

**Report on Policy Dialogue Meeting for Laikipia Landscape Held at Sportsman's Arms Hotel, Nanyuki on 21<sup>st</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup> May 2014.**



**Jointly Organized By:**



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# **1. Description of Landscape**

## **Position, Size and Demography**

Lying between latitudes  $0^{\circ}18''$  and  $0^{\circ}51''$  North and between longitude  $36^{\circ}11''$  and  $37^{\circ}24''$  East, Laikipia landscape that covers the whole of Laikipia county is one of the Kenyan Counties located on the Equator. It covers an area of  $9,462\text{km}^2$  with a population of 399,277 persons (2009, Kenya National Census) and a density of 42 persons per Square kilometre. The County is inhabited by atleast 23 ethnic groups.

## **Topography**

The altitude varies between 1500m above sea level at the Ewaso nyiro basin in the North to a maximum of 2611M a.s.l. around Marmanet Forest. Other areas of high altitude include Mukogodo and Ol Daiga Forests in the Easter part of the landscape at 2200M a.s.l. The County consists mainly of a plateau bordered by the Great Rift Valley to the West, Aberdares to the South and Mt. Kenya to the South East all of which has significant effect on the climatic conditions of the landscape. The Western part is mainly mountainous while the Eastern side is comparatively dry and low due to its leeward position and is mainly used as pasture land except for the slopes and forest zones. The highland areas of Marmanet and Nanyuki are good for crop and dairy farming, while the lowland areas are suitable for grain and livestock rearing.

## **Drainage**

The landscape drainage is dominated by the Ewaso Nyiro River and its tributaries which have their catchments in the slopes of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya and flow from South to North. The rivers determine to a large extent the settlement patters as they are source of water to both human and livestock consumption and irrigation activities.

## **Climatic Conditions**

Laikipia experiences a relief type of rainfall due to its altitude and location. Annual average rainfall varies between 400mm and 750mm with the long rains occurring between March and May and short rains in October and November. Mean annual temperature range between  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $26^{\circ}\text{C}$ , with the coolest month being June and the hottest February.

## **Soils**

The soils in the landscape can be grouped on the basis of the terrain under which they are developed. They have a high level of inherent fertility and the only limiting factors to agricultural production are poor weather characterized by frequent dry spells and poor rainfall distribution in terms of space and time. The landscape has red volcanic soils, clay loam, black cotton soil, sandy soils and sandy loam soils.

## **Ecological Conditions**

The landscape is endowed with several natural resources that include pasture land, forest, wildlife, undulating landscapes and rivers among others. The landscape has  $580\text{Km}^2$  gazetted forest

comprising of both indigenous and plantation forests. Wildlife is a major natural resource with most of it found in private ranches which occupy 50% of the total area of the landscape, and the rest in group ranches/community conservancies. Wildlife has become a major source of conflict between farming and pastoralist communities. Major wildlife species include lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo, rhino and other smaller species that are found in abundance.

### **Economy**

85% of the population engage in agriculture (both Crop and Livestock) which the major activity in the landscape and provides the most important source of household income and livelihood. Tourism also plays a key role as a source of income with the county's annual growth rate being 3.9%. Environment and natural resources also play a significant role in the economy of Laikipia.

### **History of Engagement with Stakeholders/ History of Coordinating Platform**

Laikipia is one of the areas where the East Africa Wildlife Society has had a long engagement with stakeholders especially regarding conservation and natural resource management. As a result, the stakeholders established a platform known as Laikipia County Natural Resources Network (LAICONAR) that spearheaded the planning of the Policy dialogue meeting (see annex 1 for more information).

## **2. Methodology for Consultation**

### **Key Partners in Organizing**

The East Africa Wildlife Society identified and invited the key stakeholders mainly drawn from LAICONAR. KENVO and ICRAF facilitated the meeting while Ecoagriculture Partners provided the financial support. The meeting was held at Sportsman's Arm hotel in Nanyuki between 21<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> May with the first two days involving various stakeholders while the third day involved policy makers drawn from both the National and County Governments. (See Annex 2). The meeting on second day was also graced by the Governor Laikipia, H.E. Joshua Irungu who made valuable input into the meeting especially on natural resource management giving insights on initiatives being undertaken both by the County and the National governments.

