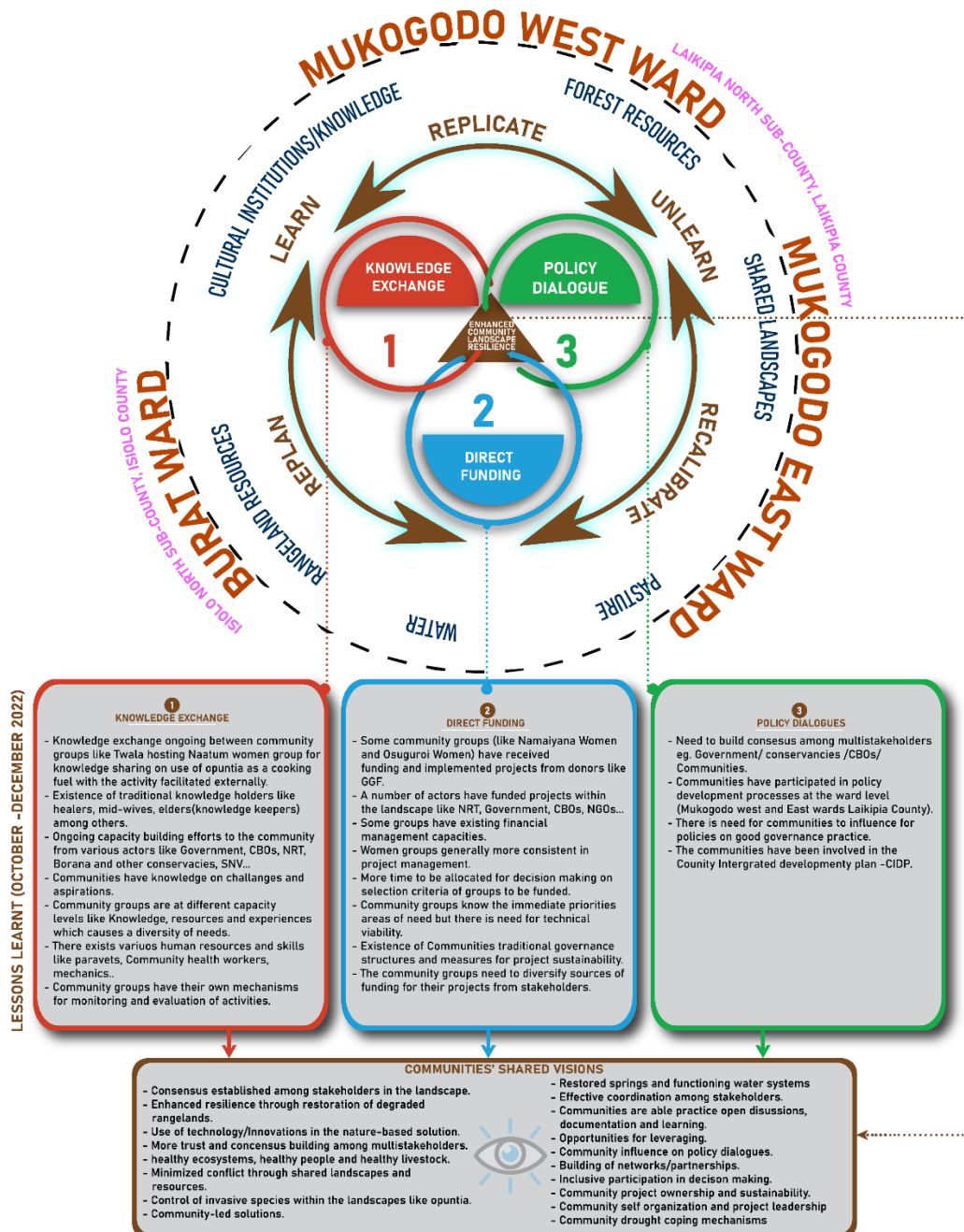




PROJECT TITLE: RESTORE (RESILIENCE ENHANCEMENT THROUGH , TRANSFORMATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES & RESOURCES FOR EMPOWERMENT) OF COMMUNITIES.



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1.0 IMPACT: Profile of the organisation including sized of the organisation.

The Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT) is a non-profit charitable Trust established in 2002 in Laikipia Kenya with the aim of advancing Indigenous People's rights through policy influence, building agency, voice and collaborations & partnerships around shared natural resources in community owned and shared landscapes and sustainable development. It started off as a community-based organization (CBO) and gradually scaled up its programs and geographical coverage to Northern Kenya (Isiolo, Marsabit, Baringo, Turkana and Samburu) to address the broad issues faced by indigenous communities across the region. The organization is also engaged on national, regional and international advocacy and initiatives to advance linking and knowledge sharing among indigenous peoples in international platforms.

