



# 1st ANNUAL RANGELANDS CONGRESS 2015.



8/11/2015

**Post Congress Report.**

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## CONGRESS SUMMARY

The 1<sup>st</sup> annual rangelands congress brought together a delegation of over one hundred participants reflecting the urge that people have in matters rangelands development. They ranged from landowners, range practitioners, representatives of research / academic institution, representatives of county and national governments, local and international NGO's among others. The event built on the cooperation and coordination of not only the organizers but also other stakeholders with major interest on the rangelands ecosystems and landscapes.

The high powered delegation spanning across Kenyan and beyond gathered during the two day congress at the KCB Leadership centre, Nairobi-Kenya. The congress was broadly guided by the theme *state and trend in rangelands and options for the future*, in a move to promote the idea that rangelands are not wastelands.

The fact that nearly 70% of the participants at the congress were land owners and range practitioners, shows the vital interest that the local communities have in sustainable ways of developing rangelands and utilizing their natural resources. This also substantiates the congress as the right platform for sharing amongst various communities making it need-driven and timely.

The congress programme featured the inputs of 14 speakers from different organization i.e ACC, UoN/CSDES, ILRI, KWCA, MCGILL university, IUCN, Quivira coalition, RECONCILE, Ministry of Agriculture – Kenya, Kajiado county government, DRSRS, PDNK and IMPACT Kenya. Bring together landowners, range practitioners, leading experts and government representative, the congress proved an excellent opportunity for networking and sharing the best practices and innovations that have worked in different areas and have the potential of being replicated in other parts of our drylands.

The deliberations in the congress focused at the state of rangelands, trends that have taken place overtime, threats to their sustainability and options for the future of rangelands. At the end of the congress way forward measures and recommendations for future considerations were brought forth by the participants. Marking the climax of the congress was the official relaunch of the Rangelands association of Kenya (RAK) officiated by Dr. David Western. In addition, a strategic plan and operating road map clearly showing the objectives, goals and activities of the Rangelands Association of Kenya was developed and ready for a progressive implementation.

## CONGRESS PRESENTATIONS AND DELIBERATIONS.

### DAY 1.

#### **The State of Kenyan rangelands By Dr. Gordon Ojwang's presentation from DRSRS.**

In the recent times nearly all the animals have shown a downward trend. This is from a depiction of selected species e.g the elephants. The data collected in 2013 shows that critical species found in the rangelands are declining. The recent observation shows that there are certain areas where wildlife population is not declining but increasing. What are the reasons for this? Example in Narok comparing the wildlife density between the 70's and 90's based on their distribution are declining. As opposed to Laikipia where there is a big increase in density compared to distribution. The wildlife density distribution is decreasing in the protected areas compared to unprotected areas. Areas in the parks have a high intensity of human-wildlife conflicts. The protected areas have boundaries which confines the animals but most of the animals are found outside the protected areas. This is based on a study done along migratory corridors where DRSRS was trying to map migratory routes. In its conclusion most of the wildlife were outside the protected areas and if interfered with the wildlife are in great danger or threat.

These are some of the factors/parameters responsible for the scenarios: i.e looking at climate change long time data series, the climate is about to change and affects the rangelands. Mostly they will be a general dropping of temperature by  $-1^{\circ}\text{c}$  and high rainfall variations i.e high in certain areas and low in others depending on particular areas. In general there will be warming in the coastal areas. These are the challenges that rangelands should be prepared for. Recent development in rangelands as I had earlier mentioned includes, a remarkable increase in conservancies which is a positive indication that rangelands usage is increasingly getting better. And most of these conservancies contains both livestock and wildlife and mostly there are coming from communities' joining together to form them and are benefitting from conservation in their areas. Example are

some areas that were subdivided there before and are now joint together to form large areas of land used as both corridors for livestock and wildlife conservation. NRT uses these conservancies to learn more, it's like a class to them. Also in the same rangelands, some large pieces of land are used for large scale agriculture. Now we should ask ourselves', what are the solutions? How do we wish to manage our rangelands? Then, some of the approaches include:

1. Focusing on policies – vision 2030 and the county government act to address biodiversity issues.
2. Have expertise i.e ecologists, economist, environmental engineers, sociologists and planners at national and county levels. This can be achieve when we upgrade our education standards so as to manage our rangelands properly and well.
3. Data availability – A lot of data that can be used for managing rangelands is in fragmented format, some is not even accessible for use. And this is why a lot of mismanagement occurs.

The chair of the session Prof Jesse Njoka in his remarks thanked Dr Ojwang' for enlightening us. We should be very thankful for whoever who started this program, because we have data which is good for students, researchers to go and query those database and tell us where the trends are taking us or what is happening. We are also very grateful that the government also allocates resources so that we can have this resource survey done regularly and am glad that you are down scaling to the counties so that we can also know what is happening at those levels which is very enlightening.

## Importance and challenges of rangelands By Dr. David Western. Chairman ACC.



I believe it is a great honor to introduce the deputy governor of Kajiado because he has been a great colleague for many years. And I think that it will be appropriate to bring the county level of governance which is really the direction that devolution has brought for the people of Kenya. Welcome deputy governor and thank you for getting time to be with us.

Let me now give a sketch of the rangelands of Kenya. I think we have heard about the scope and background of the rangelands, what area is occupied? How much livestock and wildlife graze in the rangelands? And some of the important threats and emerging opportunities. And one thing should stand out from amboseli that the rangelands in Kenya are about livestock first and foremost and I was saying particularly to American audience that this is the oldest cattle range in the world. Why has it sustained itself over 4000/5000 years the pastoralists' people have been in Kenya? Why have they been able to sustain grasslands? And why have they been able to sustain wildlife that we still regard east Africa as the maker of wildlife? Those are the question we want to ask. There has to be some level of governance in the pastoral areas in order to maintain the welfare of those grasslands and in particular if we want to maintain wildlife. So we must rely strongly on these pastoral people who have those institutions of governance and ask how they worked, why they broke down if they did break down and how they can be reconstituted at a time Kenya, under a new constitution of 2010 is devolving not just to the county level but in the very words of the constitution to the lowest and most effective level. And that means down to the sub-county levels. And I see this as an opportunity when counties are mandated to maintain their areas to draw up these tertiary level of governance, the new institutions, the land owners associations and the partners of those associations, to call on them and the expertise they have which ironically

have been lacking to reinstate with the government. Why? Because earlier on we had all those services i.e the extension services in agriculture, veterinary and livestock management but the sheer scale of the country, the shared demands of the tax payers' money meeting those services have declined. They now have to be reconstituted by the county level government. However, County level will face the same problem of limited budget and a general audit agenda. So they be looking to this tertiary level institution which are truly the soul of what we are looking for today. For how those rangelands are developed?

So let me just touch on the issues that we need to recognize about rangelands. Yes they constitute **80%** of the country, **90%** of the livestock are found in those areas, **80%** of the wildlife income that Kenya makes from tourism is accounted for by rangelands areas even though coastal tourism don't makes. In addition and often lost, rangelands also have very large agricultural sector we call agro-pastoralism and is coming more on numbers as from DRSRS background. The trend today are that the integrated governing structures to maintain those areas are broken down. First of all into group ranches which were the next level of governance. Those were further broken down into subdivision and privatized ranches, particularly in the southern Kenya, but this is too spreading to northern Kenya too. We specifically expect major challenges in the areas of northern Kenya where the land is becoming a hub of major activities and particularly because of the discovery of oil. That means that rangelands will play a big role in the economy of Kenya in the future. And think about vision 2030, that depicts that Kenya will move into a post oil economy. And how are we going to do that, the government is getting into major global coalitions that are going to get into business. So what does this leaves us with? It leaves us with wind, solar, biomass and geothermal energy. And all these are mainly found in rangelands. So we might say that the future energy potential for Kenya is in the rangelands areas. The question is are the landowners prepared to enter into such kind of enterprises when they become the producers of energy? And can they maintain the stock of energy within their own governance?

Then here comes the livestock sector, over the years there have been major losses of these livestock because droughts are increasing in frequency. I have been monitoring amboseli for

the last 47 years and I have assess these ecosystems in every single month. This work is undertaken by the pastoralists themselves, (like David Maitumo who is here today) not we scientists. It is the community and the community have a traditional set up which among the Maasai is called lale'enok and the communities' uses to collect the information that is used to assess the threats, opportunities and to act in the best ways of that community.

So today we try to distinguish between science and technology what I want to say from my own experience is there is no distinction, what matters is the porosity of the information, how correct and how reliable is nomatter the sources of that information. And most of that information is necessarily from the community they have to assess it and have the best collection of data.

Climate change hasn't yet happened, we haven't yet witnessed the reductions in rainfall but we will have a change in the future inevitably as we have seen from the DRSRS data that, as the temperature build up the rainfall patterns will change. In some areas we will be better and in some will be worse/dry. So the issue today most people are worrying is climate change. I want to raise a more serious issue which has already happened in the rangelands and is the biggest threat, this is land subdivision, fragmentation, the use of water by the highlands areas, the uptake of the waters for the lowlands the Ewaso Nyiro Rivers and many others which are the life lines for the lowlands. They have been taken up by highlands areas for horticulture farms, aquaculture and other uses. So the lowlands areas are starving from lack of water. They don't enjoy "maji ni maisha" water is life.

So the serious issue that I want to bring to your attention that has already been discussed by DRSRS & I thank you for that from the Kilimanjaro is that our wildlife is under serious crime. We have had a lot of concern about elephants. Ironically elephant are one of the big mammal species that has begun to increase. All other wildlife are in serious trouble, we see a decline of about 50 – 70% over the last 34 years. I produced a paper just a few years showing that we have lost inside the national parks just same % as outside the parks. And the reason as to why is that. The national parks depend on big migration across the



wider areas which are occupied by pastoral people, farmers and increasingly by developers. So whatever happens on the outside and takes the number of the wildlife is then reflected inside the national parks. This is the most worrying of all. The productivity of the rangelands which should be the target of sustaining those rangelands has dropped in the amboseli area for example by 4 thirds  $\frac{3}{4}$  per unit of rainfall, that means after every rainfall the grasslands are generating less. Because of several factors. The rangelands areas being used by pastoralists are every year being constructed by other developers, so those that remain in pastoralism are used as rotation bases. The pastoralists are centralizing/villagizing and the centralization means that those grasslands that were used for rotation very effectively in the past are now being grazed every single day. The roots of those grass are getting less and that means that when the next rainfall is received the bounce back of those grasslands is minimal. So here is the shocking figure. We have shown in amboseli that despite no loss in rainfall the short of falling grass every year are getting more frequent they have gone down from roughly every 10years to 5-4-3. Because the livestock is now driving the circle of grass productivity. We have a big build up after drought which takes a while to build up then the livestock begin to push the grass very heavily that the grass deteriorate. So if we look at the sustainability of the grasslands the single biggest measure for increasing productivity of the rangelands is to reconstitute the governance of the rangelands, the mobility of the pastoralists and the vigor of the rangelands. Unless we do that the impact of climate change will be all greatly expected. But what am saying before the impact of climate change happens the capability to improve the rangelands is with the grasp of the land owners themselves is not external there.

