations (SACCO) work in Kenya, regulated by the SACCO by-laws.

Through a participatory process involving the beneficiaries and partners, the project will formulate the structure, develop the operational guidelines and establish a committee to run the fund. This committee will be registered at the County Cooperatives office and be guided by the provisions of cooperative societies in Kenya. The project implementation team, through SORALO, will build the



capacity of the cooperative leadership to mobilize funds that can be used to establish a product that may act as a revolving fund. This pocket of funds will be raised from reserves from members' savings, seed grants to be requested from this particular GEF grant, NETFUND, and/or any other granting organizations. It is common practice for entrepreneurs and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to go for credit at lower than the market interest rates for specific development activities from their membership SACCOs. The Cooperatives will establish sub-committees to manage the different votes including the revolving fund grant.

#### Activity 2.24: Financial support for commercially viable forestry and agroforestry initiatives

The Project will train the Fund/SACCO staff and procure equipment and materials as well as sensitize producer groups on the procedure and criteria of accessing funds for their enterprises.

Here, SORALO will play a role of the facilitator in mobilizing the communities to form the producer groups and linking them with the tree Fund and NETFUND.

### 4.3.3 Component 3 – Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management

The project will put in place and institutionalize robust and integrated monitoring systems to determine the status of land degradation, climate change trends, forest cover change and connectivity, the status of wildlife populations, and the socio-economic status of the people that use the landscape.

Key enabling conditions include having an institution with the legitimacy to undertake such activities, having data sharing agreements in place among the stakeholders, addressing security concerns so that sensitive information about wildlife habitats are adequately protected and establishing the systems to store and manage the data.

Based on the results and best practices from the implementation of the project actions in other components, this project component aims to inform SFM and more specifically SLM and FLR related national policies and processes.

The project plans to build on **existing platforms and knowledge hubs** to implement dynamic knowledge management. **Green Points** have been created by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in several counties, including Kajiado (one of the two counties of the project area).

**The project will strengthen the Green Point in Kajiado and create one in Narok to improve monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management at community, county, national and regional levels.**

This system will improve the potential for shared national and regional understanding of critical biodiversity areas and real time understanding of how the status of rangeland, forest and ecosystem restoration are changing over time.

This will in turn inform conservation planning efforts and lead to improved conservation strategies at all levels.

These structures will be in charge of collecting and making available all relevant data for the proper understanding and monitoring of the environment and natural resources in the Counties. Green Points will therefore be a data & documentation centre and the project will support the establishment of data exchange and storage processes with the relevant administrations and entities. Centralizing the data will be particularly useful to promote the proper functioning of the administrations, the development of intervention strategies, and the communication of the Counties' and communities' achievements.





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Linkages with knowledge management entities from neighbouring countries (or Countries will similar natural resources management issues) will also be established in order to promote transboundary cooperation.

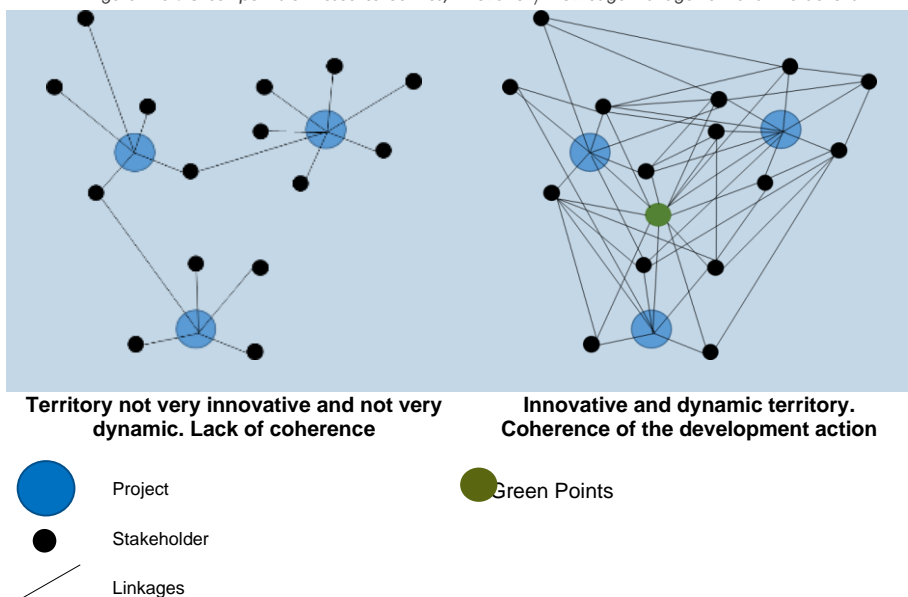
Data and knowledge collection about the state and dynamics of the targeted landscape generated at local level and their transmission at national level to the institutions (NEMA) mandated to aggregate this knowledge from the various sources, including from the private sector through the environmental and social impacts studies led for infrastructure projects, is indeed critical to monitor dryland landscape restoration and conservation.

The project will use The Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation method (<http://cmp-openstandards.org/>) that are well known among the international NGOs and the government agencies. The project will develop a draft data collection protocol to collect social and scientific information using the Before After Control and Initiative (BACI) monitoring framework.

As previously described in the component 3, the methodology of the project “participatory assessment of land degradation and sustainable land management in grassland and pastoral systems” designed and tested a participatory rangeland and grassland assessment methodology (PRAGA) will be implemented to ensure that **sustainable land management actions are coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level.**

**Structuring Green Points and strengthening them will boost both innovation and knowledge management.** When we consider a territory, an area where projects are in isolation from each other with specific players and no entity to make the link between them (whatever the reason), innovation is limited and there is a risk of lack of coherence in the interventions. The creation and strengthening of a central actor with both scientific and institutional legitimacy to make the link between actors and projects will make it possible to create positive interactions and promote both the coherence of interventions and boost innovation.

Figure 4-5 : Green points or Resource Centres, innovation/knowledge management and interactions





The aim will also be to **foster innovation by providing access** to data for a better understanding of the territory, improving communication, bringing communities and private and public actors into contact and **launching calls for small-scale innovative projects**.

This proposal was discussed at the local level with the Counties' Departments and was particularly well received because of the lack of communication and data exchange between Departments, which requires a well-identified facilitator and the related procedures.

The appropriation of these knowledge hubs and small-scale innovative projects will be critical. The key decision-makers in the sectors impacting land degradation will have to be involved and their support will be instrumental for the sustainability and replicability of the project.

In addition **the Green Points will host a complaints office in order to ensure the implementation of a grievance mechanism**.

### OUTCOME 3.1 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS ARE INFORMED, COORDINATED AND MAINSTREAMED AT COUNTY AND NATIONAL LEVEL

#### Output 3.1.1: Functional Landscape level information system for improved planning and management of dryland resources is established

#### Activity 3.1: Definition and support to the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system at community, county and national level – To be implemented by NEMA

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A monitoring and evaluation system will be defined and implemented at different levels. M&E at community level is an innovative component of this kind of project. For more details see section 7.

For ensuring an independent evaluation of the activities, the project will undertake two audits, at mid-term and at the end of the project.

#### Activity 3.2: Establishment of baseline on the natural resources and the socio-economic characteristics of communities – To be implemented by ACC

The project will create a repository of baseline status of the natural resources from the participatory assessments done at the beginning of the project. Further, the Project will support stakeholders driven mid-term and end-term audits on status of natural resources focusing on biodiversity in the project area. The establishment of this baseline by combining international and local knowledge and understanding of the natural resources and livelihoods will be essential for supporting the creation of enabling conditions for the project implementation.

#### Activity 3.3: Strengthen the technical capacities of existing resource centres and support the establishment of similar ones in other places – to be implemented by NEMA

Being a documentation centre is already part of the tasks assigned to Green Points. Nevertheless, the great difficulty of a resource centre is to be proactive in identifying the most relevant information, keeping it updated making it available in an easily accessible and understandable form, communicating. The interviews showed how difficult it is for administrations to access common, verified data. Each administration has its own database and the exchange of information is not easy. This situation results in reducing the capacity of actors to share diagnoses, limiting the good monitoring-evaluation of projects and activities.



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It would be particularly useful to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Green Points to be identified and serve as a resource centre for all the actors having activities in the Counties.

The project will support the establishment of data sharing agreement and management processes between the Counties' Departments, between the counties and the National entities and between Kenya and neighbouring countries. It will build the capacities of the Green Points to store and manage data in a proactive way.

### OUTPUT 3.1.2 GENDER SENSITIVE LOCALIZED DRYLANDS HEALTH, CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT TOOLS DEVELOPED AND UTILIZED

These activities will be undertaken by ACC and NEMA.

#### Activity 3.4: Identify and assess the adequacy of current drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools

Literature and interviews held during the PPG mission show the large number of innovative tools being developed to improve the management of natural resources and respond to local issues. Some are too complex to be used by local officers.

For example a large portion of the value chain in the Southern Rangelands project is livestock and the migrant habits of the communities of this area make it a near impossible task to register and track, as they seasonally migrate around the country. CAD creations, an ICT consultancy and Software development firm in Kenya developed MifugoCard®. It could enable a SmartID based system of tagging the livestock and a distributed portable range of readers that will be used by the different actors in this sectors value chain. Each of these people has different needs and they can read information on the animal tags and access information on the Mifugoportal™ every read and every write will add onto the growing database that will eventually help the Southern Rangelands project reach on a continuing and sustainable basis its goals and objective of sustaining and saving the ecosystem.

ACC will lead in carrying out a study to identify the most relevant tools that could be used for assessing health, climate and biodiversity in the southern rangelands. This survey will identify a few innovative tools to develop and implement in sentinel sites.

#### Activity 3.5: Enhance the capacity of the Green Points as local innovation centres

NEMA will use the baseline survey data to design a program for strengthening the Green Points for reaching the objective to enable the development of innovations:

- by making data available to improve understanding of the rangeland landscape in the project area,
- by linking communities and potential actors who have innovative tools, methods and wish to invest at the local level,
- by launching calls for small size projects within communities. A budget line will be dedicated annually to these calls for projects. This initiative will enable to build innovation at local levels and give opportunities for improving livelihood and natural resources management. A set of criteria will be developed to select the proposal that will be supported by the project. It will include: i) alignment with the community-based land-use Management Plans; ii) environmental impact on biodiversity in the short, medium and long term; iii) social impact including cultural benefits in the short, medium and long term; and iv) economic viability. The selection criteria and process will be made transparent to all community members to ensure that there is no feeling of injustice between selected and non-selected micro-project holders,
- by providing tailor-made training to support the implementation of the selected micro-projects.

The project will build the capacities of the staff for launching the calls, for supporting the micro-projects and for establishing the procedures aiming to support innovation and linkages between communities and private sector.



### OUTPUT 3.1.3 PROJECT LESSONS ARE CAPTURED, EVALUATED AND SHARED NATIONALLY, ACROSS COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

#### Activity 3.6: Definition and institution of a communication strategy through the Green Points and community resource centres – to be implemented by NEMA

Identify key project lessons and develop appropriate information packages to disseminate to stakeholders.

Communication and visibility form an integral part of the project components. The objectives of the Communication Action Plan for the Project are:

- Institute and execute regular information collection and review of project documents and reports,
- Inform the population and stakeholders of the project financing sources, objectives, activities, risks, challenges, potentialities and progress,
- Contribute to increase the ownership of the project tools and mechanisms by local/national stakeholders,
- Communicate on the project contribution on the transformational changes and innovative tools and approaches in natural resources management,
- Contribute to create opportunities for synergy between the different levels of governance and between the public and private sector,
- Raise awareness about naturel resources management and livelihood issues at Community, County, National and Regional levels,
- Ensure that the beneficiary population is aware of the roles of the partner and of the GEF and IUCN in the activity,
- Communicate on the impact of the project and its results,
- Communicate on lessons from project's activities.

The implementation of the communication will enable to support dialogue at different scales to promote restoration policies and initiatives.

#### Activity 3.7: Definition and creation of a dryland forest and rangeland stakeholder forum at county and national level – to be implemented by NEMA and Counties

The various departments of the County Governments of Kajiado and Narok that will take part in the project will be involved in establishing a forum for sharing experiences and ideas for sustaining the improved rangeland management practices learned. NEMA will work with relevant partners to design the best tools for facilitating such forum. Based on the stakeholder analysis and resource use plans the project will help in definition and creation of a landscape-level stakeholder forum. Experience shows that the necessary linkages between the Counties and the national government mechanisms are somewhat weak. This situation limits the sharing of experiences, the replication of the most relevant activities and the implementation of new projects. The creation of this forum will make it possible to share approaches and create new synergies. This forum will meet once a year at County and National level and will enable to share issues and positive impacts, monitor the coherency of the strategies and ensure the coordination of public, private and NGOs actions in the dryland and rangeland.

In addition, the project will support the establishment of a network of stakeholders in the Region to facilitate coordination of dryland initiatives, to identify and share main lessons and to ensure the coherency of the regulatory framework guiding land use and environment conservation.



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#### OUTPUT 3.1.4: NATIONAL AND EASTERN AFRICA POLICY DIALOGUE ON DRYLANDS RESTORATION PROMOTED THROUGH GENERATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY BRIEFS AND RECOMMENDATION

##### Activity 3.8: Establish an Eastern Africa Policy Committee to review and inform policy processes related to sustainable land management and dryland restoration

Administrative and governance institutions have political and administrative boundaries. Natural resources utilize biomes and ecosystems that naturally depend on each other for the flow of energy and resources and that is different from the administrative regions. More often, the ecological batches of forests, watersheds, rangelands overlap and go beyond the political boundaries. Resources use plans and actions in one part of the landscape will affect the state of other resources in the whole landscape. It is therefore important that policy decisions are made at a landscape level. For the Southern Kenya rangelands, it is important that decisions are made at a cross-boundary level involving Kenya and Tanzania. The project will therefore support establishment of a decision-making body that will comprise resource managers and government officials from both Kenya and Tanzania. The project executing and technical advisory arms will oversee the establishment of the committee. The committee will meet at least once every year to review the evidence from the project implementation, lessons learned and figuring out how such can be incorporated in decision-making for improved landscape management.

This project component activities will augment achievement of the DSL impact program in the country, region and globally.

Further, the agency leading the knowledge management and sharing will:

- Enhance development of effective governance systems across scales and levels through undertaking a comprehensive review of all relevant national and regional institutions, policies and laws that affect sustainable land management.
- Collect and review data and information on sustainable land management at national and regional levels, with a view to strengthening important value-chains and leveraging private investors.
- Develop and disseminate evidence-based policy briefs and recommendations to relevant policy makers, institutions and stakeholders. This include the innovative tools that have been employed successfully in various sectors of the drylands.

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## 4.4 SUSTAINABILITY

The question of the sustainability of the activities implemented by a project is a recurring one. Very often, the project has a limited impact, as the closure of the project and the cessation of funding means that the involvement of the different actors stops and the activities come to an end. This common problem is the result of a dispersion of the means allocated to an area, the lack of resources of local institutions to be able to continue the activities at the end of the project, the often over-ambitious and unrealistic nature of the project objectives, the lack of analysis of the factors of change and the impact of extreme climate events such as droughts or floodings.

To ensure the sustainability of the project the approach is based on several principles:

- Realistic objectives.
- A focus of resources on a few sites to achieve a threshold effect.
- A community-based approach and a better involvement of the communities in the development processes.
- A support throughout the duration of the project for the creation and strengthening of local institutions.
- A faire-faire approach.



- Strengthening the capacities of actors through regular and repeated practical training in the field
- The development of PES in order to support conservation activities and CBOs.
- The strengthening of knowledge management and capitalization processes at Community, County, National and Regional level.
- The search for ways of mitigating extreme climate events.

### REALISTIC OBJECTIVES

Defining realistic objectives is, in our opinion, an essential element to ensure the sustainability of the project. This allows all actors to be involved in a responsible way: not to create too high expectations, not to promise things to the beneficiaries that cannot be met, etc.

The project plans to strengthen communities and influence the environment in order to pave the way for sustainable development. It does not promise a radical change after four years, but rather focuses on the need to lay the foundations for a long-term and sustainable dynamic.

### A FOCUS OF RESOURCES ON A FEW SITES TO ACHIEVE A THRESHOLD EFFECT

It is planned to select only a few important community sites on which to concentrate activities in order to achieve a threshold effect.

### A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH AND A BETTER INVOLVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

The project plans to consolidate the grassroots level: the community. It is based on an important participatory approach and aims to create the conditions for internal development. By improving the link and the opportunities for linkage between communities, private actors and County departments, the project puts the main beneficiaries back at the center of decision-making.

Moreover, the first activity to be implemented will be the site selection. In addition to the large consultation process undertaken during this study, a second round will be carried out on the basis of the project detailed concept validated by all the stakeholders. The project objectives and types of activities will be clearly explained to the communities. Only those communities showing their willingness to participate and indicating their agreement will be selected. Particular attention will be paid to the representativeness of the interlocutors at the community level. Experience shows that considering communities as a homogeneous whole has often resulted in problems of sustainability by allowing projects to be implemented in areas for the benefit of only a few actors.

No activity will be implemented without ensuring that the beneficiaries have a good understanding of its content and without an explicit agreement.

### A SUPPORT THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT FOR THE CREATION AND STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS / A FAIRE-FAIRE APPROACH

The project provides support throughout the 4 years to the creation and strengthening of local institutions and community-based organizations, groups of producers. The duration of 4 years is a minimum. Experience shows that it is not possible to create functional organizations in a limited period of time. In this respect, development projects are often far too ambitious. This is why a set of actors/experts is planned with a very important presence in the field to allow the implementation of a real support and repeated trainings.

This technical assistance will be carried out according to a faire-faire approach. There is no question of the project replacing the responsibilities of the actors already present on site. Involving the existing actors (NEMA, Counties, CBOs) increases the chances of success of the project and the continuation of the activities after its completion.





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As an example, the project will support the implementation of farmers' field schools or extension services without substituting itself to the actors who could logically be in charge of this service. The project provides support in terms of expertise: training, definition and framing of actions, assistance in implementation but also material support.

The equipment and materials to be supplied by the project will be allocated to groups (cooperative) or individuals. When the equipment is provided to an individual, it must be reimbursed to the group, without interest. The amount of money to reimburse can eventually be subsidized in order to be realistic with the individual economic capacities of the person. The idea is to not provide materials for free. Moreover, in case of supply to individuals, a transparent selection process will be implemented in order to be sure that the project doesn't lead to unjustified preferential treatment.

### STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF ACTORS THROUGH REGULAR AND REPEATED PRACTICAL TRAINING IN THE FIELD

The quality and relevance of training and capacity building is often an aggravating factor in the lack of sustainability of projects. The training and capacity building activities are most often based on informing the beneficiaries and not on a real process of knowledge development. Moreover, the costs of training activities are often not taken into account as such, which limits the operationality of technical assistance.

This is why the project's budget includes substantial amounts to implement an effective capacity-building approach. It also provides for a permanent presence in the project implementation sites to accompany the beneficiaries on a daily basis. The monitoring-evaluation system, by looking at different scales, will also make it possible to adjust the approach to make it as effective as possible and to ensure that it is as close as possible to the needs of the beneficiaries.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF PES IN ORDER TO SUPPORT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The problem of the sustainability of the activities arises all the more in the event that the activities in question can no longer be financed after the project has ended. In order for them to continue to be carried out, the actors who are in charge of implementing the activities must benefit from it (improvement of living conditions, improvement of institutional legitimacy, negotiating capacity, etc.). Conservation activities, when implemented by communities, require a long period of ownership. Indeed, there are no or few easily identifiable short-term benefits compared to natural resource extraction. This is why the project aims to ensure the sustainability of conservation activities at the community level by implementing means of financing these activities through payments for ecosystem services.

### THE STRENGTHENING OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPITALIZATION PROCESSES AT COMMUNITY, COUNTY, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

The sustainability of a project must also be questioned in terms of the capacity to monitor the project and assess its achievements and impacts. The monitoring-evaluation system will thus be designed as a multi-actor, multi-scale system. The aim is to provide different perspectives. Particular attention will also be paid to the knowledge management/sharing. By strengthening the Green Points and promoting links between Communities, Counties, the State and other Countries in the Region, the project aims to ensure a wide dissemination of lessons and to allow the replication of the model.

### THE SEARCH FOR WAYS OF MITIGATING EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS

Extreme climatic events can affect the sustainability of the project by negatively impacting the investments made and the livelihood conditions of the populations. The project plans to address this issue through actions to increase resilience to drought (water harvesting methods, index based livestock insurances) and reduce human / wildlife conflicts (beehive fences, lion deterrents lights).



## INSTITUTIONAL AND RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS AND PLANS

The project will support the assessment of institutions at the local and county level that have a mandate to sustainably manage forest and rangeland resources. The assessment reports will be used to inform project interventions geared towards strengthening them. Resource assessment will also be used to craft long term plans for the sustainable management of forests and rangeland resources.

Strong grassroots and county level institutions, as well as sound forest and rangeland resource plans developed will aid in generating the GEBs targets and ensuring their sustainability.

## 4.5 RISK ANALYSIS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

An environmental and social management screening questionnaire is presented in Annex 3.

The main risks are summarized in the table below:

Table 4-4 : Project's risks and mitigation measures

Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
<b>External risks</b>		
Climate variability	High	Project's activities aim to increase the resilience to climate change but extreme climate events might affect the project effectiveness by degrading the infrastructures, affecting the grazing and farming areas, etc.  To mitigate these risks, the places and ways to implement the different activities are essential. Climate change must be taken into account in the design of infrastructures or the strategies to be implemented at community level. However, it should be accepted that the project will not be able to mitigate all the risks with specific measures due to the higher and higher unpredictability of the changes.
Risks of livelihood and environmental loss caused by logging and mining industry	Medium	One of the objectives of the project is to implement sustainable land management and resources use processes. This implies in particular creating the conditions for restricting access to certain territories or resources according to the time of year and the type of user. The project will support the development of land/resource management plans and control of land/resource use through strengthened governance at the local level. The rules will therefore be defined by the community itself. They may concern the access to the land, water, forests/trees, soil.
<b>Technical &amp; operational risks</b>		
Low level of cooperation and coordination between stakeholders	Medium	The holistic approach, the realistic objectives and the support to the establishment of linkages between stakeholders should enable to mitigate this risk.



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Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
Weak implementation capacity at local and institutional levels	Medium	The weak implementation capacities of local institutions are taken into account through the approach giving importance to the capacity-building of communities. Additional training and capacity building will be provided to the Counties in order to support them to be more involved and more efficiently involved in natural resources management and value chains development. The Monitoring and Evaluation System will also enable to adapt the activities and the approaches if necessary.
Delays in work plan and procurement plans validation and disbursements	Low	Guarantee the fluidity of administrative and project management IUCN procedures.
<b>Global Pandemic- COVID 19 Risk</b>		
Tourism/Ecotourism: The travel restrictions will adversely affect visitor traffic to tourism destinations within the project area.	Medium	Improved packages to stimulate and encourage local tourism.
Public tree planting and other mitigation measures that require public participation will not attract large numbers of public participants due to social distancing guidelines	Low	Increase the number of events for limited numbers at local level and provide safety measures.
Target number of participants in meetings and in training activities will not be met due to social distancing measures	Low	Have more training sessions and meetings at local level, provide safety measures, explore options for online/digital meetings and training

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Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
Increased pressure on natural resources due to reduced household incomes e.g. illegal logging and charcoal burning	Low	Identify hotspots and prioritize sustainable charcoal production and identified livelihood interventions of the project
The pandemic poses a risk to staff who will interact with stakeholders in the course of discharging their duties	Medium	Provide staff with protective gears, ensure health guidelines are adhered to in project premises and areas where project activities are undertaken.

## 4.6 GENDER ISSUES

The way to consider gender issues could easily be reduced to the need for each activity to address equally women and men. Such an approach would be limited. The field mission and literature review highlighted the differentiated role of women in natural resources management and livelihood activities:

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- Women often work with milk production, handicrafts products and vegetable gardens. They care for small ruminants and poultry and have responsibility for collecting fodder. They are also more often involved in bee production than men.
- Women collect firewood and water for the household and are consequently more sensitized than men to forest and water management issues. Rangeland degradation increases their workload by increasing the distance and efforts for collecting resources necessary for the household.
- Women are often facing the impacts of men's out migration as a consequence of degradation of livelihood conditions.
- Women have a more limited access to markets than men due to the lack of transportation means.
- Women are generally less involved than men in community-based organizations.
- Women have a more limited access to new technology, information and training related to agriculture development and natural resources management.
- Women and girls are progressing steadily in the Kenyan education systems. But they still encounter challenges. While the Kenyan government has created policies that offer equal opportunities to all, it has paid much less attention to the way policy is converted into action. The gender gap in primary education is not as wide as in higher education. According to the Ministry of Education records, of the 85% of learners who progress from primary to secondary school, 30% proceed to higher education. Women account for just one third of total enrollments.