IMPACT thrives in working directly with the marginalized indigenous peoples in advocating their rights, recognition and inclusion. This involves designing and facilitating community driven processes, development and using information and experiences generated at the community level to inform and influence interventions, actions and agitate for needed change. IMPACT considers itself as an agency that facilitates community self-organizing and self-development processes where learning between communities and their organizations is intentional.

Its ultimate goal is to have vibrant and catalytic grassroots social movement through which indigenous people are able to stand up and protect their human, land, and natural resources rights. To better achieve the above IMPACT has strategically positioned itself to catalyze community driven processes, with its headquarters in heart of Laikipia, in Karionga Village, and a second office in Maralal the Samburu County headquarter. The organization is governed by a board of trustees who represent different ethnic groups that the organization serves. The board of seven trustees is backed by a team of 26 core staff spread across the two offices who carry out the day-to-day activities of the organization. IMPACT annual budget is USD 1,150,000 drawn from a variety of private foundation, bilateral funding and supplemented from technical support from county and national governments agencies.

1.2 IMPACT Vision, Mission and strategic direction

The current strategic plan 2022-2027 defines IMPACT vision and mission.

Vision: A secure, just and inclusive society for all.

Mission: Support indigenous peoples to secure recognition and inclusion

Strategic priorities:

1. Securing ownership and management of Indigenous Peoples communal land and natural resources
2. Influencing policies relevant to Indigenous Peoples.
3. Strengthening Indigenous Peoples' Natural Resource Management institutions.
4. Knowledge generation, documentation and learning.
5. Supporting collaborations across shared landscapes.

1.2.1 Management: The organisation is governed by a board of trustees (5 women, 4 Men) who have specialised skills in project management, community engagement, policy, fund raising and human rights. The organisation also has an advisory council that supports the board in shaping the vision of the organisation. The organised is also resourced by a combined by a diversely skilled staff. The profile of the board and staff is provided as annex no 1.

1.2.2 IMPACT and Local civil society networks

IMPACT strongly believes in leveraging of investments through collective action and strategic partnerships with like-minded organisations, networks, private sector as well as governmental institutions. As such its work embedded in diverse networks and platforms. IMPACT is a co-founder and host of PARAN (Pastoralists Alliance for Resilience and Adaptation in Northern Rangelands)- that comprises of pastoralists and hunter gatherers. The membership stands at 46 organisations. Recently, IMPACT took the lead to organise indigenous and local communities to participate in the upcoming African Protected Areas Congressⁱ (APAC) through a platform known as Alliance for Rights, Inclusion and Social Equity in Conservation (ARISEC). Moreover, in November 2021, IMPACT jointly with Ministry of Land and Physical Planning, National Planning, National Land Commission and over ten CSOs organised the 1st Community Land Summitⁱⁱ that brought 24 communities and several organisations around land and natural resources concerns.

The Ewaso Ngiro River Camel Caravan is 10-year annual event that brings together over 20 CSOs, communities, private sector and government agencies to dialogue, learn and promote common strategies that minimize the climate change risks and hazards and strengthen the resilience of communities that share resources within the Ewaso Ngiro River Basin. The camel caravan has since become a multi stakeholder dialogue platform that promotes learning and good practice experience between CSOs, government and communities. IMPACT also enjoys being a member of several local and global online learning and exchange platforms. IMPACT has Special Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council of UN and has accreditation to several other UN and inter-governmental processes.

1.3 Experience working with recipient grass root organisation/ initiative and supporting local ownership.

IMPACT strongly believes that having strong, vibrant and well-resourced community institutions is the backbone for sustainable and resilient communities. As such, IMPACT is a pioneer organisation in working with community-based organisation, traditional institutions of governance and decision making as well as emerging community institutions that are important and necessary for the enhancement of traditional pastoralists and small holders' livelihoods and economies and also shaping policy and practice.

Strengthened community institutions provide informed input derived from experience and traditional knowledge, technical on climate change processes including government led climate change interventions with participation of communities. The voices and contribution from community institutions will then form part of actions to monitor county government plans, actions and performance including provision of climate finance for investments in adaptation priorities.

IMPACT uses strategies that empowers community institutions to participate in governance and their own development by addressing climate change gaps within governance processes as well as enhancing community institutions capacity to effectively engage, while at the same time offering informed perspectives that complement government's work through enhanced participation. Positive actions from the process are applauded and ways to enhance collaboration between community institutions and government are explored and leveraged on.

