

POLICY DIALOGUE MEETING

EMBU COUNTY



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry	KERA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
SRI	Strengthening Rural Institutions	KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management	MEW	
NRM	Natural Resource Management	NR	National Reserve
KFS	Kenya Forest Service	NGAGAKA	
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service	KEBS	
KPLC	Kenya Power Lighting Company	AAK	Agrochemicals Association of Kenya
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund	ADAPTEA	
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	GEF	
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	RHINO	
		ARK	
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority	CRF	Coffee Research Foundation
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association	TRFK	Tea Research Foundation of Kenya
FDA		TENRI	
NIB	National Irrigation Board	MKEPP	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority	FBO	
CFA		ASPEN	
EWASCO	Embu Water and Sanitation Company	EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project	TARDA	Tana and Athi River Development Authority
SHOMAP	Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme	EIA/ EA	Environment Impact Assessment and Audit
HCDA	Horticultural Crops Development Authority	PES	Payment for Environmental Services
SHEP		KBL	Kenya Breweries Limited
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board	MOA	
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency	CARITAS	
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries	JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
BGAK		ASDCP	
FRIGOKEN		KENVO	Kijabe Environment Volunteers
KHE	Kenya Horticultural exporters	DOE	
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust	ENA	
CBO	Community Based Organizations	UTaNRM	Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project

INTRODUCTION

The Strengthening Rural Institutions (SRI) Project and EcoAgriculture Partners have been conducting policy dialogue meetings in five sites: Embu, Bungoma, Lari, Naivasha and Laikipia, and this report summarises the meetings that took place in Embu. The overall objective of the meetings is to establish a policy framework suitable for supporting multi-stakeholder engagement towards Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) initiatives. The ILM initiatives are meant to support the interrelated objectives of agriculture production, ecosystem services and rural livelihoods while avoiding the trade-offs and conflicts inevitable with single-sector approaches.

The SRI Project through an action research approach has been able to enhance the capacities of various farmer groups within Embu and Bungoma counties, to undertake their group objectives, and is currently in the process of establishing both enterprise and platform development initiatives.

EcoAgriculture partners works around landscape issues at both county and national scale. The idea of working at landscape scale often comes from identification of various actors and key issues common to all these actors. The landscape approach looks at issues beyond farm level, many at times these issues are interlinked and that is what forms the Integrated Landscape Management

DAY ONE: Sub County Meeting

Session # 1	Opening remarks and welcoming of participants
Facilitators	Joan; Tanui; Raphaela; David; Seth; Verrah; Krista
Rapporteur	May Muthuri

Participants present were from various sectors including; technical heads of departments from various government sectors, farmers affected directly by the various government policies, private sectors representatives working with farmers and various government sectors. From these representations at the sub-county level, issues generated cutting across policies on land use systems and environmental conservation formed an agenda for the county policy dialogue meeting.

The meeting aimed at engaging representatives from various community initiatives together with government officers and other representatives from the sub-county in discussing the various ILM issues in Embu County, identifying key stakeholders working around these issues and other potential stakeholders who will help address these issues as well. It also aimed at identifying innovations or best practices that were currently undertaken to address the landscape issues identified.

Participants were therefore required to:

- Identify key landscape issues that require working together to resolve
- Identify both current and potential actors involved around these issues
- Figure out what interventions are already in place to deal with the identified issues

- Highlight the challenges faced in addressing these issues
- Understand what the government is currently doing to address these issues
- Determine what more the government needs to do to address these issues further

Session # 2	Issues identification and stakeholder mapping
Facilitators	Joan; Tanui; Raphaela; David; Seth; Verrah; Krista
Rapporteur	May Muthuri

The second session was participatory, characterized by a breakout session that categorized participants into private sector, public sector, farmers and administration. Each category was identified issues they faced in their various fields (yellow zopp cards), and the stakeholders they partner with (blue zopp cards) in addressing them. Presentations were made by each category and other participants added onto the presentations by listing more stakeholders and issues that may have been left out, as summarized below.