Thus, the project does not intend to treat men and women equally but to specifically target women through several types of activities:

- Support for creating and strengthening milk women's cooperatives. The lessons from ACC activities will be useful in this regard.
- Develop water harvesting methods.



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- Facilitate the access to improved cooking stoves and clean energy technologies.
- Develop bee production.
- Create woodlots and tree nurseries that would be run by women group.
- Support the development of handcrafts and bead crafts activities.
- Create community farms and develop extension services for vegetable production.

## GENDER ACTION PLAN

The Gender action plan will be developed to ensure equal opportunities for all gender in decision making processes, implementation of restoration plans and sharing of the benefit. The plan should recognise that in this particular landscapes, women and men use resources differently; have different access to information; have different levels of authority in decision-making and are affected by ecological processes differently. Therefore, the Action Plan will integrate women in all the rangeland resources management and restoration processes, creating special opportunities for women to influence decisions appropriately while ensuring equity and equality. The plan should consider pertinent issues around ownership, access and use of main production resources:-

- Who owns the land;
- Who uses which resources,
- How the information is shared
- Who Makes decisions and who implements the decisions.

The following priority areas will be looked into by the gender action plan:

## CAPACITY BUILDING

The baselines would have identifying the capacity issues that need to be addressed in order for the community to appreciate the need for gender equality. The project will enhance the community understanding in these matters through appropriate training. The knowledge created through this capacity building will be communicated appropriately to ensure a systematic integration of gender equality in the community rangeland restoration and resource management actions.

## GENDER BALANCE, AND WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

The project implementation will ensure there is a gender balance in all decision-making platforms and benefit sharing. There should equal women representation in the decision-making organs.

## COHERENT GENDER RESPONSIVE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

The project should ensure the consisted and coherent consideration of gender equality in all actions of the project. It should ensure respect for all and that women are empowered to take up roles that are otherwise undertaken by men only. Care will be taken to respect the cultural aspirations of the community that are not repugnant to sustainable development.

The plan will also include a transparent system of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the gender action plan. The monitoring and evaluation system will consider gendered indicators for several activities such as the number of hours saved by women in fetching water, % of women actively participating or with responsibilities in CBOs, number of women trained and benefiting from extension services, satisfaction with project activities disaggregated by gender, etc.

[A gender analysis and draft gender plan is provided in annex 10.](#)



## 4.7 CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND PLANS

This project is in consistent with national priorities, plans and policies. It is well aligned to the following developments and land restoration plans in course in Kenya.

Most of the people's livelihoods in Kenya depend on natural resources, mainly rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism. The people and government of Kenya recognise the importance of maintaining the ecological integrity of their natural resource: the rangelands, forests, wildlife and water resources. Climate change interacting with land degradation produces a combination of threats to the ecosystems and livelihoods of the people. Conservation of these resources, including reversing land degradation, is therefore a top priority in Kenya.

Sustainable land management (SLM) is one of the strategies employed by the government of Kenya and her partners in trying to minimize degradation, restore degraded rangelands and enhance food security. The government, through the ministry of Environment and Natural Resources formed a strategic Investment Fund (KSIF) to be used in Sustainable Land Management.

Development of Arid and Semi-Arid lands is a priority in the Vision 2030 of Kenya. This strategy involves investing heavily in the rehabilitation of the dry lands, protecting the few dry land forests and improving the main production system there which is extensive livestock production. Tourism development is also an important pillar in the Vision 2030.

Kenya has made a lot of progress in conservation of biodiversity and is a regional leader in wildlife conservation. The government through the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) prioritises the conservation of wildlife in protected areas and outside the protected areas. KWS has a fully-fledged Community Wildlife Unit which takes care of wildlife and landscapes outside the officially protected areas. The CBNRM paradigm has employed by the KWS and other partners involves the improvement of local people's livelihoods through sustainable conservation of wildlife and other natural resources.

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Through the Water Act (s) Kenya Water Towers and the Water Authority, the Government prioritizes the conservation of water sources and catchments. These catchments include the forests and people who live within the watershed. Most of the interventions include education and awareness creation among the people who live in these areas, reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded lands within the watersheds.

The County Governments of Kajiado and Narok have development aspirations in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that are well mapped to the above national, regional and global priorities.

## 4.8 PROJECT ALIGNMENT WITH IUCN PROGRAMME

The IUCN's mission is "To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable." In doing so, IUCN envisions "A just world that values and conserves nature". It has been operating this through quadrennial programming. The IUCN's programs for 2013-2016 and 2017-2020 were focusing on:

- expanding efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and link-up with efforts for poverty reduction and sustainable development;
- developing and promoting nature-based solutions to global, regional and local development challenges, providing tangible livelihood benefits and conserving biodiversity and,
- supporting and influencing the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan of the Convention of Biological Diversity and the Sustainable Development Goals.





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IUCN work is organized around three programme areas: valuing and conserving nature; effective and equitable governance of nature's use and deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development. To achieve results, IUCN develops and uses its science-based knowledge on biodiversity, and tools and planning standards, to influence policy and action on the ground.

The proposed project is well aligned with IUCN programme area on (1) valuing and conserving nature and (2) effective and equitable governance of nature's use. Under the first programme area, IUCN will make available credible and trusted knowledge for valuing and conserving biodiversity leads to better policy and action on the ground. Under the second programme area, IUCN will promote improved governance arrangements over natural resources in order to deliver rights-based and equitable conservation with tangible livelihoods benefits. The proposed project is aligned with the IUCN third programme area which is "deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food and development". Under this area, IUCN focuses on approaches to "healthy and restored ecosystems make cost-effective contributions to meeting global challenges of climate change, food security and economic and social development".

These approaches include capacity development, knowledge generation on best practices, the creation of a robust set of principles, standards and tools, consolidating what already exists, and convening and empowering stakeholders to design solutions that influence policy, governance and action. Thus, this project will build on lessons learnt from and complement the IUCN-led initiatives by providing resources to support incremental cost, taking into account what other organizations are doing in the target area.

## 4.9 INCREMENTAL COST REASONING

The value added of the present GEF project compared to what would be the Business-as-usual scenario is depicted in the following table.

Table 4-5 : Detailed incremental reasoning (to finalize once cofinancing confirmed)

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Business as usual scenario	Alternative scenario with the GEF resources
<b>Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands</b>	
<p>In the absence of a project, the improvement of natural resource management would be driven mainly by SORALO's activities with limited impact.</p> <p>Depending on the areas, landscape fragmentation dynamics would continue, impacting both grazing and wildlife movements.</p> <p>The structures set up by the State would continue their actions on a very small scale and according to an opportunistic strategy linked to the capture of public and private funds.</p>	<p>The project makes it possible to implement a real strategy of appropriation of the management of natural resources by the communities. It builds long-term capacities for sustainable land and natural resources management and encourages the multiplication of sustainable initiatives at the local level.</p> <p>Proposals for landscape restoration are developed and funded to increase financial resource allocation at the local level. Agreements for payments for ecosystem services are signed and implemented enabling the CBNRM organizations to carry out and to scale up, out and deep their activities.</p>
<p>Co-financing</p> <p>Counties of Kajiado and Narok</p> <p>ACC</p> <p>NEMA</p> <p>Meat Naturally</p> <p>KFS</p> <p>Green Climate Fund</p>	<p>GEF funds</p> <p>- 1 490 390 089,385 USD</p>

Preparation of the GEF-funded project "Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the southern rangelands of Kenya"

Project Document – Draft version



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<u>Business as usual scenario</u>	<u>Alternative scenario with the GEF resources</u>
<b>Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management</b>	
<p>Restoration actions would continue on an ad hoc basis, mainly under the initiatives of Tata. Some reforestation actions would be implemented by Counties but without any real long-term support. Lack of a clear strategy and action plan would then lead to the continuation of the degradation process of the rangelands.</p> <p>Without GEF investment, most part of the project area would likely remain outside the scope of value chain development initiatives. Only the Magadi area, under the impulse of Tata, could benefit from a strengthening of the value chains.</p> <p>TATA is expected to work with communities around Magadi in order to support them to increase the benefits from livestock activities. A slaughterhouse project should be implemented in the short-term.</p> <p>In addition, eco-tourism around Magadi area will develop due to the project of development of Lake Magadi Tented Camp (Conservation Enterprise).</p> <p>In other areas, most part of the pastoralists and agropastoralists would continue as usual their activities with limited collective actions.</p> <p>Livelihood conditions would remain relatively similar to those of today but with a negative impact on the natural resources</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is likely that, in the long term, initiatives will be developed, whether at the instigation of individuals within the communities or external private actors. These activities, in the absence of a concerted framework, could have a negative impact on both the environment and the living conditions of the communities (resources grabbing).</p>	<p>The project helps to define and implement a concerted strategy for the restoration of the area. It makes it possible to reach a threshold effect. It results in an involvement of women and youth in restoration activities through the establishment of tree nurseries and woodlots.</p> <p>Community gardens are developed and support the development of collective actions for improving the livelihood conditions.</p> <p>Illegal logging is reduced.</p> <p>The GEF project both boosts the initiatives and support the capacity-building of communities to ensure the sustainable development of the project area.</p> <p>With the GEF investment, the communities get organized and are able to attract investors and have a more important negotiating power.</p> <p>Win-win partnerships are then able to be established with greater assurance of sustainability for the communities.</p> <p>In addition, the project will not only help to strengthen the livestock and horticulture value chains, but will also help to diversify sources of income for the communities.</p> <p>The resilience of communities is increased due to the diffusion of climate smart practices, improvement of water access and mitigation of drought disaster through good practices, sustainable land and natural resources management strategies and insurances mechanisms.</p> <p>Clean energy use increases and thus reduce the pressure on the natural resources.</p>
<p>Co-financing</p> <p>Counties of Kajiado and Narok</p> <p>ACC</p> <p>NEMA</p> <p>Meat Naturally</p> <p>KALRO</p> <p>TATA</p> <p>ILRI</p> <p>IUCN</p> <p>UAP Insurance</p> <p>KFS</p> <p>WWF Kenya</p> <p>Green Climate Fund</p>	<p>GEF funds</p> <p>- 3,217,930-342,590 USD</p>



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<u>Business as usual scenario</u>	<u>Alternative scenario with the GEF resources</u>
<b>Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management</b>	
<p>In the absence of a project, knowledge sharing remains inefficient. The flow of information between the departments of the counties and between the Counties and the State is not fluid. This leads to delays in public action and a lack of critical perspective on the relevance and effectiveness of the actions undertaken.</p> <p>Kajiado's Green Point is not in a position to strengthen its legitimacy and continues to exist with a role reduced to informing schoolchildren and students on conservation and environmental issues.</p> <p>The dynamics of knowledge and data sharing among similar countries take place at the national level, but information does not come down to the local level, which does not allow the rapid translation of knowledge sharing into the implementation of concrete actions in the field.</p>	<p>The flow of information between the different levels of governance is more fluid. This allows better capitalisation of projects, greater relevance and responsiveness of public action and encourages the development of new, more sustainable initiatives. In addition, the Kajiado Green Point strengthens its legitimacy and develops its activities. A similar Green Point is founded in Narok. The development model proposed by the project can be properly evaluated and its results disseminated, allowing for replication/scaling up, out and deep.</p> <p>In addition, national and regional dialogue to promote dryland restoration policies and initiatives are engaged.</p>
Co-financing NEMA Counties of Kajiado and Narok ACC IUCN	GEF funds  <a href="#">927,520,792,296</a> USD

Table 4-6 : Incremental cost matrix (to finalize once cofinancing confirmed)

Costs	Baseline Costs (USD)	Alternative Scenario Costs (USD)	Incremental costs(USD)
<b>Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands</b> XXXX GEF funds			
<b>Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management</b> XXXX GEF funds			
<b>Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management</b> XXXXX GEF funds			
<b>Project management costs</b>			
GEF funds			
<b>Sub-total (US\$)</b>			
Agency fee (USD)			
<b>Total (US\$)</b>			

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Table 4-7 : Co-financing

~~(to be detailed by IUCN)~~

<u>Sources of Co-financing</u>	<u>Name of Co-financier</u>	<u>Type of Cofinancing</u>	<u>Investment Mobilized</u>	<u>Amount (\$)</u>
<u>Recipient Country Government</u>	<u>IUCN</u>	<u>In-kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
<u>Civil Society Organization</u>	<u>SOUTH Rift Association of Land Owners</u>	<u>In-Kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>350,000</u>
<u>Civil Society Organization</u>	<u>Africa Conservation Center</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>
<u>Recipient Country Government</u>	<u>NEMA</u>	<u>In-kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
<u>Civil Society Organization</u>	<u>Meat Naturally</u>	<u>In-Kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>30,000</u>
<u>Recipient Country Government</u>	<u>County Government of Narok</u>	<u>In-kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>
<u>Recipient Country Government</u>	<u>County Government of Kajiado</u>	<u>In-kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>500,000</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>KARLO</u>	<u>In-kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
<u>Private Sector</u>	<u>Tata</u>	<u>In-kind</u>	<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
<u>Total Co-financing</u>				<u>14,080,000</u>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Investment (USD)</u>	<u>In-kind (USD)</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>IUCN</u>	<u>1,000,000.00</u>	<u>3,000,000.00</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>South Rift Association of Land Owners</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>350,000.00</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Africa Conservation Center</u>	<u>450,000.00</u>	<u>1,050,000.00</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>NEMA</u>	<u>1,000,000.00</u>	<u>2,500,000.00</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Meat Naturally</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,000.00</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>county government of Narok</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,200,000.00</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>county government of Kajiado</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500,000.00</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>KALRO</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000,000.00</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Tata</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000,000.00</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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-	Total	2,450,000.00	12,630,000.00
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USD	Total
<del>International Union for Conservation of Nature</del>	2,500,000
National Environment Management Authority	500,000
Kenya Forest Service	500,000
Kenya Agricultural Research and Livestock Organization	500,000
Kajiado County Government	500,000
Narok County Government	500,000
WWF Kenya	500,000
African Conservation Center	500,000
Tata Chemicals Lake Magadi Limited	2,000,000
Meat Naturally	1,000,000
UAP Insurance	1,000,000
Green Climate Fund	3,000,000
Total	13,000,000

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## 4.10 REPLICATION

Replication, scaling up, out and deep will be a primary focus of the project.

The concept of the project is based on strengthening the smallest governance unit and creating links between the communities, the private sector, the Counties and the Central State. It goes even further by planning an activity to strengthening regional cooperation by supporting knowledge management and sharing.

The holistic approach on a small scale could be easily replicated and could serve as an example in similar contexts in East Africa or in the Sahel Region.

Component 3 of the project provides for the implementation of a process of capitalisation and knowledge sharing through Green Points. All the data produced by the project, lessons and evaluations, and more generally all the information concerning the project areas will be centralised and shared through specific actions at several scales: local, national and regional. By linking different actors, replication will also be facilitated. This resource centre will enable to monitor and evaluate the relevancy of the strategy and the opportunity to replicate it. Natural resources management decisions can then be made on evidences from the project area.



The problem of replication is also sometimes a form of passivity from the actors involved. This is why the project not only strengthens the Green Points as a resource centre but also put them in a position of active dissemination of information and good practices with a dedicated budget line. Finally, a forum will be held every year on the issue of conservation of rangelands. Governmental structures as well as private actors, civil society and communities will participate in this forum. This forum will be open to regional actors (e.g. neighbouring countries) to facilitate the sharing of experience and the dissemination of good practices and the launching of new initiatives.

By increasing access to the supporting data for improved natural resources management, building capacity, promoting knowledge sharing and coordination, it is expected that the project will pave the way for the creation of multiple additional areas under improved management.

To ensure the replication of a project, a strategy, a practice, it is essential to embed concepts more deeply in hearts and minds. The project plans to carry out sensitization and awareness activities for sustainable natural resources management and improving livelihood conditions.

## 4.11 COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

### COMMUNICATION

Communication and knowledge management are two important issues addressed by the component 3 of the project. Communication aims to:

- Inform the population and stakeholders of the project financing sources, objectives, activities, risks, challenges, potentialities and progress
- Contribute to increase the ownership of the project tools and mechanisms by local/national stakeholders
- Communicate on the project contribution on natural resources management and improvement of livelihood conditions
- Contribute to create opportunities for synergy between the Kenyan Government, the Counties and the communities,
- Raise awareness about rangeland conservation issues at regional, central, county and community levels.
- Ensure that the beneficiary population is aware of the roles of the partner and of the GEF and IUCN in the activity,
- Strengthen the visibility of the GEF and IUCN.
- Communicate on the impact of the project and its results.

The strategy will also consider how to ensure the impacts and the lessons learned from this project can be used to scale up and institutionalize successful measures and best practices for natural resources management.

The communication and education materials will integrate traditional, incremental and scientific knowledge. Community material will include digital and non-digital means and tools, using a diversity of media and events. All materials will be branded and marked according to project guidelines and GEF communication guidelines.

The set of tools to be developed will target numerous stakeholders from local communities and different levels of government authorities as it is shown in the table below.





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Table 4-8 : Project Communication targets and tools

Scale	Target	Example of communication activities
Community	Pastoralists	Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries
	Farmers	Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries
	Women	Awareness events in schools such as the activities proposed by ENSDA
	Children	SMS and social media campaign
	Youth	Awareness events in markets places
	Charcoal Burners	
County	Cooperatives and groups of producers	
National	Media	Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries
	Departments	Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries
	NEMA	
		Promotional events
		Publications
		Media (traditional, web and social media)
Regional	NEMA and other ministries/government entities dealing with environment and rural activities	Photo reportage
		Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries
		Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries
		Promotional events
		Publications.
		Media (traditional, web and social media)
	Ministries and other government entities from neighbouring countries or countries with a similar ecosystem	Photo reportage
		Production and broadcasting of radio show documentaries
		Production and broadcasting of TV documentaries

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In addition, efforts will be made to ensure local stakeholders have opportunities to exchange experiences and results on best practice management techniques that are applied and on the sustainability of efforts.



Beyond this integrated programmatic communication strategy, it is worth noting that communication is a key component of IUCN's core business from global to regional and country levels, and will be applied both internally and externally as part of this project. Internal communication will be key in removing misunderstanding and fostering genuine collaboration among the executing and implementation agencies. It was emphasized during project preparation that good communication on the project, its stakeholders and their respective role will be essential for smooth management and effective delivery of the project. Internal communications will be used to strengthen collaboration among partner organisations and structures. Regular contact will be established between IUCN, the implementing agency and the executing agency. The content of such communication will include information regarding the project, its progress towards the objective, and constraints related to the proper execution and or implementation of the project.

Regarding external communication and visibility, full compliance with IUCN and the GEF branding and marking guidelines will be required.

### KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Similar to communication, knowledge management will entail internal and external processes. Internal processes will entail how the project systematically collects, archives and retrieves the knowledge of its stakeholders and how it manages internal communications among its staff in order to strengthen its knowledge base. External processes will be concerned with how the project flows its knowledge into the hands of the people it most wants to use it, how it strengthens its knowledge through its interaction with external groups and how it learns whether its insights have made a difference.

Green Points will be in charge of the knowledge management. Knowledge management will be strongly linked to the project monitoring and evaluation outputs to ensure that all collected M&E data are processed into knowledge and shared with project staff and other stakeholders to inform an adaptive approach.

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A GIS system will be necessary to help manage information and data compiled and collected by the project and used to inform communications and knowledge sharing tools. The objectives of this internal knowledge management process are to get the knowledge on project delivery right to the main stakeholders and to improve this knowledge based on experiences. This enriched knowledge will serve as inputs to the external processes of knowledge management. External knowledge management will be geared towards outreaching the project achievements and lessons to external partners at local, national, regional and international levels as the ecosystems and issues encountered can be very similar in neighbouring countries.

## 4.12 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

In accordance with the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) the project has been screened on environmental and social risks during the preparation of the PRODOC. The ESMS questionnaire in Annex 3 details the findings of this process. A summary of the findings is herewith presented:

The project is designed to bring about a number of environmental, economic and social benefits through the strengthening of governance, institutions and community capacities for sustainable land management, introduction of restoration and sustainable land-use practices and strengthening of value chains. Environmental benefits include, among others, improved soil conservation and reduction of erosion and sedimentation, improved biodiversity and biological connectivity through agroforestry and sustainable pastoral systems, improved tree cover and reduction of GHG emissions. Expected social benefits include, among others, improved income through strengthened value chains in livestock, crop production and ecotourism, improved water access, mitigation of human/wildlife conflicts and reduced household dependency on biomass energy.



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Despite the overall positive expected outcomes, the ESMS Screening identified risks of unintended social and environmental impacts. However, these risks are not expected to result in any significant adverse impact, most of them are considered of minor magnitude, are limited in scale and duration and can be readily avoided, managed or mitigated with known and accepted measures. Hence the project is classified as a moderate risk project.

The Screening further concluded on the need to develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as the specific sites (villages/communities) and activities (in the following referred to as sub-projects) will only be decided during the project. The ESMF will serve as guidance for ensuring that the sub-projects, once defined, will be assessed on potential environmental and social impacts and appropriately managed, in line with the requirements of the IUCN ESMS and with the GEF Safeguard policies. The project executing partners and the project management unit (PMU) will follow this ESMF to ensure environmental and social risks of sub-projects are identified and appropriately assessed, and management measures are in place prior to the implementation of the relevant project activities. The ESMF will be publicly disclosed via electronic links on the website of the Accredited Entity (IUCN) and the Executing Entities (IUCN Kenya country office and NEMA).

### STANDARD ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The standard is triggered as project activities take place on indigenous peoples land or territory. The project area is inhabited by Maasai communities that under international law are considered indigenous peoples. These communities have traditionally lived in the project area. There are very small numbers of other ethnic groups in the areas of Ewaso Kedong, Keekonyokie and upper Suswa and Loita (Naroosura); but these are workers who have moved in to work on ranches of the Maasai in small scale crop production or are leasing land from the Maasai and as such not considered under this standard.

The Government of Kenya does not recognize the concept of indigenous peoples but follows the position of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) who argues that all Africans are indigenous to Africa in the sense that they were there before the European colonialists arrived. The Kenyan Constitution does, however, address risks of marginalized communities and groups and calls for procedures for affirmative action (Article 56); and the definition of marginalized groups include traditional people, indigenous communities maintaining a traditional lifestyle and livelihood as hunter or gatherer and pastoral persons and communities (being nomadic or a settled).

The standard requires effective and meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples representatives, that social risks and impacts are properly assessed and potential adverse impacts avoided or measures are identified through a consultative process that minimise adverse impacts and/or provide adequate compensation. These requirements will be ensured by engaging SORALO, the representative organization of the 16 Maasai group ranches in the area targeted by the project, and representatives of the local communities in the identification of the rangeland restoration sites (through the landscape restoration opportunity assessment process, ROAM) and in the development of the forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans. The social analysis undertaken in parallel to the ROAM process will ensure that vulnerable groups within the indigenous communities are identified, potential impacts are assessed and, where relevant, mitigation measures are developed to be included in the action plans. Guidance on the social analysis has been provided in the ESMF.

These planning tools and processes will ensure that the identified activities will provide culturally appropriate and gender inclusive benefits and that their rights related to cultural heritage and values, traditional knowledge, practices, customary institutions are fully respected and supported. Therefore, and in light of the fact that the Maasai are the dominant ethnic group in the project site and therefore risk of marginalization can be excluded, there is no need for affirmative action through an Indigenous Peoples Plan. The restoration plans will be validated by the communities in a process that follows the principles of FPIC. The screening of the sub-projects will deliberate about the potential need for further consultations following FPIC with regards to other project activities that will be decided after site selection and finalizing activity planning at the local level.



## STANDARD ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

There is a low risk of encountering physical cultural resources when carrying out constructions work (e.g. water infrastructure). Albeit such infrastructure will be of small size, for precautionary reasons chance find procedures will need to be developed and made available to the parties involved in the construction work.

The project does not intend to restrict access to cultural sites, but recognizes that the development of ecotourism opportunities for generating income for the communities may involve the use or development of economic benefits from cultural heritage which will require FPIC from the respective rights holders. As such use will only be decided during the project after site selection and finalizing activity planning at the local level, guidance has been provided in the ESMF.

## STANDARD ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

The rangeland and forest restoration and management practices identified by the ROAM process are expected to increase the productivity of the land and as such have a beneficial impact for resource users in the long run. However, use restrictions and control of access to the various resources might be needed which can have short-term impacts on the livelihood of people who are dependend on these resources, in particular vulnerable groups or people living from the illegal extraction of the resources (e.g. charcoal burners). Pastoralists may be affected by the control of access to the grazing land. Being community land, the process to establish regulations on access and use will be decided by the communities and will be the result of a negotiation process. The Standard is not triggered because the decisions on restrictions will be taken by the communities themselves and not imposed by external parties.