During the first day of the meeting the participants were introduced to the integrated landscape management approach before focusing on identifying the issues affecting Laikipia landscape as well as looking at the benefits derived from the landscape and the needs of the landscape. Further the participants also identified the challenges they face when addressing the issues and innovations that they have. The second day involved identifying the role the government is currently doing to address the issues, innovations as well as learning points. The third day of the meeting brought together government officers drawn from both the national and county governments. The three days used various approaches that included group discussion, plenary sessions, PowerPoint presentation as well as group presentation of the group work.

### 3. Key ILM issues

During a plenary session the participants identified ILM issues within the Laikipia Landscape. Among the issues identified were;

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| i. Conflicts- water, wildlife, insecurity, cattle rustling, human-human | xiv. Overstocking (beyond carrying capacity)                            |
| ii. Drought   | xv. Poor road network and inaccessibility (infrastructure)              |
| iii. Poor policy implementation   | xvi. Land degradation (destruction of vegetation cover-illegal logging) |
| iv. Pollution-air, water  | xvii. Lack of alternative energy sources                                |
| v. Soil erosion-(Land degradation)                                      | xviii. Land ownership (large scale land owners/private land)            |
| vi. Insecurity  | xix. Degradation of land  |
| vii. High illiteracy level  | xx. Poor water resource management and misuse                           |
| viii. Alcohol and drug abuse  | xxi. Poor land use planning   |
| ix. Poor roads  | xxii. Forest destruction  |
| x. Inability to sensitize the community across Laikipia                 | xxiii. Inadequate knowledge on policy issues (low level of awareness)   |
| xi. Exploitation by middlemen for products (Market access)              | xxiv. Poaching  |
| xii. Lack of value addition of Agric products                           |   |
| xiii. Water scarcity  |   |

The participants were asked to select the five key issues whereby each participant marked out the key issue on the flip chart. The five key issues were identified as follows;

- i. Poor road infrastructure – This is a major issues affecting the whole landscape and is said to affect all sectors of the economy more so agriculture and tourism which are two major economic activities in the landscape.
- ii. Poor water resource management and use- Water scarcity is said to be experienced across the landscape as there is no proper water management structure on how available water can be distributed to all parts of the landscape with the rural areas being the hardest hit.
- iii. Lack of land use planning- there are diverse land use practices in Laikipia which include crop farming, pastoralism, private and group conservancies as well as large scale agriculture that involve wheat farming and ranching. However poor land planning has resulted to continuous conflicts especially considering that a large percentage of the land is owned by large scale farmers most of whom are settlers while others are absentee Landlords.
- iv. Forest Destruction-this is mainly through charcoaling and timber logging and is mainly as a result of high level of poverty where forest is seen as an alternative source of livelihood. Forest destruction is said to contribute to climate change and water scarcity as most of the catchment areas have been destroyed.

- v. Poaching-illegal hunting and trading in wildlife is said to be on the increase and is a major threat to available natural resources. Laikipia is one of the landscapes in Kenya with the highest number of wildlife outside protected areas. Human wildlife conflict is said to be a major contributor to poaching as the community do not see the value of the wild animals especially for the farming community.

## **4. Innovations and Challenges (2 pages)**

### **1. Poaching**

#### **a) Innovations**

- Community policing- The community is currently involved in monitoring illegal activities by giving intelligence information to the law enforcers.
- Employing community rangers working to reduce poaching-most of the community/group conservancies have employed community rangers who are trained in collaboration with Kenya Wildlife Service in order to curb poaching.
- Electric fence to reduce human-wildlife conflict-The fence funded mainly by donors has greatly reduced the human wildlife conflict, thus reducing loss of agricultural products and injuries.
- Awareness creation and sensitization- Several Civil society groups and Kenya Wildlife Service are involved in raising awareness on the importance of wildlife and the need to conserve them.

#### **b) Challenges**

- Lack of cooperation from Community members
- Lack of ownership- sees it as government asset
- Corruption among various stakeholders
- Inadequate manpower-few KWS personnel's
- High poverty level and unemployment (source of earning a living)

### **2. Lack of Land use planning**

#### **a) innovations**

- Taskforce on formulation of legislation in addressing historical land injustices
- Implementation of the National land policy.
- National land commission being devolved to county level
- Computerization of land documents in Kenya
- Introduction of green houses
- Creating awareness on modern technologies of livestock farming to reduce overstocking and overgrazing

## b) Challenges

- Corruption in land offices land buying companies and middlemen
- Overstocking
- Absentee land lordship leading to “idol land”
- Leased land (access roads crossed)
- Uncontrolled Sand harvesting and poor governance
- Disputed boundaries (overlapping boundaries in terms of administration boundaries and ranch boundaries)
- Political interference in developing land use plan
- Land tenure system