Table 1: Issues identification and stakeholder mapping

Challenge/ Issue	Stakeholder to address the challenge/ issue
Over reliance on rain-fed agriculture and drying up of streams (water points); Climate change; Inadequate and unpredictable rain; Unpredictable weather condition;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRUAs • Ministry of Agriculture • NEMA • KARI • NIB and small irrigation schemes • FDAs • WARMA • KTDA • CFAs • KFS • KPLC • Meteorological department • Church • Ministry of irrigation • EWASCO • CDF • Ministry of Transport • KAPAP • National administration
Marketing (tree seedlings, fruits, agricultural products); Unorganized marketing channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperatives • Media • SHOMAP • Ministry of Agriculture • KFS • Financial institutions for financing (banks) • Vendors/ brokers • NGOs/ Activists • Church

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRUAs • KTDA • Farmers/ producer groups • KWS • HCDA • SHEP • NCPB • County Government • KCC • Dairy board • Brookside dairies • DGAK • NUTFAP (macadamia) • FRIGOKEN • BGAK • KHE • Sacco Fresh
Financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer groups • Equity bank • FRIGOKEN • KHE • KCC • Brookside • County government • KWFT • Greenland Fedha Sacco • PR consultant (IFAD Funded) • Daima Sacco • Youth enterprise fund • Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural sector departments
A.I Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private entrepreneurs • CBOs • CARITAS • Livestock department
Identifying crop diseases; Control of pests;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-vets • Ministry of Agriculture
High cost of farm inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government • County government
Poor road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea and coffee factories • KERA • KURA • County Government- Road department • Ministry of roads and public works • CDF • CBOs • Community and farmers •
Sub-division of agricultural land to uneconomical parcels; Uneconomical production units; Rural urban migration;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEW and NR • Legislation • Real estate developers • Interior ministry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government • Ministry of land and land commission • KARI • Farm families • Ministry of Agriculture • County government
Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment among youth • Street families • Police personnel and equipment • Administration • Street families • Community policing • Judiciary • County Government • Church (offer guidance)
Funding and payment for environmental services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TARDA • KENGEN • UTaNRM • KTDA • KPLC • KFS • Ministry of Water • WARMA • WSB • NEMA • KWS • EWASCO • Tourism industry • County Government • Financial institutions • Carbon credit organizations • CFAs • WRUAs • NIB and irrigation schemes
Gender inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labor, Gender and Social Services • County Government • Interior Ministry
High poverty level due to inflation and population growth; Increasing rural poverty due to the fact that labor benefits are enjoyed by those in power;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church/ Faith based organizations • NGOs: APHIA and KAMILI • Ministry of Agriculture • NCPB • Ministry of Health • KARI • Cooperative sector • KTDA • KCC • Equity bank • County Government • Government lined ministries • Chiefs • Learning institutions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government • Interior ministry • NACADA • CBOs • Brokers/ middle men • Ministry of Labor, Gender and Social Services
Drug and substance abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NACADA • Ministry of Health • Faith based organizations • Interior Ministry • Judiciary • Learning institutions • Media • Parliament • Breweries • APHIA (NGO) • Ministry of Agriculture • Counselors • Consumers • BAT and Tobacco manufacturers • KFS • Farmers • Drug traffickers
Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EACC • Collective responsibility (all players within the scope)
Human- wildlife conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community living around the forest • KWS • KFS • Ministry of tourism • GEF • TARDA • Ministry of Land • KTDA • Ministry of Agriculture • KENGEN • RHINO ARK • National Government • County Government
Environmental disasters; Environmental pollution/ degradation; Air pollution; Contaminated water;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community: wood fuel and building material • KFS • Polythene bags/ plastics consumers • Public health • KTDA • PCPB • TENRI • Quarry owners/ sand harvesters • NEMA • WRUAs • WARMA • CBOs • Urban centre dwellers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration chiefs • Transport sector • Agricultural sector • Agro-factories and industries • AAK • Brick makers and potters • Famers (through pesticide control) • EWASCO • NGAGAKA • Kithimu/ Kithengi • Ngandori/ Nginda • KEBS
<p>Dependency syndrome; Over reliance on handouts; Wait and see syndrome (laggards); Moving within the wave</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • V. I. Agroforestry • Fair trade (ADAPTEA Project) • FRIGOKEN • Catholic church • Brookside • Consultants in agriculture (food quality and safety company) • KHE
Education system;	
Cultural beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women
<p>Declining soil fertility; Soil and water conservation;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers and Farmer groups • KARI • Ministry of Water • Livestock department (Domestic/ Wildlife) • County government • Interior Co-ordination Ministry • KFS • Agriculturist • Irrigation department • KTDA • TENRI • CBOs • Ministry of Agriculture • NEMA • CARITUS • CRF • TRFK • Learning institutions • Agro-Stockist • NCPB