Since its inception IMPACT has been working with Youth and women groups, Community Forest Associations, Water Resource Association's and non-registered peoples' organisation such as council of elders in specific communities, specific purpose entities such as youth and women merry-go round established to pursue specific agenda. IMPACT has also facilitated community leadership or policy accountability fora whereby the members of community are able to interact with emerging or review of existing laws and policies at the county and national levels and work to shape these policies. The case in point includes the Samburu, Laikipia and Isiolo Disaster Risk Management policies and acts, the County Climate Change policy, the review of Kenya Forest Act, Environmental Management and Coordination Act, the Kenya Wildlife and Conservation, the Samburu Rangelands and grazing policy, Samburu Wetlands management plan among others. The organisation has also managed to organised several inter county policy dialogue on Ewaso Ngiro River bringing together several stakeholder including communities natural resource institutions. In summary, IMPACT interventions for last 20 years can be summarised as:

- Working to strengthen the adaptive capacity that enables community institutions to manage own resources, leadership and decision-making processes,
- Mobilising pastoralists communities to work together so as to maximise their institutional abilities to support and sustain community owned and led development,
- Enhance and promote inter community dialogue, learning, knowledge sharing and advocacy platforms,
- Influencing policies to ensure that they are inclusive and integrate the interests of the marginalised communities,
- Movement building and advocating for shifting power and adequate financial resources to the grassroots level to facilitate nature based and grassroots led climate change solutions (sub granting or funding grassroots initiative)

IMPACT interventions will further be informed by lessons and experience drawn from the 10-year Partners for Resilience (PfR) program that based on Integrated Risk Management (IRM) Framework that combines. The IRM approach promotes integration of Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation (CAA) and Ecosystem Management and Restoration (EMR). The Climate Justice Resilience Fund www.cjrfund.org and The Christensen Fund <https://www.christensenfund.org> are some of IMPACT partners who believe that communities need to be funded directly and in the last 2 years have been running a sub granting project through IMPACT.

This experience coupled with technical support from RVO and other strategic partners will place IMPACT in a better position to be RtF hub Kenya and drive implementation of the RtF objectives/pillars of sub granting to community owned and led institutions, promote knowledge sharing and promoting inclusive policy dialogues.

2.0 Context: Natural landscape, social, economic, political, actors

2.1 Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya

In Kenya, the Arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) constitute about 84 per cent of the total land and are populated by about 20 per cent of the country's population. They are also the most vulnerable regions to climate change and natural hazards in the country with a huge impact on livestock rearing, small-holder agriculture and tourism, which are the most dominant sources of livelihoods in these areas. These regions also constitute the most marginalized parts of the country. The root causes of most of the crises facing the pastoralists who inhabit the ASALs, in the recent past, have been occasioned by climate variability and change and as well as natural and man-made related factors which have led to recurrent droughts. For example, Northern Kenya recorded 28 major

droughts in the last century, four of which occurred in the last decade¹, thus leading to water shortages, conflicts over land access and use, and the disruption of the vegetation cycle in these regions that they occupy with limited common pool resources (CPRs)². The depletion of CPRs within the ASALs is occasioned by prolonged dry spells, drought events and other hazards have for a long-time lead to severe economic and food security risks as the hazards make it difficult for pastoral communities such as the Laikipia Maasai pastoralists to maintain their assets and have timely responses to disasters leading to food sustainability of pastoralism as a food system.

The ASALs of Northern Kenya display many of the characteristics of remote rural areas caught in chronic poverty traps, facing multiple and interlocking forms of disadvantage. Isolation, insecurity, weak economic integration, limited political leverage, and the challenging nature of climate change combine to produce high levels of risk and vulnerability.

In addition, Kenya Meteorological Department weather reports from 1980 to the present show that floods associated with erratic weather are becoming a major problem in Laikipia, Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu counties. In the past decade alone, the frequency and scale of flash floods has increased considerably, destroying land, livestock and property, and displacing communities. Studies have indicated general warming over land stations with some cooling over coastal locations and near large water bodies³. Whilst some climate change modelling projects a slight increase in rainfall over the northern portions of the Great Horn of Africa including Northern Kenya, the impact of any such rainfall increases in will be offset by the increased temperature regime which will accelerate evapotranspiration and degradation of ecosystems among other factors.

2.2 Laikipia, Isiolo and Samburu Counties in the Ewaso Nyiro river basin

Strengthening Community and Landscape Resilience through grassroots and people led natural resource Institutions project will be implemented in Laikipia, Isiolo and Samburu Counties who share similar geographical set up including Ewaso Nyiro river basin. Samburu County is purely inhabited by marginalised communities such as the Samburu, Turkana and Rendile who practice pastoralism as part of their livelihood. Laikipia County is a cosmopolitan inhabited by 23 tribes who practice agriculture and pastoralism.