So let me just finish with a few possible hopeful moments. That is the business story, and is the business story that was there in the US in the 1920's and 30's leading to the great grass pour when president Roosevelt had to mobilize a lot of conservationists to reconstitute the land and bring it back. That had to reach the congress at a time the congress was discussing the future of the united states rangelands and I hope that can happen with our own governments, that some of the degradation we are looking at will affect directly the opinion

of the leaders' we elect to represent the land owners on the ground. So is the county government going to have the capacity to change all this, yes, I think so because the county governments will be so close to the constituents, they are given a considerable amount of budget to address the problem as they see it happening on the grass root level. So we need to really have forums in every single county which represents the land owners and give them a legitimate voice. By legitimate I don't mean how loud you can take your message but how effective that message is? Whether it is actually true or not? Whether invasive species are a really a problem or whether the degradation of land is much a bigger problem. So here is the issue? The 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest transition that I have seen in the last 40+ years is that from a very effective pastoral system where the pastoralists depends on more production to maintain families and children and all network of people spread across the country which made them resilient to drought.

Today that structure is broke down and we are going down to almost an individual family level. I go to these rangelands every time and I see the size of bomas going down from 15-10-5-3-2 or even 1 hurts. So we have really broken down the structure that held us together. So the 1<sup>st</sup> thing to do is reconstitute that and I am happy to say that 1 of the most powerful movements that I have seen in Kenya is the tertiary level of governance. Namely the land owners association in the 1990's that come together (Paul Ntiati was very effective in this) as wildlife association. This was a win-win through income from tourism, however, this didn't solve the rangelands livestock problem. So what then happened is that the conservancies that were constructed begun to realize they conserve grass not just for wildlife but also for livestock. So conservancies have therefore became good parts of governance mechanisms for communities for wildlife and benefits of wildlife alongside livestock production. But we have to go further than that and that is all RAK is all about. It is the 90% of all the animals on the land that is livestock, it is the quality of pasture which they depend on. Unless we address this fundamental husbandry, the rangelands issues, then we are not going to conserve the wildlife. Why do we say that? Because today after setting up the 1<sup>st</sup> conservancy in Amboseli back in 1997, and they have grown to 150 conservancies it is

evident that we have more wildlife in those conservancies which are doing better than those in the national parks. That is a huge bold step that Kenya had to make to be proud of. Why is Kenya not losing more elephants at a time that there is immense presence of international markets, why is Tanzania losing 10,000 a year, why is Gabon and the central republic of Congo losing 10's of thousands in the last decade. It is because here in Kenya we have communities' which have governance and e.g the case of AET has 350 wildlife scouts, NRT has many more, who are highly trained and equipped to look after their wildlife and their resources. They address human-wildlife conflicts, cattle management and other different things.

In conclusion, I see the role of this congress as bring together the very many actors under the umbrella of RAK & other successful associations to form the hub and draw up all their expertise and researchers from the centre for sustainable dryland ecosystems and societies, geologist through the ICAN project to look at these issues, their successes and failures. Finally in the congress to put all these back to membership for you to decide us members what those issues are really are that concerns you. How to build an agenda and how to communicate that interested parties and relevant governments'. I see a very typical opportunity emerging in Kenya where the policies will be driven by the successes and we did truly capture that in the wildlife bill/act. Now we have to do the same for livestock, water and all those on natural resources which the land owners are at the centre stage. The land act is very clear on who the responsible party is for natural resources on the land. But then when we have all those different acts i.e wildlife, water, agriculture and each say what land owners should be doing. How does the land owners act? It is the land owners who knows about management of their resources. The land owners think about how all these resources can be brought together livestock, wildlife, water, agriculture and how they can maximize/optimize that. Two years ago Kenya brought together experts to look at the notion of collaborative natural resource management, which is how the land owner and other partners came together to plans and design. In the same way RAK, land owners and other practitioners together with counties are drawing up land use plans and these plans are saying how to best use the land.

How the various land uses can be integrated and how can they be monitored so that those plans are carried out. It is now my great pleasure having have given the challenge to the deputy governor, to welcome him to official open this congress.

### **Opening statement By H.E Hon. Paul Ntiati, Deputy Governor Kajiado County.**



Good morning. It is indeed a great privilege to be here with you today. I would also like to recognize the ACC family for their great interest and efforts they have put to have what we are discussing here today. And the great concern and passion that all of you have for the rangelands. Thank you!

Talking about rangelands is actually talking about the heart of the pastoralists because for them to survive, they highly depend on rangelands. When you look at rangelands now especially here in Kenya, east Africa, the larger Africa and even the U.S they are very important areas for improving livelihoods and keeping people alive. Besides the bureaucracy in the government it is good to have people in those governments' who understand what they are doing and what people are facing. Over 80% of Kenya is rangelands and I can comfortably say that they are undersieged and are under threat in many ways. Looking at northern Kenya, you will always find conflicts. This is basically because of the natural resources in the areas. Going to the Maasai Mara, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Turkana it is the same. All the big projects that are coming up e.g LAPSET (Lamu Port-Southern Sudan Ethiopia Transport) and standard gauge railway (SGR), are in the rangelands. So what are going to be the impacts of those projects in the rangelands? The Standard gauge railway victims are now already feeling its impacts. For example, in Kajiado elephants are being driven down to areas that they were not so common in the past. Because of the noise & interruption. What will also happen when the Konza city comes on board, what will happen to the Kapiti plains? The estates are also mushrooming very fast

posing a great threat to the rangelands particularly in Kajiado (Even Magadi around Torosei) land has been purchased and the developers wants to put various facilities for different activities.

What will happen to the turkana land that now they are drilling oil and other productions? Magadi is also experiencing exploration of oil and gas by National Oil Corporation (NOC), what will happen? These are some of the questions that we should rise in our minds which define the future of rangelands. And how are we going to survive and make sure that all these rangelands are going to be resilient as before. Because there is capacity to withstand this pressure that is building up now. The east African economy will also grow up and builds up other developments on the rangelands. A carriage all the way to Cairo-Egypt. What will happen to our rangelands?

Land selling is another challenge, for example in Kajiado over 7.5million parcels of land have been sold to different people. And over 150,000 pastoralist have already sold their land. Now if the 7.5million parcels begin to experience the kind of development that we are seeing, how will the rangelands look like? The rangelands issues and challenges really need a lot of commitment to address, because unless we address the challenges we might not have our rangelands in the future. And if we lose our rangelands what will happen to livestock, wildlife and tourism? If will lose the livelihoods what will happen to the people in these ecosystems?

Looking at the national policies, they are still supporting mega irrigations, boreholes are drying up (in Isinya) because of floriculture. This shows that even our aquifers may not be able to really sustain the future potential developments. Looking at the hope that we now have in the conservancies, what will happen to the land owner once this conservancies won't be able to generate income for them. And if the governance that these conservancies have brought will be lost. What will happen? Looking at amboseli per say Kimana is gone, what only remains is the sanctuary. What will really hold the group ranches from following suit? Which structure will be put in place? Looking at the Mara and their overdependence on

the water catchment areas what will happen to the people in case the Mara River dries up. It is evidenced that sometimes the waters in the Mara River goes low. Samburu has now been the grazing refuge for the northern rangelands areas. Conflicts and insecurity mostly happens in the rangelands areas i.e Garissa, Mandera, Tana river, Turkana, West Pokot, Karamojong' and all these are rangelands. Now industries are coming up e.g cement factories, what are they going to do to rangelands?

The reality about land management, the kind of corruption that we have learnt is unbelievable, people in Kajiado have lost land due to having different title deeds for the same parcel of land. Titles are being produced where there is no land in the first place. You find someone has a title deed and most of his/her land has been sold without his/her knowledge. A good example is one person who recently came and found out that he cannot transact because his land was sold despite the fact that he was in possession of his genuine title deed. Out of shock, he unfortunately died between the Kajiado land registry and district hospital. This therefore calls for us to bring back sanity through better land management measures.

Our hope is to first improve Land governance but this also has a challenge e.g the county government has been given the role of land planning and survey, however, the issue of titling and registry are with the national government (National Land Commission). So unless things are brought down and county government given more power within the constitution so that they can actually deal with issues of land from the beginning point to the issuance of title so that they can control all the processes. Also governance within conservancies and group ranches need to be given a lot of weight. As land spatial planning and zoning is an important issue. The Energy sector e.g Kajiado is 70% geothermal potential, Nakuru 30%, what will happen to the people once they are displaced. Solar energy is another potential, what will happen to the rangelands once we have those big projects?

Note that we therefore have a great desire that this congregation come up with lasting solution to address the mentioned rangeland challenges and practically sustainable

investments for rangelands and its people. With all those remarks it's now my great pleasures and honor to declare the congress officially opened.

### **Livestock production in Kenya: A forgotten Asset by Dr. Mohammed Said from ILRI.**



Good morning- I think we need to look more into the future focusing at the threats. I will focus at given case studies with very positive results. I will also outline the livestock dynamics, where we are now (status) and the option that we have for the future of rangelands. An example is Somali, picking at how they have managed to be successful with the very weak government and high

insecurity levels. I believe a lot depends with the people who own the resource, how they use it and how they link with the different markets. Secondly, look at Ethiopia and how they have incredibly performed in the last 5 years. Most donors and practitioners are now moving into Ethiopia to tap that potential. I would also like to challenge the deputy governor and RAK to pay a visit to Ethiopia to really learn how they have turned around their livestock and rangelands. Finally, we should look for options for the future.