Notwithstanding, the social impacts of possible restrictions need to be addressed by the project as social impacts. It is acknowledged that project design already includes strategies (e.g. value chain development providing new income opportunities etc.), but it is not clear whether these measures can effectively mitigate potential impacts of all people potentially affected by restrictions. Hence, the ESMF should provide guidance how the following can be ensured:

- Demonstrate that decisions about use restrictions are not imposed but taken by the communities themselves (more precisely the resource users and rights holders);
- Ensure that potential impacts on vulnerable members of the community whose livelihoods depend on the resources to be restricted are analysed;
- In case impacts have been confirmed as significant, that measures are available to mitigate adverse impacts, if any, on the vulnerable members of the community.

## STANDARD ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Standard is triggered as some risk issues have been identified, including the risk of increasing pressure on local ecosystems, risks for water quality and impacts on water flows. As the project sites and activities have not been defined in detail, the ESMF provides guidance to ensure that these risks are checked as part of the screening of the sub-projects and that control and mitigations measures will be put in place.

## OTHER SOCIAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Other social impacts have been identified but are considered not very likely and of minor magnitude. These include community health and safety risks related to potential accidents during constructions of water infrastructure and caused by water pollution from livestock, risks related to labour and working conditions in the promoted value chains and the potential of generating conflicts between communities or individuals in case the selection of sites, provision of service or allocation of benefits is perceived as unjustified preferential treatment. Gender-based violence is a contextual risk factor and therefore a mechanism for prevention and response should be developed and put in place.



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Environmental risks might be triggered by the value chain activities including contributing to an increase in consumption of energy, water or other resources, generating waste or waste water, but overall are considered not very likely given the small scale of these activities.

The ESMF has provided guidance for controlling and mitigating the identified environmental and social risks as well as systematic procedure for screening the sub-projects.

### CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

Rangelands will be impacted by climate change through higher temperatures (+1.2 – 2.2°C increase in temperatures by 2050), altered rainfall and seasonality patterns.

Project's activities aim to increase the resilience to climate change but extreme climate events might affect the project effectiveness by degrading the infrastructures, affecting the grazing and farming areas, etc.

To mitigate these risks, the places and ways to implement the different activities are essential. Climate change must be taken into account in the design of infrastructures or the strategies to be implemented at community level. However, it should be accepted that the project will not be able to mitigate all the risks with specific measures due to the higher and higher unpredictability of the changes.



## 5 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 5.1 NATIONAL DECISION MAKING AND PLANNING

The project will focus on undertaking robust assessments and establishing strong institutional foundations enabling favourable and ongoing dialogue throughout the project units and over the entire project period.

The execution of the project will be under the responsibility of the National Environment and Management Authority (NEMA) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

**The Steering Committee (SC):** The SC will be responsible for guiding the project implementation, advise the National Project Coordinator and its PMU when needed, and validate reports. It will be the main decision-making platform of the project. It will be chaired by the Permanent secretary – or Under Secretary – of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Proposed Steering committee members will include the relevant Directorates and Departments of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, NEMA, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, County governments of Kajiado and Narok, IUCN and FAO. Community representatives will be also invited to participate. The final list of SC members will be completed during the project inception phase, but no later than three months after project kick off.

The SC will meet annually to review progress in project execution, and to review and approve annual work plans and budgets. The main responsibilities of the SC members are to:

- Ensure alignment of the project with other regional and national initiatives;
- Oversee project progress and take timely actions to resolve implementation constraints;
- Receive and review annual substantive and financial reports on project activities;
- Review and approve annual work plans; and
- Ensure monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

**The Technical Committee:** The committee will be composed by the executing agency and the implementing agency. It will be responsible for ensuring a fluid supervision of the Project. It will meet monthly. Its responsibilities will be to:

- Oversee project progress and take timely actions to resolve implementation constraints;
- Prevent any problems;
- Ensure a smooth coordination and full involvement of the partners.

**Implementing Agency:** IUCN is the implementing agency for the project. IUCN will support the NEMA to ensure execution of administrative and financial matters and will assist in key technical and scientific issues. Wherever possible, the project will take advantage of the opportunities for synergy and complementarities with other projects or other GEF Agencies. Opportunities will be explored during project implementation to secure partnerships for follow up investments for on-the-ground activities.

The Implementing Agency will be the primary responsible to:

- Supervise project implementation;
- Monitor and evaluate project performance, and prepare implementation review;
- Provide technical backstopping to executing agencies at national and regional levels;
- Ensure fluid communication with the executing agency and
- Ensure quality control of the project workplans, budget and reports.



## 5.2 PROJECT COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

The project coordination and management will comprise national implementing and executing agencies as well as local partners.

The project will be implemented and coordinated by a project management unit (PMU). The PMU will be led by NEMA and will consist of:

- A project coordinator from NEMA (or hired by) with an expertise in community based natural resources management and rangeland conservation.
- A project administrative and finance officer and a secretariat from NEMA.

The PMU will lead the implementation of the project in accordance with the rules and procedures of GEF/IUCN and consistent with directions provided by the Steering committee and the Technical Committee.

It will be the primary responsible to:

- Coordinate component activities and key partners;
- Ensure proper annual Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation, and communication of the project achievements;
- Ensure proper financial management and reporting of the project resources;
- Ensure fluid communication between the executing and implementing agencies;
- Ensure compliance with GEF and IUCN project management procedures and standards;
- Procure any necessary equipment and supplies;
- Administer contracts;
- Consolidate reports;
- Other duties as defined.

The PMU will be supported by additional experts to be contracted/provided by partners on short-term basis as may be appropriate for the implementation of activities aiming to strengthen rangeland conservation through governance and restoration activities and to strengthen value chains. The table below aims to summarize the responsible entities for each activity:

Table 5-1 : Responsible entities for the activities

Activities	Details	Responsible entity
<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands</b>	<b>NEMA – Leader component 1</b>
Outcome 1.1	Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land management is strengthened	
Activity 1.0	Implementation of a TA	ACC
Output 1.1.1	<i>Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans</i>	
Activity 1.1	Baseline to assess the institutional and governance issues	ACC
Activity 1.2	Train committees of local community organizations on leadership and governance of community-based organizations	ACC/SORALO



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Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Output 1.1.2	<i>The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement sub-county restoration plans for natural resources including high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas</i>	
Activity 1.3	Based on the organizational capacity assessment, train CECs and related government departments	ACC
Output 1.1.3	<i>Financial resource allocation increased at the Local level to support sustainable land management</i>	
Activity 1.4	Assess current PES in Kajiado and Narok counties and design and support for the implementation of a reward system / payment for ecosystem services	Meat Naturally
<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management</b>	<b>KALRO – leader Component 2</b>
Outcome 2.1	Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented	
Activity 2.0	Implementation of a TA	KALRO
Output 2.1.1	<i>Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping</i>	
Activity 2.1	Degradation status assessments are guided by detailed gender-responsive forest landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping (ROAM)	ACC
Output 2.1.2	<i>Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed</i>	
Activity 2.2	Design rangelands landscape restoration investment action plans with special opportunities for women	ACC - Counties
Output 2.1.3	<i>Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented</i>	
Activity 2.3	Implementation of rangelands landscape restoration investment action plans	KALRO - Counties
Activity 2.4	Design and execute an appropriate livestock and crop husbandry extension scheme	KALRO in collaboration with County Gov.
Activity 2.5	Support for producer groups through the acquisition of materials and equipment	County Govt Dpt Agric. - support from KALRO and TATA
Activity 2.6	Support for rangeland restoration activities including community tree planting, removal of invasive species and gully healing	Meat Naturally/TATA
Activity 2.7	Establishment of tree nurseries to supply recommended species of tree seedlings	Counties/TNC
Activity 2.8	Development of a community garden strategy	KALRO in collaboration with County Gov.
Activity 2.9	Establishment of community gardens	KALRO in collaboration with County Gov.
Output 2.1.4	<i>Water access for communities and livestock is improved</i>	



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Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Activity 2.10	Assessment and determination of appropriate water harvesting technologies per project intervention area	NEMA with an hydrologist and support from Tata
Activity 2.11	Support for the adoption of appropriate water technologies	NEMA with an hydrologist and support from Tata
Output 2.1.5	<i>Human/wildlife conflicts are mitigated</i>	
Activity 2.12	Assessment and mapping of human-wildlife conflict hot-spots in the project area	ACC/SORALO
Activity 2.13	Support in the implementation of the HWC Mitigation Plan	ACC/SORALO
Outcome 2.2	Sustainable investment in resilient livelihood actions are increased	
Output 2.2.1	<i>Mechanism on sustainable offtake with private processors and export off-takers markets established</i>	
Activity 2.14	Sensitization of ranches/livestock producer groups on drought adaptation and coping strategies	Meat Naturally and KALRO
Activity 2.15	Support for stronger linkages between livestock fattening groups and livestock buyers/slaughter houses through formal agreements	Meat Naturally
Output 2.2.2	<i>Gender sensitive investments in clean energy that reduce households dependency on biomass energy are made</i>	
Activity 2.16	Establishment of clean energy demonstration centres to sensitize the community on clean energy technologies	NEMA will identify and support service providers in this sector (e.g. FlexiTech)
Output 2.2.3	<i>Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production</i>	
Activity 2.17	Assessment of the technical and operational capacities of ranches/livestock producer groups to determine their resilience to drought	Meat Naturally/ILRI
Activity 2.18	Institute Index Based Livestock Insurance	ILRI
Output 2.2.4	<i>Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed</i>	
Activity 2.19	Implementation of a technical support for ecotourism development	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Activity 2.20	Assessment of existing community ecotourism facilities	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Activity 2.21	Support for the development or strengthening of community-tourism private sector partnerships	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Activity 2.22	Development of a community tourism benefit sharing plan	Conservation Capital / SORALO
Output 2.2.5	<i>Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices</i>	

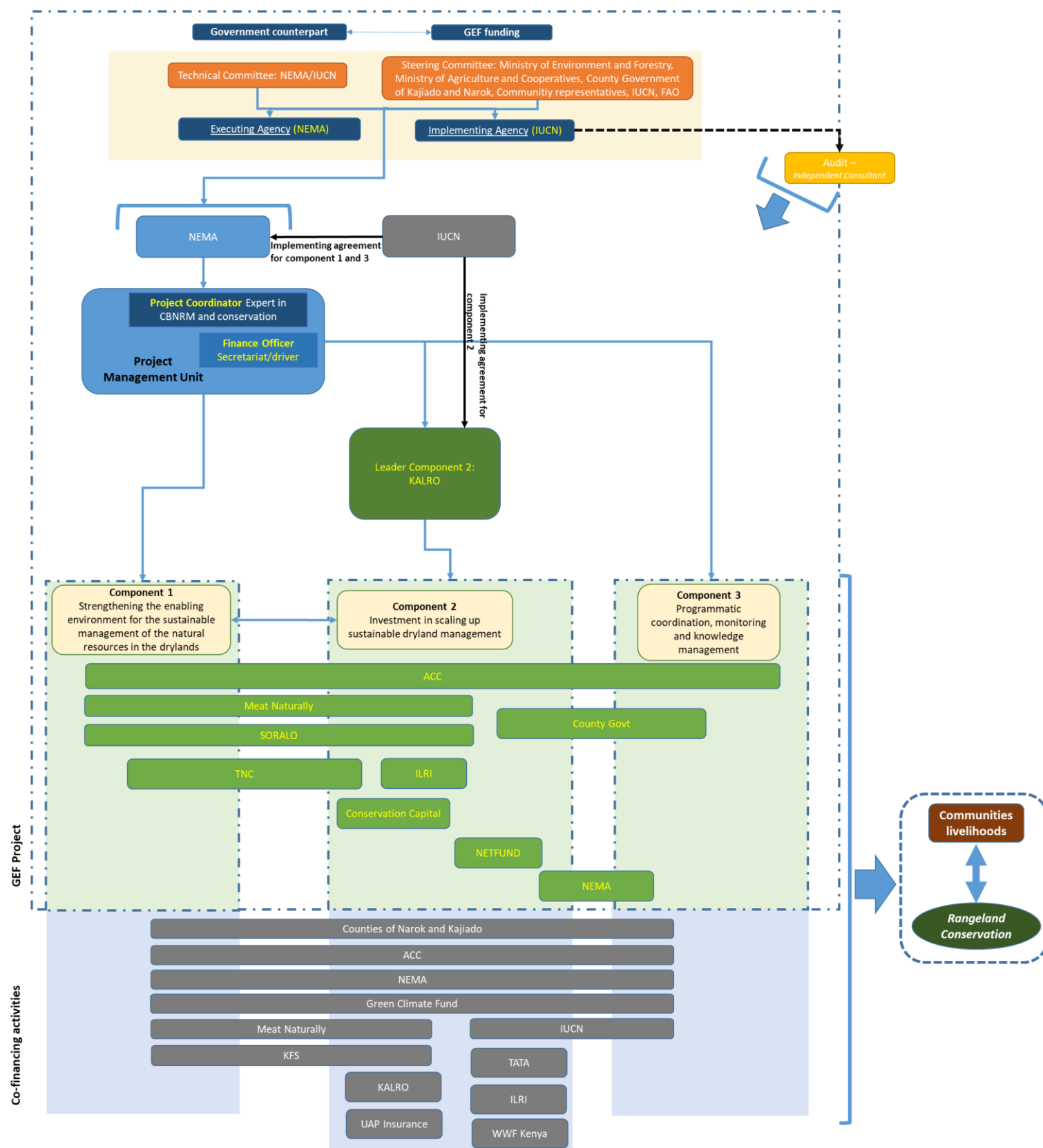
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Activities	Details	Responsible entity
Activity 2.23	Establishment of investment revolving fund	NETFUND
Activity 2.24	Financial support for commercially viable forestry and agroforestry initiatives	NETFUND
<b>Component 3</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, learning and knowledge management</b>	<b>NEMA – leader Component 3</b>
Outcome 3.1	Sustainable landscape management actions are coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level	NEMA
Activity 3.0	Implementation of a TA for knowledge management and M&E (within the TA for conservation)	
Output 3.1.1	<i>Functional Landscape level information system for improved planning and management of dryland resources is established</i>	
Activity 3.1	Definition and support to the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system at community, county and national level	NEMA
Activity 3.2	Establishment of baseline on the natural resources and the socio-economic characteristics of communities	ACC
Activity 3.3	Strengthen the technical capacities of the Green Point in Kajiado and Narok as resource centres and support the establishment of similar ones in other places	NEMA
Output 3.1.2	<i>Gender sensitive localized drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and utilized</i>	
Activity 3.4	Identify and assess the adequacy of current drylands health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools	ACC
Activity 3.5	Enhance the capacity of the Green Points as local innovation centres	NEMA
Output 3.1.3	<i>Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally across countries and regions</i>	
Activity 3.6	Definition and institution of a communication strategy through the Green Points and community resource centres	NEMA
Activity 3.7	Definition and creation of a dryland forest and rangeland stakeholder forum at county and national level	NEMA and Counties
Output 3.1.4	<i>National and Eastern Africa policy dialogue on drylands restoration promoted through generation of evidence-based policy briefs and recommendation</i>	
Activity 3.8	Establish an Eastern Africa Policy Committee to review and inform policy processes related to sustainable land management and dryland restoration,	NEMA and Counties

An independent consultant will be hired by the IUCN for auditing at mid-term and final term the project implementation.

Figure 5-1 : Institutional Chart





## 5.3 PROCUREMENT PLAN

Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the Policy and Procedure on Procurement of Goods and Services of IUCN in October 2015. This policy aims at ensuring that executing agency obtains value for money in all its procurement activities and that procurement is conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner that respects sustainability, the environment and ethical principles. It therefore sets the procurement method depending on the value of Goods or Services, and includes the level of delegation of authority. The following defines procurement categories, methods and thresholds.

**Procurement of goods and works:** Goods and works comprise materials, supplies and the construction of physical infrastructure. All procurement of goods and works shall be carried out in accordance with the IUCN procurement policy.

**Procurement of services:** Services include those provided by consulting firms or individual consultants (including IUCN Members and commission members) educational and research institutions, service companies, and government and nongovernment organizations. All procurement of services shall be carried out in accordance with the IUCN procurement policy (Table 29).

**Project Management Unit and TA:** Terms of reference for all full-time positions will be developed in close collaboration between IUCN and the executing agency.

Table 5-2 : Procurement plan and processes for different values

Value	Process	Media
≥ CHF 100,000	Formal Request for Proposal to a broad selection of potential suppliers. Optional formal pre-selection process to reduce number of proposals.	Must be advertised on IUCN website. Resulting award must also be published on IUCN website.
CHF 25,000 – 99,999	Minimum of 3 proposals from identified suitable suppliers	No advertising required
CHF 1 – 24,999	Competitive bidding not essential but should be considered where the benefits of competitive tendering in terms of price and quality will outweigh the costs.	No advertising required

Source: IUCN



## 6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

### 6.1 STAKEHOLDER CONTRIBUTION TO THE DESIGN PHASE (PPG MISSION AND FINAL WORKSHOP)

The project design process, during the PPG mission, benefited from the contributions of various national, county and local stakeholders. National public entities dealing with conservation, NGOs, private players and communities have been met in order to explain them the initial project concept, to invite them to share data and information on the environmental and livelihood issues they face. They were also invited to express their needs in terms of capacity building, institutional strengthening and on-the-ground intervention to tackle these issues.

The list of stakeholders met can be shown in Annex 5.

The stakeholder consultation was carried out in five steps:

- During the first mission at the end of October, the public, private actors and NGO likely to participate in the project were met individually. During these interviews, the context of the project and its objectives were presented. Discussions then focused on feedback on similar projects, identification of ongoing projects, types of activities to be included, recommendations for the approach, etc.
- A workshop was held on 1 November at IUCN to present the concept of the project, give a feedback on the individual meetings held during the inception mission and mobilize collective intelligence around the definition of the project content. A participatory approach (similar to a Metaplan approach) was used during the workshop. The list of participants to the workshop is in annex 10 such as the workshop report.
- Then during two weeks of mission at the end of November and beginning of December, focus groups were organized in the project area with potential beneficiaries. These focus groups were conducted with representative members: community leaders, members of Community Association Forest, Water Resources User Association, cooperatives, etc. Pastoralists and agropastoralists were met. The list of consultations (place and date) such as the organizations represented at each location is show below:

Consultations (place and date)	Organizations represented	Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)
Nairobi – 28/10/2019	NEMA – IUCN	8 (3)
Nairobi – 28/10/2019	TATA Chemicals	1
Nairobi – 29/10/2019	CAD Creations	1
Kajiado – 29/10/2019	County Government	3
Kajiado – 29/10/2019	Green Point	1
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	Kenya Forestry research Institute	4
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	ICRAF	1
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	World Vision	2 (2)
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	1
Narok – 31/10/2019	County Government of Narok	1
Nairobi – 1/11/2019	SORALO	1
Nairobi – 1/11/2019	Cf. below	40 (11)
Nairobi – 12/11/2019	ICRAF	3
Nairobi- 14/11/2019	ILRI	4



Consultations (place and date)	Organizations represented	Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)
Nairobi – 13/11/2019	NEMA	1
Nairobi – 25/11/2019	SORALO	4
Nairobi – 25/11/2019	KWS	1
Narok – 26/11/2019	County Government	6
Narok – 26/11/2019	KWT	1 (1)
Narok – 26/11/2019	CEC	1
Suswa – 27/11/2019	Mt Suswa Conservancy / SORALO / Okaumi community*	11 (2)
Suswa – 27/11/2019	Mosiro and Kormoto Community	5 (2)
Loite Hills – 28/11/2019	Naroosora community	15 (7)
Narok – 29/11/2019	ENSDA	1 (1)
Narok – 29/11/2019	NEMA	1
Mount Suswa – 29/11/2019	Mt Suswa Community	17 (17)
Olkiramatian – 2/12/2019	Community	10 (2)
Ngurumani – 2/12/2019	Community	6
Oloika – 2/12/2019	Community	10 (4)
Oldonyonyokie – 3/12/2019	Community	12 (2)
Kiserian – 3/12/2019	Kekonyokie Slaughterhouse	1
Namanga – 4/12/2019	SORALO / Meto Community / CFA/ WRUA	7 (3)
Namanga – 4/12/2019	KFS	1
Namanga – 4/12/2019	Odonio Orok community	3 (1)
Kajiado – 5/12/2019	County Govt	2
KMQ – 5/12/2019	Community	5 (3)
Nairobi – 6/12/2019	ACC	1 (1)
Nairobi – 6/12/2019	IUCN	3 (2)
Nairobi – 6/12/2019	Tradecare	1 (1)
3/12/2019	Keekonyokie Slaughterhouse	
22/01/2020	Mara Beef	2
Nairobi	Carrefour	4
Nairobi-2/11/2019	Naivas Supermarkets	2
4/11/2019	Shompole Lodge	1
4/11/2019	Naitiroki Camp	1
6/11/2019	Lake Magadi adventures	3
6/11/2019	Shompole Wilderness	1
6/11/2019	Lale'nok	2(6)
24/01/2020	NRT-T	3

\*Whenever the term "community" appeared, people from local organizations such as WRUA or CFA were present.

The objective was to present the project and discuss with them the potential content of the project. In order not to guide the answers of the interested parties, we conducted the interviews around a few questions: what are the main problems you are facing? What are the actions that could help to solve these problems? If a project were to be implemented, what are your recommendations? Have you ever been a beneficiary of a project or are you currently a beneficiary of a project?

These focus groups were supplemented by some individual random interviews in order to be able to cross check information.





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All interviews were conducted in the Maasai language. 86 people (37 women) have been met during the focus group meetings.

Almost all focus groups included women. Some meetings were held only with women to encourage expression, although the discussions showed that women were in general at ease expressing themselves in the presence of men.

- Additional interviews for sharing feedback of the field mission were carried out in December and January with ACC, SORALO, NEMA and private actors. The idea was to consolidate the findings. SORALO can be considered as an indigenous people member organization and has approved the content of the project.
- Two additional virtual meetings (due to the COVID19 crisis) have been held. This was led by IUCN and in attendance were the Ministry of Environment representatives, NEMA officers, County officials of Narok and Kajiado. Workshops for Narok and Kajiado held on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March and the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2020 respectively. The objectives were to validate the project design and secure commitment of implementing partners.

The consultation process was therefore essential for the definition of the project's activities and concept. Great importance was attached to taking into account the communities' expectations and comments.

## 6.2 STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

Successful implementation of the project will depend on the active participation of stakeholders. To ensure the sustainability of the project's activities, stakeholder involvement is recognized as an integral requirement. In endorsing the project document, the National Environment Management Authority- Executing Agency, and the key stakeholders recognize and embrace the need for this direct involvement by all stakeholders in the project process. The primary stakeholders in this project include:

- Government Agencies at National Level : NEMA and KALRO, TNC, NETFUND
- Government Agencies at County Level : NEMA-Green Points, Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Water, Irrigation Environment and Natural Resources, County Environment Committees
- Civil society organizations: South Rift Association of Landowners (SORALO)
- Private sector: TATA Chemicals, Conservation Capital, Meat Naturally
- International organizations : African Conservation Centre (ACC)
- Research institutions and universities: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Indicative roles of identified key partners are detailed in the following stakeholder table.