## 3. Water Use and Management Issues

### a) Innovations

#### *Activities*

- Catchment rehabilitation
- Water storage facilities
- Riparian rehabilitation
- Stakeholders forum to create awareness
- Pegging of riparian land
- Community participation
- Water monitoring scouts

#### *Knowledge*

- Capacity building workshop
- Community awareness on their rights and responsibilities in water use and management

#### *Technologies*

- Construction of common water weirs for irrigation purpose
- Communal water projects
- Adoption of drip irrigation
- Construction of mega dams

#### *Institutions*

- Establishment of WRUA's

- Decentralization/separation of roles e.g. water service providers, WRMA, WRUAs, water management Committees.

## b) Challenges

- i. *Water pollution through*
  - Car washing
  - Clothing washing/bathing
  - Effluent discharge
  - Poor disposal of chemical discharge from agricultural activities.
- ii. *Conflicting Water policy such as;*
  - Water Act 2002
  - Agriculture Act
  - Irrigation Act
  - Fishing Act
  - EMCA 1999
  - Issuance of water permits
- iii. *Water Management*
  - Harvesting-lack of water harvesting facilities/practices
  - Storage-lack of either surface or underground.
  - Distribution-no infrastructure in rural areas
  - Recycling of sewerage water
  - Several institutions involved in water management (Water Resource Management Authority, Water Service Boards, Service providers, Water Resource Users Associations, Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources)
- iv. Ownership of water resources- Most of the water used in Laikipia is flowing in from Neighbouring counties.

## 4. Forest Destruction

### a) Innovations

#### *Activities*

- Engagement between KFS and CFAs in protection and management of forest
- Rehabilitation of degraded sites
- Community empowerment through CFAs.



### *Knowledge*

- KFS personnel well versed to offer skills and knowledge in forestry matter
- Knowledgeable stakeholders in forestry matters e.g. EAWLS, CETRAD, TILT assisting in civic education/capacity building
- Revision of forest Act 2005

### *Technologies*

- KFS and other stakeholders educating on use of green energy technologies and green nurseries.

### *Institutions*

- KFS working collaboration with CFAs, KWS, MEMA, WARMA, WRUAS, Provincial Administration

#### **b) Challenges**

- Drought/Forest fires
- Negative public attitude towards conservation/ protection of the forest
- Overstocking leading to migration in search of pasture resulting into destruction of natural regeneration and affecting re-afforestation
- Vast coverage area vis-à-vis available staffs poor enforcement)
- Minimal infrastructure i.e. lack of offices, old and broken down vehicles or none at all.
- High demand for forest products thus ready market encouraging illegal activities.

## **5. Poor Road Infrastructures**

### **a) Innovations**

### *Policy*

- Decentralization of services at local level/ county government
- Public involvement in decision making

### *Knowledge*



- Traditional ways of road maintenance

#### *Institutions*

- British army assisting in road construction
- National youth service repairing road
- World Food Programme food for work initiative helping in road repairs
- Private ranchers support road rehabilitation for those roads going to the ranches.
- Community Conservancies
- Community Development Fund (CDF) supporting road maintenance.
- County Government

#### **b) Challenges**

- Lack of proper resources (Skilled labour/finances)
- Poor planning on roads
- Corruption
- Vandalizing of road sign boards and guard rails
- Overloading (exceeding stipulated load weight for particular roads).
- Constructing sub-standard roads

## **6. Supportive Government Action** (Current government activities and policies that are supporting progress on key identified landscape issues)

### **Role of Government**

The following were identified as the roles of the government.

- Avail finances
- Create networks –bring people together
- Provide technical advice/support where required
- Enhance implementation of policies
- Coordinate dialogue forum
- Capacity development
- Provide security
- Proper planning on land use/physical planning (according to different policies)
- Provide information-make information accessible to the citizens

**a) Supportive Government Actions-identified by stakeholders**

The following were identified as actions the government (both National and County) is doing to address the identified issues.