Drylands are very important areas and have globally received a lot of attention, comprising about 40% of the global land mass and in terms of challenges there also global not unique to Kenya. In terms of population it holds a big population almost 35% of the global population is in rangelands. So drylands cannot be neglected. They are important resource. In Kenya drylands, by definition is about 90%, so in terms of policy and innovation they should really care about drylands.

The contributions of pastoralists in the economy is about 16%- Kenya, Tanzania-35%, Uganda-35%. For instance, Kenya-24% and Uganda-85% in 2004 received 24% and

85% of its total national milk originating from pastoralism respectively. The population that i am giving (numbers) are only those in the drylands. Statistics from FAO. What are the difference in terms of area that you can do agriculture, and agronomist look at the length of the growing seasons so as to see where the potential areas in agriculture and livestock? Looking on seasons, East Africa is lucky to have two seasons and how we use those two seasons is quite critical. In Niger they plant fodder and use it as an adaptation strategy to maintain its livestock whose movements can also go to 100's-1000's of kilometers. Movements in East Africa are much shorter.

### **Livestock dynamics in Kenya.**

Statistics shows that there is increase in the population of shoats and camel, however, looking at the cattle, its population is falling. For camel in particular, the population has gone up because it has got high market value especially for those that go to Somali and Ethiopia getting its way to Saudi Arabia. Even the range condition is improving.

Looking at a few counties that are doing good e.g Narok, the sheep and goat have actually doubled in population. Cattles have also increased. Looking at Kajiado the cattle has gone down, the sheep and goats has slightly gone up. This shows that in some areas the rangelands are not sustaining some of these population.

The findings shows sheep and goats which in many counties are doing very well. But very few counties are doing well in cattle, in most counties cattle population has been going down. Camel population in most counties have been increasing thanks to DRSRS for the very reliable data that we can use in the planning of counties and in the countries.

Going to the next level, let's look at what development we can do in the rangelands. Let's look at rangelands and livestock and markets for the future. Also note that rangelands are not just homogeneous, various maps showing population, distance to market and length of the growing season, shows that it is really heterogeneous on rangelands grounds. All these parameters differ in different areas.



In west pokot where you find that it's very dry the National Drought Management Authority has introduced the gallant goats so that they can help people in terms of milk and also for adaptation to the climate. Secondly, it is Baringo where a lot of degradation have taken place. But now people are planting fodder which they use to flatten their livestock for selling. These are true potentials in the rangelands that need to be harnessed. They are examples where things were bad but people have brought positive changes both in terms of environment and livelihood. ICT is another important part for livestock, it's about market and prices e.g in northern Kenya.

Also having proper planning e.g in Kitui County where they had the right variety of maize, the right time of planting they got the highest harvest ever. The key things that we need to focus on rangelands are land and water. In many rangelands forage is the limiting factor. A trend in forage from Samburu clearly shows that at times the forage is good and at times it is bad. Then the quiz is how do we utilize when the forage is good and when it is bad? In Kenya we have this heterogeneity where in some areas things are good at this time and bad in other times. Forage is a potential investment.

In terms of mobility, we need to map all the livestock routes e.g in Tanzania, we have already mapped all routes and are now used for targeted rangelands management for promoting investment and promoting livestock breeds and other services. Kenya has no such maps.

### **Livestock Trading in the Horn of Africa (HOA).**

This is work that has been done in Somali showing the livestock routes that come from Ethiopia through Somali to Kenya and some to the sea. The stock routes have been very well mapped. Also they have mapped the trend within the clans. Looking at the investment levels almost 60% of the cattle are coming from Somali and into Kenya. It is divided to Kenya through the Garissa market which then supports the Nairobi and Mombasa market, (60% cattle and 63% sheep). The chain is through brokers, sellers then to consumers. Also our cattle comes from group ranches e.g Taita Taveta Ranches, Kajiado ranches etc. Some of the cattle are taken to KMC and others flown abroad.

How important is livestock from Somali?

By 2014 Somali managed to sell 5 million cattle (it was a target). They ship their cattle to Saudi Arabia. The most important time for cattle export is during the Idd Muslim festival/holiday. Somali provides almost 30% of cattle that go to Saudi Arabia for this festival. For example during the festival there about 5 million people and each person has to slaughter either a sheep or a goat. This gives them a chance to sell 1.9 million livestock to Saudi Arabia.

Why can't we do it in Kenya?

Through EU organization and the Melinda and Bill Gates Foundation, they have really helped the Somali government do that and tap the great opportunity. Statistics from Somali shows that their main market is Saudi Arabia- 65% of cattle, UAE, Kuwait etc. Livestock brings about 360 million dollars to the economy only from the export market the livestock coming to Kenya, Ethiopia and other places not included. This clearly shows that the options are there but what we need are the right institutions, stakeholder and players.

The story of Ethiopia.

Truly amazing, from statistical data, Ethiopia has 53.9 million cattle, 25.5 million sheets, 24.1 million goats, 6.7 million donkey, 1.9 million horses and assets for them. Ethiopia working with ILRI and other partners has come up with what they call a livestock master plan released in 2014. The master plan looks at improving the indigenous livestock, horse breeding, small ruminants and also poultry. This is from a realization that their population has grown and land parcel becoming smaller making poultry a big intervention. They are also really trying to address poverty. They aim to reduce poverty by 25% which in terms of population this covers about 11 million people. They are also looking at lowering the GHG's emissions through utilizing some of positive interventions. They are also maximizing on private partners and a challenge to us is to as well focus on this key part. Provision of incentives for the private sector is key and i think this is where the government comes in. For example 3 weeks

ago where we had serious discussions during the Obama and other entrepreneurs visit. And to bring to your attention some of the business that we had here have been taken to Ethiopia simply because we had no right opportunities etc.

Ethiopia is also aiming that by end of 2015 it should be able to generate 500 billion dollars from the leather industry in Africa. This gives us a background to set our ambitions. It is now about economic power and opportunity to the communities. Also we need to challenge our researchers and academia in the universities to always be coming up with such trends i.e what is happening year after year (2013, 2014 and 2015). Once we have this trends we then give to the governments as framework showing the potentials that are there and how we can increase our profitability and productivity through the interventions. Looking at the cow dairy i.e intervention, investment, outcome, returns and priorities. We can also do this in Kenya as a country but most specifically in the counties that have the potential to implement this. It is highly important to have the academia, researchers, governments and communities to really partner and have a focus way forward on how to do this. In terms of options for the future, let's draw this 3 points:

1. As a country, we need to have a vision for the sector. Ethiopia and Somali had a vision. What is our vision in livestock sector i.e what do we want from the pastoralists, private sector, government and experts.
2. We also need to come up with economic valuation. No donor will want to put money anywhere they don't know of the returns. We need agricultural economist here.
3. We also need to highly bring on board the private sector. This should be reflected even in the congress. Also get the government to lower the taxes, lower the cost of electricity and water. Also land owners need to change their mode of operation.

### **Policy and Legal frameworks on Kenyan Rangelands by Dr. Stephen Moiko.**

Coming up is the historical land bill, pastoralist have continually and progressive complained how the lost land historically, how land that is owned by the government now should probably

be reverted back to communities. Government are not always the best managers of land but we hope this will change with the introduction of county governments. How will this pending bills empower or disempower land resource governance in the Rangelands.

Having a listening government it is therefore upon us to really come up with the legislation and framework that should really empower the rangeland to truly deliver to its people like other rangelands in Ethiopia and Somali with those few remarks, thank you.

### **Questions, comments, reactions and clarification session.**

#### **Mr. Malih ole Kaunga from IMPACT**

Is there any evidence that with increased conservancies and conservation areas, the livelihood of pastoralist has improved? We are talking about the rangelands, where are the pastoralists and their livelihoods. There statistics about livestock trends but where are the people. Thank you.

#### **Mr. Ole Keshine (from Laikipia and FECTO board chair).**

Do we have a clarification from the government where they have classified rangelands areas? Thank you.

#### **Mr. Dickson Kaelo. From KWCA**

My comment is in relations to the community land bill. Which is supposed to be signed before the end of this month. The recent version that has been tabled in parliament has excluded the registration and community structure of the community lands and the biggest worry is that transferring all the group ranches and all the trust lands into a weaker system is going to really create a big gap and weaken the institutions in rangelands. The 2014 version had included the registration of community structures what it referred to as county assemblies and then have been replaced by an amorphous thing called registered community which my opinion is totally nothing posing a major challenge for land management in pastoral areas. Thank you.

**Mr. Bongosa Mcharo- from Taita Taveta Rangers Association.**

We have wildlife stakeholders who are working to increase space for wildlife through conservancies. We also have livestock stakeholders. A lot of the space have been reduced by construction, farming, and development. Actually decreasing this space. Have we really thought where we will meet the wildlife and livestock?

**Anne Lengered- PDNK Samburu representative**

Good morning everyone? Thank you the panelist for the presentation. The constitution gives the pastoralist power, the resources are devolved yes, we have a listening government and supportive on many policy issues. But now looking at the number of stakeholders involved. In counties we have institution that are very rich in terms of expertise, knowledge and experience. Now my question is what is it that they are planning to do to ensure that now we take advantage of these opportunities we already have been put before us. For example the ministry of development of Northern Kenya and Arid Lands what happened? Did it really served the purpose it was intended to? If it served us well as it was intended, i think we have the justification to still have it even today.

**Mr. Michael Tiampati, Director PDNK**

I think that the master plan idea would be prudent. The current food security strategy for the Kenyan government is about irrigation. The question is irrigation that has being informed by who? I don't know at what point pastoralists or rangelands people were consulted. My question then goes to Deputy Governor Kajiado county Mr Ntiati. Is there a way through which the pastoralists' leaders' forum which comprises of MPs and MCAs can be the drivers of policy shifts from irrigation to investing in livestock to drive the economy rangelands. Secondly, I would like to ask the extent to which the county government have put efforts to build the key pillars of production in the rangelands. What measures should be put in place to ensure that the rangelands attracts the same reputation that Somali has attracted in terms of bringing on board seriously renowned institutions to negotiate for global markets? Third,

at the county level, what should be done in order to package livestock products and production the same way we are trying to package tourism in order to attract more tourism income?

**Peter Ken Otieno From RECONCILE.**

Could we look at the status of rangelands, which is livestock, wildlife and conservation in the content of governance? Land use planning guidelines both at the national and county level where they have no guidelines of reference

**Dr. David Western, ACC Chairman.**

Question to Deputy Governor Paul Ntiati- how the question of the community land bill address rangelands ecosystem since i think that is very pertinent to the counties?