DAY TWO

Session # 1	Identification of what is working, gaps and role of government
Facilitators	Joan; Tanui; Raphaela; David; Seth; Verrah; Krista
Rapporteur	May Muthuri

Participants were engaged in a participatory session that required them to identify the activities that were really working well, the gaps while undertaking those activities and the roles they would like the government to take up in addressing those gaps. Additionally, the current roles of the government were identified and they include:

- Establish and enforce laws and regulations
- Offer subsidies
- Improvement of infrastructure
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Personnel
- Coordination of activities for example in transmitting information
- Sensitization and awareness activities
- Participatory planning and implementation and community involvement
- Provision of information
- Technology transfer
- Research/ assessment of policies
- Exploitation of devolved government
- Marketing policies

Table 2: Identification of benefits, gaps and roles government should play

Issue	What is working now	Gaps	Role of Government to address gaps
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Enterprise Fund • Youth Fund • Cash transfer for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disabled persons - Elderly persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns/ sensitization programmes and follow-ups on the same • Long processing periods • Capacity building trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of laws/ regulations that will oversee all NGOs, micro-financing institutions, activities being carried out, e.t.c. in a bid to protect individuals from conmen

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ORCs • Constituency Funds (CDF) • Grants from social services • Njaa Marufuku Kenya from Ministry of Agriculture • SHOMAP from Ministry of Agriculture • Economic stimulus programme (fish farming- fish and feeds) • Self-help groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Merry go round - Table banking • Microfinance institutions • Banks and Sacco's • MKEPP • SRI • APP • CARITAS • Plan International • Poverty eradication programmes 	<p>and trainings in other fields and follow-ups on the same</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference and favoritism • Inadequate funding/ mismanagement of funds for Monitoring and Evaluation • Lack of transparency • Lack of cooperation between Ministries • Coordination of microfinance institutions and lowering the interest rates • Spread out in order to reach more farmers • Encourage more NGOs to step in in order to transform livelihoods at the local level • Lack of proper coordination and regulation of the activities carried out by NGOs and FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering subsidy's such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farm inputs and livestock to the poor and vulnerable farmers - Expand cash transfer programmes • Improvement of infrastructures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve housing of low income earners/ middle class - Improve road networks such as expansion of roads, having pedestrian crossings and bridges; water and sanitation, e.t.c. • Regular Monitoring and evaluation programmes • Enhance security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employ more officers and provide the required gadgets - Involve the community and train them on policy issues • Sensitization through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community mobilization, participation and planning - Information flow through the media • Improved technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings on usage of modern technology - Methodologies to curb soil conservation • Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two governments (national and county governments) to work together to provide sound leadership and ensure harmonization of activities • Sensitization to the community of the new form of devolved government • Formulate policies that are friendly to the community
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce community capacity building that will ensure community empowerment through involvement of the government, private sectors (for example Safaricom), media, professional organizations/ bodies, county government, role models (for example Churchill), Banks, Sacco's, micro financing institutions, e.t.c. Capacity building can be on social, technical, economic and political skills • Community capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fund awareness campaigns/ public participation meetings through available departments (for example on women/ youth empowerment through road shows and teaming up with the media and mobile service providers) • Expansion of existing programs to vulnerable groups
Unorganized markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group production and marketing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IVECHE Banana Growers - Mwitha Dairy Self-help group - Mutitu Dairy Self-help Group • Contract farming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRIGOKEN (specialize in french beans) - KCC • Value addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-harvest losses - Wakulima Tujijenge (specialize on milk) - ASPEN Orchards (specialize on milk) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market information • Poor roads that are either inaccessible or impassable • Inaccessible credits • Inadequate knowledge on quality of assurance • Poor marketing policies • Lack of/ inadequate processing facilities • Contract farming to ward and not vendors/ brokers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory laws on marketing of produce for example having minimum guarantee returns for nuts and berries • Enforcement of existing marketing policies for example GAP, KEBS, SEEDS (multi-sectoral) • Offering of subsidized and certified farm inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, e.t.c. • Make available affordable credit • Bringing various stakeholders together • Provision of storage/ cooling facilities such as for:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Winyerekia (specialize on drying and processing of fruits for example making mango juice) • Market survey: - Groups practicing horticulture, milk and coffee farming • Payments through banks • Individual marketing - Milk - Banana - Coffee - Macadamia • Upcoming market infrastructure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pasteurized milk; fresh produce; processed coffee and nuts, for example Muranga county bought milk coolers • Training on research and technical markets/ linkages • Strengthening/ revival of cooperatives • Subsidized inputs to farmers • Finance of storage and cooling facilities (coolers supplied in every location) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processing/ pasteurization (value addition) • County Governments to buy the storage and cooling facilities (who/ which institution will manage/ oversee the process?)
Land fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual land improvements for example soil conservation and tree planting • Reduced land ownership conflicts • Land as an asset whereby it is used as collateral for farm credit/ loans • Promotion of intensive farm technologies such as greenhouses and drip irrigation • Land control boards at the divisional/ ward level • Controlled development such as physical planners and land registrars • There exists a national land policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land laws are not being enforced • Existing land laws do not address pertinent land issues for example minimum sub-divisible land size • Clear definition of agricultural land versus settlement areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict enforcement of existing land laws for example change of user, physical planning, e.t.c. • Review land laws for example legislation of minimum holdings for agricultural land/ other land uses at both national and county levels • Review/ enforce controlled development • Community sensitization on good land use aspects/ ownership • Designation of settlement areas and leave agricultural land for farming • Establish public cemeteries in Embu County • Establish homes for elderly people • Off-farm employment creation for example establishment of agro-industries (value addition) through