**1. Roads Infrastructure**

**National Government**

- Repairing existing tarmacked road- e.g. sealing potholes
- Constructing new roads
- Police check providing security and enforcing traffic laws

**County Government**

- Opening of new roads –financing construction of rural roads (Kshs.20m per ward for roads)
- Regulating traffic (boda boda have designated points)
- Installing and repairing street lights thus enhancing security
- Road repairs making rural roads accessible
- Installation of new road drainage systems.
- Correction of road levies to generate income

**2. Water**

- Having the EMCA 1999 –provides for pollution control, EIA and environment audit, environmental court
- Water Act 2002-created institutions to support water resource management and development (WRMA, Water service boards, water service providers)
- County Government- Water and sanitation bill by the Laikipia County Assembly
- Creation of water service trust fund financing water projects and development of sub-catchment management plans by Water resources users associations
- Vision 2030- mega projects proposed like mega dams in Rumuruti in the landscape that will enhance harvesting and distribution, Crocodile Jaws Dam that will enhance water supply and fishing.
- Forest Act- created co-management of forests between government and community enhancing conservation of catchment areas.

- Inter-county partnership between Laikipia and Isiolo County in the construction and management of the Crocodile jaws mega dam to be located in Isiolo to provide water to Northern Laikipia.
- Negotiation with landowners to acquire land for construction of mega dams to help in water harvesting and distribution.
- Capacity building of Water Resource Users Association.
- Some CBOs and NGOS with funds from donors are supporting water harvesting and distribution.

### 3. **Land**

- The national government has launched a taskforce on formulation of legislation in addressing historical land injustices- relates to land acquisition.
- The national government has formulated the land policy which is being implemented by the National Land commission and other CSO's like Kenya Land Alliance.
- Computerization of land documents at the national level (ongoing).
- The county government is undertaking dialogue forums through the ministry of agriculture on the issues of land use.
- The National land commission is in place in the national level and devolving its functions to county level through the establishment of Land Control Boards.
- The County Government has started the process of county towns planning through public participation forum.
- The national government through Parliament Select Committee on land visited various counties to get views from the public on land issues and disputes.
- The National government has formulated community land bill (now in parliament).
- The county government has conducted forums with private ranchers on increasing of tax on land (land rates).
- National Government has formed a taskforce to look at land use planning in ensuring wildlife and livestock corridor.
- Laikipia County is undertaking spatial planning for the county being undertaken by the planning ministry in the county.

### 4. **Forest Destruction**

- The Forest Act 2005 being implemented by the National government allowing establishment of Community Forest Associations thus enhancing forest conservation.
- Financing of KFS and KEFRI for forestry operations by national government.

- National Government collaborating with other stakeholders/actors e.g. MOA, Water sector, NGOS such as TILT, LWF, FBOs etc.
- Merging agencies whose operations depending on forest (KWS and KFS, Kenya Water towers and the Nyayo Tea Zone Development Authority)..
- County Government implementing the integrated county government County government plans, through forestry taskforce.
- Planting trees to achieve the desired 10% tree cover by both national and county government (Vision 2030). Each station has a set target.
- National government through the National Land Commission reclaiming all lands that was allocated illegally or grabbed.
- National government in retraining the KFS officer in paramilitary course.
- Working with communities through Community Forest Associations (CFAs) to manage the forest.

## 5. **Poaching**

- Training of community rangers including use of fire arms to enhance security in community conservancies.
- Awareness creation on wildlife conservation.
- Beefing up security through inter-agency operations (KWS in collaboration with Kenya Police, General Service Unit etc).
- Use of government Officers to provide intelligence information e.g. Chiefs
- New Wildlife Act 2013 allowing for higher penalties for poachers.
- Formulation of County Wildlife Act in Laikipia (ongoing).
- Availability of Wildlife Prosecutors in the Courts to assist in prosecuting wildlife related cases.
- Recruitment of more Rangers by KWS (conducted in April).
- Coordination activities of conservation organizations.
- Corporate Social Responsibility projects in place.
- Awareness campaigns globally by the government and stakeholders
- Government has created wildlife crime division in the judicial system.
- Government assists in vetting the community rangers to be trained on use of firearms.

## **b) Policies identified by Government Officers**

- Public Participation bill (both County and National)
- Land evaluation Bill-County
- Spatial planning Bill-County
- Survey and mapping Bill-County
- Environment Management and Conservation Bill (County)
- Agriculture Development Input fund Bill (County)
- Wildlife utilization Policy (Both County and National)
- Animal disease Control Bill (County)
- Water and Sanitation bill (County).

- County Development strategic Plan and County Structure Bill
- Transport Policy (County).
- Drought and Disaster management policy and bill (County).
- Laikipia County Development Authority (Resource mobilization to support development projects within the county).