### **Reponses and Reaction from Panelists.**

Dr. Said Mohammed from ILRI.

It is important to see the revolution in conservancies. However it is also important to have the synergy with communities. Earlier on, conservancies used to exclude livestock but from recent studies we see that there is great synergy between wildlife and livestock. The modalities to have both wildlife and livestock should be included in conservancies' structures. It is highly important to put more effort and see how the exclusion have impacted on the community. Also lets note that the typology of conservancies differ i.e in Kajiado, Maasai Mara and Northern Rangelands Trust.

Secondly, On Classification of rangelands. A classical definition of rangelands was based on rainfall of about 600mm. Looking at the UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) they have given a definition of drylands, which is based on rainfall and evapotranspiration. From a 2011 East African data Kenya is actually 90% drylands.

In Rangelands what has been done in the past is just social and biodiversity analysis not economic Analysis e.g the wind atlas for Kenya in 2003 showed the areas with wind

potential but had no economic analysis. The missing economic analysis to show the economic implication into the projects was the mistake that was made which we are learning right now.

The biggest challenge in Kenya is that we do not demand for technical support and advice from the international agencies e.g ILRI, we need to start using our government and demand for this information. Our politicians and leaders should vigorously use this institutions to capacity build our communities both technically and knowledge wise both at county and national levels.

### **Deputy Governor's Paul Ntiati**

I think when we have a legislation that is not right, what you are supposed to do is to raise a petition against that particular clause. This can be done in several ways i.e through the conservancies/group ranches themselves or through the clauses that you feel are not good for the community that is what you should do rather than waiting until they are passed by the assemblies. Also in case it has already been passed and you have queries on a certain clause in legislation you can appeal through a constitutional court of law. Objection/appealing to any legislation that we feel is not intandem with our societal values is one way of empowering people.

Looking at the policy trend in Kenya since independence, a lot of strength has always been put on Agriculture. Also the livestock development plan was non-participatory since the local people were never involved. It was simply the policy makers thinking for pastoralists do what they have thought for them.

The mega irrigation scheme is a knee jack reaction of producing a lot of food to fight food insecurity in the country. Each county now has a responsibility to formulate its own integrated county development plans which are in line with their need and its people should be involved. Counties also have the finance and economic forum enshrined in the finance management Act where various stakeholders take part in the debates. Therefore the

rangelands communities should as well do the same and get involved in decision making within this forums.

**Dr. David Western.**

Where does the conservancies fit in and what are stakeholder's interest beyond wildlife? If the land is to be divided into smaller parts the biggest victim will be the landowner him/herself. Because the livestock area will be so small that it will be more beneficial to sell of the land and put the money in the bank. The issue in my mind is really the nature of the land itself and subdivision. The main issue of concern here is what type of land holding either group ranch or communal holding that would be able to put in place a viable rangelands system? (Wildlife, livestock, energy production and commercial land use). So to me it is the land trust that becomes available by which you can make the transition. An intention to use conservancies to mean wildlife alone is a very restrictive element. Under the EMCA a conservancy can take many different forms not just wildlife. It can be a conservancy for grass bank, forestry etc. We need to expel the notion that conservancies are for wildlife because that then becomes very fragile since it will depend on having a viable tourism industry and wildlife being able to generate more money than livestock.

We therefore need to maintain high integrity on land so that we can have a firmly viable family enterprise in term of livestock and integrating into that all the other resources that becomes part of the family income. And if this can be done then it will buffer the land and will make sure that wildlife conservancies become a subsidiary part of the larger income which really is livestock. There is never a single day that wildlife can become the engine of the pastoral areas. But it has a very important role to pay in terms of diversifying income, livelihoods and sustaining the rangelands people.

Finally, communities need to learn from each other in what they have done right and what they have done wrong. This is where RAK comes in and look at the best examples to carry on and avoid the bad examples.



**Dr. Stephen Moiko, McGill University project.**

On where is the place of people in the rangelands. I understood your question as to where be the people's dimensions in the rangelands. I see people in the institutions and networks that are playing out in the rangelands. I see a lot of dynamics activities that are driven by communities' organization, committees around particular resources within conservancies or group ranches. The people get involved even to the level of decision making on how to use their natural resources. This gives the connection between people, culture and open landscapes where people, NGOs and other stakeholders continue to interact. We see more cultural presence and people look back for traditional customary practices to advice present day decisions. Where land is subdivided we have heterogeneous communities.

Currently we have some changes in terms of government-community interactions. In the past community voices were taken as disturbance. I want to take the challenge to all of us as stakeholders, landowners and leaders in the rangelands. What are we doing ourselves to maximize the opportunities that we have to change governance at our levels? I see the county governments as a great opportunities as they are closer to the people where they participate in decision making processes. It allows for citizens participation even to the extent of challenging laws and legislations in a court process. How effectively are we lobbying ourselves, our leaders and even the parliamentary pastoralist forum?

Answering, Anne. Concerning the ministry for the development of northern Kenya and other arid lands. It is truly a setback that the current government did not create it and presently issues to do with rangelands are administered and managed at the departmental level.

For example who are the shareholders in the wind power production and oil exploration projects in Turkana, will they improve the livelihood of pastoral people in turkana? I therefore propose that we as the rangelands community sit down together and strategize on how to lobby and have our challenges look at in all legal and policy framework e.g community land bill and historical injustices bill.

**DR. Gordon Ojwang, DRSRS**

Thank you very much, I would like to reiterate the role of the county integrated development planning. This is the link between the national and county government. Special planning is one of the basic requirement under the county government Act 2012 purposely entrenched in the document. DRSRS is committed to support the county government in mapping their resources. We will be using cameras that can see the ground at the resolution of 25cm when the aircraft is flying 2400m above the ground. Already, we have undertaken those projects for Nyamira, Kwale and Marsabit counties. Why are other counties not coming on board while these facilities are there for them?

**Threats to rangelands by Prof JESSE NJOKA.**

There is a great potential in rangeland from its biodiversity and land use. Rangelands are natural ecosystems that are not forest and not cultivated, but grasslands used for grazing.

CHALLENGES/ THREATS IN THE RANGELANDS.

i. Land fragmentation.

Having the LAPSET transport system cut across the countries rangelands. This can either be negative or positive. Negative is when there are no plans and development just start mushrooming, positive in the sense that it opens up investments in the rangelands.

Impacts and consequences of land fragmentation, include loss of biodiversity, Ecosystem services looking at small parcels of land instead of large e.g degradation on the Mau catchment area affects the entire Mara River. Ecosystem management is facing a challenge from the weakening of the customary traditional management systems. Land fragmentation also results to conflicts over resources.

ii. On the poverty side.

The rangelands have been marginalized and the poverty level is high (at approximate 70%). Population in the rangelands is growing and if the human population growth is not

well managed and turned into capital i.e skills, abilities and healthy people can actually have a positive impact on the population they will just lead to complete degradation of the resources and environment.

iii. Climate change.



The picture here is just an inefficiency of the off-take programme i.e the KMC goes to north eastern gets all the goats during the dry season and just come and die and rot at KMC in masses. That is a big loss. Remember that the last drought we lost Ksh 66 Billion worth of livestock. So climate change and drought factors are actually a serious issue in the Rangelands.

iv. Invasion of invasive plants.

For example, *prosopis juliflora*, *opuntia* etc are a serious issue due to the fact that they destabilize biodiversity and ecosystem vegetation richness. Despite the ideas that some of the species e.g *prosopis* is good for charcoal and *opuntai* for juice. The problem is big and exists. *Proposis* is a serious problem in Baringo and has cut some village out of communication with others. It can be highly expensive to control *proposis* since it might require heavy caterpillars to dig it out as it happened in Ethiopia. *Lantana camara* is already an issue in Karura forest. *Opuntai* is a problem in Muhoroni area where is a health hazard to school going children

v. Wild/range fires.

Particularly in the areas of Laikipia. But in most pastoral areas we are suffering not because we have wild fires, but because we consume all the grass and that is causing problems. For example in Samburu, place with very high density of the watery plants which are not easily destroyed by fire get covered with the vegetation blocking the grass from growing.

Also in Ruma National park, once they moved the elephants in the 1950s the ecosystem has changed, yes there is fire all the time, however, there also other fire resistant plants that were supposed to be reduced by the elephants.

**vi. Land Tenure.**

Fake title deeds are coming up e.g in 7.5m parcels 150,000 Maasai' have sold their lands. Subdivision can be positive in the sense as to how people are adjusting to using small pieces of land particularly where they are doing rangeland rehabilitation e.g fodder production which might better trigger household resilience other than community resilience but is subject to debate.

**vii. Land degradation.**

This is one of the issue that has now been accepted under Global Environment Facility (GEF) since 1992 at the Rio declaration on the environment and development. Africa tried to bring up the issue of desertification as an African problem, but was disputed and funds for rehabilitation of all kinds of wastelands was set aside by the UNITED NATIONS. Land use planning is necessary for the country and the settlement plan that we have been having has not been very good for the ecosystem.

## DAY 2

### **Dr. Mohammed Said's remarks.**

Thank you very much. Again I was quite amazed by the last 30 minutes how much we can learn. As I think many of us got a big lesson. What I can see is that we have to get out of the classrooms. We can see Mr Courtney was in the field. Everybody was getting involved the professionals, the old, the young, the women, men and again I think this is not only a good lesson that we can actually learn from him but also, it is a noble task for 16 years and you see how amazing things can be done in 16 years. So again from those valuable lessons, I think it will shape up what we need to do and I think any of my colleagues who are working in research, working in communities will change the concept of how we can be going and we can imagine a similar problem that we have just from the slides we can see really there is a big success so again we will give time for questions later, but a gain what amazed me is that he did it in 30 minutes. So it's incredible that in 30 minutes we got what we have. So just to go back to what we handle in Kenya, we have Akshay from IUCN. I think will have an experience to listen to both of them involve them to speak just a small part of what Courtney was mentioning and that is how IUCN is approaching its work.