Table 8: Preliminary stakeholder involvement plan during Project implementation

Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
<b>■ Technical Committee members</b>		
IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Implementing agency</li> <li>■ Member of the steering and technical committee</li> <li>■ Undertake audits at mid and final term</li> <li>■ Coordination of the project's activities at national and Eastern Africa levels</li> <li>■ Support the project through co-financing governance and restoration activities</li> <li>■ Contract KALRO for implementing activities of the project</li> <li>■ Implementing agreement with NEMA</li> <li>■ Supervise contracts between NEMA and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of project's activities</li> <li>■ Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	
NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Government Counterpart</li> <li>■ Executing agency of the project</li> <li>■ Coordination of transnational and national activities of the project</li> <li>■ Member of the steering and technical committee</li> <li>■ Host the PMU</li> <li>■ Hire or provide the staff for the PMU : Project coordinator and finance officer</li> <li>■ Provide expert in water harvesting methods for the delivery of output 2.1.4</li> <li>■ Contract an expert in monitoring and evaluation and an expert in communication and knowledge management to implement activities for strengthening Green Points governance, communication and knowledge management</li> <li>■ Build and support the establishment of the Green Point of Narok</li> </ul>	<p>As executing agency and entity responsible for the PMU, NEMA will be involved in the delivery of all the outputs of the project.</p> <p>NEMA will be more specifically involved in the delivery of the following output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Output 2.1.4 : water access for communities and livestock is improved</li> <li>■ Output 3.1.1: Functional regional and community-level information system for improved planning and management of dryland forest and rangeland resources established</li> <li>■ Output 3.1.2: Gender sensitive localized dryland forest and rangeland health, climate and biodiversity assessment tools developed and utilized.</li> <li>■ Output 3.1.3: Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally across countries and regions</li> <li>■ Output 3.1.4: National and Eastern</li> </ul>



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Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract ACC/SORALO/Meat Naturally</li> <li>Support to the project through co-financing activities: Green Points staff, data management at national level, etc.</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	Africa policy dialogue on drulands restoration promoted through generation of evidence based policy briefs and recommendations
<b>■ Component 1</b>		
ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with NEMA</li> <li>Provide experts in CBNRM, institutional strengthening, community empowerment, awareness and sensitization on conservation</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> <li>Support to the project through co-financing activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 1.1.1: Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans</li> <li>Output 1.2.1: The capacity of County Environment Committees (CECs) in Narok and Kajiado strengthened to implement sub-county restoration plans for natural resources including high conservation value forest (HCVF) areas</li> </ul>
SORALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with NEMA</li> <li>Provide 4 field officers and 3 liaison officers for ensuring a strong presence on the field for addressing governance issues, community empowerment, awareness and sensitization on conservation and land management</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 1.1.1: Gender-sensitive local community organizational capacity strengthened (Community Forest Associations, Conservancies, River Users Associations) to implement land and resources management plans</li> </ul>
Meat Naturally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with NEMA</li> <li>Provide experts in PES and expert in drought mitigation strategies for livestock</li> <li>Support to the project through co-financing activities</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 1.1.3: Financial resource allocation increased at the Local level to support sustainable land management</li> </ul>
<b>■ Component 2</b>		
ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.1: Rangeland restoration sites identified through detailed gender-responsive landscape restoration opportunity assessment mapping</li> <li>Output 2.1.2: Participatory and</li> </ul>

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Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
		gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.5: Human/wildlife conflicts are mitigated</li> </ul>
Meat Naturally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented</li> <li>Output 2.2.1: Mechanism on sustainable off-take with private processors and export off-takers markets established</li> <li>Output 2.2.3: Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production</li> </ul>
SORALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented</li> <li>Output 2.1.5: Human/wildlife conflicts are mitigated</li> <li>Output 2.2.4: Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed</li> <li>Output 2.2.5: Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices</li> </ul>
KALRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with the IUCN</li> <li>Lead the component 2</li> <li>Provide experts in strengthening of cooperatives, horticulture value chain development, livestock, expert in food security and an expert in extension services to implement activities for supporting extension services development, strengthening horticulture and livestock value chain, support the development of CSA practices</li> <li>Support to the project through co-financing activities: Value chain development and livelihood incentives- Extension services</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<p>As leader of the component, involved in the delivery of all the outputs of the component but more specifically on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented</li> </ul>



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Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
TATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the project through co-financing activities for supporting the delivery of output 2.1.3 and 2.1.4</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented</li> <li>Output 2.1.4: Water access for communities and livestock is improved</li> </ul>
County Govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide materials, equipment and adequate training</li> <li>Support to the project through co-financing activities</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.2: Participatory and gender-responsive forest and rangeland landscape restoration investment action plans developed</li> <li>Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented</li> </ul>
TNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with KALRO</li> <li>Provide staff and materials for establishing tree nurseries</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.3: Rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques/actions implemented</li> <li>Output 2.2.5: Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices</li> </ul>
NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.1.4: Water access for communities and livestock is improved</li> <li>Output 2.2.2: Gender sensitive investments in clean energy that reduce households dependency on biomass energy are made</li> </ul>
ILRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with KALRO</li> <li>Contract an expert in index-based livestock insurance to implement activities for strengthening livestock value chain and develop index-based livestock insurance</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> <li>Support to the project through co-financing activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.2.3: Market-based climate insurance and risk transfer schemes developed to scale up disaster risk and exposure reduction mechanisms for livestock and agriculture production</li> </ul>
Conservation Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with KALRO</li> <li>Provide expert in ecotourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.2.4: Community-private sector ecotourism investment partnerships are developed and signed</li> </ul>
NETFUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract with KALRO</li> <li>Provide staff for establishing the revolving fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 2.2.5: Impact investment funds are developed to promote commercially viable forestry and agroforestry practices</li> </ul>
<b>■ Component 3</b>		
NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the outputs of the component</li> </ul>
ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Out 3.1.1 and Output 3.1.2</li> </ul>



Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
NEMA-Green Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the Monitoring and Evaluation of activities</li> <li>Knowledge management of the project</li> <li>Communication</li> <li>Establish data sharing protocols at Community, County and National levels</li> <li>Support small scale initiatives at community level through funds and technical assistance</li> <li>Boost innovation</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output 3.1.3 : Project lessons are captured, evaluated and shared nationally across counties and regions</li> <li>Output 3.1.4: National and regional dialogue to promote dryland restoration policies and initiatives are established.</li> </ul>
<b>■ Co-financing activities</b>		
Govt of Kajiado and Narok - County Dpt of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of the steering committee</li> <li>Support the project through co-financing activities: tree plantation, water harvesting methods, restoration investments, data sharing, etc.</li> <li>Participation in the forum on rangeland conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1, 2 and 3</li> </ul>
Govt of Kajiado and Narok - County Dpt of Livestock		
Govt of Kajiado and Narok - County Dpt of Env.		
IUCN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2 and 3</li> </ul>
NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 2 and 3</li> </ul>
ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1, 2 and 3</li> </ul>
KALRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2</li> </ul>
TATA Chemicals Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the project through co-financing activities: restoration activities, livestock value chain development, slaughterhouse facilities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2</li> </ul>



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Stakeholder name	Role/Involvement in the project	Output
	■ Implementation of PES with CBOs	
Meat Naturally	■ See above	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1 and 2
ILRI	■ Support the project through co-financing activities for livestock	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2
KFS	■ Support the project through cofinancing activities for dryland forest protection	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1 and 2
WWF Kenya	■ Support the project through cofinancing acitivites for dryland restoration	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1 and 2
UAP Insurance	■ Support the project through cofinancing activities for disaster mitigation	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the component 2
Green Climate Fund	■ Support the project through cofinancing activities for dryland restoration	■ Co-financing activities will support the delivery of the outputs under the components 1, 2 and 3

[A short TOR description for each expert is provided in annex 11.](#)

To ensure these stakeholders remain engaged and participate in project implementation, numerous aspects of stakeholder involvement are integrated into the key components of the project design. These include:

- A participatory process to review, consolidate and endorse the vision of the project;
- A steering committee with the main stakeholders involved;
- A technical committee meeting monthly to monitor the project implementation;
- An inception workshop with main partners
- The consultation of relevant stakeholder as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
- Developing and implementing a communication strategy and action plan to raise awareness on the Rangeland conservation vision, objectives and management strategies among target audiences;
- Developing and implementing a capacity building strategy, linkage strategy between actors and action plan to address the needs of the stakeholders (including transboundary exchange);
- The establishment of mechanisms for grievance mediation and conflict resolution linked with the implementation of the project;
- A participatory process to identify and prioritize (based on established criteria) sites within the project area;
- A participatory process to identify (based on established criteria) inclusive and sustainable income generating initiatives that contribute to the conservation and sustainable development objectives of local communities within the project;
- The elaboration of simple community-based organizations action plans;
- The implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation system to monitor the progress of the activities, the impacts and identify the main findings ;



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- The establishment of processes and structures for facilitating knowledge management and data sharing between stakeholders;
- A forum at County and National level to discuss every year rangeland conservation and the advancement of the project;
- Establishing and supporting a transboundary knowledge exchange network and supporting functional data management.

The IUCN and NEMA will contract partners to support the implementation of activities.



## 7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

*Performance and impact are two central aspects that guide the M&E of projects. While the evaluation of performance concentrates on the efficacy and efficiency of the project, evaluation of impact focuses in the changes that the project generates in the context in which it works. The analysis of performance looks within the project, while that of impact looks outside it.*

Monitoring and evaluation systems are facing well-known problems: (a) externally imposed obligations, but with findings rarely integrated into operational systems, (b) unmanageable data collection and reporting demands, (c) primary attention to the delivery of goods and services rather than project outcomes, and (d) inadequate institutional capacity (Levinson and al., 2013).

This process usually involves external consultants and public officers using indicators that have been determined externally.

These findings support the need for making M&E more participatory, more realistic and more relevant for describing the reality of the project's progress and outcomes. That is why **we propose to implement a Monitoring and Evaluation system at two different levels: at community level and at County and National level.**

Participatory M&E needs to examine with the main stakeholders what constitutes progress in order to include the perceptions of the target population. It can, therefore, provide more comprehensive information on efficiency, relevance, sustainability, impact and effectiveness of work in progress. By highlighting the successes of people's efforts, it can increase motivation.

At the same time, many participatory monitoring systems are initiated with the assumption that local people will be keen to be involved. However, they are not necessarily interested in the same kinds of information as government department or funding agencies. Therefore, the information shall have some direct relevance or value for community members. Due to the difficulties to implement a participatory monitoring and evaluation system, it is better to start simply and monitor only some aspects of the project/programme. Then, as experience grows and capacities build, the system can be expanded to include all the important aspects that are needed for good project implementation and to enable overall impact assessment.

It is also interesting to consider sites with and without project in order to be able to assess the real impacts of the project. Indeed, the counterfactual situation is often not well studied as the rural sociology can be caricatured by highlighting a form of immobilism. A situation without project can then be seen as being the same for several years. This vision contributes to an overvaluation of the potential benefits of the project. That is why it is important to be able to describe and distinguish between the effects resulting from the project and the effects resulting from local changes independent of the project.

Indicators to consider need to be SMART:

- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable and Attributable
- Relevant and Realistic
- Time-bound, Timely, Trackable and Targeted

The baseline will be undertaken after having validated the indicators to monitor with all the stakeholders. As explained below, the baseline will consider sites with and without project.

In order to ensure an independent critical review of the results of the project, an **external mid-term and final evaluation**, which will be carried out by a consultancy firm, are proposed.

The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards achievement of outcomes and will provide constructive recommendations to address key problems identified. It will:



- review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
- analyse effectiveness of implementation and partnership arrangements;
- identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;
- identify lessons learned about project design, implementation and management;
- highlight technical achievements and lessons learned;
- analyse whether the project is on track with respect to achieving the expected results; and
- propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the Work Plan as necessary.

Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to completion of the project and will focus on the same issues as the Mid-Term Evaluation. In addition, the final evaluation will review project impact, analyse sustainability of results and whether the project has achieved the outcomes and the livelihood and environmental objectives.

In addition, an **annual workshop** to share and discuss the progress achieved in the implementation of the project will be organized. This annual workshop should preferentially take place in the project area in order to reinforce the involvement of the National and County and Community levels. The workshop will be complementary to the forum held yearly.

Major areas identified for impact assessment include:

- Status of land, natural resources and ecosystems, their conservation and capacity for production of goods and services;
- Evidence of positive changes in the management and use of biodiversity and natural resources;
- Improvement in achievement of environmental and livelihood goals – reversing land degradation, biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and enhancing crop and livestock productivity, reducing poverty, reducing food insecurity and vulnerability;
- Strengthened capacities for sustainable natural resources and land management at different levels.

**A list of indicative relevant indicators to monitor and evaluate the project performance is provided in the logical framework, such as the data to collect.**

In addition, the monitoring of the progress in executing the components and activities will be a central function of the Project Steering Committee. As part of its Terms of Reference, the Project Steering Committee will review and evaluate the objectives and outputs of the project during execution as well as identify and respond to emerging issues as they arise. The Green Points will be in charge to collect the requested data and ensure data sharing among the stakeholders.

The standard M&E reports and procedures required for all IUCN/GEF projects will apply to the M&E plan for the proposed project, including the following:

- **Inception Workshop and Report.** The Inception Workshop gathering the stakeholders involved in the project, and resulting Inception Report are the venue and means to finalize preparations for the implementation of the proposed project, involving the formulation of the first annual work plan, detailing of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, and of reporting and monitoring requirements. It is noteworthy; however, that the preparation of the Project Document of the proposed project already adopted a consultative process based on scoping and field missions, as well as two national stakeholder workshops. It is therefore anticipated that the inception workshop and the resulting report ensuing during the incipient months of the succeeding project's implementation would result in minor adjustments to the provisions in the original Project Document.
- **Quarterly Progress Report.** Each quarter, the PMU will prepare a brief summary of the project's substantive and technical progress towards achieving its objectives. The summaries will be reviewed and cleared by IUCN before being sent to the IUCN/GEF Coordinator;



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- **The Annual Project Report (APR) / project implementation review** is designed to obtain the independent views of the main stakeholders of a project on its relevance, performance and the likelihood of its success. The APR covers performance assessment on project outputs and outcomes, major achievements, early evidence of success, constraints experienced, lessons learned and recommendations as well as an overall rating of the project. The APR will be prepared by the Project Coordinator and the M&E officer, after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, and will be submitted to IUCN. The stakeholder review will focus on the logical framework matrix and the performance indicators. Stakeholders could include a letter to the IUCN that they have been consulted and their views taken into account. A Terminal Project Report will be prepared for the terminal meeting.
- **Independent External Evaluation at mid-term and termination of the project.** A mid-term project evaluation will be conducted during the second implementation year, focusing on relevance; performance (effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness); issues requiring decisions and actions; and initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. A final evaluation, which occurs three months prior to the final TPR meeting, focuses on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation but also covers impact, sustainability, and follow-through recommendations, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.
- **Budget Revisions.** Project budget revisions will reflect the final expenditures for the preceding year, to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year. Other budget revisions may be undertaken as necessary during the course of the project. It is expected that significant revisions will be cleared with the IUCN/GEF Coordinator for consistency with the GEF principle of incrementality and GEF eligibility criteria before being approved.



## 8 PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

The overall project budget is USD ~~5,940,500~~5,836,500, excluding the PPG. It comprises the following items:

■ Implementing Agency Fee: USD ~~XXXXXXXX~~481,913

■ Activities Budget: USD ~~XXXXXXXX~~5,354,587

- Component 1: USD ~~1,490,089~~3,390,338
- Component 2: USD ~~3,342,217~~930,590
- Component 3: USD ~~817,520~~792,296 [including evaluation costs (mid-term and final evaluation) : USD 110,000]
- Project Management Cost: USD ~~480,000~~254,976
- ~~Additional Monitoring and Evaluation costs~~ : USD ~~110,000~~

The detailed budget is provided in Annex 6.

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County Government of Narok – County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2023

County Government of Kajiado – County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022



# ANNEXES

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## Annexe 1. Current and past GEF interventions in Kenya

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
541	Reducing Biodiversity Loss at Cross-Border Sites in East Africa	Biodiversity	\$12,655,000 \$0	UNDP	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed
465	Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problem of Alien Species that Threaten Biological Diversity	Biodiversity	\$750,000 \$0	UNEP	Cote d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Kenya, Mauritius, Malawi, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed
406	African NGO-Government Partnership for Sustainable Biodiversity Action	Biodiversity	\$4,330,000 \$7,117,000	UNDP	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed
402	Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity	Biodiversity	\$2,744,000 \$0	UNEP	Bulgaria, Bolivia, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Malawi, Namibia, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed
142	People, Land Management, and Environmental Change (PLEC)	Biodiversity	\$6,176,300 \$4,816,600	UNEP	Brazil, China, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed
139	Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan and First National Report to the CBD	Biodiversity	\$157,000 \$0	WB	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
112	Photovoltaic Market Transformation Initiative (IFC)	Climate Change	\$30,000,000 \$90,000,000	WB	India, Kenya, Morocco	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed
88	Lake Victoria Environmental Management	International Waters	\$35,000,000 \$42,600,000	WB	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-1	Completed
2344	Desert Margins Programme (DMP) Tranche 2	Biodiversity	\$5,617,044 \$12,250,182	UNEP	Burkina Faso, Botswana, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Project Approved
2342	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Tranche 2	Biodiversity	\$4,007,124 \$7,438,678	UNEP	Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Project Approved
1474	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for Kenya	Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$425,000 \$41,000	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
1394	Climate, Water and Agriculture: Impacts on and Adaptation of Agro-Ecological Systems in Africa		\$700,000 \$540,000	WB	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
1384	Biodiversity Indicators for National Use	Biodiversity	\$823,200 \$610,000	UNEP	Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines, Ukraine	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
1378	Assessment of Soil Organic Carbon Stocks and Change at National Scales		\$978,000 \$1,024,000	UNEP	Brazil, India, Jordan, Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
1371	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework	Biodiversity	\$510,879 \$108,658	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
1344	Conservation of Gramineae and Associated Arthropods for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa	Biodiversity	\$947,000 \$1,564,250	UNEP	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
1281	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	Climate Change	\$6,512,000 \$2,508,000	UNEP	Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Nicaragua, Nepal, El Salvador	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Project Approved
1242	Desert Margin Programme, Phase 1	Biodiversity	\$4,987,134 \$10,231,999	UNEP	Burkina Faso, Botswana, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Project Approved
1224	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Below Ground Biodiversity, Phase I	Biodiversity	\$5,022,646 \$9,000,000	UNEP	Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Project Approved
1094	Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project, Tranche 1	International Waters	\$16,800,000 \$93,700,000	WB	Burundi, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Congo DR	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
981	Community-based Management of On-farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	Biodiversity	\$750,000 \$1,300,000	UNEP	Burkina Faso, Benin, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Uganda, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
905	Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation	Biodiversity	\$771,000 \$645,700	UNEP	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
849	Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa	International Waters	\$750,000 \$0	UNEP	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
796	Lake Baringo Community-based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	Biodiversity	\$750,000 \$0	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
599	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communications Related to the UNFCCC	Climate Change	\$172,800 \$0	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Project Approved

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
573	Removal of Barriers to Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	Climate Change	\$3,193,000 \$5,130,000	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
504	Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa	Biodiversity	\$8,724,000 \$3,550,000	UNEP	Botswana, Kenya, Mali	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
18	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	Biodiversity	\$725,000 \$0	WB	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-2	Completed
3313	SP-SFIF: Kenya Coastal Development Project	International Waters	\$5,000,000 \$36,470,000	WB	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
3249	Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL)	Climate Change	\$6,500,000 \$42,170,000	WB	Kenya	Special Climate Change Fund	GEF-3	Project Approved
2950	Lighting the "Bottom of the Pyramid"	Climate Change	\$5,400,000 \$6,750,000	WB	Ghana, Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2870	Market Transformation for Efficient Biomass Stoves for Institutions and Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises	Climate Change	\$975,000 \$0	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2775	Development and Implementation of a Standards and Labeling Programme in Kenya with Replication in East Africa	Climate Change	\$2,000,000 \$8,760,902	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2752	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	Climate Change	\$1,000,000 \$1,265,000	UNEP	Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2683	Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa	Climate Change	\$2,854,000 \$25,878,766	UNEP	Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
2597	Cogen for Africa	Climate Change	\$5,248,165 \$61,586,350	UNEP	Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Eswatini, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Project Approved
2469	Supporting Capacity Building for the Elaboration of National Reports and Country Profiles by African Parties to the UNCCD	Land Degradation	\$900,000 \$0	WB	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Algeria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Malawi, Chad	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2405	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program Development for the Lake Victoria Basin	International Waters	\$1,000,000 \$0	WB	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2396	Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)	Biodiversity	\$975,000 \$0	UNEP	Burkina Faso, Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Project Approved
2355	Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Land Management	Land Degradation	\$10,000,000 \$72,800,000	WB	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2237	Developing Incentives for Community Participation in Forest Conservation through the Use of Commercial Insects in Kenya	Biodiversity	\$1,000,000 \$0	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
2129	Demonstrating and Capturing Best Practices and Technologies for the Reduction of Land-sourced Impacts Resulting from Coastal Tourism	International Waters	\$5,388,200 \$23,456,816	UNEP	Cameroon, Ghana, Gambia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, Senegal, Tanzania	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Project Approved
2119	African Rift Geothermal Development Facility (ARGeo)	Climate Change	\$4,750,000 \$74,261,652	UNEP	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
2098	Western Indian Ocean Marine Highway Development and Coastal and Marine Contamination Prevention Project	International Waters	\$11,000,000 \$15,000,000	WB	Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1848	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resource Management (MKEPP)		\$4,700,000 \$21,070,000	FIDA	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1817	Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities Part II: Expedited Financing for (interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	Climate Change	\$100,000 \$0	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1796	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA)		\$148,000 \$0	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1780	Joint Geophysical Imaging (JGI) Methodology for Geothermal Reservoir Assessment	Climate Change	\$979,059 \$0	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1772	Assessment of Capacity Building to Conserve Biological Diversity Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism and Preparation of a Second National Report to the CBD (Add On)	Biodiversity	\$244,000 \$50,000	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1666	Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Resource Management Plan for Marsabit Mountain and its associated Watersheds	Land Degradation	\$924,000 \$0	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1513	Building Sustainable Commercial Dissemination Networks for Household PV Systems in Eastern Africa	Climate Change	\$693,600 \$0	UNEP	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Project Approved





ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
1462	Programme for the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems: Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLMEs)	International Waters	\$12,200,000 \$18,470,000	UNDP	Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1362	Western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project		\$4,100,000 \$4,400,000	WB	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
1247	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)	International Waters	\$4,186,140 \$6,902,325	UNEP	Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Project Approved
1082	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project - SWIOFP		\$12,000,000 \$17,510,000	WB	Kenya, Comoros, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-3	Completed
3872	SIP: Monitoring Carbon and Environmental and Socio-Economic Co-Benefits of BioCF Projects in SSA	Land Degradation	\$915,000 \$10,422,000	WB	Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Uganda, Congo DR	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Completed
3808	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being	Biodiversity	\$5,517,618 \$29,552,314	UNEP	Brazil, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Turkey	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
3788	LGGE Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Eastern Africa	Climate Change	\$2,853,000 \$12,483,288	UNEP	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
3693	Strengthening the Protected Area Network within the Eastern Montane Forest Hotspot of Kenya	Biodiversity	\$4,500,000 \$12,470,000	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Completed
3673	Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries	Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$484,000 \$531,250	UNEP	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Uganda, Zambia	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
3461	Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East Africa	Climate Change	\$2,850,000 \$4,335,000	UNEP	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
3401	SIP: Equatorial Africa Deposition Network (EADN)	Land Degradation, International Waters	\$1,865,000 \$3,243,746	UNEP	Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
3399	SIP: Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project II	Land Degradation, International Waters	\$7,000,000 \$107,800,000	WB	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Completed
3370	SIP: Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agropastoral Production Systems of Kenya	Land Degradation	\$3,030,734 \$8,660,000	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
3346	DSSA Malaria Decision Analysis Support Tool (MDAST): Evaluating Health Social and Environmental Impacts and Policy Tradeoffs	Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$999,000 \$1,013,888	UNEP	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
3321	Mainstreaming Groundwater Considerations into the Integrated Management of the Nile River Basin	International Waters	\$1,000,000 \$0	UNDP	Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
3164	Enhanced Regulatory and Information Systems for Integrated Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)		\$487,500 \$277,000	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
2848	Improved Conservation and Governance for Kenya Coastal Forest Protected Area System	Biodiversity	\$800,000 \$0	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Completed
2820	Supporting the Development and Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing Policies in Africa	Biodiversity	\$1,177,300 \$1,002,050	UNEP	Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
2757	SIP PROGRAM: Strategic Investment Program for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP)	Land Degradation	\$1,893,673 \$0	WB	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Senegal, Togo, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa, Zambia	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Concept Proposed
2584	Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP), Phase II	International Waters	\$6,700,000 \$71,990,000	UNDP	Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Congo DR	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Completed
2553	Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health	Climate Change	\$4,500,000 \$15,963,559	UNDP	Barbados, Bhutan, China, Fiji, Jordan, Kenya, Uzbekistan	Special Climate Change Fund	GEF-4	Completed
2123	Conservation & Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture through an Ecosystem Approach	Biodiversity	\$7,810,682 \$18,647,321	UNEP	Brazil, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Project Approved
1999	Wildlife Conservation Leasing Demonstration	Biodiversity	\$727,270 \$505,000	WB	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-4	Completed
9326	RLACC - Rural Livelihoods' Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (PROGRAM)	Climate Change	\$2,577,778 \$58,938,000	ADB	Kenya	Special Climate Change Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
5880	Knowledge for Action: Promoting Innovation Among Environmental Funds	Biodiversity	\$913,240 \$3,854,050	UNEP	Bolivia, Brazil, Botswana, Belize, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Suriname, El Salvador, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
5824	Sharing Knowledge on the Use of Biochar for Sustainable Land Management	Land Degradation	\$1,826,484 \$1,257,800	UNEP	China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, Viet Nam	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
5775	Building the Foundation for Forest Landscape Restoration at Scale	Land Degradation	\$1,900,000 \$6,250,000	UNEP	Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Niger	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
5689	Sound Chemicals Management Mainstreaming and UPOPs Reduction in Kenya	Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$4,515,000 \$21,008,803	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
5626	Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol	Biodiversity	\$913,265 \$1,751,845	UNEP	Kenya	Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
5513	Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE)	International Waters	\$10,976,891 \$333,428,294	UNDP	Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
5272	Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Biodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya	Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$3,583,800 \$9,904,405	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
5228	RLACC - Rural Livelihoods's Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa (PROGRAM)	Climate Change	\$0 \$64,000,000	ADB	Djibouti, Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Concept Proposed
5154	Sustainable Conversion of Waste to Clean Energy for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction	Climate Change	\$1,999,998 \$9,824,718	UNIDO	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
5083	Capacity, Policy and Financial Incentives for PFM in Kirisia Forest and integrated Rangelands Management	Climate Change, Biodiversity	\$2,823,439 \$8,675,178	FAO	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
4940	Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities (WIO-SAP)	International Waters	\$10,867,000 \$77,686,341	UNEP	Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, South Africa	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
4886	Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region	Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$4,208,000 \$10,190,200	UNEP	Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Congo DR	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
4827	Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in the Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a Landscape Approach	Biodiversity	\$3,990,909 \$24,820,000	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
4682	SolarChill Development, Testing and Technology Transfer Outreach	Climate Change	\$2,712,150 \$8,033,500	UNEP	Colombia, Kenya, Eswatini	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
4668	Demonstration of Effectiveness of Diversified, Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Interventions, and Strengthening National Capacity for Innovative Implementation of Integrated Vector Management (IVM) for Disease Prevention and Control in the WHO A...	Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$9,550,000 \$243,103,508	UNEP	Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Eswatini, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
4596	Kenya NIP Update: Reviewing and Updating the National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention	Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$172,667 \$34,000	GEF Secretariat	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
4549	Support to Kenya for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD	Biodiversity	\$290,909 \$400,000	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
4362	Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Kenya	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$5,000,000 \$5,500,000	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-5	Project Approved
10019	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC	Climate Change	\$7,383,040 \$780,000	UNEP	Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, St. Lucia, Moldova, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mauritius, Niue, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
9980	GEF Support to UNCCD 2018 National Reporting Process – Umbrella II	Land Degradation	\$1,940,480 \$362,000	UNEP	Albania, Armenia, Botswana, Belarus, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, Moldova, North Macedonia, Myanmar, Maldives, Malawi, Philippines, Palau, Eswatini, Chad, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Serbia, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9912	Enhancing Conjunctive Management of Surface and Groundwater Resources in Selected Transboundary Aquifers: Case Study for Selected Shared Groundwater Bodies in the Nile Basin	International Waters	\$5,329,452 \$25,850,000	UNDP	Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9884	Integrated SC Toolkit to Improve the Transmission of Information under Articles 07 and 15	Chemicals and Waste	\$2,000,000 \$7,232,340	UNEP	Honduras, Kenya, Cambodia, St. Lucia, Moldova, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Ukraine	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9882	Enhancing Legislative, Policy, and Criminal Justice Frameworks for Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa	Biodiversity	\$1,000,000 \$1,105,000	UNEP	Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9817	Support to Eligible Parties to Produce the Sixth National Report to the CBD (Africa-1)	Biodiversity	\$1,963,500 \$1,116,060	UNEP	Burundi, Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Comoros, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Tanzania, Uganda, Congo DR	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
9708	Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Kenya's Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) or IMKA	Chemicals and Waste	\$4,200,000 \$17,819,711	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9697	Global Knowledge Management and Exchange of Child Project Results Through Networking and Outreach Activities for the GEF GOLD Program	Chemicals and Waste	\$8,000,000 \$17,767,604	UNEP	Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9674	Strengthening National Capacity in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region	Climate Change	\$1,000,000 \$1,100,000	Conservation International	Kenya	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency	GEF-6	Project Approved
9659	Kenya- Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Kenya through an Integrated Approach	Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$3,826,605 \$15,565,663	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9602	Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of ASGM Sector - GEF GOLD	Chemicals and Waste	\$32,620,000 \$135,174,956	UNEP	Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Concept Proposed
9556	Restoration of Arid and Semi-arid lands (ASAL) of Kenya through Bio-enterprise Development and other Incentives under The Restoration Initiative	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$4,157,340 \$12,500,000	FAO	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9526	Enhancing Integrated Natural Resource Management to Arrest and Reverse Current Trends in Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation for Increased Ecosystem Services in the Tana Delta, Kenya	Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation	\$3,345,413 \$36,526,667	UNEP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
9444	EHPMP - Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa	Chemicals and Waste	\$42,201,835 \$243,050,000	WB	Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Concept Proposed
9276	Regional Project on the Development of National Action Plans for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Africa	Chemicals and Waste	\$4,000,000 \$50,000	UNEP	Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, Eswatini, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9264	TRI The Restoration Initiative - Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge	Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Climate Change	\$30,441,961 \$201,450,938	IUCN	Central African Republic, Cameroon, China, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Congo DR	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Concept Proposed
9241	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$3,561,644 \$5,660,000	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9139	Food-IAP: Establishment of the Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF)	Land Degradation, Climate Change, Biodiversity	\$7,201,835 \$61,050,330	FIDA	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved
9080	Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)	Chemicals and Waste	\$10,500,000 \$20,332,000	UNEP	Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Project Approved

ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
9071	Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM)	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$5,334,587 \$703,823,739	WB	Afghanistan, Botswana, Congo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, Thailand, Tanzania, Viet Nam, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Concept Proposed
9070	Food-IAP: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM)	Climate Change, Land Degradation, Biodiversity	\$0 \$805,361,640	FIDA	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Eswatini, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-6	Concept Proposed
10359	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$2,655,726 \$3,100,000	UNDP	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-7	Concept Approved
10206	Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land Degradation	\$95,844,674 \$809,137,990	FAO	Angola, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Kenya, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-7	Concept Proposed
10116	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme Phase 3	International Waters	\$9,132,420 \$251,000,000	WB	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	GEF-7	Concept Approved
384	Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases Including Ozone	Climate Change	\$4,800,000 \$0	UNDP	Argentina, Brazil, China, Algeria, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia	GEF Trust Fund	Pilot Phase	Completed
375	Building Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa to Respond to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Climate Change	\$2,000,000 \$0	UNDP	Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Zimbabwe	GEF Trust Fund	Pilot Phase	Completed



ID	Title	Focal Areas	Grant and Cofinancing	Implementing Agencies	Countries	Fund Source	Period	Status
357	Institutional Support for the Protection of East African Biodiversity	Biodiversity	\$10,000,000 \$0	UNDP	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	GEF Trust Fund	Pilot Phase	Completed
145	Biodiversity Data Management Capacitation in Developing Countries and Networking Biodiversity Information	Biodiversity	\$4,000,000 \$0	UNEP	Bahamas, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Thailand	GEF Trust Fund	Pilot Phase	Completed
50	Tana River National Primate Reserve Conservation Project	Biodiversity	\$6,200,000 \$942,000	WB	Kenya	GEF Trust Fund	Pilot Phase	Completed

## Annexe 2. Projects in Kajiado and Narok Counties

### Projects in Kajiado County – Agriculture and Livestock

Sub-Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Implementing Agency /Unit	Source of Funds	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Millions)
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project	Irrigation scheme developed	Area under irrigation scheme developed (Ha)	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK		0	0	277	300	0	320
	Crop and livestock value chains supported	No. of processing equipment/IGA units provided	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	1	0	0	
	Construction of grading/marketing facilities	No. of grading shade constructed	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	1	0	0	
	Construction/rehabilitation of livestock market infrastructure	No. sale yards constructed/rehabilitated	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	1	0	0	
	Development of access road infrastructure	Length of access road developed(km)	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	0	27	0	0	
	Training for farmers and staff	No. of farmers trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	100	100	100	100	100	
		No. of staff trained	County Dept. of Agriculture	AfDB/GoK	-	0	10	10	20	10	
Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Project	Climate-Smart Agricultural practices up scaled	No. of direct project beneficiaries in CIGs	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	340	1701	2000	2700	0	468



(KCSAP)		No. of direct project beneficiaries in VMGs	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	30	180	226	302	0
		No. of direct project beneficiaries in County investments	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	0	500	3000	3000	500
	Adoption of TIMPs promoted	No. of target beneficiaries (in build on pastures seeds and hay conservation, and utilization of rangeland resources.	County Dept. of Agriculture	World Bank/GoK	-	0	150	700	1000	1000
	Livestock feed storage facilities constructed	No. of livestock feed storage facilities constructed	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	1	1	0	0
	Pastoral populations and relevant stakeholders capacity build on marketing information systems	No. of pastoral populations and relevant stakeholders capacity build on marketing information systems	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	100	100	0	0
	Livestock holding grounds developed and rehabilitated	No. of livestock holding grounds developed, rehabilitated and sustainably managed	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	1	1	0	0
	Pastoralists capacity build on cooperative and contract marketing	No. of beneficiaries (segregated by gender) from the cereal/food storage	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	105	100	0	0
	Disease and vector surveillance and control strengthened	No. of selected disease outbreak reported to OIE	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	4	4	0	0
		No. of vaccination campaigns against FMD, CBPP, PPR and CCPP carried out	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	2	2	0	0
	Alternative livelihoods value chains developed	No. of alternative livelihood activities and sub-projects realized and sustainably	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	2	2	0	0
	Contingency plans (systems and capacities for effective response) developed and operationalized	No. of contingency plans developed and operationalized	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	1	1	0	0
	Ex-ante risk reduction measures for effective disaster management developed and implemented	No. of CMDRRs developed	County Dept. of Agriculture	GoK	-	0	11	11	0	0

## On-going projects in the agricultural sector- Narok

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Agricultural Sector development support Programme/ County wide	To develop a transparent system for improved agricultural sector coordination and harmonization and an enabling policy and institutional environment for the realization of ASDS • To strengthen the environmental resilience and social inclusion of Value Chains (VC) • To promote viable and equitable commercialization of the agricultural sector through the Value Chain Development (VCD)	Reach 8000 farmers	Train farmers on 4 value chains	100M	SIDA, National Government, county government, and European Union	2016 to 2020	Department of Agriculture Narok county with partners
National Agricultural rural and inclusive growth programme County wide	The project aims increase agricultural productivity and profitability of targeted rural communities in selected Counties, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response".	20 wards	Developing 4 value chains with an aim of reaching the vulnerable and marginalised	200M	World bank and National Government.	2016 to 2021	Department of Agriculture Narok county with partners
Sustainable land management Project/ Narok north,	1. development and strengthening of multistakeholder platforms that will enable better planning, including landscape-	Farmer groups in the 3 sub counties	Reducing land degradation for sustainable food production	Waiting for approval for extension	FAO	2016-2021	County department of Livestock
south and East	based planning; 2) channelling investments into resilient and adapted food production systems and value chains using a farmer field school approach adapted to the realities of the agropastoral communities in Karamoja and their need for enhanced food and nutritional security; and						
Pastoral resilience livestock support programme/ county wide	Creating resilience for the pastoral communities in the county	Pastoral communities	Doing livestock infrastructural projects enhancing the communities resilience	200M	World bank	2015-2020	State department of crops and irrigation

Source: Narok County Government, County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2023





### New project proposals – Agriculture sector – Sustainable environmental management and social inclusion - Narok County

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Maintenance of land and natural resource base	All wards	Rehabilitate the degraded Lands	30,000 Ha	Mapping the Areas, Plant more tree campaigns, conserving the Areas, carry out OMEGA, Farmer And staff seminars and workshops and establish more nurseries	14M	County Government and others stakeholder s	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Agricultural weather scenario planning and dissemination	All wards	Weather informed Agricultural operations	All farmers	Participatory weather planning and dissemination meetings held	120M	County Government and others stakeholder s	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Mainstreaming social inclusiveness in agriculture	All wards	Vulnerable groups adequately targeted and supported	All the vulnerable farmers	Identify vulnerable groups and appropriate opportunities and target them for subsidized inputs support	550M	County Government and others stakeholder s	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
Nutrition and human ecology extension	All wards	Food security Achieved in a in a healthy environment achieved		Organise food security campaigns and promote energy saving Jikos	2M	County Government and others stakeholder s	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners
waterpan construction	All wards	Produce crops during off season	130 water pans	Construct water pans	480 M	County Government and others stakeholder s	2018 - 2022	State department of Agriculture and its partners

Source: Narok County Government, County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2023

### New project proposals – Agriculture sector – Crop development and management – Narok County

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Promotion Agricultural Advisory services	All wards	Improve farm productivity And income diversification	1Milliom Farmers	Design outreach programmes, identify new technologies, organize trade fairs, workshops, seminars, Demos, field days, barazas, exhibitions and shows.	1.6 B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Reduce Post-harvest losses and increase	All wards	Reduced post harvest losses and increased income	4 Stores 5000 Metric	Costruction of stores and purchase of strategic food reserves	1.4B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture
income from our cereals			tonnes stored					and its partners
Improvement of Crop Production and Productivity	All wards	Increase crop production and productivity	- Fertilizer use increased by 20% -20 routine inputs checks	Fertilizer use campeigns. Stockists training and checks	5.5 M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Irrigation programmes	Narok south, narok east, Transmara west, Narok west	Increase crop production and productivity	6 irrigation schemes	Construct dams and auxiliary structures	1B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Establishment of agriculture Fund	All wards	Increase access to low cost cash for crop production	1.135B	Facilitate establishment of the fund	1.135B	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
Farm Equipment hire services	All wards	Improved Land preparation and reduced cost of production	Various	Purchase and operationalization of the hire services		County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners
						County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of agriculture and its partners

Source: Narok County Government, County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2023



### New project proposals – Agriculture sector – Livestock Resources Management and Development – Narok County

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
rehabilitate Pasture land	All wards	Reduce drought emergencies	500 Ha	Purchase and distribute Pasture seed	100M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure dairy cows and goats	All wards	Increase the breed quality	1000	Procure and distribute breeding stock	60M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Train and deploy AI technician	All wards	Increase the breed quality	60	Identify and train AI practioners	1M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
procure and distribute breeding Bulls	All wards	Increase the breed quality	200	Procure and distribute Breeding bulls	20M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure and distribute breeding s rams and bucks	All wards	Increase the breed quality	250	Procure and distribute breeding s rams and bucks	0.5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure and distribute croilers, Kenbro and kari improved cocks	All wards	Increase the breed quality	1000	Procure and distribute croilers, Kenbro and kari improved cocks	0.5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners

No. of Farmers and staff trained on entrepreneurial skills	All wards	Embraced entrepreneurial agriculture	4000 farmers and 12 officers	Train Farmers and staff on entrepreneurship	20.4M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Development of Pro poor and emerging livestock enterprises	All wards	Diversified income	1000 farmers	Purchase of poultry production equipment and feeds, Bee harvesting equipment. Procure relief feeds for the vulnerable farmers. And conduct livestock offtake	49.9M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Purchase machines for total mixed ration	All wards	Reduced cost of feed	60	Purchase and distribute the machines	36M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Purchase tractors, baler and grass cutters	All wards	Reduced cost of livestock production	6	Purchase and operationalize the machines	36M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Procure and install milk coolers	All wards	Reduced milk losses	30	Procure and install the coolers	330M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Construct Milk cooler housing units		Reduced milk losses	30	Construct the houses	150M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Establish and operationalize milk processing plants	Nrok and kilgoris town	Increased value of the milk	2	Procure and install the plants	1 Billion	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Install a feed processing plant	Narok town	Reduced feed prices	1	Procure and install the plants	500m	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Install a meat processing abattoirs	Lemek and kilgoris	Reduced meat losses	2	Procure and install the plants	2Billion	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Construct ,rehabilitate sale yards	Ngoswani and ewaso nyiro	Orderly sale and purchase off livestock	2	Construct the sale yards	90M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
constructed stores for strategic feed reserve	All wards	Provision of feeds during dry periods	30	Construct the stores	6.5M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
construct and rehabilitate Dams,	All sub counties	Provision of water for livestock	6	Construct the water structures	120M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
construct and rehabilitate boreholes	All sub counties	Provision of water for livestock	18	Construct the water structures	72M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
construct and rehabilitate pans	All sub counties	Provision of water for livestock	42	Construct the water structures	252M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Purchase of Water trucking vehicles(boozer)	Narok Hqts	Provision of water for livestock	3	Construct the water structures	30 M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
No. of livestock insured,	All wards	Cushion farmers from losses during drought	1000	Enlist farmers to the programme	20M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Establish Early warning system	All wards	Farmers prepared before any disaster	1	Prepare and disseminate weather information	0.2M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners
Wool processing plant	Olposumoru and sagamian	Increased income	2	Construct and install wool processing machines	20M	County Government and others stakeholders	2018 - 2022	State department of Livestock and its partners

Source: Narok County Government, County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2023



## New project proposals – Sector Environment – Narok County

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Mapping and Gazettement of the county forests	To clearly mark the boundaries of forest falling under the management of county government and gazettelement of the community forest	Gazettelement of 6 county forest including: Maasai mau, Loita, Enosupukia, Nyakweri, Nairofia and Nyangores	Survey/Mapping of forest boundaries	120M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2020	Department of Environment
Formulation and implementation of Forest Management plans for Maasai Mau, Loita, Enosupukia, Nyakweri, Nairofia and Nyangores	To enhance protection and sustainable use of forest resources	Drafting and implementation of 6 county forest including:	scoping study/Audit status of all the community forest, consultative meeting, endorsement of the plan by community, approval by CG and gazettelement	60M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2021	Department of Environment
Establish/Equip 6 rangers camps in Ngareta Esanaankururi Enosupukia Loita Nyakweri Pusangi	To maintain the forest cover under the protected areas	Equip 6 forest protection camps with adequate number of personnel and provide vehicles housing, firearms and all other necessary equipment	Building capacity of communities adjacent to the forests; formation of fully functional and well-equipped forest protection units for each forest reserve	120M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2020	Department of Environment
Drafting of a Forest Protection Policy and Action Plan	To establish a regulatory framework for	forest policy that touches on sustainable use of forest products, land use plan	Legal & policy analysis; situation analysis; identify policy goal and objective; draft the policy and action plan; public participation; approval by county government and gazettelement	25M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of Environment
Agro-forestry	To increase area under agro-forestry in Narok County	10% of farm lands in narok county should have forest cover	extension service; support tree nurseries; community barazas	120M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of Environment
Afforestation of the degraded forest areas	To increase forest cover in Narok County by 1,800km <sup>2</sup>	1,800km <sup>2</sup>	campaign on tree planting, celebrate the international days; forest, tree planting, environment, provision of tree seedlings to communities	1.87B	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of Environment
Development of a County Climate Change Act	To develop a regulatory framework that will oversee climate change activities in the county	A county Climate Change Act	Legal & policy analysis; situation analysis; identify policy goal and objective; draft the policy and action plan; public participation; approval by	25M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2019	Department of Environment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			county government and gazettement					
Climate change mitigation and adaptation	To enhance the implementation of climate change response activities and to oversee the mainstreaming of the climate change activities in all the departments in the county projects	A climate change fund	Community engagement and interdepartmental discussions; gazettement of members; resource mobilization M&E Climate change adaptation and mitigation projects Adopt volunteer weather observers Data monitoring & research	500M	National government County government Development partners	2018-2022	Department of Environment	

Source: Narok County Government, County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2023



## Annexe 3. ESMS screening and clearance report

See separate attachment.

Also available at: <https://www.iucn.org/gef-iucn-partnership/projects#FM-SR-Kenya>



## Annexe 4. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

See separate attachment.

Also available at: <https://www.iucn.org/gef-iucn-partnership/projects#FM-SR-Kenya>



## Annexe 5. Stakeholder Analysis, Consultation and Engagement Plan

Stakeholder Analysis			
Stakeholder	Interest of the SH in the project	Potential influence of the SH on the project	Impact of the project on the SH (positive or negative)
Government agencies (national, provincial, local)			
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Sustainable management and utilization of rangelands	Co-ordination of government agencies and their activities in the project	Positive as it will reinforce its legitimacy in conservation and environmental management. It will enable them to develop the Green Points and to improve the knowledge management and linkages between local and national levels and also linkages with neighbouring countries or countries with similar environmental issues.
Ewaso Ng'iro South Development Authority (ENSDA)	Enhance sustainable and equitable socio-economic development within the Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin	Contribution to integrated, sustainable and equitable socio-economic development within the Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin	Positive as it will benefit from the dynamic in terms of conservation initiatives
Kenya Forestry Service (KFS)	Support design and implementation of forest conservation activities with reliable partners (organized communities)	Sustainable forestry and forestry related livelihoods; development and enforcement of forestry related policy/legal frameworks	Positive as it will facilitate its activities in terms of forest conservation
Green Point	Strengthen its position and develop activities	Improved information dissemination and knowledge sharing	Positive as it will strongly benefit from the project's activities (capacity building, staff, materials, governance strengthening)
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Support of conservation activities and enforcement of existing policies. Minimize degradation of rangelands, enhance wildlife conservation and improved household livelihoods	Development of sustainable ecotourism facilities and activities; support in developing and enforcing sustainable eco-tourism legal/policy frameworks	Positive as it will benefit from the dynamics created by the project
County Government (Dpt of Env., Agriculture, Livestock...)	Develop conservation activities with reliable partners (organized communities) – Outsource activities and duties to communities	Development of sustainable agriculture and livestock activities; development and enforcement of agriculture/livestock policy and legal instruments	Positive as it will benefit from better data sharing and knowledge management. The project will support the counties to reach their objectives in terms of conservation and value chain development.
NETFUND	Research to facilitate capacity building, environmental management	Facilitate capacity building of livestock and nature-based enterprises. Linking the	Positive- The project will achieve some sustainability after the project phase

Stakeholder Analysis			
Stakeholder	Interest of the SH in the project	Potential influence of the SH on the project	Impact of the project on the SH (positive or negative)
		businesses to sustainable funding	
Local communities			
Pastoralists	Improve livelihood and conservation	Improvement in pasture management - Adoption of sustainable livestock production practices	Globally positive - Improved livelihood and conservation But potential negative impact due to land use restriction
Crop producers	Improve livelihood and conservation	Adoption of sustainable crop production techniques	Globally Positive - Improved livelihood and conservation But potential negative impact due to land use restriction
Women	Improve livelihood and conservation	Adoption of sustainable practices	Positive - Improved livelihood and conservation
Milk cooperatives	Improve livelihood	Adoption of sustainable livestock production practices	Positive - Improved livelihood and conservation
Charcoal burners	Improve livelihood	Improvement of rangeland resource management by adopting sustainable charcoal production techniques and /or alternative sustainable livelihoods	Negative as the project will support a better control of the natural resources use and charcoal is an illegal activity.
Civil Society Organizations			
Kenya Market Trust	Marketing of agricultural and livestock products.	Transformation of agricultural and livestock marketing	Positive as it will benefit from organized communities/producers and better quality of products
Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA)	Sustainable conservation and management of wildlife and their habitat outside formal protected areas.	Adoption of sustainable pasture management techniques among landowners	Positive as it will benefit from dynamics created by the project in terms of conservation, innovation for restoration of the ecosystem and improved livelihoods
South Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO)	Develop SORALO's activities to reinforce its position in the Region	Mobilization of landowners to adopt sustainable pasture, agricultural and livestock production systems and techniques.	Positive as the project will involve SORALO in its implementation
Community Forest Associations (CFA)	Build its capacities for being able to operate/ Improve its capacity to manage forest resources and benefits accruing from it	Sustainable forest management at local level	Positive, capacity building



Stakeholder Analysis			
Stakeholder	Interest of the SH in the project	Potential influence of the SH on the project	Impact of the project on the SH (positive or negative)
Water Rivers Users Association (WRUA)	Build its capacities for being able to operate/Develop their organizational capacity and effectiveness in meeting their mandate	Mobilization of water resource users to adopt sustainable water resource management practises	Positive, capacity building
Private Sector			
TATA Chemicals	Restore and improve conservation in the upstream part of the basin to be able to continue to operate the Magadi Plant	Mobilization of resources to implement specific water catchment and livelihood projects	Positive as its industrial activities will benefit from restoration of the rangelands/ Corporate reputation
Nabala Consult	Enhanced local institutional capacity for governance of natural resources	Mobilization and training of local institutions on governance of NRM	Positive as the agency is partly community.
Keekonyokie Slaughterhouse	Increase the number and improve the quality of livestock	Improve marketing of livestock and livestock products	Will benefit from improved quality of livestock
CAD Creations	Provide monitoring tools for developing its activities	Improve data collection and processing of project information	Opportunity for developing tools at a larger scale
Tradecare Africa Ltd	Working in a new area. Develop its activities.	Support aggregation and marketing of agricultural products	Opportunity for developing its activities
Mara Beef Ltd/Enonkishu Conservancy and Training Center	Enhance landscape level rangelands management	Provide training on rangelands management	Positive- Stakeholder still involved in training pastoralists in holistic rangelands management
UAP insurance	Selling insurance products and attracting new customers	Initiate and increase the adoption of agriculture and livestock insurance	Positive – enabling conditions for providing insurance products
Carrefour	Selling Final products from livestock and other non-timber forest enterprises	Provide ready and reliable market for products from rangeland enterprises.	Positive