			<p>creation of enabling environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of infrastructure such as road networks, electricity, and water - Favorable tax levels - Improved security - Raw/ finished products • Review of Acts and laws on land and agriculture and in the end enact them
Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity has been training farmers on financial management for instance how to budget, save and manage debts • Working with partners who mobilize groups for example Ministry of Agriculture, CDF, KHE, FRIGOKEN • CDF project committees are trained before disbursement of project funds • Training of government institutions for example CDF Uwezo Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no strict measures that have been put in place by the government towards misappropriation of public funds • Lack of prior training before funds are disbursed • inadequate capacity in the County to implement the projects or conduct monitoring and evaluation of the same • Ignorance- focusing on the immediate benefits at the expense of sustainable measures • Lack of capacity building administered by financial institutions to their customers before they process loans for them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should be responsible for educating the public on financial management • Laws on in-house financial training in every gathering for example schools, public barazas, churches, e.t.c. and before funds are disbursed. Additionally, field officers should conduct regular monitoring and evaluation on the impact of financial training • Prosecution of those misappropriating public funds hence conduct regular monitoring and evaluation on usage of public funds, and enact legislation on this through assistance from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs - Concerned ministries - Members of parliament - Local communities • The government should bring out the importance of putting into practice what is taught before carrying out the action for example getting a loan
Environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand harvesting - Licensing by NEMA(EMCA - Constitutions agree ACT CAP 3/8) - Cess payment to county govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling policies is lacking, awareness and sensitization of public, institutional follow up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling of Waste especially plastics • Policy formulation on plastics and polythene recycling and enforcement of the same

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement by police and county govt. - River bank protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management - Licensed transportation and disposal by NEMA - Organic waste recycling into organic manure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree felling and charcoal burning - 10% tree cover by government MOA - Permits by NEMA, MOA, KFS, chiefs, woodlands projects by tea factories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarrying and mining/ brick making - Licensing by NEMA - Permits by county govt. 5. soil and water conservation - Sand dams and gabions - Terracing by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is brick making licensed? • Inadequate rainwater harvesting • Extension services to the farmers to create awareness is inadequate by both government and private sectors • Gap between the stakeholders e.g. ban parties and enforcement • Waste management in the county is not effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privatization of the management sector of recycling • Create incentives on manufactures of ecofriendly bags • Get market for producers of organic manure • Government subsidies on buyers • Make follow up on the plants • Strengthening and revival of the existing g policies and acts that act on the environment • Awareness and capacity building and implementation on sustainable agriculture land management • Enhancing enforcement by sealing all corruption loopholes and encourage networking between Stakeholders • Get funding for infrastructure for waste management within Embu county and either own or privatization in from the collection point to the disposal point • Strengthening of existing policies laws and acts, also help in sealing corruption loopholes and encourage networking between stakeholders • Privatization of extension officers • Strengthen policies and Acts to encourage networking between stakeholders (harmonize sectoral policies and institutional mandates)
Payment for Environmental Services	<p>1. Institutions in place and personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -KFS -MOA -NEMA -CARITUS -TENRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding for environmental services • No incentive s for environmental conservationists – funds not ploughed back • Lack of awareness for payment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, sensitization creating awareness among communities on environmental conservation services - Create modalities and channels for payment on environmental services for sustainable(i.e. policy formulation