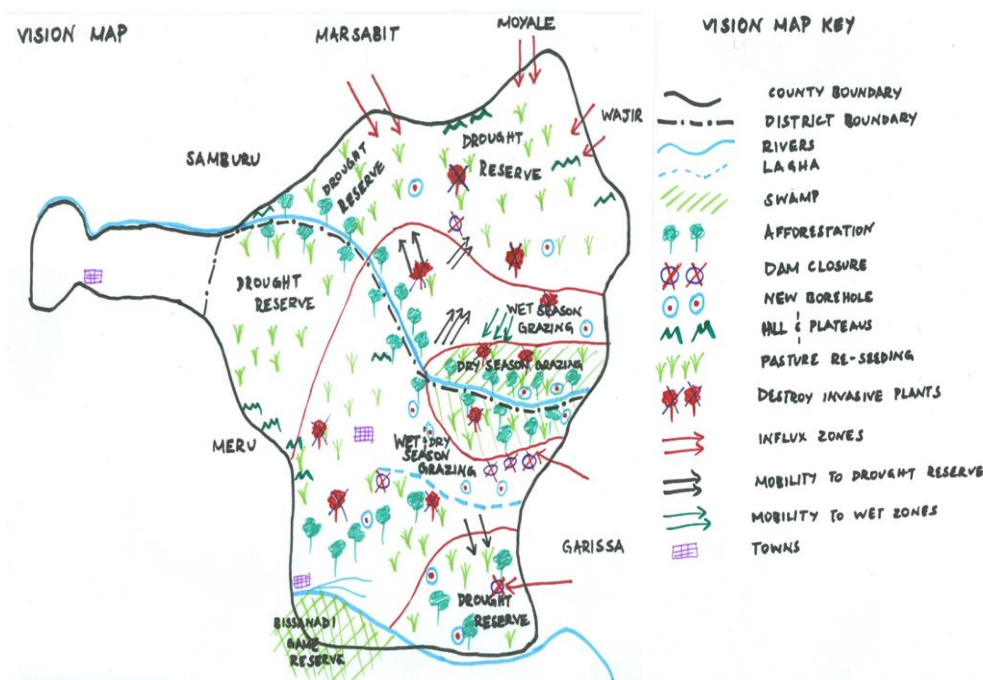
### **Best practices in healthy rangelands by Akshay Vishwanath from IUCN.**

Good morning to you all. I come here representing IUCN to this rangelands congress and thank you all for having us here. I was asked to speak about best practices in healthy rangelands and I primarily focusing my presentation on what IUCN experience has been in its work in rangelands of Kenya. This presentation is not made to be prescriptive; we are not saying that those are steps 1, 2, 3; things that you need to do if you are aiming to manage or have a healthy rangeland. We are just giving some of our experience and maybe there is something to learn from us, maybe we also have something to learn from you. So maybe we will be having questions or group discussions where we can exchange more ideas and information that way.

So to begin with, I just want to speak about how IUCN sort of values and philosophies, how we approach our work of conservation to give you an idea of how or why we work the way we do in the rangelands. So of course starting with our 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. So from the outside we work from both the people and their nature perspectives. If you want to cooperate the two, IUCN works on values and concerning nature, ensuring effective and equitable governance of use and deploying nature based solutions to global changes in climate, food, and development. So immediately at the outside we have 3 pillars of work. One is the nature aspect on its own-value and concerning nature and then we move to the governance part of it. Equitable governance of its use and finally the third pillar is nature based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, and development. Courtney already spoke about this in his presentation where he said you know health management of rangelands is something's we can use for climate change mitigation e.g sequestering carbon etc. These are some of the things that IUCN would like to promote as well. So I will quickly talk about the three pillars. There is nature and development there is people and then there is biodiversity aspect. IUCN work through a global program and this is developed and approved by IUCN members (some of who are in this room today) every four years in the world conservation congress.

So from 2012 to 2016 our program is consisting of all these things listed here. I just want to highlight those to again show that we don't work purely from biodiversity nature point of view but also from people point of view. We have business, economics and ecosystem management aspect who are included in the programme from the ecosystem management programme we have highlighted that the EMP promotes sound management of ecosystem through wider application of ecosystem approach. So it's a strategy for integrating management of land, water and living resource that places human needs at the centre that very important. Moving down we have social policies, development polices which are strategies to help natural resources depended people to sustainably manage ecosystems to

improve their livelihoods and to help them to implement sustainable and equitable environmental management. This is a peoples' centered approach to this. So with that philosophy in mind what really are the best practice that we are promoting in our work? One of the things we work a lot in Kenya and in the region is participatory community rangeland planning. Essentially we recognize that all the pastoralists' communities have their own traditional and tertiary institutions around grazing management. With time a number of these systems have been eroded but what we have recognized is that if support these traditional systems and strengthen them, which is one way of enhancing proper rangelands management.



So this diagram shows one of our rangeland planning exercises in Isiolo county working with the community there and they actually using their tradition practice and traditional knowledge to come up with system of rangeland planning that will help

in rangelands governance. In Tana River and Garissa of Kenya though a little bit difficult we were doing watershed planning system and water resources planning. Although, now you should know that water resource management authority designates sub-catchment management committee as the basic unit for management in watershed or water resource management. What we saw was that some of the management measures where things that were not very compatible with drylands ecosystem.

So what we did is again using those traditional practices get into the conservation practices of pastoralists in the region then with transitional institutions working with water resource management authority and the community to such combine roles. So how do we then integrate traditional systems and grazing management and the sub-catchment management plan and we created what we call adapted sub-catchment management approach this did protect the riparian areas i.e no one could practice cultivation on the river banks. Knowing that in Tana River there are pastoralist and farmers, through this approach we have introduced corridors that we left for free passage of wildlife and livestock to access the river (water) without interfering with peoples bomas and farms leading to crops destruction. That is just an example that comes up in this adapted sub-catchment management approach.

One of the project that we are currently working on now, is called sustainable dryland landscapes in Africa and Middle East. This is a globalized project which here we are focusing on Kenya. We will just give you a hint of what we are doing in each country. We are actually accessing each country for sustainably managed drylands showing the location, extends and identify the factors in sustainable land management. Basically the premise is that large parts of the global rangelands are actually in fair and good conditions and an estimate of 25-30 percent are degraded. So we are saying about 70's are in fairly good conditions. What are the factors that allow them to be in good conditions? One might argue that in some condition is due to low human density and low human impact. But there are other significant human interactions with those rangelands that are still in good conditions. So we identify what are these factors for good management or good health. And then evaluate at the country level (in this case Kenya) the multiple benefits of sustainable management and identifying the investment options that we can invest. So here we are saying that if we sustainably manage these rangelands, these are the multiple benefits that you get but then what do you need to invest in and what are the kind of investors that you are looking for to increase those sorts of multiple benefits.

Putting those things together we come with dryland investment opportunities report which summarizes all these in extent, location and factors for good and healthy rangelands and



then combining that with investment options and kind of investors we are looking for and having more opportunities. Following that we are having local and international series of working meetings and investments' priorities. So we are listing all sorts of option and saying what will work best. What is the 1, 2, 3 things that we can really work towards and invest in so as to achieve sustainable management of rangelands landscapes.

One of the things we have pioneered and this is coming out of our work in Uganda is the community environment conservation fund. It's basically revolving the community credit fund but the criteria for someone to access the money from that fund is their contributions to the environment. So what happens from the outside is that we work with communities in rangelands landscape to agree on an environmental management plan and then provide rules and conditions for each of the stakeholders to portray.

On the other side we then set up the conservation fund. Now as each stakeholder achieves their target according to their set environmental management plan, they then obtain the right to borrow money from the fund to do whatever they want. It doesn't have to be an environmental activity if one wants business then it's all in order. So basically the ability to get credit / financing from the fund is contingent upon your achievement of the targets set for you in the environmental management plan. This basically ends up been sort at a reward scheme but without being tied to a loan and it is a revolving fund so it is self-sustaining.

Another project that we conducts in Isiolo and Tana River is the water for livestock programme. Again this in recognizing that grazing practice, grazing management traditionally had a role in promoting the livelihoods of people in the rangelands. But we have seen an influx in lots of areas particularly the northern and north eastern Kenya where some of water development infrastructure hampers these traditional practices and grazing regimes. So for example a borehole or a water pan is set up in as dry season grazing reserve and that upsets the balance you find that area is no longer reserved for dry season grazing but rather there is grazing all year round simply because there is water.

Often these interventions are set up by either development organizations, NGO or the government without adequate consultations with the community. So we just thought to reverse the structure by actively discussing with the community and validating the location and type of water infrastructure that we are putting in place such that it's compatible with grazing regimes in that or already existing in the area.

So basically the project was looking at improving access of water by livestock across Isiolo County in a aim to promote a more sustainable management of the rangelands resources and part of this work is to strengthen the local institutions both state and traditional to manage the water infrastructure that we have put in place around the grazing regimes and rangelands planning. Then a lot of work that we do is actively contributing to green growth and national development so in this case with our dryland and rangeland work, we are looking at how pastoralism can play a mainstream role in the green economy. A lot of what we have already discussed in the type of planning and investment all contribute to what we say, how to make pastoralism and the livelihood in rangelands part of the mainstream economy in a way that are sustainable.

Finally in conclusion and recommendation, since we were asked what we consider as good practice for healthy rangelands. I think this is some of the things that we should all do promotes the voice of those in rangelands. The most important thing is to provide an enabling environment often to people in the dryland. Mostly pastoral livelihoods are constant because they lack an enabling environment for them to flourish. They don't have the right investments they don't have the right policies and legislation to empower or promote their livelihood. The next one is strengthening local institutions and organizations, there are the traditional institution that people e.g the norms they follow, but also, the more modern organization need to be strengthened so that they can play a greater role in rangeland planning.

Of course we talk a lot about decentralized planning and we need to start this decentralized planning in land use planning. We need communities' organization at the grass level to play a role in land use planning so that these rangelands are managed in a

better way. Of course improving the ASAL land tenure and land use policies. We often recognize that in the rangelands of Kenya, conflict is an issue and we do offer multi-stakeholder engagement to land management, consultations and working with traditional institutions which in the long run help in building trust and also understanding what drives conflicts and how we can address them. We are talking about substantial investment in the ASALs which should be in the right time and intent.

Diversification of livelihood systems: we use this very carefully and it's not to say that we need to create an alternative for people to suit but we need to recognize that pastoralism all the time may not be all sufficient and therefore we need to diversify to other types of livelihoods which can ensure that we have alternative stream of income to pastoralist.