Stakeholder Analysis			
Stakeholder	Interest of the SH in the project	Potential influence of the SH on the project	Impact of the project on the SH (positive or negative)
Naivas Supermarkets	Selling Final products from livestock and other non-timber forest enterprises	Provide ready and reliable market for products from rangeland enterprises.	Positive
Shompole Lodge	Enhance pastoral livelihoods through payment for ecosystem services- ecotourism	Develop local capacity to manage ecotourism, sustainable incomes	Positive
Naitiroki Camp	Enhance pastoral livelihoods through payment for ecosystem services- ecotourism	Develop local capacity to manage ecotourism, sustainable incomes	Positive
Lake Magadi adventures	Enhance pastoral livelihoods through payment for ecosystem services- ecotourism	Develop local capacity to manage ecotourism, sustainable incomes	Positive
Shompole Wilderness	Enhance pastoral livelihoods through payment for ecosystem services- ecotourism	Develop local capacity to manage ecotourism, sustainable incomes	Positive
Lale'nok	Enhance pastoral livelihoods through capacity building, payment for ecosystem services- ecotourism	Develop local capacity to manage ecotourism, sustainable incomes	Positive
Conservation Capital	Enhance landscape level rangelands management	Develop the marketing system for sustainable ecotourism and livestock value chain	Positive
Tree fund	Enhance landscape level rangelands management	Enhance the forestry enterprises through community forestry enterprises	positive
International organizations			
International Trade Centre	Develop trade opportunities in Kenya	Support the development of SMEs	Positive
FAO	Enhance rangeland conservation and livelihood activities	Provide guidance, policy and financial support for rangelands conservation using	positive



Stakeholder Analysis			
Stakeholder	Interest of the SH in the project	Potential influence of the SH on the project	Impact of the project on the SH (positive or negative)
		multiple approaches	
World Vision	Conservation and livelihood improvement, especially on gender issues	Building the capacity of communities to adopt sustainable conservation, agricultural and livestock production practises	Positive
African Conservation Center (ACC)	Enhance rangeland conservation and livelihood activities	Adoption of sustainable conservation and livelihood practices	Positive
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Enhance rangeland conservation and livelihood activities	Adoption of sustainable conservation and livelihood practices	Positive
Meat Naturally	Enhance rangeland conservation and livelihood activities	Adoption of sustainable resource use and livelihood practices	Positive
Research institutions & universities			
World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)	Conservation – Develop and implement, test tools, approaches, etc.	Up to date data and information on agroforestry.	Positive
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	Conservation – Develop and implement, test tools, approaches, etc. Sell tree seedlings.	Up to date data, information and tools on forestry, including distribution of suitable tree seedlings	Positive
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Sustainable livestock production – Develop and implement, test tools, approaches, provide evidence for policy guidelines.	Up to date data, information and tools on livestock production, climate change, Nutrition, Ecohealth	Positive
Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	Food security and income generation - Develop and implement, test tools, approaches, etc. Build its capacities.	Up to date data, information and tools on agriculture and livestock production	Positive

Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)				
Consultations (place and date)	Organizations represented	Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)	Form/methodology of consultation	Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)
Nairobi – 28/10/2019	NEMA – IUCN	8 (3)	Inception meeting	Discussions with all participants focused on the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the project concept and its relevancy according to their understanding of the main issues</li> <li>local issues in terms of natural</li> </ul>
Nairobi – 28/10/2019	TATA Chemicals	1	Individual interview	
Nairobi – 29/10/2019	CAD Creations	1	Individual interview	
Kajiado – 29/10/2019	County Government	3	Interview	
Kajiado – 29/10/2019	Green Point	1	Individual interview	
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	Kenya Forestry	4	Focus group	

### Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)

Consultations (place and date)	Organizations represented	Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)	Form/methodology of consultation	Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)
	research Institute			<p>resource management and livelihood conditions,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lessons learned from current or recent projects,</li> <li>• recommendations for approaches and activities to undertake,</li> <li>• linkages between actors.</li> </ul> <p>These consultations helped us to improve our understanding of the project area and highlighted several elements which influenced the project design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communities in the project area barely benefited from the previous projects and only very specific and localized actions, such as tree planting, have been implemented;</li> <li>• The research tools used for rangelands assessment and the trials made in the rangelands including reseeding and resting for planned grazing, governance for adaptation to climate change and the index based livestock insurance-IBLI.</li> <li>• Knowledge management for improved rangelands by ICRAF/ICARDA.</li> <li>• Conservation activities for incentives of pay out through reduced Premiums (IBLI)</li> <li>• communities receive only very limited support to implement good land and natural resource</li> </ul>
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	ICRAF	1	Individual interview	
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	World Vision	2 (2)	Interview	
Nairobi – 30/10/2019	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	1	Individual interview	
Narok – 31/10/2019	County Government of Narok	1	Individual interview	
Nairobi – 1/11/2019	SORALO	1	Individual interview	
Nairobi – 1/11/2019	List of stakeholders in the table below	40 (11)	Breakout sessions	
Nairobi – 12/11/2019	ICRAF	3	Group Discussions	
Nairobi- 14/11/2019	ILRI	4	Group Discussion	
Nairobi – 13/11/2019	NEMA	1	Individual interview	
Nairobi – 25/11/2019	SORALO	4	Focus group	
Nairobi – 25/11/2019	Kenya Wildlife Service	1	Individual interview	
Narok – 26/11/2019	County Government	6	Focus group	
Narok – 26/11/2019	KWT	1 (1)	Individual interview	
Narok – 26/11/2019	County Env. Committee	1	Individual interview	
Suswa – 27/11/2019	Mt Suswa Conservancy / Southern Rangelands Association of Land Owners (SORALO) / Okaumi community*	11 (2)	Focus group	
Suswa – 27/11/2019	Mosiro and Kormoto Community	5 (2)	Focus group	
Loite Hills – 28/11/2019	Naroosora community	15 (7)	Focus group	
Narok – 29/11/2019	Ewaso Ng'iro South Development Authority (ENSDA)	1 (1)	Individual interview	
Narok – 29/11/2019	NEMA	1	Individual interview	
Mount Suswa – 29/11/2019	Mt Suswa Community	17 (17)	Focus group	
Olkiramatian – 2/12/2019	Community	10 (2)	Focus group	
Ngurumani – 2/12/2019	Community	6	Focus group	
Oloika – 2/12/2019	Community	10 (4)	Focus group	



### Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)

Consultations (place and date)	Organizations represented	Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)	Form/methodology of consultation	Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)
Oldonyonyokie – 3/12/2019	Community	12 (2)	Focus group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>management practices;</li> <li>State and County services are virtually absent from the areas;</li> <li>when actions are implemented, they are too diffuse and compartmentalized (addressing only a very specific issue and not considering the global problem) to bring a real change/transformation;</li> <li>degree of organisation of the communities remains very limited : very few cooperatives or groups of producers;</li> <li>natural resources management activities are hardly sustainable due to the fact that they do not create easily identifiable short-term benefits;</li> <li>Linkages between the private sector and the communities are limited due to the fact that disorganized, dysfunctional communities do not convince any private sector enterprises to invest in them;</li> <li>Mara Beef Ltd which was envisaged as an important player in the project is no longer functional and its business model has been criticized.</li> <li>Communities are reluctant to consider external investors. They insist on the need to build their</li> </ul>
Kiserian – 3/12/2019	Kekonyokie Slaughterhouse	1	Individual interview	
Namanga – 4/12/2019	SORALO / Meto Community / Community Forest Association/ Water Resources Users Association	7 (3)	Focus group	
Namanga – 4/12/2019	Kenya Forestry Services (KFS)	1	Individual interview	
Namanga – 4/12/2019	Oldonio Orok community	3 (1)	Focus group	
Kajiado – 5/12/2019	County Govt	2	Interview	
KMQ – 5/12/2019	Community	5 (3)	Focus group	
Nairobi – 6/12/2019	African Conservation Center	1 (1)	Individual interview	
Nairobi – 6/12/2019	IUCN	3 (2)	Wrap-up meeting	
Nairobi – 6/12/2019	Tradecare	1 (1)	Individual interview	
3/12/2019	Keekonyokie Slaughterhouse		Individual Interview	
22/01/2020	Mara Beef	2	Group Discussion	
Nairobi	Carrefour	4	Individual Interviews, Group Discussion	
Nairobi-2/11/2019	Naivas Supermarkets	2	Individual Interviews	
4/11/2019	Shompole Lodge	1	Individual Interviews	
4/11/2019	Naitiroki Camp	1	Individual Interviews	
6/11/2019	Lake Magadi adventures	3	Group Discussion	
6/11/2019	Shompole Wilderness	1	Individual Interviews	
6/11/2019	Lale'nok	2(6)	Focus Group	
24/01/2020	NRT-T	3	Group discussion	



Documentation of Stakeholder Consultation (carried out during Project Design)				
Consultations (place and date)	Organizations represented	Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)	Form/methodology of consultation	Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion (including how it influenced project design)
				<p>own capacities and to promote internal development at community level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Past and on-going projects highlight the issues in terms of sustainability. There is a great need to consider capacity building and sensitization at community-level to enable the dissemination of good practices.</li> <li>• Discussions on Mara Beef operations and the current status. The enterprise is not operating any more but the organization is involved in training pastoralists on "Holistic Management".</li> <li>• The NRT-T Livestock to Markets approach. How the pastoralists are engaged in rangelands conservation and how the livestock marketing provides incentive for improved rangelands management. Each participant pastoralist has to be a member of an organized conservation unit and committed to putting part of the income in rangelands conservation.</li> </ul>
*Whenever the term "community" appeared, people from local organizations such as WRUA or CFA were present.				

List of participants to the workshop in Nairobi on the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 2019

Organization	Gender
KWCA	M



Organization	Gender
Tata Chemicals Magadi	M
Shompole Group Ranch	M
BRLi France	M
NEMA	M
World Vision Kenya	F
International Livestock Research Institute	F
Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies	M
Kenya Forestry Research Institute	M
CESPAD	F
CESPAD	M
World Vision Kenya	F
NEMA - Kajiado	F
State Department of Livestock	M
Kenya Wildlife Service	F
IUCN/GEF	F
CAD Creations	M
World Vision Kenya	M
World Vision Kenya	M
County Government of Kajiado (Environment)	F
County Government of Kajiado	M
WWF-Kenya	M
Tradecare Africa	F
ICRAF	F
BRLi France	M
BRLi France	M
ACC	F
Amboveli Ecosystem Trust/ATGRCA	M
TCML	M
TCML	M
ASAL Stakeholders Forum	M
IUCN	M
County Government of Kajiado	M
SORALO	M
SORALO	M

Organization	Gender
SORALO	M
SORALO	M
SORALO	M
ILRI	M
SORALO	M
SORALO	M
AGAR Ltd	M



Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing
Government agencies (national, provincial, local)				
NEMA	Executing agency Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in project steering committee/ Participation in project technical committee Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activities under component 1, 2 and 3 Lead component 1 and 3 Consultation Co-financing agreement Capacity building	PMU	Monthly meeting (technical committee) Annual meeting (steering committee) Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
KALRO	Executing agency Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in project steering committee/ Participation in project technical committee Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activities under component 2 Lead component 2 Consultation Co-financing agreement	PMU	Monthly meeting (technical committee) Annual meeting (steering committee) Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
County Governments of Kajiado and Narok	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in project steering committee Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation Co-financing agreement Participation in activities under component 1, 2 and 3 Capacity building	NEMA	Annual meeting (steering committee) Annual forum Inception phase of the project Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
KFS	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation Co-financing agreement	NEMA	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
KFRI	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	NEMA	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
KWS	Convergence of the project's objectives and the	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	NEMA	Annual forum Inception phase of the project

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing
	institution's objectives			Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
ENSDA	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	NEMA	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
NETFUND	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in project steering committee Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation Co-financing agreement Participation in activities under component 2	NEMA	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation and engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>				
SORALO	Convergence of the project's objectives and SORALO's objectives Reinforce its legitimacy as an indispensable actor in the rangeland conservation	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activities under component 1 and 2 Consultation	PMU	Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
KWCA	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
<b>Local communities</b>				
Pastoralists	Improved livelihood	Capacity building, consultations, development of action plans at community level, livelihood activities, etc.	PMU	Inception phase of the project Consultation and engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
Agro-pastoralists	Improved livelihood	Capacity building, consultations, development of action plans at community level, livelihood activities, etc.	PMU	



Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing
Women	Improved livelihood	Capacity building, consultations, development of action plans at community level, livelihood activities, etc.	PMU	
Charcoal burners	Improved livelihood	Capacity building, consultation, alternative livelihood activities	PMU	
Private Sector				
CAD	Using the project as a lever for the development of activities	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
NABALA CONSULT	Using the project as a lever for the development of activities	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
TATA Chemicals	Reduce erosion in the upstream part of the basin Compensate the impact of its activities	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activity under component 2 Consultation Co-financing agreement	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation and engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
Private sector linked to horticulture and livestock marketing	Improved supply of products	Consultation during project implementation and linkages with communities/producer's groups	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
Tradecare Africa Ltd	Using the project as a lever for the development of activities	Consultation during project implementation and linkages with communities/producer's groups	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
UAP Insurance	Using the project as a lever for the development of activities	Consultation during project implementation and linkages with communities/producer's groups Co-financing agreement	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing
Tree fund	Develop activities for sustainable forestry	Consultations during project implementation, capacity building and seed funding arrangements	PMU	Annual forum Inception phase of the project Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
Conservation Capital	Develop activities and improve conservation	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activity under component 2 Consultation	PMU	Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
International organizations				
IUCN				Monthly meeting (technical committee) Annual meeting (steering committee) Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
ACC	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives Using the project as a lever for the development of activities	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activities under component 1 and 2 Consultation Co-financing agreement	PMU	Annual meeting (steering committee) Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
WORLD VISION	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives Using the project as a lever for the development of activities	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	PMU	Annual forum Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
FAO	FAO is the executing agency for others child projects of the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes	Participation in project steering committee Ensure participation in regional dialogue Consultation	IUCN	Annual meeting (steering committee) Annual forum



Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity	Frequency and Timing
Meat Naturally	Develop its activities in Kenya – Conservation and livelihood improvement	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activities under component 1 and 2 Consultation Co-financing agreement	PMU	Annual meeting (steering committee) Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
WWF Kenya	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives Using the project as a lever for the development of activities	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation Cofinancing agreement	PMU	Annual forum Consultation as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
Research institutions & universities				
ILRI	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives Opportunity for collecting data and implement activities linked to its researches	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Participation in activities under component 2 Consultation Co-financing agreement	PMU	Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented
ICRAF	Convergence of the project's objectives and the institution's objectives Opportunity for collecting data and implement activities linked to its researches	Participation in dryland forest and rangeland forum Consultation	PMU	Annual forum Engagement as and when activities concerning the stakeholder are being implemented



## Annexe 6. Detailed project budget



Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Details										Total		Component (USD/eq.)										Total (USD/eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)		
		Unit cost (USD)		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		quantities	Total cost	Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands			Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management			Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management			Sub-Total			M/E	PMC
				Quantities	Cost	Quantities	Cost	Quantities	Cost	Quantities	Cost			Outcome 1.1 : Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land management is strengthened	Outcome 2.1: Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented	Outcome 2.2 : Sustainable investments in resilient livelihood actions are increased	Outcome 3.1: Sustainable landscape management actions are informed, coordinated and mainstreamed at county and national level										
Staff												0															
Project Coordinator		7500	month	12	90000	12	90000	12	90000	12	90000	48	360000									0			360000	360000	NEMA
Finance Officer		3600	month	2	7200	2	7200	2	7200	2	7200	8	28800											28800	28800	NEMA- NEMA	
Expert in water harvesting methods		5000	month	4	20000	3	15000	2	10000	1	5000	10	50000		50000							50000			50000	50000	NEMA
Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation		5000	month	4	20000	4	20000	4	20000	4	20000	16	80000									80000			80000	80000	NEMA
Communication and Knowledge management expert		5000	month	6	30000	3	15000	2	10000	1	5000	12	60000									60000			60000	60000	NEMA
Expert in CBNRM/Rangeland conservation		5500	month	12	66000	12	66000	6	33000	6	33000	36	198000	148500		49500						198000			198000	198000	ACC
Institution and governance expert		4500	month	6	27000	3	13500	2	9000	1	4500	12	54000									54000			54000	54000	ACC
Ecologist- field assistant		3000	month	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	48	144000									144000			144000	144000	ACC
Community empowerment - field assistant		3000	month	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	48	144000									144000			144000	144000	ACC
Expert in gender issues		3500	month	3	10500	3	10500	2	7000	2	7000	10	35000									35000			35000	35000	ACC
Field officers	4 officers	2000	month	48	96000	48	96000	48	96000	48	96000	192	384000									384000			384000	384000	SORALO
Liaison officers	3 officers	2000	month	36	72000	36	72000	36	72000	36	72000	144	288000									288000			288000	288000	SORALO
Expert in strengthening of cooperatives		4000	month	12	48000	6	24000	6	24000	6	24000	30	120000		60000							120000			120000	120000	KALRO
Expert in livestock value chain development		4000	month	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	16	64000									64000			64000	64000	KALRO
Expert in horticulture value chain development		4000	month	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	16	64000									64000			64000	64000	KALRO
Expert in food security		4000	month	5	20000	5	20000	1	4000	1	4000	12	48000									48000			48000	48000	KALRO
Expert in extension services		4000	month	12	48000	6	24000	4	16000	4	16000	26	104000									104000			104000	104000	KALRO
Expert in index-based livestock insurance		4000	month	3	12000	2	8000	1,5	6000	1,5	6000	8	32000									32000			32000	32000	ILRI
Expert in ecotourism development		4000	month	4	16000	3	12000	3	12000	2	8000	12	48000									48000			48000	48000	Conservation Capital
Expert in payment for ecosystem services		4000	month	2,5	10000	1,5	6000	1	4000	1	4000	6	24000	24000								24000			24000	24000	Meat Naturally
Expert in drought mitigation strategies for livestock		4000	month	2	8000	2	8000	2	8000	2	8000	8	32000	8000								32000			32000	32000	Meat Naturally
Expert in revolving fund		4000	month	1	4000	1	4000	1	4000	1	4000	4	16000									16000			16000	16000	NETFUND
												0										0			0	0	
												0										0			0	0	
Training/Events/Communication												0										0			0	0	
Training for CBNRM		60000	lump sum / year	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	240000		240000						240000			240000	240000	ACC
Training in rangeland and dryland forest rehabilitation techniques		60000	lump sum / year	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	240000								240000			240000	240000	ACC/Meat Naturally
Study tour in Northern Kenya		30000	lump sum	1	30000		0		0		0	1	30000	30000		30000						30000			30000	30000	NEMA
Training in value chain development		40000	lump sum / year	1	40000	1	40000	1	40000	1	40000	1	40000	160000								160000			160000	160000	KALRO
Communication/ training for knowledge management		70000	lump sum / year	1	70000	1	70000	1	70000	1	70000	1	280000									280000			280000	280000	NEMA
Leadership and entrepreneurship training		35000	lump sum / year	1	35000	1	35000	1	35000	1	35000	1	140000									140000			140000	140000	Conservation Capital
Training and events at regional level		28000	lump sum / year	1	28000	1	28000	1	28000	1	28000	1	112000									112000			112000	112000	NEMA
Budget line for supporting small scale innovative projects		50000	lump sum / year		0		0	1	50000	1	50000	1	100000									100000			100000	100000	NEMA
												0										0			0	0	
												0										0			0	0	
												0										0			0	0	
Operating costs												0										0			0	0	
4*4 Landcruiser PMU		400	month	12	4800	12	4800	12	4800	12	4800	48	19200									0			19200	19200	NEMA
4*4 Landcruiser ACC		400	month	12	4800	12	4800	6	2400	6	2400	36	14400	8640								14400			14400	14400	ACC
Motobikes ACC	2 motobikes	200	month	24	4800	24	4800	24	4800	24	4800	96	19200	11520								19200			19200	19200	ACC
Motobikes SORALO	4 motobikes	200	month	48	9600	48	9600	48	9600	48	9600	192	38400	19200								38400			38400	38400	SORALO
Per diem NEMA		100	day	390	39000	330	33000	300	30000	270	27000	1290	129000	15000								15000			15000	15000	NEMA
Per diem ACC		100	day	900	90000	840	84000	680	68000	660	66000	3080	308000	197120								308000			308000	308000	ACC
Per diem KALRO		100	day	740	74000	500	50000	380	38000	380	38000	2000	200000	120000								200000			200000	200000	KALRO
Per diem ILRI		100	day	60	6000	40	4000	30	3000	30	3000	160	16000									16000			16000	16000	ILRI
Per diem Conservation Capital		100	day	80	8000	60	6000	60	6000	40	4000	240	24000									24000			24000	24000	Conservation Capital
Per diem Meat Naturally		100	day	90	9000	70	7000	60	6000	60	6000	280	28000	15960								28000			28000	28000	Meat Naturally
	Other operating costs such as transportation costs for other entities or office operating costs are not included because we consider that they will be covered by cofinancing of the entities																					0			0	0	
																						0			0	0	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Unit cost (USD)		Details								Total quantities	Total cost	Component (USD eq.)										Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4				Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable management of drylands	Component 2: Investment in scaling up sustainable dryland management		Component 3: Programmatic coordination, monitoring and knowledge management													
				Quantities	Cost	Quantities	Cost	Quantities	Cost	Quantities	Cost				Outcome 1.1: Governance, institutions and community capacity for sustainable land management is strengthened	Outcome 2.1: Restoration and sustainable integrated land use management actions are implemented		Outcome 2.2 : Sustainable investments in resilient livelihood actions are increased												
Staff to be provided by actors with an implementing agreement for the furniture of services within the project																														
Project Coordinator		2500	month	12	42000	12	42000	12	42000	12	42000	48	168000											0		168000	168000	NEMA		
Finance Officer		3600	month	2	7200	2	7200	2	7200	2	7200	8	28800											0		28800	28800	NEMA		
Expert in water harvesting methods		4000	month	4	16000	3	12000	2	8000	1	4000	10	40000		40000									40000			40000	NEMA		
Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation		4000	month	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	16	64000						64000					64000			64000	NEMA		
Communication and Knowledge management expert		4000	month	6	24000	3	12000	2	8000	1	4000	12	48000						48000					48000			48000	NEMA		
Expert in CBNRM/Rangeland conservation		4000	month	12	48000	12	48000	6	24000	6	24000	36	144000	108000		36000								144000			144000	ACC		
Institution and governance expert		4000	month	6	24000	3	12000	2	8000	1	4000	12	48000	33600					14400					48000			48000	ACC		
Ecologist - field assistant		3000	month	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	48	144000	72000		72000								144000			144000	ACC		
Community empowerment - field assistant		3000	month	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	12	36000	48	144000	86400		57600								144000			144000	ACC		
Expert in gender issues		3500	month	3	10500	3	10500	2	7000	2	7000	10	35000	17500		8750								35000			35000	ACC		
Field officers	4 officers	2000	month	48	96000	48	96000	48	96000	48	96000	192	384000	128000		128000								384000			384000	SORALO		
Liaison officers	2 officers	2000	month	24	48000	36	72000	36	72000	36	72000	132	264000	88000										264000			264000	SORALO		
Expert in strengthening of cooperatives		4 000	month	12	48000	6	24000	6	24000	6	24000	30	120000			60000								120000			120000	KALRO		
Expert in livestock value chain development		4 000	month	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	16	64000			32000								64000			64000	KALRO		
Expert in horticulture value chain development		4 000	month	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	4	16000	16	64000			32000								64000			64000	KALRO		
Expert in food security		4 000	month	2	8000	2	8000	1	4000	1	4000	6	24000			12000								24000			24000	KALRO		
Expert in extension services		4 000	month	12	48000	6	24000	4	16000	4	16000	26	104000			104000								104000			104000	KALRO		
Expert in index-based livestock insurance		4 000	month	3	12000	2	8000	1,5	6000	1,5	6000	8	32000						32000					32000			32000	ILRI		
Expert in ecotourism development		4 000	month	4	16000	3	12000	3	12000	2	8000	12	48000						48000					48000			48000	Conservation Capital		
Expert in payment for ecosystem services		4 000	month	2,5	10000	1,5	6000	1	4000	1	4000	6	24000	24000										24000			24000	Meat Naturally		
Expert in drought mitigation strategies for livestock		4 000	month	2	8000	2	8000	2	8000	2	8000	8	32000	8000										32000			32000	Meat Naturally		
Expert in revolving fund		4 000	month	1	4000	1	4000	1	4000	1	4000	4	16000			16000								16000			16000	NETFUND		
												0												0			0			
												0												0			0			
Training/Events/Communication																								0			0			
Training for CBNRM		72564	lump sum / year	1	72564	1	72564	1	72564	1	72564	4	290256	290256										290256			290256	ACC		
Training in rangeland and dryland forest rehabilitation techniques		60 000	lump sum / year	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	1	60000	4	240000			240000								240000			240000	ACC/Meat Naturally		
Study tour in Northern Kenya		30 000	lump sum	1	30000		0		0		0	1	30000	30000										30000			30000	NEMA		
Training in value chain development		40 000	lump sum / year	1	40000	1	40000	1	40000	1	40000	4	160000			160000								160000			160000	KALRO		
Communication/ training for knowledge management		50 000	lump sum / year	1	50000	1	50000	1	50000	1	50000	4	200000						200000					200000			200000	NEMA		
Leadership and entrepreneurship training		35 000	lump sum / year	1	35000	1	35000	1	35000	1	35000	4	140000						140000					140000			140000	Conservation Capital		
Training and events at regional level		28 000	lump sum / year	1	28000	1	28000	1	28000	1	28000	4	112000						112000					112000			112000	NEMA		
Budget line for supporting small scale innovative projects		50 000	lump sum / year		0		0	1	50000	1	50000	2	100000						100000					100000			100000	NEMA		
												0												0			0			
												0												0			0			
												0												0			0			
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Motorbikes ACC	2 motorbikes	200	month	24	4800	24	4800	24	4800	24	4800	96	19200	7680					19200					19200			19200	ACC		
Motorbikes SORALO	4 motorbikes	200	month	48	9600	48	9600	48	9600	48	9600	192	38400	19200					38400					38400			38400	SORALO		
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Perdiem ILRI		100	day	60	6000	40	4000	30	3000	30	3000	140	14000					16000						16000			16000	ILRI		
Perdiem Conservation Capital		100	day	80	8000	60	6000	60	6000	40	4000	240	24000					24000						24000			24000	Conservation Capital		
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Other operating costs such as transportation costs for other entities or office operating costs are not included because we consider that they will be covered by the county governments																														



## Annexe 7. Signed co-financing letters (see separate attachments)

## Annexe 8. GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Letters

To be completed by IUCN



## Annexe 9. Inception workshop report

### REPORT OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP

#### Objectives

The main objectives of the inception workshop were to:

- Inform all the stakeholders and involve them in the process.
- Share the vision of the project concept on strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the southern rangelands of Kenya
- Share the project context among the stakeholders
- Inform the stakeholders about the expectations of the Global Environment Facility,
- Describe the methodology for further developing the project,
- Brainstorming in detail the expected results, what activities are needed to achieve the results, what opportunities should be harnessed, how to address challenges and threats, what on-going work can be built upon, stakeholders' responsibilities, etc.