	<p>-County govt. -KWS -Irrigation schemes (Itabwa/Muthatari)</p> <p>2. Implementation tools in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya Forest Act 2005 and regulations on PFM, charcoal, timber and FSGOs EMCA 1999 – regulations and restoration orders – EIA, EA Agricultural on farm rules 2009 available land for conservation wetlands, springs rivers- riparian areas <p>Remedies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> employ and train more personnel to address PES formulation of guidelines (policy) for payment of environmental services training communities on environmental governance (sensitization) on existing environmental laws and regulations government to ensure enforcement of payment for environmental conservation/ rules and regulations recognition of environment conservation efforts through rewards and awards motivation of groups/ individuals on conservation activities payment for environment services should consider foregone investment adhere to polluter – pay principle (EMCA) 	<p>environmental services (community and advocacy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No strategies/ avenues for payment of environmental services e.g. sewerage services, KPLC, KTDA, warm water, tourism, agriculture from all stakeholders benefitting from the environmental services Land fragmentation leading to environmental degradation and poverty Poor law enforcement on violation of environmental conservation requirements 	<p>and law) production of the same at the national and county</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and county govt. levels look at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> purification / carbon sink water conservation (rainfall, rivers) wildlife habitat/ tourism waste management- solid, liquid, air Sensitization and awareness programs Establishing policies that will for example impose tax on environmental services
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse farming – embracing of new farming technology, water conservation (drip- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited personnel i.e. extension officers Farmer attitude in adopting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of extension officers Support data information centers to

	irrigation) promoted by KARI, MOA, Amiran Kenya, Equity Bank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of agro-weather information on daily basis through media, farmers meeting, extension officers advising on what to plant • Promotion and growing of crop variety suitable to a specific agro ecological zone and growing of drought resistant crops like sorghum, millet, green grams- KARI, MOA, KBL, NGOs, • Adoption of water harvesting techniques like water pans, roof top water harvesting. KWFT, MOA, IFAD, Ministry of Water, CBOs 	new technology and information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependence on handout • Lack of funds to promote new technology e.g. greenhouse • Lack of policy implementation • Uncontrolled carbon credit programme- prone to exploitation 	an accessible level and translate into local language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives to farmers to enhance adoption • Increase funding to learning research institutions • Provide policy guidelines and enforcement
Human-animal conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing (electric) of forest areas to separate human and wildlife due to good governance, funding from NGOs e.g. Rhino Ark • Quick response by KWS and KFS wardens when animals stray from their restricted areas to return them • The government and Kengen have provided water drawing points away from rivers infested by crocodiles and hippos to prevent conflicts with locals • Government and Kengen conducted regular meetings between communities living near affected areas • Provision of antidote in private against snake bites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all areas affected are fenced e.g. Njukiri Forest • Delayed and meager compensation to victims and crops plus property affected • Very few KWS and rangers inadequate personnel and equipment • Conflict between KFS and KWS • Lack of modern efficient and improved fishing tools to avoid direct contact with crocodiles and hippos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund the fencing process of the affected areas including Njukiri, Maranga, Kirimiri Forests to keep off the straying animals • Prompt and reasonable compensation to victims, crops and properties • Increase and improve personnel and equipment and patrol vehicles • Clear working guidelines between KFS guards and KWS rangers • Provision of modern efficient and improved fishing equipment to fishermen in affected areas like river Tana and seven forks dam • Government to provide enough medical facilities within reach, to cater for the victims (snake bite and crocodile strikes)

Session # 2	Identification of benefits from the landscape
Facilitators	Joan; Tanui; Raphaela; David; Seth; Verrah; Krista
Rapporteur	May Muthuri

A stool model developed by the EcoAgriculture project was used in this session to illustrate how agricultural production, environmental/ biodiversity conservation, and viable local livelihoods interlink within supportive institutions to derive benefits and opportunities existing within a landscape.