We also focus on providing service to mobile pastoralist and agro-pastoralists so that they are secure in terms of health care, education etc and how can we structure this to a more compatible with pastoralism livelihoods. And then financial services to the ASALs communities. These are some of the things that cite is for example the ability of people in the rangelands to access financial services. If somebody has a farm, he/she can use that as a collateral to get a loan, how do we structural financial service to the pastoralist and people within the rangelands, insurance scheme for livestock, these are somethings we need to think about. And even for the Muslims we can create financial programmes that are sharia compliant. Finally, as we do promote this and put them into our programmes, we will thereafter see better and healthy rangelands in the coming future.

### **Best Practices in engaging communities by Peter Ken Otieno – RECONCILE.**

Reconcile institute is a policy research organization focusing on natural resources and working in Eastern Africa and today we just want to share with you some activities that we have done in the past. Most specifically around one of the main programs that we do that which is part of the larger global rangelands program. Looking at how we can learn from

what we have done in the past and we have picked on 3 cases in the context of Kenya Tanzania and Ethiopia.

So, let's first know in one minute about what rangelands initiative is all about. Rangelands initiative is an initiative that was started sometimes in 2012 and mainly was convinced by IUCN members in Kenya and across the region and at that point it was a RECONCILE- IUCN focus and IFAT and the strategy which gave birth is the strategy that is called the Land route. The 1st initiative was done in Kenya and looked at 3 different areas. We looked at the southern rangelands (Olkiramatian) and also looked at northern rangelands of Laikipia etc. The main aspects of intervention in the last two years have been learning, networking, developing community of practice, research implementation, creating relationship with the government and working around community land in Kenya. And this program is packaged in such a way that we sit as two co-technical coordinators. One sits at ILRI and the other one is based at RECONCILE. So after the land routes, the initiative was re-structured to what it is now and it has now become a substantive initiative in Africa that works on the rangelands and what we do is basically to improve on practice that ensure users attain greater security and resources as well as involving governments in all initiatives because if you don't involve government in what you do than you end up not doing much.

And our core function is set a round learning but this learning is a way of upscaling what has been going on where there are successful, we also do work on consolidation of such ideas and demonstration and piloting of ideas but also importantly we try to ensure that policy and practice is mainstreamed in different processes.

***In that context what are the lessons and experience from the rangelands programme?***

We will start with the Kenyan context and deliberately picked up on this because yesterday we had a conversation about community land I thought it will be useful to just give ourselves as sense of where we are coming from and to talk about it because Reconcile has been part of this process for quite some time. In order for us to understand the need for community land planning we came up with a conceptual framework to guide the conversation around

the community which will help us to understand the purpose of community land tenure which was also very critical. And the two major concerns included the quest for a framework to address land-related historical injustices, and the quest for legal recognition of customary land rights.

In this context we realize that Kenyans were looking at a customary tenure kind of a regime but the closest we have made so far is what we have which is the community system. Some of our experiences from community land in Kenya is informed by the expectation that communities are having. One of them is **exploitation and benefits** sharing in order to have a proper conversation around these processes. The exploitation of community land natural resources and the accruing of benefits were some of the things that were quite important in order to ensure that any event that we want to do the resources is anchored on proper community kind of tenure and also on good mechanisms of sharing resources.

The other thing was also to raise **public participation** which is very critical. The other thing was **co-management responsibility** of beneficiary communities this is in terms of, how do we work together with other players including private sector. So conservation of biodiversity hotspots, exploitation of minerals, identification and protection of heritage sites etc need to be enhanced. A clearer identification of natural resources which defines a community's livelihood is important in any decision process. And the other things is about the issues of community participation in these decisions. For example on mega projects like the LAPSET and the Standard Gauge Railway, the biggest conversation is how the land owners will be compensated. These procedures must be clearly anchored in law, and chapter 4 of the national land policy act provides the framework on how such kind of undertakings will be handled procedurally.

And then the last thing which was very important is justification of community land which therefore requires a distinct institutional framework that reflects the diverse values and practices underlying the management and governance of Community Land. Why am should we be talking about this? It all about how resources within communities can be managed,

how opportunities can present themselves for people to be engaged in making certain decisions. And the concept of sustainable rangelands management which has gained reasonable successes, and why they have been successful is that where areas there are no clear legal initiatives that have support community land rights in Kenya, Tanzania has a land act which has made (SRM) to work very successfully. Therefore, in innovative projects of different partners there is a process that has been defined and has developed an effective mechanism for using a joint village land use process and this was as a result of the sense that if you do that then you will have better land use planning which in turn improves it and maybe that communities appreciate what they do and when they do it they get a sense of security. If people communicate about how they are working, about how they need to develop their boundaries that works very well. And this has been tested in a number of districts. Further, this helps us in terms of addressing the competition between the farmers and the pastoralists which for some of you who have worked in Tanzania know that there are still a lot of problems. But the lessons that we were getting is that if you look at what is there and test it and realize that it doesn't work very well and you can also come back and try to use an alternative. Then the concept of joint land use planning was developed. Good practice review carried out. The lup was just a village land use plan where the farmers were able to map their village space and keep it safe as far as they are concerned.

### **What happens to pastoralist when the weather patterns changes?**

There are two options for range management. One is the joint land use planning involving the formation of a cross-village joint planning team by the minister, or joint land use agreement which does not require a joint team. Has categorized the different levels that their lands and villages and their groups of people so for me all sources/these are important. Ownership, this is in terms of describing a commune committee or a communal used process, I think we are almost safer discussing our access management views, because the moment we review ownership that's the danger, where now we are coming as if we are in need or we need to begin talking about our individual ownership and that is where we cannot begin our communal work. It's a conversation that needs to take off, how far it will

go, maybe it is upon us that what is benefiting here has been proposed in this drafted bill (Community Land Bill 2014), is that a certain type of registration needs to be done, whether it is a certificate or a title deed, but in compliance with registration of all lands in Kenya then that has to be done.

### Comments, reactions and responses

- i. First question is inclusion versus exclusion of grazing land marks, talking about rehabilitation of degraded rangelands. I've seen what you have presented and I would like this to somebody who is we. I know this doesn't apply to what you knew, but I know some ways back has been brought up about a lot of controversies where the right way to rehabilitate rangelands is to exclude the animals or to include them. To mean that do we have to look at animals as culprits or as a solution to the problem. Some people have been saying that survey has done so much to convert rather than convince a lot of us, so I don't know what your take on this is? Because I can see you have done a lot, it's good you mentioned this during your presentation. So I want you to say something about that because this is something that is new to us and we have some students who are taking data so please, we need your take on that.
- ii. This is about restoration, I know some times we confuse this a lot, we talk about restoration and rehabilitation and so on and so forth. I know this is extremely difficult for you to restore rangelands and it takes a lot of time and money. Yesterday, Doctor Said showed us some of the areas that a being restored rather than rehabilitated in Northern part of Kenya. Just to let the participants know that it has taken NRT 30 years to do that and in violation to the larger reach of this part of the country, left quite a very small significant proportion of rangelands that we have. And so we want to say that we would rather focus on stopping the parts of rangelands that are yet to be degraded, from getting degraded than focusing so much on healing on what has been degraded because, then if that's the case we will always be having a lot of land to restore and then (degradation)

- continues. How do you manage this, stopping or controlling, through use of successful rangelands vis-à-vis, focusing on the restoration of the rangelands that have been degraded?
- iii. When Mr. Mbogo was presenting or giving his presentation, he said probably we might not give a comparison between Botswana and Kenya but, I believe there could be some lessons we could learn from Botswana. If you look at Botswana, they say it has the longest continuous stable democracy in Africa and probably we could learn something about our own interaction and involvement with our own people to put forward the livestock industry. That's besides' the point. If we look at session paper number 2 of 2008, on the livestock national policy in Kenya, I don't know whether the pastoral community really have that information about that policy on livestock because, if you look at the crop farmers, they probably know much about their own rights. That's why you see Government intervention on Mumias (1 billion to salvage the ailing sugar industry), the coffee industry, but do the pastoralists know about their own legislative rights in the act. And if they do, what's really keeping us that we are not more pro-active on that. How can we mitigate so that we disseminate the same information for them to know more because, if they know, if they keep their livestock well then we will manage our rangelands well, and if manage our rangelands well we will manage our wildlife well and the economy of the pastoralists will be good. Thank you.
- iv. Professor Njoka yesterday, took us through quite a lot of challenges in regard to rangelands resource conflict, one of them is on the collapse of traditional institutions and the point is, in the face of this capitalism is there a way we can go back and strengthen these customary institutions. Is there a way we can integrate our indigenous origins of rangelands management and conflict resolutions in the face of modern policy framework, and come up with indigenous and probably customary home grown solutions towards the rangeland challenges we have, thank you.



- v. I think with the presentation we had from Courtney White, he had this sort of a triangle where one was education. Without education, most of what we are doing would be difficult. I think education is about knowledge, if you look at all these questions; none of us has the answers because they are huge gaps. And how do we bridge that gap? Without education and without good science behind it we will be like almost going around and not really moving forward. The other question is adaptation. We are coming up from good plots that could have been 60,000 hectares to 10 and even now to a quarter, how do you manage this? It's the transition of adaptation as to coming which, I think is a critical part of how people are talking about transformation and things. And what really I would look at partly would be the discussion between lunch time and afternoon. What are we talking about education? And I see three pillars of education. One is a strategic planning and that's where we can bring some of these international organizations, where they bring different experience and expertise in different areas.
- The other part is technology, most of these areas need technology. As the University of Nairobi then you really have to go to an extra mile in innovation and technology in rangelands and I think our colleague from the university have elaborated on that with other like-minded institutions like ILRI. Water, I think we are using the wrong technologies for water. Why we can't train our youth to be better engineers so they can deal with the little water that we have, I think that way we will solve this.
- The other part is marketing, so even having people from the industry, from the bank and the policy, so that with all what we are doing really without marketing and finances there is very little we can do. So as we organize that we can organize different groups and have leaders in those groups. I can provide marketers in different groups. People like (tadafu) which is an insurance company can hear some of the voices that we would have to hear because, we have talked about

insurance. Is not about insuring a car is about using water well and using forage well and that's how you can manage our rangelands sustainably.