The project site is located in a landscape where the majority of the population rely on pastoralism as a source of livelihood. However, due to increasing pressure associated with climate change risk, conflicts, land and natural resources we now see livelihood diversification with some members of communities practicing agro -pastoralism, bee keeping and other nature-based enterprises including eco-tourism and wildlife conservation. The diversification is a strategy undertaken by communities to minimize or spread livelihoods risks and complement pastoralism from further disintegration as it also forms part of their identity and culture of the Laikipia Maasai community.

The target region is also affected by ecological and environmental drivers of conflict. The region is largely arid and semi-arid with low rainfall and high temperatures and the availability of water and

¹ILRI, 2009: *Project Summary: Index Based Livestock Insurance for Northern Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands: The Marsabit Pilot*

² Pavanello, S. Pastoralists' Vulnerability in the Horn of Africa: Exploring Political Marginalization, Donors' Policies and Cross-Border Issues—Literature Review; Humanitarian Policy Group Report; ODI: London, UK, 2009

³ Institute for Meteorological Training and Research, Nairobi, Kenya, 2000: Recent trends of Maximum and Minimum Surface Temperatures Over East Africa.

pasture is highly variable in time and space. Drought is a frequent phenomenon, exacerbated by climate change. As a result, resource-based conflict is common. This situation is made worse by the erosion of powers of traditional resource management structures resulting in poor resource management with risks of conflict over scarce natural resources.

Equally, it is important to note that while pastoralism remains a viable livelihood option for the region, the shift into a sedentary way of life as a means for ease of accessing social service hurts the centuries old mobility strategy. Other threats to pastoralism are rapid population growth, environmental degradation, land grabbing, and fragmentation, and the spread of wildlife conservation areas among others. Land and boundary disputes are becoming common as the value of land is rising by the day. The disputes are mainly on political or administrative boundaries and resources based on the land- water and pasture.

Land in the region is classified as community land and unregistered community lands and is held in trust by local governments on behalf of the communities until they are registered to specific communities. To operationalize the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, community land legislation and regulations have been formulated. There is however limited progress on actual implementation. The boundary disputes have periodically resulted in skirmishes and the government seems not in a hurry to resolve them.

3.0 Project Geographical Focus/Scope /Site

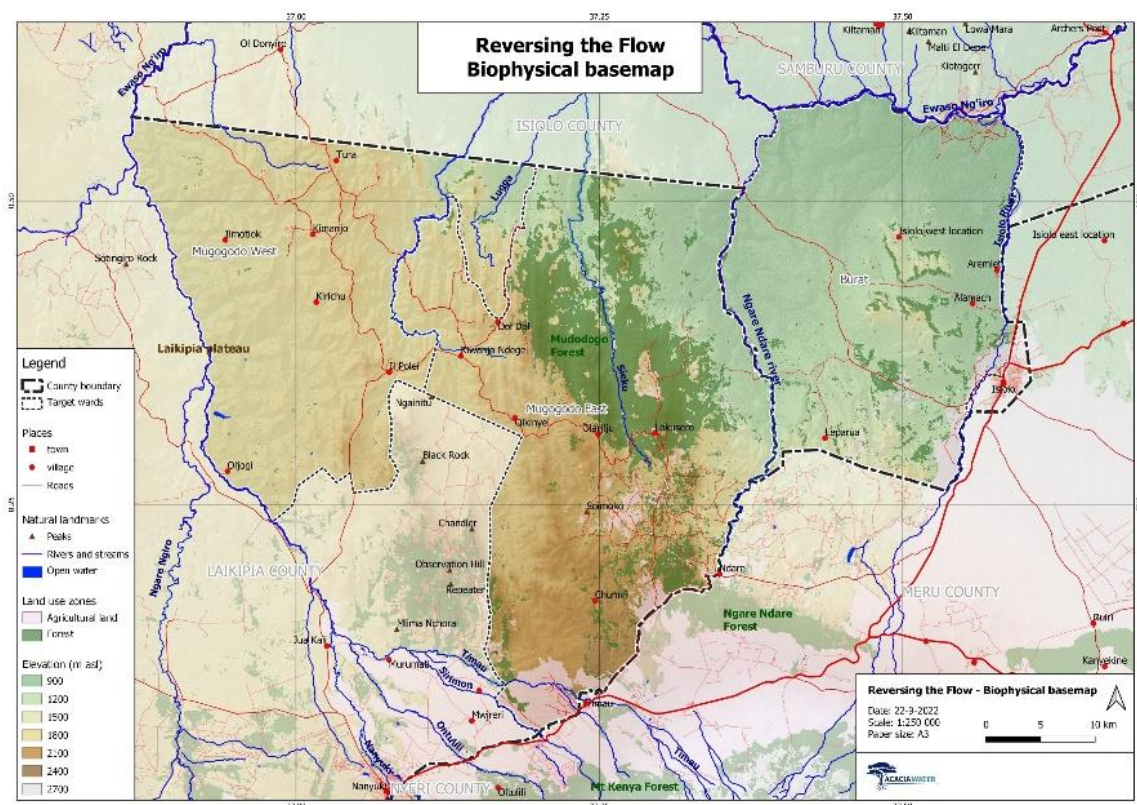


Figure 1. A Biophysical basemap developed during the baseline survey in Mukogodo West, East and Burat Wards