Out of the illustration participants were able to identify the benefits they get from their landscapes. Some of these benefits highlighted include:

- ⇒ Food
- ⇒ Water
- ⇒ Wood fuel
- ⇒ Building sand
- ⇒ Fodder
- ⇒ Clean air
- ⇒ Stones
- ⇒ Labour
- ⇒ Manure from livestock
- ⇒ Rainfall
- ⇒ Minerals
- ⇒ Soil
- ⇒ Livestock
- ⇒ Wildlife

A participatory session was carried out where participants gave detailed explanations of the issues they had once identified, and with guidance from the stool illustration; note the issues that were cutting across agricultural production, nature conservation and local livelihoods. Key persons to oversee the process were also appointed as summarized in the table below.

Table 3: Identification of benefits from the landscape

Agricultural Production	Nature Conservation	Livelihoods	Person In-charge & Assistant
Insecurity: loss/ stolen produce leaving individuals with no option but to seek alternative sources of livelihoods	✓	✓	
Infrastructure: inadequate/ poor transport for produce to markets hence farmers are forced to look for alternative sources	✓	✓	
Human- wildlife conflict: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfitting fencing around the forest as monkeys invade farms Crocodiles and hippos from the rivers also terrorize farmers 	✓	✓	Moses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kariuki 2 more members (to be recruited)
Land fragmentation and use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diminishing land sizes and unproductive for agricultural purposes Timber for construction (use of trees in landscapes) Uprooting of coffee to build “bomas” which affects livelihoods Demarcation of land for settlement and not for agricultural purposes Rural/ urban migration 	✓	✓	Mugo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel Gichuki 1 more member (to be recruited)
Climate change:	✓	✓	Muchiri <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Florence 1 more member (to be recruited)
Environmental degradation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand harvesting Agrochemical pollution 	✓	✓	Madam Muthoni <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stella 5 more members (to be recruited)
Soil fertility	✓	✓	
Unorganized markets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest handling Low production Traceability (mishandling of chemicals) 	✓	✓	Geturio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marion 4 more members (to be recruited)
Trees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honey production Charcoal production 	✓	✓	
Financial management of produce leading to alternative sources of livelihoods	✓	✓	Susan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaris 2 more members (to be recruited)
Poverty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs for agriculture 			Hussein <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lillian Alunga

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural foods 	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 more members (to be recruited)
Payment for Environmental Services (PES): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives (funding) • Awareness of environmental governance • Corruption 	✓	✓	Elizabeth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rose Njiri • 3 more members (to be recruited)

Session # 3	Lessons learnt from the workshop
Facilitators	Joan; Tanui; Raphaela; David; Seth; Verrah; Krista
Rapporteur	May Muthuri

Group One

1. Self-help groups that are doing well in table banking and merry go round activities at the grassroots level
2. Groups that have been fortunate enough to benefit from the Women groups/ youth groups
3. FDA groups formed under MKEPP and currently working under SRI are doing quite well
4. Cash transfer programmes have assisted the elderly, OVCs and disabled persons

Group Two

1. Summary on the *Mwitha Dairy Self-help Group*

Participants in group two noted that the Mwitha Dairy Self-help group commenced with 15 members practicing dairy farming and would sell 30 liters of milk per day. The group then sought to apply for funds for a milk cooler and once they purchased it, they rented a premise to store it as they did not have an alternative storage place. The newly acquired cooler enabled the group to sell milk at Ksh. 3 above the market price, and each day was crowned with a sale of 1000 liters. As time progressed, the self-help group managed to collate enough money to buy a plot where they eventually stored their cooling plant. Mwitha Dairy self-help group went on to form a cooperative that would facilitate the process of acquiring loans from the bank. Additionally, the group later merged with Kirinyaga, Embu and Meru dairy farmers federations that saw to a raise in their daily milk production; from sale of 30 liters to 1000 liters of milk.