Then the other plan is the policy frame, you remember that circle where we have education, knowledge and adaptation is to get the right policies so that we can manage. So basically if we can have the three factors coming together then at least we can improve on some of the policies, maybe some areas we need new policies. In terms of the structure, we really need to have a structure so that we can answer some of the questions the audiences have raised. And in a year if we have the panel we are planning to do today or tomorrow, we can come up with some sort of work plans and analysis that people can see where we are moving to the next level. Otherwise if we don't have that it can become very difficult because it means next year we will be coming up with the same issues.

- vi. Thank you Mohamed and others who have spoken. I attended a workshop in 1980, Pastoralists on crossroads, we have never gotten anything out of the crossroads, if anything it has complicated. But as I said, the behavior and attitude has changed and there is an approach we call KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice). I don't know what out of, pool of knowledge, we are acting. I know there is indigenous knowledge and scientific knowledge or modern knowledge and can we bring the two so that the two can inform the attitude and change of behavior. Because unless you change the mind set or the world view, since for the Borana's had a beautiful world view of how things are out there in the nations and they were governed by that high world view. Things have changed, you are going to school and getting education maybe it's misplaced in terms of your world view. And if we are trying to plug it to where we are coming, from different directions and it's very difficult to agree that this is where institutions and structures have to be refined again so that we respect the boundaries, this is my grass for goodness sake don't say it's God's grass, we have refined it now it is my grass. If it is a certain community's grass and I have agreed I have to use it, let the neighbour know, don't feel jealous

about the organization and how they have agreed to have it or conserve it. I will give an example of Samburu, when they performed the fronts, they decided to join their hands to come up with a conservancy (Naibung'a) and what followed is that the Samburu's were in their own right because, they know where the boundary is. Their neighbours' did not consider that Samburu land because seasonally they come and use that land and they felt anger since they were not consulted when this area was being designated as a conservancy. So what do we see, occasional killings, land issues and the counterparts are not saying that that's not Samburu land but they are saying, we have right to use that land at a particular time. But why don't you put it in an institution and put it under new frame work and you agree, yes this your land is our land, can we agree to use the law and not the traditionally use because things have been defined. That's why we are having governance issues in the county level. So the afternoon agenda, who are we planning for? Is it the 1990 pastoralist or a 2020 pastoralist?

One of the things we also need to consider is how to really build a strong case on rangelands. I think we have made some progress but we haven't gotten there, we haven't yet built a strong case for rangelands. If you ask anybody in this country, how much tourism contributes close to two billion shillings? But how much is the value of our rangeland assets? I think that needs to be clear, yes we have to be able to quantify and actually know it's (economical term), it might be very difficult for us to sort the agenda. But I think if we can become a little bit more organized in bringing all the different assets that the rangelands have and value them, and create sort of a common agreed on figure which we can actually use to solve our different forums to say that rangelands are important and this is how much important they are. I think building that case is going to really solve the problems then. And the other thing about, institutionally, this has been repeated, the traditional systems as we know them have been weakened through education and other factors and so what will the next institution look like. I think we have a lot of

examples that have been developed, livestock associations, the conservancies and many other associations, the charcoal burner associations, all these self-groups. Can we begin thinking about, what should the next institution in the rangelands look like and how should it be governed. The issue of policy has been mentioned, the need to harmonize our policies and the rangelands, that's something that would also interact with. Finally, up-scaling is something that we need to think about very much. We have very many experiments that are going on and a lot of them are achieving quite some significant results but, for the last so many years they have been done at a smaller scale. Can we begin thinking about, what are these few practices that have been learnt, that have demonstrated resilience, that show positive results and can we begin thinking about up scaling them to the next level. And should be a level where it can become economical and make more returns, Thank you.

- vii. I just wanted to highlight a point that was quite mentioned in the natural resource group on baseline information. But again to highlight that as a critical thing when we think of rangelands and where we need to focus to really see how the research on the rangelands starts being driven from the vision of the research of the rangelands or to be driven from people who have aspirations within the rangelands. Yes the academicians will do the best they can to foresee what is not known to input together data that they think is relevant but, what are those information that needs. The land owners have that would enable them to adopt certain practices or to explore certain tools. Which are those information that needs and how do we then pro-actively take those information needs and feed them to research? We need to spend more time on the ground, seeing the issues to define the questions. And that also goes hand in hand with monitoring after; we have tried these different approaches that we want to upscale. Are we also monitoring on their effectiveness so that we are sure that there are gains, there is

value and as we upscale we actually have some evidence to look at what has the impact been in the past.

### **Closing remarks and participants responses.**

Trying to wrap up from what we've heard yesterday and what we've heard today, having taken the inputs from the constituency, what forms the rangelands association of Kenya? Where do we stand? I think it has become obvious that there is a huge demand for a voice, a voice for the people in the pastoral areas. This comes at a good time, where there is a major transition on the way forward. From what was very effective traditional customary management of rangelands, as I said yesterday, to the extent that East Africa boasts some of the most productive on earth despite, 4 to 5,000 years of pastoralism, they are certainly most abundant in terms of wildlife per annum. So how is it that we have had this co-existence which is quite unique around the world and in between if you like, the high alter of pastoralism and also wildlife? That's what really makes East Africa so unique. So the question is how this transition from what has been successful in the past to have really great concerns about future pastoralism as a system, the future of the land and the future of natural resource management, is that transition going to be managed. So this is the problem. I have travelled to rangelands all over the world, from Tibet to United States to South America and other places. There is no precedence for what pastoralists are going through in East Africa at the moment. Why? Because pastoralism of the nature you have has been highly successful, extremely successful in supporting very large number of people on land based on pastoralism. When you look at modern ranches number of people on the land is tiny, only 2% of the population in the United States is involved in any form of farm or ranch production. Here in Kenya we are still looking at 60 to 70% of people on the land. So the big change is how we are going to switch from a highly efficient system of turning grass into milk and into people. To one which government and people would love to see and would like it themselves, would like to see an actual production and that's inevitable. That's going to be huge challenge. It's also a challenge of traditional customary systems which I think everyone has recognized have been born in the past and need to be re-constituted but with

a different challenge. How we sustain the land under those groups which own the land, livestock, farms and so on and so forth. Clearly the type of traditional institution of the past has to be transformed with all the good practices, to modern enterprise which is recognized under law, is covered by law and gives new rights and regulations which go beyond the rights of that community. Because after one community over exploit their land as we have seen in many pastoral areas and natural downstream the effects in terms of loss of water in those rivers is extreme, so we need to look at the larger picture. So I see it as a really big challenge for Rangelands Association of Kenya to take what's best that was there in the past and understand what was the case and to look at the future and say what are the challenges, what are the threats and I think, you put forward many of these things, so that becomes the agenda. There was an issue in which, under Kenyan law is problematic. If you look at the wildlife act, it says very clearly that the custodianship, not the ownership of wildlife is Kenya Wildlife service. When it comes to forest, custodianship is at the Forests Service. When it comes to pasture, the person who owns the ranch or who runs the farm has absolute rights of his crops and even the grass which is on that farm. What about the pastoralists? Do they have absolute right over the pasture? Which their livestock depends on. If you look at the agricultural act which states very clearly, yes, so we have got a real problem under law. When recognizing that there are certain responsibilities of the land owner to maintain wildlife from the land and here the absolute right of the pasture in the agricultural act, is for the pastoralists. But there is a provision in the agricultural act which is being likened to so much wildlife regulations that says the sustainability for those pastures is an important part of the jurisdiction of the agricultural act. So we have to look back at the agricultural act more than wildlife act to see where the future of the grasslands and rangelands are. So finally what is going to be the agenda this afternoon? Mohamed has put it very well. We've got wide definitions but you need a structure of Rangelands Association of Kenya. How is it going to function? What are its prime issues that it's going to address? Who are the stakeholders that we want to bring in? And we can give an example of community based conservation movements in Kenya. This began way back, 1970s based on what happened

in Amboseli, a major effect of where the treasury is sold, the treasury not the wildlife history. So productivity of the rangelands, they included wildlife in the addition of livestock. That led to wildlife (poaching/poising) in 1977 which was driven by the need to sustain what is called larger space of wildlife, named in the system approach and inevitably to include the land owner as part of the benefits of wildlife. But we are still talking about the same issues today, who are the beneficiary? The only thing that is captured in those benefits is the second round of legislation of wildlife which recognizes the conservancies as a legitimate body and grants them rights and most of them, certain responsibilities. So we have community based conservation movements a large history of great effect, is really being explored internationally. So the question in my mind is, what is the movement of the new range?. Is there one? Surely you as a the people have a jurisdiction over the land and its resources and there management should, form a movement of the type we have seen in the United States in which the movements becomes influential only, as much as you have influence not power. Power is easily misused but influence is based on good judgment of information, which becomes almost self-evident to the person who made this. Now the other area that is still missing in the wildlife act which I feel can be a very important part of what you as rangelands association of Kenya can do, is think about not just influencing the policies in which we Kenyans found it traditional but how to influence policies studies, in other words that whole framework of integrations goes into how those policies are constructed. I have been involved in the last two years as a team of twelve people who asked the (former Prime Minister) to re-write the environment and coordination act in line with the new constitution and we went up against a political pattern that weren't able to fully re-write the act in spite of governments interest at that time because, there was so many vested interests at keeping the environmental management and coordination act as it was. So all we've got is a series of amendments to that act. Now that act under the new constitution of Kenya which requires public policy involvement. My question is how many people have seen the environmental management and coordination act. The bill as it stands at the moment. Can I see a hand? Not one single one, maybe one. This environment management and coordination act is far

more important than the wildlife act. It covers all aspects of the environment, it covers waters, it covers wildlife, it covers pastoralists and so on and so forth. Under that provision we have a number of principles which, started off with subsidiarity evolving to the most defective level of governance and that really means rangelands associations, it had the idea of sustainability, it had many other principles there which are politically being taken out of the environment management and coordination act. So I see a really good opportunity of our RAK to do something the same as wildlife associations have done and led the formation of the Kenya wildlife conservancies association. So there are critical things you could do which influence your future and the most important one is to influence the environment management and coordination act from the top lobby groups to grassland. But beyond that this afternoon is really your challenge to say what the bigger larger term issues and I think we've done remarkable job in identifying at least having one issue which you feel important. Which are the important parts? So that's going back to hierarchy. So this afternoon John Kamanga will lead you through what role he wants the association to play so that tomorrow, what are his ideas going back to you, the membership and in full day session you fashion the type of institution you really want. Power is very easy to acquire particularly if you are a politician and I have seen quality act over the years, going from a very passionate community based conservation advocate. So a person can re position authority namely the county council. But you heard what I said yesterday, that he has to come up against power bigger than him and what he is looking for is better arguments and good influence. That's the sort of person who's going to be an ambassador through all those county council. Now I could not add up, just off the count, how many county council represent the dryland areas. Perhaps it's a very large percentage of those in Kenya. And so working through your own ambassadors, working through your representatives going up the national assembly and the congress you better have remarkable influence. But again I want to say it should simply be a voice of decent, it needs to be a voice that is well informed and I see from what you have assembled here is somehow best groups we could possibly get hold of. ILRI, RECONCILE and many others who have really good practice. We've learnt about many practices and we can



advance those tools. Secondly, I do want to direct your attention again to the role that Quivira coalition has played in the US about shifting from these two radical opposed positions which to some extent bypassed us in Kenya. Mainly conservationist cattle free by 1993, they wanted all cattle out of rangelands and on the other hand you have the said past revolution which the totally wanted nothing to do with conservation or environmentalists. So what has come together is quite remarkable group conveyable coalition because it's using the best of sides, it's using the best of much practices and it's looking ahead. So I see a really quite remarkable opportunity from all these different practices and really fashioning them to something that really effects what you want and what you can influence and in particular, how you make this unprecedented transition from traditional pastoralism to the new type of rangeland management which is going be the future plan.