The project will be piloted in 3 wards (2 in Laikipia North and 1 in Isiolo North) Laikipia North sub county, specifically Mukogodo East and Mukogodo West wards within the Laikipia County and Burat

Ward, specifically Leparua village in Isiolo North constituency that borders Mukogodo east to the east in Isiolo. The three wards are occupied by Laikipia Maasai, Samburu, Borana, Somali, Turkana communities and pockets of other tribes who are undertaking business and service provision services. There are also agro pastoralists who combine agriculture and pastoralists in places such as Ngarendare and Leparua in Laikipia and Isiolo respectively. The Laikipia Maasai community comprising of five territorial sections IL dikirri, ILngwesi, Yaaku/IL mookodo, IL Momonyot and IL wuaso section is the dominant community in Mukogodo east and west as well as in Leparua in Isiolo counties. The three wards are geographically located in a small part of the wider socio-cultural landscape shared by diverse pastoralists and agro pastoralists communities.

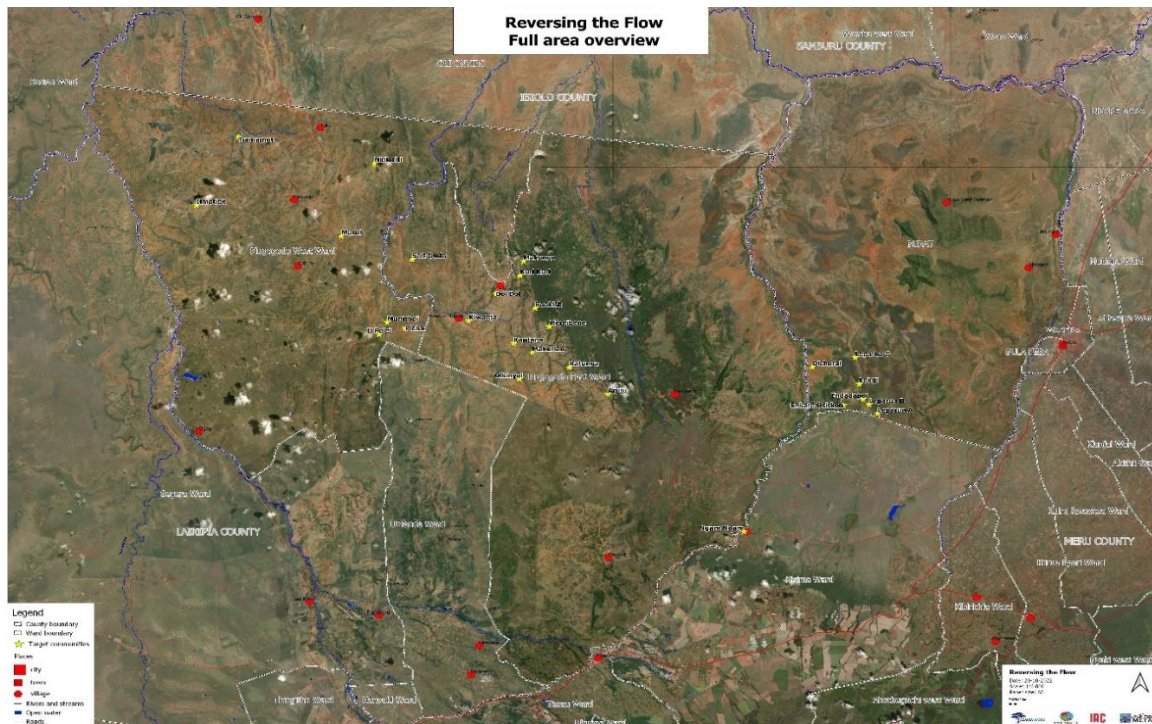


Figure 2 A map created during the Baseline survey showing the target villages that the project participants come from in the three wards- Mukogodo West, Mukogodo East and Burat Ward

The project is part of the upper segment of the mid Ewaso Ngiro River Basin. However, it is important to note that in terms of policy engagement, learning and influencing, the project will have spillover effects to Isiolo and Samburu counties.