2. Value addition on banana value chain
 - This was accomplished through the following stakeholders:
 - ASDSP (head the value chain)
 - Ministry of Agriculture
 - JKUAT
 - Agrochemicals transporters
 - Supermarkets;
 - Financiers

- KEBS
- Ministry of Health;
- KRA
- Local leaders
- County Government
- HCDA

Group Three

1. ASPEN Orchards which is a small milk value addition plant that has employed over 10 youth thus has created employment opportunities for the youth in the area
 2. Intervention requiring several stakeholders and establishment of industries/ industrial park
- County Government Ministry of Trade and Industrialization
 - Treasury
 - Agricultural sector departments
 - Ministry of Water
 - EWASCO
 - Ministry of Roads and Public Works
 - Kenya power
 - Private sector (interested investors)
 - National chamber of commerce for industries

Group Four

1. Summary on the Kwanjara Murimi Group

The Kwanjara Murimi Group was initiated as a group whose members were involved in subsistence farming and irrigation water. Courtesy of Equity Bank and Ministry of Agriculture, the group was trained on financial management and gained technical advice from the stakeholders respectively. The training served as a platform to commence commercial farming as the group was now equipped with the required skills and this led to increased group sales and income whereby payments are made through the bank. Kwanjara Murimi group can now access credit facilities and many members have now acquired dairy cows. Additionally, the group not only benefits itself, but also transforms the livelihoods of other people for example educating their children and saving up for the future.

DAY THREE: County Level Meeting

Session # 1	Identification of issues, the enabling environment and milestones
Facilitators	Joan; Tanui; Raphaela; David; Seth; Verrah; Krista
Rapporteur	May Muthuri

Table 4: Identification of issues, the enabling environment and milestones

	Issues	Enabling Environment	Milestones
Group 1	Environment degradation and fragmentation Issue 1. Soil and water conservation	Instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies including agricultural acts • Trained personnel • Public health act • Agriculture sector development strategy (ASDS 2010-20) Institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOA • KARI • NEMA • KFS • WARMA • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources • Water Trust Fund (WASREP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestication of existing national policies to county level • Engagement of public/ users for ownership, execution and monitoring • Harmonization of various policies and laws • Put in place a reward sanction policy on soil and water conservation • Initiate corporate responsibility by WARMA
	Issue 2. Tree felling and charcoal burning	Instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest conservation policies • EMCA • Administrators • Community forest associations Institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEMA • CFAs (Community Forest Associations) • MOA • KWS • Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-afforestation • Adopting the 10% tree cover policy at farm level • Promotion of agroforestry • Encouraging sustainable tree harvesting

Group 2	Financial management: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of prior training before funds disbursement 2. Inadequate capacity in the county to implement the project or conduct monitoring and evaluation of the same 3. Ignorance- focusing on the immediate benefits at the expense of sustainable measures 4. Lack of capacity building by financial institutions to their customers before processing loans for them 	What in place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy requirement of 10% of each land to be under forest cover • Policy on land use in river area and wet lands • Policy on land use in sloppy areas • Institutions- agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock - NEMA - KFS - Interior Ministry • Carbon credit institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum development on financial management in agricultural projects • A requirement be put in place that a percentage of the project amount be utilized in environmental conservation • Criteria for refunding projects to including adherent to environmental requirements • Organization of market channels agricultural products (have produce marketing organizations)
	Unorganized markets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection and bulking of products e.g. milk 2. Lack of marketing information 3. Inadequate processing facilities (agricultural products bulk; highly perishable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Group 3	Poverty <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community empowerment on poverty eradication (include gender issues and marginalized groups) 2. Political interference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and county government funding and private partnerships for activities such as roadshows, walks/ marathons, talent shows, social responsibilities e.g. Equity Bank- Wings To Fly • Lobbying and advocacy for political goodwill through forums, homecoming parties, peace and reconciliation barazas by Chiefs, MCAs and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county government through the MCAs to come up with friendly bills for the poor, vulnerable and disabled • Organized market places • Provision of security and banking facilities and lighting in the county market places

	<p>and favoritism</p> <p>3. Inadequate funding for Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>4. Lack of transparency in financial institutions</p> <p>5. Coordination of micro-finance institutions and lowering interest rules</p> <p>6. Spread out in order to reach more farmers (extension services)</p>	<p>development committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding by the county government for M. E funds of various poverty eradication programmes e.g. following defaulters • Creation of regulatory body at the county level to control and coordinate NGOs, FBOs MFis and Sacco's 	
	Payment for Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for creation of national and county conservation fund 	

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