I have been asked to bring back to the floor, because we have been discussing in the last couple of days a lot of issues of towards rangelands and some of the lessons but it was mention that a voice is always important because is what gets us to the next level so that we know when to take the next step. And with the many things that have been discussed the question we need to ask ourselves is that if we are going to bring about a little bit of change in many things that we have talked about rangelands, what role should we play as an umbrella or a voice so that it can be able to bring us together so that we can start working on to reverse the trend that we have seen happen in our rangelands.

Because different stakeholders are working on rangelands and different things that have happened, therefore it's important to get a perspective from different stakeholders in the rangelands in terms of what they would see.

#### Comment

I see one kind of gap that keep us against success is the body that informs and advices the government in terms of policies. Yet there are other vested institutions. How can we use that avenue to advice the government on this whole practice that is happening? How do we make government use valid data written from the different parts of the country so that they can

change this thinking and also use those data in terms of creating policies? That's one. The other one is where are we on rights issues in this whole realm of conservation?, because the moment we secure this rights, they can fight for their own land rights and other respects. And of course the key issue I keep asking myself is the visibility of women in the issue of conservation because if you consider the whole aspect of governance we realize the voice of women is not visible so what do we do? Of course conservancies are within specific geographic issue but transcend. Do we have a county or foresee a county kind of partnerships, constructive arguments to manage or broaden the scope of conservation. When that aspect arises is that conservation brings access and benefits sharing? These are some of the things that need to be concluded thank you.

#### Comment

I want to comment from where Western left in the morning, where he was talking of the umbrella body not as a voice of decent necessarily but as a voice of engagement. We want to find ourselves from the point of engagement and on what we were sharing with our colleagues, one of which we said is way forward in terms of rangelands is to build a strategy whereby we are able to engage the counties at the point of their integrated development plans. Urgently review the process and also the implementation process where we really participate to ensure that the practices, the plans are put in place at that level. The key thing which is, steering management and issues of the rangelands under the dryland counties. Number two is the academia, of course people on board and our capacity to support the research process. Either as staff or through our post-graduate students to come on board to support the recent agenda that has been identified, so that we can be able to address the issues that count. We also further believe that we can participate effectively with ourselves in terms domesticating technology, any form of technology or strategy that will change things in rangelands. Because with the expertize we have can be training or use of advanced technology.

#### Comment

We agreed in all our discussions that security is a very serious concern in the rangelands. I attended a workshop that was actually talking about security in drylands, not just in Kenya it's global. And one of the issues that came up was that our security forces whether it's in the US or here they don't know that they are fighting crime in the rangelands. How can we bring them on board to learn because, is not a question of drugs it requires an understanding of what is going on.

#### Comment

I think this association is coming at a time county governments are posing a lot of confusion where the owners of the land do not reside with their land. Or what is happening now with devolution a lot of changes are taking place and a lot of investors are coming up. I will give an example of a group that wanted to rent there land to NYS but we came in as an association that told them that there is a caveat that all such transactions have to be stopped until the community land bill has been enacted into law but they moved to another group ranch, ready to donate their land. What we read here is that most communities in the rangelands have been marginalized and they are ignorant so they are not aware of some of their rights. What am saying is that the role that this association is going to play is maybe create awareness of some of these legislative instruments on which some of their rights have been embedded.

#### Comment

The thing is that many conservatives are doing a great job. I think it's one of the ways we can use to protect the rangelands. So we need to promote tourism activities within rangelands, anything short of conservancies where precipitation is very high. This is one where communities will appreciate rangelands by looking at its benefits that come from tourism. The other thing is that most of it needs to develop large scope enterprises on rangelands as a way of protecting rangelands against other land developments. Also we have been talking about strengthening local institutions or communities. I think the role of protecting the rangelands is not being given to the local institutions or people. This strongly

suggests that we need to strengthen government institutions and personnel within the government ministries alongside the local institutions because one of the challenges that we have also identified is within the devolved units of county governments is there is little capacity of those personnel's within the relevant ministries and that's where we want to put a lot of efforts in improving abilities in terms of conserving the rangelands. So as much as we need to build community capacity we should also focus on government institutions as well as the personnel's within the government.

#### Comment

One of the things we want to see in RAK is representing the institutions at the national dialogue in matters pertaining land. Am on the fact that KWCA has done a very good job especially in the following up on article 13 but the government still appealing because you cannot be talking about something and tomorrow you are talking about other things. I think RAK will come in and speed up the matters at hand especially in the perspective of rangelands. The second one is that I would urge the RAK to own the leadership and try to cut an inch rather than a way of getting issues with the (KWCA) which is another strong national body, to try and fill the gaps. It will be very important for leadership to sit down to try see that RAK is going to fill in the gap. The third one, pastoralists life is really tied under rangelands is really tied under cost of production. If RAK can really do marketing and enhance cost of production it will really do a lot thank you.

#### Comment

In his presentation, Mr. Western mentioned something about climate friendly livestock production. Is it something that we can also borrow and also increase opportunities in the rangelands? Climate change has really confused these communities. Indigenous systems are not well functioning. I think it's the responsibilities of RAK and other stakeholders to put capacities of these communities in a language they understand so that they can be aware of climate change. Because what I can say is that communities are yet to learn or understand the changes brought by climate change in their lives.

### Comment

I wanted to know whether the conferences of rangelands are aware of those initiatives like Hassan's technology which has grassroot stakeholders at national level. So if we can have case of where we have a lot of effort is put on starting the rangelands and end up not being successful. The other thing is that there are other areas where the project is envisage communities are not aware of what would happen or what is already happening. There are already flagship projects the international help to Moyale and so many other things. So the communities cannot negotiate from their land. In that we have different types of land tenancies. Initially, trust land we would only depend on community help put to help them. In terms of negotiations in helping the community when the project eventually will take a lot of their grazing land, how will the community be able to get compensated of which it will require a lot of capacity building.

### Comment

I would rather think of incentives to the communities on rangelands because, if we have to come to the point of influence, it should actually be coming from the community concerned themselves. Not perceived benefits but actual incentives that can put pressure to the county policy makers even to the national county policy. I think that would be a way even with the fact that when people feel like, should I actually protect it or go a mile to benefit. If I pass on somebodies land that is not towards the other areas of the other part of my land is in part so where is the place for me. That should come out clearly so that we have ownership at that grass root level. And I know when Western spoke; he talked about influence coming from the bottom up thank you.

### Comment/suggestions

I have two suggestions because what I realized is that what is lacking is the pastoral voice and because RAK is coming to fill in that gap of ensuring that communities have this important voice, ensure that they are managing the rangelands. There are two key things, one, is RAK

to absorb key organizations that have a similar arrangement like the Kenya wildlife conservancies association, these conservancies also act like the grass plants for livestock and to me there can be other similar organizations with the same roles that need to work very closely with RAK so that we get the necessary salaries. Two is we have introduced the issue of research into the rangelands and we now have identified and established a few community resource centers. One is in the south rift there is another one Amboseli. I think we need to introduce short courses, hold dialogue meetings with the personal communities to ensure that they understand the environment and move with the modernity to know what is happening on the ground so that research and practicalities are brought together thank you.

## Way Forward

Rangelands Association of Kenya (RAK) will aim to:

1. Develop partnerships/engagements with counties at various levels
2. Governance: Human rights, inclusion of youths and women, and benefits sharing
3. Integrate institutions of higher learning in research, adoption/uptake and domestication of technologies
4. Build the capacity of government, private and local institutions
5. Identify and fill existing gaps hence build synergy with existing initiatives and forums
6. Promote climate-smart and ecosystem based adaptation (EBA) approaches in livestock production
7. Model and promote incentives to influence policy on rangelands components
8. Act as an umbrella body for other existing organizations such as KWCA, among others
9. Promote the adoption of rangeland management systems which are informed by research, policy and practice
10. Acknowledge and promote the roles of Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) and new knowledge and practices in the management of rangelands
11. Play an advocacy role in development matters/issues pertaining rangelands/drylands

## **Stakeholders**

1. National Drought management Authority
2. Policy groups: KIPRA; IPAR
3. County and parliamentary caucus groups\_ ASAL secretariat
4. Communities
5. Government
6. Civil Society
7. Universities, professional and research organizations
8. Kenya Private sector Alliance (KEPSA)
9. Kenya Chambers of Commerce
10. Planners\_ Physical and built environment

## **Structure**

National: Comprised of representatives from the various outlined stakeholders

Regional: Based on Zonation; Catchment areas,

## **Future Rangeland Congress**

1. More representation from local communities in Kenya
2. More representation by youths and women
3. Wider representation from the private sector
4. ASAL County representatives
5. Lobby for attendance by key national government representatives
6. Exhibition and presentation of key, successful and scalable rangeland research projects/practices, products and technologies
7. Engage Development partners, NGOs and donor organizations
8. Communicate themes early enough
9. Report for the preceding Rangeland Congress.
10. Awards scheme