The choice of the project site fits well with the Reversing the Flow (RtF). The Turkana, Samburu, Laikipia Maasai and Somali pastoralists population in Laikipia and Isiolo are a minority and facing social exclusion as their voice is not well articulated in the county policy and decision making. The dominant the population and livelihood are small holder famers who practice mixed farming/agriculture and it is the one given priority. The pastoralists live in the most arid areas, are faced by water and food insecurity as well as pasture scarcity and as consequence there is natural resource driven or induced conflicts between different actors.

The project is designed to support the communities and their own institutions/organisations in Laikipia, Isiolo and Samburu to strengthen their water security through inculcating practices and interventions that enhance nature-based water security and livelihood solutions. The project will target community organised groups or institutions to implement activities according to their

visions and contingency plans. The plans are pre identified by the communities to undertake climate resilience initiatives relevant to their landscapes. The initiatives will be designed and implemented by the community organisations using inclusive and participatory strategies with support from IMPACT and other stakeholder identified by them.

The project shall work closely with various government sectors and other stakeholders as partners to ensure the success of the project. The table in annex I shows the relationship of all actors that will be involved in the implementation of the project.

At-risk communities require access to regular, reliable and user-friendly climate information and access to financing of climate change adaptation actions, to enable them to make more informed choices in building their resilience. Kenya's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP), for example, recognizes the key role of improving information and services to strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities, and the vital role of using climate risk information in development planning for vulnerability

reduction.⁴There is a growing demand for livelihood and sector-specific forecasts with accompanying advisories which Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER) phase 1 initiated⁵.

There is need for IMPACT, RVO and strategic partners including governmental agencies to undertake a joint detailed socio-economic baseline survey through data collection, inclusive and consultative processes, on-site visit and discussions with community leaders, representatives and leaders of community institutions to gauge their capacity, enthusiasm, level of engagement and participation and capabilities. The outcome from the baseline survey will be used to better align the RtF project as well as IMPACT proposal.

Geographic focus: 3 wards in 2 sub counties of Laikipia and Isiolo, Northern Kenya

Direct beneficiaries: 113,124, through 20 community natural resource institutions formed by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (at least 50% female), with focus on women and youth in Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West and Burat wards of Laikipia and Isiolo Counties.

Indirect beneficiaries: 333,120 (members of direct beneficiary households and wider community)

Project duration: 5 years (within 1 year being inception year)

4.0 Rationale: Problem statement, justification for intervention, needs (Problem Statement and Thematic Focus)

Water is the primary medium through which climate change will impact peoples/communities, ecosystems and economies. It is therefore imperative that water resources management should be a priority focus to climate change adaptation, community and landscape resilience. Focusing on water security is a sound strategy that can deliver immediate benefits to the vulnerable and marginalised communities thus advancing the achievement of the sustainable development goals

⁴Government of Kenya, Kenya's National Climate Change Adaptation plan

⁵<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/mohippo/pdf/international/wiser/wiser-western-mel-policy-brief.pdf>