In order to promote the expression and creativity of the participants, a Metaplan method has been used during the second part of the workshop. The participants were divided into three groups (for the three main components of the project: 1. Value chains 2. Governance and 3. Restoration actions) in order to work specifically on the activities needed to achieve the results, the on-going initiatives to be built upon, the main risks and the stakeholders' responsibilities. The participants had at their disposal a paper board and sticky notes. A rapporteur was appointed in each group to report back to the plenary session.

#### Agenda of the workshop

The agenda of the workshop is shown below:

Time	Content	Facilitation
9:00 – 9:15	Introduction	NEMA - IUCN
9:15 – 10:00	Vision of the project concept on <i>strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the southern rangelands of Kenya</i> Expectations from the Global Environment Facility on this project	BRLi
	The structure of the project concept (project's (theory of change and logical framework, components...) Methodology for further developing the project (stakeholder engagement process ...)	BRLi

Time	Content	Facilitation
10:15 – 11:00	Discussion – <i>What is happening in the area?</i> ACC – SOLARLO – Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association – Tata Chemicals and other participant inputs	BRLi - IUCN
11:00 – 11:15	Tea break	
11:15 – 12:15	Break-out sessions (thematic sessions in small groups based on the different components of the project) - Objectives : detail the expected results, what activities are needed to achieve the results, what opportunities should be harnessed, how to address challenges and threats, what on-going work can be built upon, stakeholders' responsibilities	BRLi - IUCN
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch	
1:30 – 2:30	Presentation from the break-out sessions and discussion	BRLi
2:30 – 2:45	Conclusion, Next Steps, Timelines to further develop project	BRLi
2:45 -3:00	Thanks and closing	NEMA - IUCN

### Main recommendations from the stakeholders

The participants were divided into 3 groups corresponding to the three major project components/objectives:

1. Institutional innovations and governance for natural resources enhancement will be the core and basic elements that will lead to Sustainable dryland natural resources management.
2. Effective livestock and crop value chains plus other appropriate value chains is an essential component. Land restoration and conservation activities that will enhance these value chains will lead to positive and enduring outcomes.
3. Appropriate linkages and networks are important in ensuring the multi-institutional approaches are effective. Strategies for knowledge sharing will lead to better learning, reduce institutional memory loss and redundancy of technical innovations.
4. A landscapes and ecosystems approach is appropriate for this project area.

The groups were tasked to discuss on the component/objective in relation to the following:

- What are the most important activities to undertake to achieve the results for the component?
- What are the main stakeholders to involve in the project? What could be their responsibilities?
- What are the main challenges and threats? How can they be addressed?
- What are the on-going and future initiatives/projects that could be of benefit to the project (co-funding projects)?



At the end of a one-hour discussion session, the breakaway groups presented their deliberations as follows:



Activities	Risks	Opportunities	Key Stakeholders	On-going Initiatives
<b>Component 1: Value Chains</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder mapping and identification of value chain gaps,</li> <li>Capacity assessment and strengthening of farmer/ stakeholder organizations,</li> <li>Diversification and strengthening of existing value chains e.g. dairy, meat, hide/bones/skins, biogas, animal manure, commercial feeds, aquaculture, crop farming, apiculture, tree nurseries, etc.</li> <li>Development of integrated market system,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resistance by market actors,</li> <li>Lack of budget allocation by county/ national government,</li> <li>Market volatility,</li> <li>Consumer perception,</li> <li>Global trade regulations,</li> <li>Weak regulatory/ enforcement mechanisms,</li> <li>Draught,</li> <li>Negative social cultural practices,</li> <li>Land fragmentation,</li> <li>Pests and diseases,</li> <li>Lack of market infrastructure for value chains,</li> <li>Weak market information systems,</li> <li>Weak governance systems,</li> <li>Absence of systems to monitor quality and traceability of products,</li> <li>Corruption.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insurance market offtake,</li> <li>Early warning system,</li> <li>Behavior change,</li> <li>Improved communication technology,</li> <li>Restoration,</li> <li>Supportive legal and policy environment – Community Land Act, County Spatial Plans,</li> <li>Opportunity to diversify into other enterprises e.g. dairy,</li> <li>Improved access to extension services through county and private sector (disease surveillance and control),</li> <li>Revival of dormant holding grounds, integrated market system development,</li> <li>Existence of farmer organized groups e.g. livestock cooperatives,</li> <li>Livestock Marketing Units enhancing input-output aggregation systems,</li> <li>Livestock Index Traceability System – for export and premium beef,</li> <li>Existence of business support providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kajiado and Narok County governments,</li> <li>Kajiado and Narok county farmers and farmer organizations,</li> <li>Group ranches and conservancies,</li> <li>Traders,</li> <li>Abattoirs (Kikonyoike, Kiserian, Bisil, Suswa, Isinya, Namanga),</li> <li>Sale yard committees,</li> <li>Private Sector in meat retail and wholesale trade,</li> <li>ILRI,</li> <li>World Vision,</li> <li>KEFRI,</li> <li>KALRO,</li> <li>Financial Institutions,</li> <li>Agrovets,</li> <li>Mining – Twyford, Simba cement, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ndaragu Metropolis market (Vision 2030/Private Sector),</li> <li>Isinya Tannery (Kajiado County Government),</li> <li>Tomato processing plant (Isinet/Kajiado County Government),</li> <li>Imbirikani Abattoir (Kajiado County Government),</li> <li>Osiligi Area Development Program (World Vision),</li> <li>Kenya Livestock Insurance Programme - KLIP (ILRI/SDL),</li> <li>Iaramatak Area Development Programme (World Vision),</li> <li>Ilkimati Off-Grid Solar (World Vision),</li> <li>Mvuvi Card Data Collection (CAD),</li> <li>Women briquette making initiative (Kajiado County Government),</li> <li>Naropil Milk Cooperative Society (ACC),</li> <li>National Government Livestock programs (Ministry of Livestock/Veterinary Department)</li> </ul>



Activities	Risks	Opportunities	Key Stakeholders	On-going Initiatives
<b>Component 2: Governance</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder mapping at National and County levels,</li> <li>Implementation of the land tenure rights,</li> <li>Support the registration of community lands,</li> <li>Analysis of relevant national and county policies and laws,</li> <li>Support group ranches to transition to community land to strengthen land rights</li> <li>Develop monitoring frameworks for natural resources,</li> <li>Awareness and sensitization of stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political influences,</li> <li>Strained inter-community relations,</li> <li>Vested interest</li> <li>Competing land use,</li> <li>Changes in land ownership,</li> <li>Inter-county relations,</li> <li>National – county relations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kenyan constitution 2010,</li> <li>Enabling legal frameworks (including EAC policies and laws),</li> <li>Political goodwill,</li> <li>Community goodwill,</li> <li>Opportunity for diversification,</li> <li>Narok-Kajiado economic block,</li> <li>Diverse stakeholder base,</li> <li>On-going initiatives for synergy (complementarity)</li> <li>Private sector involvement in conservation,</li> <li>Community culture and traditions,</li> <li>Payment for ecosystem services,</li> <li>Community institutional frameworks,</li> <li>Service level agreements,</li> <li>Gender inclusivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized citizen groups,</li> <li>Kajiado and Narok County governments,</li> <li>National government,</li> <li>Group ranches,</li> <li>Community conservancies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation Fund project (NEMA/KEFRI),</li> <li>WWF-Southern Kenya Northern Tanzaniaject (SOKNOT),</li> <li>EAC IUCN Transboundary (Kenya/Tanzania),</li> <li>ASAL Stakeholder Forum (county forums for coordination, advocacy, knowledge management, joint planning),</li> <li>SORALO Community strengthening activities including formation of new conservancies – Meto and Olarcesailie,</li> <li>CESPAD – Watershed empowering citizen-citizen social accountability for improved water resource management,</li> <li>Suswa Lake Magadi Restoration Programme (Government/TCML),</li> <li>EU Connect – SORALO,</li> <li>World Vision Area Development Programme (Osiligi),</li> <li>EAWLS – Business planning for the Suswa community conservancy.</li> </ul>

Activities	Risks	Opportunities	Key Stakeholders	On-going Initiatives
<b>Component 3: Restoration</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote assisted natural regeneration</li> <li>Establishment of woodlots</li> <li>Tree planting of adaptable species</li> <li>Promote sustainable grazing patterns included traditional planned grazing</li> <li>Sustainable charcoal production</li> <li>Promote GAPs (Good Agricultural Practises) including agroforestry</li> <li>Participatory development of land use planning</li> <li>Promote soil and water conservation (gully rehabilitation)</li> <li>Catchment protection (Ewaso basin Management Plan)</li> <li>Undertake ROAM for Kajiado and Narok Counties</li> <li>Communication for change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of buy in from local communities,</li> <li>Inadequate awareness and capacity to undertake restoration,</li> <li>Limited resources,</li> <li>Climate change – extreme weather conditions,</li> <li>Unsupportive land tenure systems,</li> <li>Conflicting information from different stakeholders,</li> <li>Pressure for the land resource e.g. urbanization,</li> <li>Infrastructural development projects with poor or unimplemented EMP,</li> <li>Natural resource conflicts including human wildlife conflicts,</li> <li>Land subdivision and sale,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversity of existing knowledge, evidence and capacity,</li> <li>Diversity of stakeholder,</li> <li>Availability of degraded land and the potential for restoration,</li> <li>Supportive policy and legislative framework,</li> <li>Political goodwill,</li> <li>Active private sector willing to invest in project activities,</li> <li>Opportunity to diversity and expand livelihoods through tourism and conservation,</li> <li>Proximity to large markets for restoration-based products e.g. Nairobi city.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local communities,</li> <li>Community conservancies and group ranches</li> <li>Commercial Tree Nursery Operators</li> <li>World Vision,</li> <li>WWF-Kenya</li> <li>Water Resource Authority</li> <li>Research – ICRAF</li> <li>County Governments – Environment, Wildlife, water, Agriculture and Education,</li> <li>Local media outlets,</li> <li>Tata Chemicals ML</li> <li>State Department – ASALs</li> <li>NDMA, NEMA,</li> <li>Ministry of Forest and Environment</li> <li>KFS, KEFRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOLARO/ILRI Land Restoration: reseedling and land resting</li> <li>TCML: damming, tree planting, soil and water conservation measures, awareness, Loita catchment protection and livelihood improvement,</li> <li>ACC: land restoration and degradation monitoring in Amboseli,</li> <li>ENUDA: Tree nurseries, rehabilitation of Mau and accessible water,</li> <li>World Vision: WASH and Green Energy,</li> <li>ICRAF: Monitoring ecosystem health using Land Degradation Surveillance Framework,</li> <li>NEMA: Licensing and enforcement</li> <li>KEFRI: invasive spp control, dryland forestry and catchment protection</li> </ul>

## PROPOSALS/HIGHLIGHTS FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The break-away group presentations elicited robust discussions and enrichment of the deliberations and proposals made by each group. There were key recommendations made during the plenary sessions as highlighted below:

1. Sustainable dryland livelihoods incentives and value chains
  - Livestock production systems in Narok and Kajiado are based on availability of large tract of rangelands. Diminishing land space poses a great risk to livestock production in the two counties. Zero grazing system of livestock production should be explored as an alternative opportunity to diversify food production,
  - There is an over-emphasis on meat production at the expense of milk and milk products production. Zero grazing would not only enhance milk production but also take advantage of the diminishing land parcels available for extensive livestock production,
  - Weather variability and unpredictability has adversely affected food production. Roof catchment and surface run-off waters, that usually creates havoc downstream, could be harvested to boost crop production and food security,
  - Support for mechanized feed making can be explored to enhance feed production in the project area. Hay production and storage in the short rains can improve availability of feed in the dry seasons,
  - There is a risk in focussing on market actors in market development. Market actors are dynamic and their interests may be at cross roads with those of the project. The focus should, therefore, be on developing sustainable market channels,
  - Corruption was identified as one of the risks in value chains development/trade. Corruption has the power to disrupt the proper functioning of market systems.
2. Governance and community capacity for sustainable land management
  - Community based sustainable land management depends, to a large extent, on the local land tenure system being used. There has been a shift from group ranch to private ownership of land in Kajiado and Narok Counties. Private ownership of land threatens collective decisions and actions at local and ecosystem level. The Community Land Act adequately addresses these issues and there is need, therefore, to improve its uptake among stakeholders. This can be done through stakeholder sensitization on the Act, advocacy for the roll out of registration of community land parcels, lobbying for improvement of clauses on ASAL in regards to aspects of valuation (market value), among other strategies,
  - Peace and cohesion is a key ingredient in establishing a conducive environment for communities to undertake livelihood and conservation activities. Activities aimed at enhancing peace, cohesion and stability should be included in the project,
  - In most pastoralist communities, women and youth are marginalized. Gender inclusivity is an important aspect of governance. It is a challenge that the project should purposefully address as a challenge and an opportunity to improve gender inclusivity in natural resource management,
  - Kenya was among the first countries in the world to enact a national climate change policy and act. County governments have been encouraged to develop and enact policies and acts to improve the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to climate change adaption and mitigation. A number of counties have established frameworks to address climate change, including the establishment of County Climate Change Funds. These frameworks and instruments provide an opportunity to enhance project activities.
3. Restoration actions for sustainable land management.
  - The project should take advantage of the 2015 KFS/TFS MOU addressing illegal cross border trade in forest products between Kenya and Tanzania. Illegal cross border trade on forest products is a threat to sustainable forest and rangeland management.
4. General recommendations
  - The issue of project boundaries was not clearly addressed and so the proposed boundaries remained,



Service Level Agreements between a project and project service providers have successfully been used in previous and on-going initiatives to enhance service delivery and improved delivery of project targets. The project should consider making use of them.

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## Annexe 10. Gender analysis and draft gender action plan

### 1.1. Introduction

The current report is a desk and consultation-based analysis of the gender situation in Kenya as a whole, but more specifically for the intervention sites of the proposed project “Strengthening forest management for improved biodiversity conservation and climate resilience in the Southern Rangelands of Kenya”. This project is part of the Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program of GEF 7, under the mother project led by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) focusing specifically on the sustainable management of dryland landscapes.

This report is divided into four main sections. The first presents the main socio-economic characteristics of Kenya and the intervention sites from the gender perspective. The second outlines resource access and rights for women, while the third reviews the main socio-economic activities. Finally, section four outlines the main challenges identified and proposes a targeted gender action plan, based on the proposed project activities, the identified challenges and the current situation in the intervention regions.

### 1.2. Kenya Socio-Economic Context from a Gender perspective

#### 1.2.1. Global gender indicators

There are a number of indicators that have been created in order to be able to objectively compare gender parity among different countries. In terms of the Gender Inequality Index – a composite measure based on three dimensions (reproductive health, empowerment and labor) created by the United Nations Development Program in 2010 – Kenya was ranked 134 out of 189 in 2018 (0.545) (UNDP, 2019).

Another similar indicator is the Gender Gap Index, calculated by the World Economic Forum, which highlights the gap between men and women in each country. In 2020, Kenya ranked 20<sup>th</sup> out of 34 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 109<sup>th</sup> globally (out of 153). There has been a significant drop – 73<sup>rd</sup> to 109<sup>th</sup> – in its ranking since 2006. However, the country's overall score has increased, from 0.649 in 2006 to 0.671 in 2020. The Economic participation and opportunity sub-index is the only sub-index having decreased between 2006 and 2020 (from 0.657 to 0.598). Kenya's lowest sub-index is Political empowerment, for which it has a score of 0.169 (but a ranking of 85 out of 153). Its worst ranking is in Educational attainment, for which it ranks 126 out of 153 (score of 0.98) (WEF, 2020).

Historically, cultural and institutional structures have created gender relationships that have led to the subordination of women in various social spheres, leading to gender inequalities. Some of the mechanisms that tend to perpetuate poverty are connected to gender inequality. Women in Kenya represent half of the country's population (51 per cent), but lack equal access to health, education, earning power and political representation. However, Kenya is among the countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have fully closed their health and survival gender gaps.

#### 1.2.2. Demography

Kenya's total population amounts to 47.5 million people, 24 million of them being women and 23.5 million men, according to the 2019 national census. There is a slight majority of women, with 98.1 men for 100 women. 32.7 million people live in rural areas, 16.5 million of those are women, and 16.2 are men.

In Narok county there are slightly more men than women in rural areas, and more women than men in urban areas. The trend is the same in Kajiado county, with a more important difference.

*Gender disaggregated population in Narok and Kajiado counties*

	Narok			Kajiado		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total Population</b>	1,157,873	579,042	578,805	1,117,840	557,098	560,704
<b>Total Rural Population</b>	1,057,521	529,224	528,276	495,218	250,233	244,970
<b>Total Urban Population</b>	100,352	49,818	50,529	622,622	306,865	315,734

Source: KNBS, 2019

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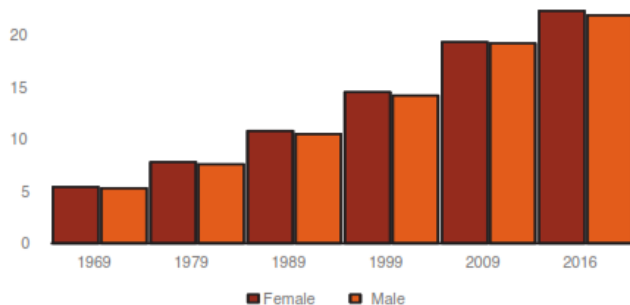
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Population in Kenya has increased from 10.9 million in 1969 to 47.6 million in 2019. The population growth rate has slowed, going from 2.9% between 1999 and 2009 to 2.2% between 2009 and 2019 (KNBS, 2019). The growth rate in Narok county was considerably higher, at 4.4% in 2014 (KNBS, 2015).

*Kenya population growth rate from 1969 to 2016, disaggregated by gender (population in millions)*



Source: KNBS, 2017

The national fertility rate is 3.52 births per woman (WEF, 2020). This is considerably higher in the project regions, with 4.5 births per woman in Kajiado county and 6 births per woman in Narok county (KNBS, 2015).

### 1.2.3. Health

Women's life expectancy at birth is 68.7 years in Kenya (against 64 years for men) (UNDP, 2019), whilst the healthy life expectancy for women is 60.8 years (against 57 years for men) (WEF, 2020).

The introduction of free maternity services by the Government of Kenya has removed financial barriers and opened access to care for most expectant mothers (KNBS, 2017). Today, 61.8% of births are attended by skilled personnel (WEF, 2020). The figure is similar in Kajiado county where 62% of births are delivered in a health facility. In Narok county however, the value is much lower – only 39% of births are delivered in a health facility (KNBS, 2015). That said, maternal mortality rates remain high with 342 deaths per 100,000 live births (WEF, 2020).

### 1.2.4. Education

Women's education has been improving slowly over time. In terms of primary education, girls are more likely to be enrolled than boys (81.7% of girls vs 78.3% of boys) (WEF, 2020). While there are about an equal number of girl and boy pupils in secondary education, only about 9.7% of girls receive tertiary education, versus 13.2% of males on average (WEF, 2020).

In Narok county there is gender parity for those having attended pre-primary, primary, secondary and technical education (see table below). More men attend university than women however (1.5% vs 0.9%). There is a gender gap in terms of attending a learning institution, 29.5% of women have never been to a learning institution against 24.7% of men. The trend is similar in Kajiado county, although more women overall have attended a learning institution in Kajiado county than in Narok county.

*Key education statistics according to gender in Narok and Kajiado counties*

	Narok (%)			Kajiado (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
At learning institution	46	47.7	44.4	38.3	38.9	37.7
Left learning institution after completion	11.5	12.8	10.2	31.5	32.6	30.4
Left learning institution before completion	14.3	13.6	15	11	10.7	11.2
Never been to learning institution	27.1	24.7	29.5	17.9	16.4	19.5

Attended pre-primary school	22.1	21.9	22.2	21.3	21.5	21.1
Attended primary school	60.8	60.2	61.5	53.7	53.5	53.9
Attended secondary school	14	14.6	13.4	16.7	16.6	16.8
Attended technical training	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.8	3.6	4
Attended university	1.2	1.5	0.9	4	4.4	3.7

Source: KNBS, 2019

There is a relatively important gender gap with regards to literacy: 85% of men are literate whilst only 78.2% of women can read and write (WEF, 2020).

### 1.2.5. Economy

The economically active population is 22.3 million, comprising the working (19.7 million) and those seeking work (2.6 million). Females account for 50.2% of the total working population. The proportion of males in the urban areas that report having worked is 50.4% compared to 40.6% of females. A total of 18.9 million individuals are outside the labour force (KNBS, 2019).

Agriculture and tourism are the main drivers of the country economy, contributing to 30% and 11.6% of the GDP respectively. In Kenya, the agricultural sector contributes 70% of total employment in the economy and nearly 69% of all households engage in farming activities. Data from the sector shows that women handle 80% of food production and 50% in cash crop production, yet they benefit from only 7% of the agricultural extension services (UN WOMEN, 2018). Available data shows that agriculture extension services are male dominated and therefore women's issues/needs may not be fully understood or addressed. Studies conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development revealed gender disparities/imbbalances as key challenges to agricultural production. It was also revealed that smallholders dominate farming, the majority of who are women. In the formal sector, men account for 70% of wage employment in Kenya and women only 30% (MENR, 2014).

The gender gap in the working economy is still high: only 24.8% of women are legislators, senior officials or managers, 13.2% of firms have female majority ownership, and 18.1% of firms have female top managers (WEF, 2020).

The situation in the two project regions differs. In Narok county, women work slightly more than men, whereas in Kajiado county there are more women outside the labour force than men (see table below).

Labour force statistics by gender in Narok and Kajiado counties

	Narok (%)			Kajiado (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Working	48.3	47.6	49.0	47.6	50.6	44.7
Seeking work	2.5	2.9	2.1	8.4	8.4	8.4
Persons outside the labour force	49.2	49.5	48.9	44.0	41.0	46.9

Source: KNBS, 2019

Women provide 80 percent of Kenya's farm labor and manage 40 percent of the country's smallholder farms, yet they own only roughly 1 percent of agricultural land and receive just 10 percent of available credit (KNBS, 2017).