## 7. Gaps in government action (Actions that could be taken by government that would improve the key identified landscape issues)

i.	C	xii.	A
apacity building- dialogue and learning		pply modern technology in agriculture	
ii.	I	xiii.	P
nfrastructural development-roads and communication		rovide water collection facilities (water harvesting techniques)	
iii.	N	xiv.	A
etworking among groups		ddress insecurity	
iv.	E	xv.	I
xchange programmes for learning		mprove of water harvesting techniques	
v.	F	xvi.	S
inancial Support.		ustainable land use management	
vi.	C	xvii.	E
ommunity sensitization		nforcement of environment laws	
vii.	I	xviii.	P
nfrastructure		roper land use planning (zoning)	
viii.	I	xix.	I
mprove formal education		nfrastructure development	
ix.	R	xx.	I
ehabilitation of water storage facilities-e.g. dams		mprove governance	
x.	P	xxi.	E
roper planning of land use		nabling policy environment (harmonize conflicting policies and implementation of the same).	
xi.	D		
iversify income generating activities to alleviate poverty			

xxii.	F	xxiv.	S
ormulation of effective policies (tailor made for county)		patial planning of the county (land use planning/zoning).	
xxiii.	E	xxv.	V
stablishment of information centres (for information access).		alue addition and diversification of products.	

## 8. Recommendations for government action

### 1.

#### Road

County Government should

- Avail proper equipment for road destruction
- Train more and hire more skilled personnel in constructing roads
- Increase financing of road construction and maintenance
- Proper planning for roads should be done
- Put in place strict measures to curb corruption
- Use road levy fund to strictly maintain the roads
- Ensure proper vetting and tendering qualified road contractors.
- The national govt should ban and or regulate scrap metal business

### 2.

#### Water use and Management

- Develop policies/regulations to control water pollution
- County government to develop and implement policies on water and sanitation
- Align county policies with national policies /acts and advocate for partnerships in enforcement.
- County government to make water harvesting techniques and support implementations.
- Provide resources to implement catchment and repair rehabilitation

### 3.

#### Land use planning

- Eradication of corruption-national and county
- Taskforce on formulation of legislation both at national and county govt
- Computerization of land documentation (both levels of govt)

- Capacity building on land policies at county level through NGOS and community groups by county govt.
- Livestock management awareness to be done by national govt through various officers.
- All land related issues to be addressed by national and county govt.
- Implementation of land policy to be effected.
- Resource conflict to be managed by county government.

#### **4. Forest Degradation**

- Employ more staffs in the forestry sector so that coverage areas and minimize for effective supervision and management
- Provide modern day offices, complete with the requisite stationery, machinery and communication gears.
- Create artificial fire breaks, and implement the 4<sup>th</sup> schedule (article 12) 2010 Constitution of Kenya.
- Benefit sharing scheme with community involved in forest conservation should be put in place as a policy.
- Facilitate the production of seeds/seedlings of endangered tree species for provision to the general public as a mitigation measure.
- Encourage farmers to plant tree in their land to provide firewood
- Formation of charcoal burners association

#### **5. Poaching**

- Community education that can be done through radio, public meetings and churches
- Rehabilitation and follow-up of poachers and providing alternative ways of earning a living.
- Employing more wildlife warden
- Enforcing punitive measures /punishment on corrupt officers.
- Government should give incentives to those who are participating in community policing to motivate the public to take part.

#### **Other Recommendations (Cross cutting)**

- Enhance public participation in all policy formulations by establishing avenues for public participation.
- Water management- Inter-county forum (currently in the formation stage)
- Classification of roads-collaboration and level of government



- Land commission to be devolved down ward (to county) – process need to be fast tracked/.
- Establish an Information sharing system in Agric office to especially on marketing
- Enhance consultation and collaboration between sectors

## 9. Learning themes

### a) What to Share

- Establishing and managing community conservancies that integrate wildlife and livestock rearing.
- Living in harmony among different ethnic group (Cultural diversity)
- Protection of water tower, establishment and management of nature based enterprises like water kiosks, beekeeping, and ecotourism facilities.
- Establishment and management cooperatives to manage and share benefits from natural resources (e.g. sand harvesting cooperatives).
- Experience in managing natural resources through a multi-stakeholder approach.

### b) What to Learn

- Learn how other landscapes use and manage their natural resources including land management and resource sharing.
- Community electric generation (micro hydro power).
- Butterfly farming-Kipepeo Project in Arabuko Sokoke.
- Learn about intensive farming and market access in other landscapes.
- Sustainability mechanism for community groups.