REVERSING THE FLOW PROJECT MAP

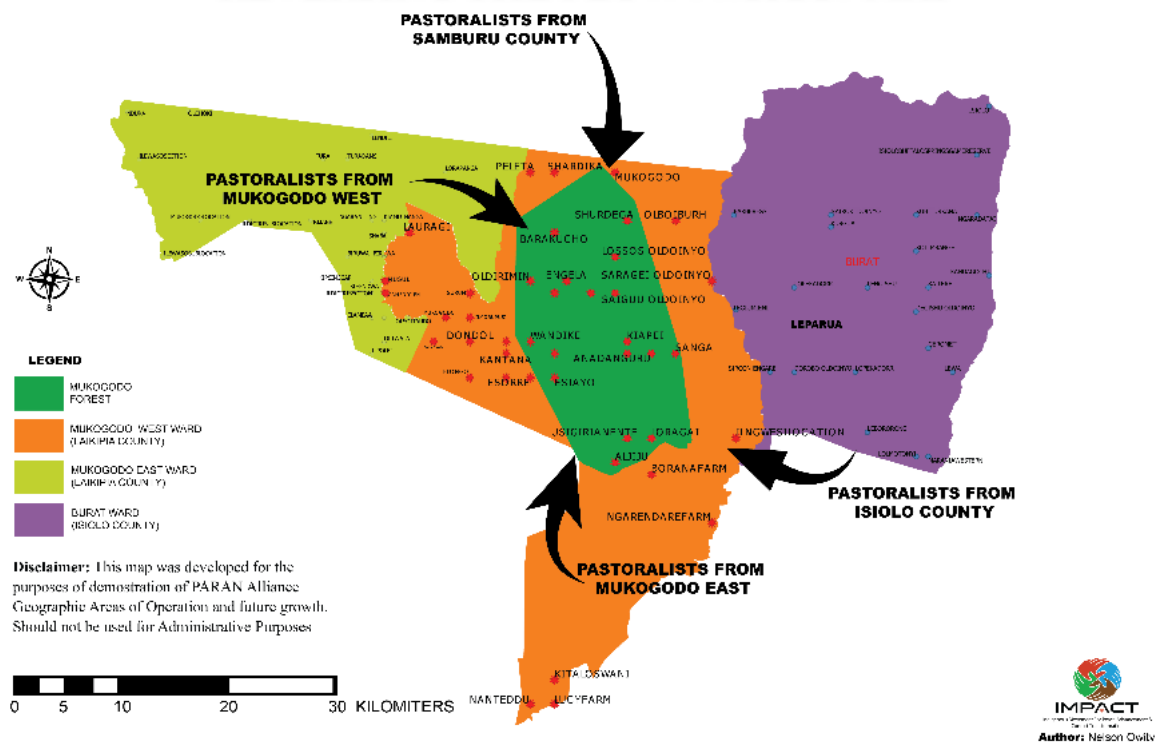


Figure 3: A map developed by IMPACT to illustrate the landscape approach indicating the movement of pastoralists from different Counties and resource sharing at Mukogodo Forest

while strengthening communities' long term climate risk resilience and management. This is the overall purpose of the Reversing the Flow (RtF) program. As a strategy to strengthen and build on emerging or existing community based and led climate change mitigations the RtF program is proposing an integrated approach that combines three overarching elements that are intentional in shifting the power of decision making and climate change solutions to communities. The three elements are availing financial resources(funding) at the community level, Knowledge generation and sharing and community dialogues to achieve sustainable solutions at landscape scale.

Access to affordable and clean Water is essential for healthy communities. Water scarcity has been one of the key conflict drivers in northern Kenya. The target counties of Laikipia, Isiolo and Samburu continue to experience natural resource-based conflicts. The climate change is adversely affecting pastoralists ecosystems and the availability of essential services such water for their domestic as well as for their livestock and social development. The pastoralists communities' capacities need to be strengthened or enhanced to enable them develop new strategies of skills and strategies of combating climate change risks and minimize the associated conflicts and threats.

Given gender disparities in social and economic roles, women, youth and men experience the effects of climate change differently. Women suffer more because of vulnerability arising from the gender division of labour and allocation of power at the household, work and other levels. Climate change exacerbates these inequalities, and it is therefore necessary to understand the differential risks and impacts of climate change on women and men. Due to effects of climate change hazards, the men from the pastoral and agropastoral communities are spending more time (up to a whole

year or more) moving with the family livestock looking and exploiting transboundary resources, this has led to increased workload and pressure on women as they play new roles as family breadwinners. Some families lose all of their livestock and have to relocate to urban centres for menial jobs.

Most of the communities in the Northern Kenya including those living in the Ewaso Ngiro Basin Counties i.e., in Laikipia, Isiolo and Samburu Counties have limited and, in some ways, diminishing capacities to cope with and adapt to the risks they are facing. Pastoral livelihoods are critically dependent upon the access to and conditions of the natural resources- such as water and pasture. Pastoralism as a livelihood is increasingly on the decline because the hazards and risks associated with the climate change has pushed pastoralists to the edge of survival.

The Kenyan government as well as county governments do not have a policy on pastoralists. This has led to increased social political marginalized and exclusion in key decision-making processes. Poverty is pervasive, persistent and is pushing social institutions among the pastoralists to crumble due to lack of sustainable options and capacities to transform available opportunities into drivers of sustainable change.

The approaches used by considerable proportion of actors (funders, CSOs and government) are largely top-down leaving communities with very little room to negotiate and engage. Most of the decision making is left with the agencies that are providing the financial resources and technical support. The communities and their institutions end becoming passive actors with little or no voice and power to change the situation. The communities attend meetings or workshops to endorse projects that have been already designed. There is need to shift the power as to reverse these approaches and practices that continue to alienate communities from playing key implementation roles that enable them to draw key lessons and experiences from the processes. The create positive and enduring change is requiring key actors to be intentional by putting the decision-making processes in the hands of the communities affected by climate change risks/hazards. Through this approach community become key and powerful actors by playing productive roles that determines their future.

A number of interventions have been undertaken capacity building of community organizations and institutions but very few have actually taken the initiatives to hand over the stick to the same communities. Which has turned capacity building to be an end in itself. The initiative to be funded under the reversing the flow (RtF) seeks to change this perception and reality by shifting power of decision making, planning and implementing to community institutions.