### 1.2.6. Politics

#### 1.2.6.1. Gender policy

Gender policy is mainstreamed in every sectoral strategy, including in the Kenya Vision 2030. Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long-term development blueprint, launched in 2008 based on a collective aspiration for a better society by the year 2030. Vision 2030 seeks to mainstream gender equity in all aspects of society. Gender equity is to be addressed by making fundamental changes in four key areas: 1) opportunity, 2) empowerment, 3) capabilities and 4) vulnerabilities.

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The vision acknowledges that women are disadvantaged in accessing labour markets and productive resources. They are also underrepresented in social and political leadership. The capabilities of women have also not been developed to their fullest potential due to limited access to capital, education, training and health care. The vision for gender, youth and the vulnerable is to achieve equity in power and resource distribution, improved livelihoods for all vulnerable groups by increasing the participation of women in all economic, social and political decision-making processes, and improving the access of all disadvantaged groups to business opportunities, health and education services, housing and justice.

Gender disparities are to be tackled through a number of strategies, including: providing financial support for women to raise their incomes and reduce the gap in estimated earned income between men and women; increasing the number of women in parliament; and giving priority to female employees in the public sector in order to attain at least 30% representation in recruitment, promotion and appointment of women at all decision-making levels (UN WOMEN, 2018).

The *National Policy on Gender and Development* (2000) recognizes that it is the right of men, women, boys and girls to participate in and benefit from development and other initiatives. It is a policy that seeks to help Kenya meet its development goals and establish women and men-friendly institutions. Since natural resources management activities are tied to land tenure several policy and legal provisions are in place to reduce gender discrimination in economic activities and employment. *Chapter 5 of the Kenyan constitution* (Laws of Kenya 2010) outlines the values and principles including equitable access and elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and properties on land. It clearly states that women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural, and social spheres (Article 27:6). Gender equity is also well articulated in the *National Land Policy, Land Registration Act and National Land Commission Act*. However, reconciling customary land governance practices, formal policies, legislation and constitutional requirements to provide for gender equity in all activities and at all levels and situations may remain a challenge in the short term.

In November 2015 the State Department for Gender Affairs (SDGA) was established within the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs to promote gender mainstreaming in national development processes and to champion the socioeconomic empowerment of women. The functions of the SDGA are: gender policy management, special programmes for women's empowerment, gender mainstreaming in Ministries, Departments and Agencies, community mobilization, domestication of international treaties/conventions on gender, and policy and programmes on gender violence (UN WOMEN, 2018).

In 2014, the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Environment and natural resources, developed the *Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan for the Environment and natural Resources in Kenya, 2015-2018*. The purpose of this strategy is to enhance gender mainstreaming and promote the equal participation of women and men in protecting the environment and natural resources; and enhancing decision-making including equal access to and benefits from natural resources and economic development programmes and projects at the national and subnational levels (MENR, 2014).

The Government of Kenya has also created opportunities for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in its development programmes, such as the Women's Enterprise Fund (2006), the Youth Fund (2006) and the Uwezo Funds (2013) (MENR, 2014).

On paper, Kenya's central government has put into place a number of laws, policies and strategies in order to promote equality between men and women. However, in practice there are a number of challenges in implementation.

#### 1.2.6.2. Women in politics

Although women constitute more than half of the Kenyan population, their participation in politics and the electoral process has been very limited. Between 1963 and 2012, only 50 women had been elected to Parliament. While improvements have been seen since 2007, the proportion of women in the 10th Parliament (2008-2013) was only 9.8 %. The figures are even more dismal in relation to executive offices. The first woman minister was appointed only in 1995. Only 9.9% of women were elected to parliament in the 2013 elections. And women account for only 15% of the key leadership positions in the public service (MENR, 2014).

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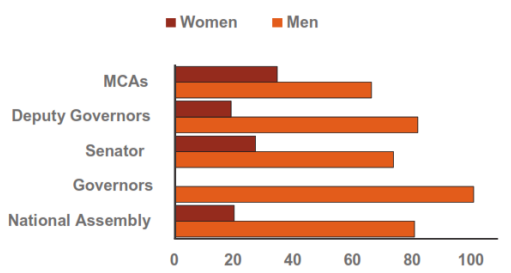
More recent figures show an increase in women's participation: the proportion of women in the Parliament increased from 20.78% in 2016 to 23.3% in 2018. Similarly, the share of female representation as cabinet secretaries increased from 25% in 2016 to 27.3% in 2018. Women have headed key ministries in the country, namely: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Health, Lands, Public Service and Gender, and Sports and Culture (GoK, 2019).

The justice sector shows an improved participation of women: the Constitution of Kenya requires that the Deputy Chief Justice and the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary are women. In 2018, women constituted 28% of the Supreme Court judges, 32% of judges in the Courts of Appeal, and 42% of judges in the High Court. In terms of overall staff, Kenya's judiciary has almost attained gender parity, with women comprising 48.4% of overall staff (GoK, 2019).

With regard to county government leadership, the 2013–2017 crop of 47 governors were all men, but this changed in the August 2017 elections when three female governors were elected (GoK, 2019).

Women are also underrepresented in positions of responsibility within civil society organizations, local institutions and community-based organisations, including concerning land planning and natural resource management, and face significant barriers to securing resource rights.

*National assembly and county representation in Kenya in 2016 according to gender*



Source: KNBS, 2017

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### 1.3. Resources: Women's roles, rights and access

As seen above, while the constitution states the equality between all Kenyans, men or women, and a number of policies and laws have since been put into place to enshrine this, these texts are not always seen in action. As stated in the *Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan for the Environment and natural Resources in Kenya, 2015-2018*: "Kenyan societies are still largely traditional and influenced by patriarchal myths, beliefs, attitudes and practices. Generally, women and girls are still accorded lower status compared to men and boys. This is reflected in the way women and girls are socialized and treated. In many societies, women continue to be perceived as inferior to men and thus are discriminated against and are not considered able to be leaders or decision makers" (MENR, 2014).

The *Kenya National Action Plan for the Advancement of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, 2020-2024* further states "structural inequalities continue to weaken women's capacity to strengthen their economic base, leading to high levels of poverty among women that consequently limit their capacity to participate effectively in decision making at community, county, and national levels. Poverty also limits women's capacity to access justice due to the prohibitive costs associated with judicial proceedings. Cultural and religious factors, as well as the patriarchal nature of Kenyan society, have led to the continued practice of child/forced marriage and low literacy levels among women, thereby contributing to the low level of participation of women in decision-making positions" (GoK, 2019).

In this section, this inequality is specifically looked at in terms of resources access and rights.

#### 1.3.1. Land tenure

In Kenya there are several types of land tenure: private (freehold or leasehold), customary and public/State land.

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Despite a progressive legal framework, Kenyan women's land rights continue to lag behind those of men. Customary law, which often discriminates against women and limits their land and property rights, governs at least 65% of land in Kenya, and the patriarchal nature of Kenyan society often limits the rights of even those women not living on land governed by custom (LANDESA, 2014). In some rural areas, although the wife has the right of use over property, such control must be exercised with her husband's consent. Widows' rights to land are also often limited. While they might inherit their late husbands' land, they are not permitted to sell it and can only pass it on to their sons or male relatives. Customary laws prevent women from inheriting land even though statutory laws in these countries allow land to be divided equally among heirs regardless of gender (World Bank Group, 2014).

Women own only 1% of Kenya's land and 5-6% is held under joint names, thus the majority of women have almost no access to land of their own (MENR, 2014).

### 1.3.2. Water

Water chore for domestic use is fully at the charge of women and children, and can take a considerable amount of time from the day. The primary source of drinking water varies - in Narok 41.3% of households use a stream or river as their primary source of drinking water whilst in Kajiado 22.3% of households use a borehole as their primary source of drinking water, and 23.3% buy water from water vendors (KNBS, 2019).

### 1.3.3. Forestry – timber and non-timber forestry products

The dry forests are key to rural livelihoods in Kenya, for grazing and a range of timber and non-timber forest products and services. While they are critical as safety nets, they also support a diverse range of cash income-generating activities. In some cases, up to a third of rural household incomes originate from these forests. The community forests and woodlands in the Southern rangelands are natural forests dominated by indigenous species that are not specifically managed for commercial production but are key sources of firewood, charcoal, timber and poles for local use and surplus for sale to urban areas (Nairobi and related towns).

Women collect firewood and water for the household and are consequently more sensitized than men to forest and water management issues. Rangeland degradation increases their workload by increasing the distance and efforts for collecting resources necessary for the household.

In Narok county, Firewood is the main cooking fuel, representing 71.7% of cooking fuel used. The situation is quite different in Kajiado county where firewood is the second cooking fuel after gas, and represents a much lower 29% of cooking fuel used (KNBS, 2015).

### 1.3.4. Finance and other services

Although Kenya's financial inclusion landscape has undergone a positive transformation since 2006, and disparities in financial access between rich and poor, men and women, and rural and urban areas have declined remarkably, women still systematically have less access to financing than men. 86% of men have access to formal finance whereas 80% of women have such access. 22.6% of women have a traditional bank account against 36.9% of men, and 20.6% of women have a mobile bank account against 30.2% of men (CBK, 2019).

Women have a more limited access to new technology, information and training related to agriculture development and natural resources management.

### 1.3.5. Activity Profile

Most of the key socio-economic activities are shared by both men and women in the project sites, notably agriculture and livestock rearing, though their specific roles are often quite distinct.

Women in Maasai communities play an important role at household level by being responsible for building and maintaining the houses, collecting firewood and water, raising the children, milking the cattle. They are also generally involved in handcraft production, horticulture/vegetable gardens and beekeeping.

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The main land use systems in the southern rangelands is extensive traditional livestock production, subsistence agriculture and wildlife conservation. The livestock kept include cattle, mainly the Kenyan zebu, sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goats (*Capra aegagrus hircus*). Though livestock ownership and control is mainly the domain of men, women also own livestock through marriage or inheritance. While men's work is more associated with herd management and decision-making, the gender division of labour is not clear cut, as women are often involved in decision-making related to livestock and spend as much time as men on animal care. Women are responsible for milking, food processing and distribution, managing small stock, and for daily food provisioning in the homestead. Women also care for small ruminants and poultry and have responsibility for collecting fodder. Men's responsibilities include planning and decision-making with regards to livestock movement, feeding and watering, castration, vaccination, slaughter, building of enclosures, digging wells and livestock marketing. Young men and women as well as children perform most of the herding. To a large degree, it is men who control the income from livestock and its products, although women have a say in how the income is spent. Conflicts over the use of income are one of the factors for the high level of divorce and contribute to women's poverty.

Due to the reduction of cattle and other livestock from incidences of drought in the region, women play an active role to ensure family survival by participating more aggressively in activities such as bee-keeping, camel rearing and trading in livestock, particularly small stock, as well as non-livestock products such as hay, mats, charcoal, clothing, and vegetables. From the proceeds of these activities, they pay school fees, and look after the health of their children and livestock. Evidence from the Kenya Women Finance Trust (a local MFI) indicates that women are very capable of utilizing and repaying micro-credit. The number of female-headed households in the region is on the increase (in Narok county 34.3% of households are headed by a woman, whilst in Kajiado county it is 32.1% (KNBS, 2015)).

In addition, women in the southern rangelands have a more limited access to markets than men due to the lack of transportation means. They often face the impacts of men's out migration as a consequence of the degradation of livelihood conditions.

#### 1.4. Key challenges and key opportunities

##### 1.4.1. Climate Change challenges

Climate variability is one among a number of important drivers of change in the project region. As pastoral livelihoods depend entirely on the climate (rainfall and temperature), these changes have both direct and indirect impacts on the ecological and socio-economic components of the grazing resources at different spatial and temporal scales. Generally Kajiado is characterized by unpredictable rains and periodic droughts. Statistics from the Institute of Geomatics, GIS and Remote Sensing indicate that there has been a downward trend in vegetation condition over the last 30 years which has affected the livestock productivity of the area. There has been reduction of pastoral resources while the temperatures have increased with low records of rainfall. Droughts are more frequent and last longer than during historical times. Sometimes very heavy rainfall falls within a very short time leading to heavy floods that destroy infrastructure, sweep away homes and sometimes drown people. Livelihoods are threatened and communities, particularly women, are increasingly vulnerable.

Climate change has caused inter-communal and pastoral violence over natural resources, including access to land and water, and recently to oil, minerals, and gas, greatly impacting women. More specifically, changes in weather patterns have affected women's lives more as they walk further in search of water and fuelwood. It has also affected their capacity to earn income and feed their families. For pastoralists and livestock farmers in the semi-arid lands of Kenya, climate change has brought drastic changes to everyday life, including long and sometimes treacherous journeys in search of water and greener pastures. The distances women and girls walk to get basic needs to sustain their families puts them at risk of sexual violence (GoK, 2019).

##### 1.4.2. Rights and access challenges

Currently, women in Kenya are not only underrepresented in access to education and training, political decision-making and leadership but are also marginalized in decision-making, access and control of the benefits from investment in natural resources in their communities (MENR, 2014).

##### 1.4.3. Opportunities

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The PPG consultants made concerted efforts, although this was not always feasible, to meet with women and other vulnerable groups to better understand their roles, the issues they face and their concerns. In most pastoralist communities, women and youth are marginalized. Gender inclusivity is an important aspect of governance. It is a challenge that the project should purposefully address as a challenge and an opportunity to improve gender inclusivity in natural resource management.

The way to consider gender issues could easily be reduced to the need for each activity to address women and men equally. Such an approach would be limited. The field mission and literature review highlighted the differentiated role of women in natural resources management and livelihood activities. Thus, the project does not intend to treat men and women equally but to specifically target women through several types of activities:

- Support for creating and strengthening women's milk cooperatives. The lessons from ACC's activities will be useful in this regard.
- Develop water harvesting methods.
- Facilitate access to improved cooking stoves and clean energy technologies.
- Develop bee production.
- Create woodlots and tree nurseries that would be run by women groups.
- Support the development of handcrafts and bead craft activities.
- Create community farms and develop extension services for vegetable production.

## 2. Draft Gender Action Plan

The purpose of this proposed preliminary Gender Action Plan is to ensure that the challenges and opportunities highlighted in this Gender Report are effectively integrated into the proposed project activities. This integration involves ensuring that:

- Both men and women actively and meaningfully participate;
- Both men and women have equal access to opportunities, resources and benefits arising from the project;
- Inequalities identified are not perpetuated.

It recognizes that the roles and responsibilities of women and men over natural resources do vary, as outlined in this report and that this will need to be taken into account, notably during stakeholder participation, in order to ensure that the actions and strategies developed are culturally implementable and effective. As such, the table below presents suggestions on how to integrate gender into a number of the project proposed activities.

Furthermore, as identified during the stakeholder consultations during this PPG phase, it is clear that in the Kenyan social and cultural context, it is good practice to ensure separate consultations with women in order to ensure their full and unhindered participation and disclosure of information pertaining to gender.

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Activities - by type	Project outputs concerned	Gender responsive objectives <i>What gender equality objectives will this type of activity support?</i>	Practical methods <i>What are some specific methods/mechanisms to do this?</i>	Monitoring <i>What types of indicators can be used?</i>
<a href="#">Assessments – stakeholder analyses, value chains/restoration analyses, eco-tourism analyses</a>	<a href="#">Output 1.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.2</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.3</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.4</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.5</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.3</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.4</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.2</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and assess women's perspectives, practices and needs alongside or within broader assessment objectives</li> <li>Identify barriers to women's involvement in or benefit from actions</li> <li>Women's knowledge is incorporated into assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that ToRs for assessments specify gender specific analyses and/or gender specialists</li> <li>Conduct sex-disaggregated data collection</li> <li>Engage women specifically in stakeholder consultations and data collection</li> </ul>	<p><b>Quantitative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people consulted, disaggregated</li> <li>Percentage of sex-disaggregated data available</li> </ul> <p><b>Qualitative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor whether assessment reports/documentation include gender aspect</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Consultations and strategy development – including thematic workshops, validation workshops, partner meetings, etc.</a>	<a href="#">Output 1.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.2</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.3</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.4</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.3</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.4</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women are represented and participate meaningfully, including in decision-making</li> <li>Women's access to, use of and control over natural resources are considered alongside those of men</li> <li>Dialogue promoted and awareness raising of gender-related concerns</li> <li>Women actively engaged in decision making processes and economic/business opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invite women – notably identified women leaders and civil servants – to participate in workshops and strategy development sessions</li> <li>Ensure consultations are organized for women, taking into consideration the cultural and social context</li> </ul>	<p><b>Quantitative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people participating, disaggregated (monitor over time)</li> </ul> <p><b>Qualitative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor women's experience: survey participants after to see if they felt their needs heard and answered, and monitor their ease over time</li> <li>Document any gender divide in discussions and/or decision making in order to raise and further explore</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Training – at community level, governance, etc.</a>	<a href="#">Output 1.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 1.1.2</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.3</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.4</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.1</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.2</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.2</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women's representation and participation ensured</li> <li>Increase in technical capacity of women</li> <li>Awareness-raising on gender-related concerns at different events, on different sub-topics (e.g., water, forest management, land tenure, value chains, access to finance, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider gender-specific workshops and/or gender-specific activities/session</li> <li>Actively recruit female trainees, notably in local government, women's associations, etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Quantitative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED, DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER AND TOPIC</li> <li>MEASURED CHANGES (OR PERCEIVED CHANGES) IN LIVELIHOOD, INCOME, FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AFTER THE PROJECT INTERVENTION, DISAGGREGATED</li> </ul> <p><b>Qualitative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the participants' knowledge</li> <li>Gather impressions and recommendation from workshop participants</li> </ul>

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<a href="#">Information sharing/awareness raising</a> – information campaigns, lessons learned, project results.	<a href="#">Output 2.2.1</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.3</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.1</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.3</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bring forth women's needs and concerns to the greater public</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Encourage dialogue and understanding of needs and perspectives of different groups (men, women, pastoralists, etc).</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">This can include gender specific reporting</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Design information/awareness raising campaigns considering different demographics</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Determine gender quotas for learning exchange visits and/or gender specific learning exchange visits</a></li> </ul>	<a href="#">Quantitative</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Number of campaigns targeting women (and other vulnerable groups)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of reports including gender disaggregated data / gender analysis components</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of women participating in exchange visits</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">Financial and technical support</a> – travel costs, investments, monitoring	<a href="#">Output 2.1.3</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.4</a> <a href="#">Output 2.1.5</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.1</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.2</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.3</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.4</a> <a href="#">Output 2.2.5</a> <a href="#">Output 3.1.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Women's needs and opportunities are recognized and treated equally</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ensure that all budgets have been designed taking into consideration the needs of both men and women</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">If needed, separate budgets and/or financial support by gender to reflect the differing needs.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ensure the financial support for men and women is equal or proportionate to the male:female ratio of beneficiaries</a></li> </ul>	<a href="#">Quantitative</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Number of women (individuals or associations) benefited from irrigation and water management schemes for crop and fodder production and dry season grazing</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of women (individuals or associations) that received training on rangeland rehabilitation and management techniques</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of hours of women fetching water</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of women having access to extension services</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of women benefiting from clean energy investments</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of women having access to insurance for livestock and crops</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">Leadership and management</a> – project management, grievance mediation	<a href="#">Transversal</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Women are represented and participate meaningfully, especially in decision-making</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Women's needs and opportunities are recognized and treated equally</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ensure that women's rights are represented through at least one woman in the PMU</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Provide appropriate and realistic gender quotas in various project teams</a></li> </ul>	<a href="#">Quantitative:</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Number of women represented in PMU and project teams</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Number of associations (e.g. market cooperatives, producer associations) participating in project implementation, disaggregated</a></li> </ul>

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## Annexe 11. Terms of Reference for the experts to be involved in the project implementation

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Position	Profile
<u>Project Coordinator</u>	<u>The person will have qualifications of Master's degree (or above) in natural resources management or a related field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in community based natural resources management. Demonstrated experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context. At least 3 experiences in similar projects as project coordinator. Proven experience with regards to administrative and reporting matters. Strong interpersonal and communication skills and ability to liaise with various stakeholders, including government officials. A working knowledge of donor-funded requirements.</u>
<u>Finance Officer</u>	<u>Bachelor's degree in accounting or related field. A minimum of 10 years of experience in the finance management of donor-funded projects.</u>
<u>Expert in water harvesting methods</u>	<u>The holder of the position will have a minimum academic qualification of a Master's degree in water resources management or a related field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in water resources management with extended experience in the implementation of water harvesting methods. Demonstrated experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context.</u>
<u>Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation</u>	<u>Master's degree at minimum in natural resources management or related field with specific trainings in monitoring and evaluation. A minimum of 12 years of experience in monitoring and evaluation of natural resources management projects. Demonstrated experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context.</u>
<u>Communication and Knowledge management expert</u>	<u>Master's degree at minimum in natural resources management or related field with specific trainings in knowledge management and communication. A minimum of 12 years of experience in communication and knowledge management. Demonstrated experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context.</u>
<u>Expert in CBNRM/Rangeland conservation</u>	<u>Minimum academic qualification of a Master's degree in natural resources management or a related field. Training in collective action and participatory approaches. A minimum of 12 years of experience in community based natural resources management. Demonstrated experience in the implementation of participatory approaches. Experience working on similar projects in Kenya rangelands or similar context. Strong interpersonal and communication skills and ability to liaise with various stakeholders, including government officials.</u>
<u>Institution and governance expert</u>	<u>Master's degree at minimum in natural resources management or a related field. A minimum of 12 years of experience as institution and governance expert for similar projects. Experience working on similar projects in Kenya rangelands or similar context. Strong interpersonal and communication skills and ability to liaise with various stakeholders, including government officials.</u>
<u>Ecologist - field assistant</u>	<u>10 years proven experience in ecology and natural resources management. Strong knowledge of the rangelands in Kenya or similar context is required.</u>

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Position	Profile
<a href="#">Community empowerment – national field assistant</a>	10 years proven experience in community development. Strong knowledge of the rangelands in Kenya.
<a href="#">Expert in gender issues</a>	Master's degree at minimum in rural sociology or a related field or more than 10 years of experience in gender issues in natural resources management. A minimum of 6 years of experience as gender specialist for similar projects. Experience working on similar projects in Kenya rangelands or similar context.
<a href="#">National Field officers</a>	5 years proven experience in community development and natural resources management. Strong knowledge of the rangelands in Kenya.
<a href="#">National Liaison officers</a>	5 years proven experience in community development and natural resources management. Strong knowledge of the rangelands in Kenya.
<a href="#">Expert in strengthening of cooperatives</a>	The expert will have a minimum academic qualification of a Master's degree in agronomy, agriculture economics, Agribusiness management, Cooperative development, agricultural development or similar relevant field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in the strengthening of cooperatives. Experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context is an asset.
<a href="#">Expert in livestock value chain development</a>	The holder of this position will be required to have a minimum academic qualification of a Master's degree in livestock production, Animal health, Dairy Science and Food technology or similar relevant field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in the development of livestock value chains. Experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context is an asset.
<a href="#">Expert in horticulture value chain development</a>	Master's degree at minimum in agronomy, Agribusiness management, Agriculture economics, agricultural development or similar relevant field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in the development of crops value chains with a specific emphasis on horticulture. Experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context is an asset.
<a href="#">Expert in food security</a>	Master's degree at minimum in agricultural development, food security or similar relevant field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in food security. Experience working on similar projects in Kenya or similar context is an asset.
<a href="#">Expert in extension services</a>	Master's degree at minimum in agricultural development or similar relevant field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in the analysis and development of extension services. Proven experience of field activities with farmers and pastoralists.
<a href="#">Expert in index-based livestock insurance</a>	Master's degree at minimum in agricultural development, insurance or similar relevant field. A minimum of 10 years of experience in the development of insurance tools for farmers and pastoralists.
<a href="#">Expert in ecotourism development</a>	Master's degree at minimum in ecotourism. A minimum of 12 years of experience in ecotourism, preferably in Kenya or similar context.
<a href="#">Expert in payment for ecosystem services</a>	Master's degree at minimum in natural resources management. A minimum of 12 years of experience in the development of PES, preferably in Kenya or similar context.
<a href="#">Expert in drought mitigation strategies for livestock</a>	The holder of the position will be required to have a minimum academic qualification of a Master's degree in livestock production, disaster/Risk management or a related field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in the livestock production in dryland areas.
<a href="#">Expert in revolving fund</a>	Master's degree at minimum in finance, agricultural development, natural resources management, agriculture economics or similar relevant field. A minimum of 12 years of experience in financing mechanisms in rural development and natural resources management and proven experiences in the establishment of revolving funds.

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