## 10. Reflections on the field work

### What went well?

- Venue-good for the meeting
- Punctuality
- Participation – there was good and active participation
- Facilitation was good
- Rule and norms were observed.
- Good planning and mobilization both to stakeholders and government officer
- County Government participation and willingness to support ILM .

### **Areas of improvement**

- Time allocation-inadequate especially for plenary sessions
- Some participants arriving late for the meeting.
- Facilitators need to have a common understanding of the policy dialogue process.

### **Recommendations for modes of future engagement in the landscape/county**

The existence of LAICONAR was very helpful and would recommend that LAICONAR spearhead the policy platform and ILM in the landscape/County.

## **11. Annexes**

### **Annex I: LAIKIPIA COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCE NETWORK (LAICONAR)**

Laikipia County Natural Resource Network (LAICONAR) was formed in February 2012 and is among four priority county natural resource networks. The other three are Samburu, Kwale and Nakuru. The formation of LAICONAR just like the other three was informed through a series of consultations on natural resource issues affecting Laikipia County. It was on close scrutiny of these issues that it was identified that there was a gap as far as environment and natural resource governance and advocacy in Laikipia County is concerned. This composition of this network include Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), both national and local, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in natural resource management, the private sector, national and county government organizations, and the academia.

For the last two years this network has had achievements as well as milestones towards set targets. It has positioned itself and strategically taken advantage of the Constitution of Kenya

2010 and earned County Government's recognition. It has worked to rally and network most like-minded institutions within the county and beyond thus promoting and enhancing information sharing and exchange on environment and natural resource management and governance. Its efforts were recognized by the county government of Laikipia when it was invited in a number of consultative forums that led to the successful development and adoption of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The network is currently involved in ensuring that the CIDP will be implemented appropriately particularly in areas of environment and natural resources management.

With regard to public participation and consultation, LAICONAR mobilized relevant stakeholders to interrogate the Laikipia County Water and Sanitation Services Bill 2014 (with substantial support from the East Africa Wild Life Society (EAWLS)). Besides, LAICONAR was a key reviewer of the Laikipia County Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill 2014.

Additionally, LAICONAR has had the opportunity to partner and work closely with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to address issues regarding human-wildlife conflict in the County. For example, the network intervened and helped in the resolution of recurrent human-wildlife conflict incidents at Chumvi and Ngobit in Laikipia Central. As a result of the Network's active involvement and commitment in addressing these conflicts, it was appointed to be a member of the County's Human-Wildlife Technical Committee.

Further, the network has had a chance to advocate for sustainable approaches to environment and natural resources management and governance in the County. It has in a number of platforms advocated and continues to do the same for enactment of pro-sustainable legislation in the county. It has, for instance, and again through generous support from the Centre for Training and Integrated Research for ASAL Development (CETRAD), been involved – including Chairing – in various platforms that have brought together regional counties, for example, Meru, Nyandarua, Nyeri and Laikipia County Executive Secretaries to discuss Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM) issues with a view to influencing development of pro-sustainable laws on trans-boundary environmental and natural resources in the region and the Counties neighbouring Laikipia County.

Other notable milestones by the Network include but not limited to, the Network's participation in the second Medium Term Plan (MTP) of Kenya's Vision 2030, participation in the Laikipia County's Disaster and Drought Management Planning; becoming a member and chair of the Environment Working Group Committee of the Agriculture Sector Development Support Program (ASDSP) program Laikipia County; becoming a member in the Environment Working Group Committee organised by the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (Laikipia County Business Forum); engagement with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) in negotiating for tourism opportunity for communities in Rumuruti forest through the Rumuruti Forest Association; inter-forum exchange visits to Counties like Kwale and Samburu; the Network has also had an Organizational Needs Analysis. To cap it up the network has been participating in production and airing of radio advocacy programmes on land issues courtesy of Tree is Life Trust (TILT).

The network is hosted at Rumuruti Forest Association office in Rumuruti and has five Executive Committee members plus five representatives from the five sub-counties of Laikipia County. The day-to-day running of the office is done by a coordinator.

## **Annex II: List of Participants**

Attached separately as

- i) Laikipia Day 1 &2 attendants
- ii) Laikipia Day 3 Attendants

## **Annex III: Programme**

Attached separately as;

- i) Laikipia Programme Day 1&2
- ii) Laikipia Programme Day 3