Strengthening community and landscape resilience through grassroots and people led natural resource Institutions is an initiative strives to build the capacities of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists communities to define and drive their own development in an integrated and sustained manner. The interventions proposed will use catalytic approach to leverage on a variety of resources available through other IMPACT's initiatives such as community Land protection program, inclusive conservation and peace building and conflict transformation as well as other program such LISTEN (Laikipia, Isiolo Samburu Transforming the Environment through Nexus being implemented by SNV Netherlands Development Organisation in the same landscape. IMPACT has already established contact with SNV and continued will be pursued.

The Reversing the Flow initiative is broadly linked to the SDG especially goals on ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, combating climate change. More specifically, the SDG

6 ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all is fundamental to water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as water security.

Through the RtF programme IMPACT aims for enhanced water security and climate resilience through contributing to lasting sustainable [landscape management.]. Some of the anticipated outcomes to be observed, monitored, improved and sustained by communities (through own institutions) and other stakeholders between 5- 10 years will include:

- Better land management practices that combine indigenous traditional knowledge and proven scientific knowledge in rangelands restorations;
- Collective resource sharing agreement frameworks between community owned lands as strategy to mitigate natural based resource use conflicts and boundary disputes;
- Agro pastoralists and pastoralists communities are able to collectively advocate for policy reforms such as rangelands and grazing policies, pastoralists/agro pastoralists, land use plans that recognizes multi land use such as wildlife, livestock and other investments;
- Improved, healthier and shared eco-systems that support customary livelihoods and cultural and environmental integrity;
- Strengthening local natural resource governance institutions that enable collective decision-making and enforcement.
- Increasing opportunities for nature-based livelihoods
- Improved social empowerment and equality as more community owned and led institutions are better organised and play leading role in decision making and policy influencing.

During the inception period a set of clear outcomes that resonates with community needs and led solutions will be refined and integrated in the project documents.

5.0 Proposed intervention: Our Theory of Change

Our theory of change is informed by IMPACT 15 years of experience of working at the grassroots level through community and peoples' organisations founded by natural community leaders to address stubborn challenges faced pastoralists communities. The grassroots organisation faces serious bottlenecks that relate to inability to mobilise adequate financial and technical resources to enable them articulate their visions. The community organisations often face complex bureaucratic procedures set by funders before they can access any funding. The intermediary organisations have to play that role and set standards that community-based organisations and their communities have to comply with. IMPACT has undergone all these processes and understands the frustrations and challenges that inhibits the growth of community-based organisation from flourishing.

The Goal: Resilient pastoralists and agro pastoralists communities with enhanced capacities to anticipate, plan and adapt to climate change in Laikipia and Isiolo Counties (Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West in Laikipia County and Burat Ward).

This will be achieved through four key focus areas: -

1. 25 communities natural resource-based institutions/led initiatives facilitated with sub grants to leverage their own resources and other/county governments initiatives to improve climate resilience and adaptation. The project will seek to ensure that 70% of available budget is directly accessible to community led initiatives.

2. Improved capacity of community owned/led institutions in sustainable natural resource governance and livelihoods diversification.
3. Community institutions are able to use bottom -up policy advocacy and engagement strategies to improve environment for sustainable natural resource management, livestock production, climate smart agriculture and use of climate information services to improve climate resilience and adaptation
4. Inter community learning, knowledge development exchange and sharing promoted at the programme level, within the landscape and other RtF countries.

Goal

Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Laikipia and Isiolo landscapes are more resilient to the effects of climate change

Outcome

community-led institutions successfully design, implement, manage and leverage their climate change solutions and successfully advocate for relevant policy changes.

Outputs

25 community led/ natural resource-based institutions facilitated with sub grants to leverage their own resources and other/county governments initiatives to

Improved capacity of community owned/led institutions in sustainable natural resource governance and livelihoods diversification.

Community institutions are able to use bottom -up policy advocacy and engagement strategies to improve environment for sustainable natural resource management, livestock production, climate smart agriculture

Inter community learning and knowledge development sharing, exchange promoted at programme level, within the landscape and

Key Approaches

Community to community knowledge development, sharing, learning and dialogues

Strengthening technical support and advice for IMPACT/community institutions

Community-led bottom-up policy influencing and advocacy and targeted leveraging with appropriate top-down approaches

Key stakeholders/actors

Water resource user association, community forest association, customary institutions, Community land management committees, women and women groups, SNV- LISTEN, National and County government, CSOs, Private sector water resource

Assumptions and risks
Security situation will remain stable

Political goodwill at county level

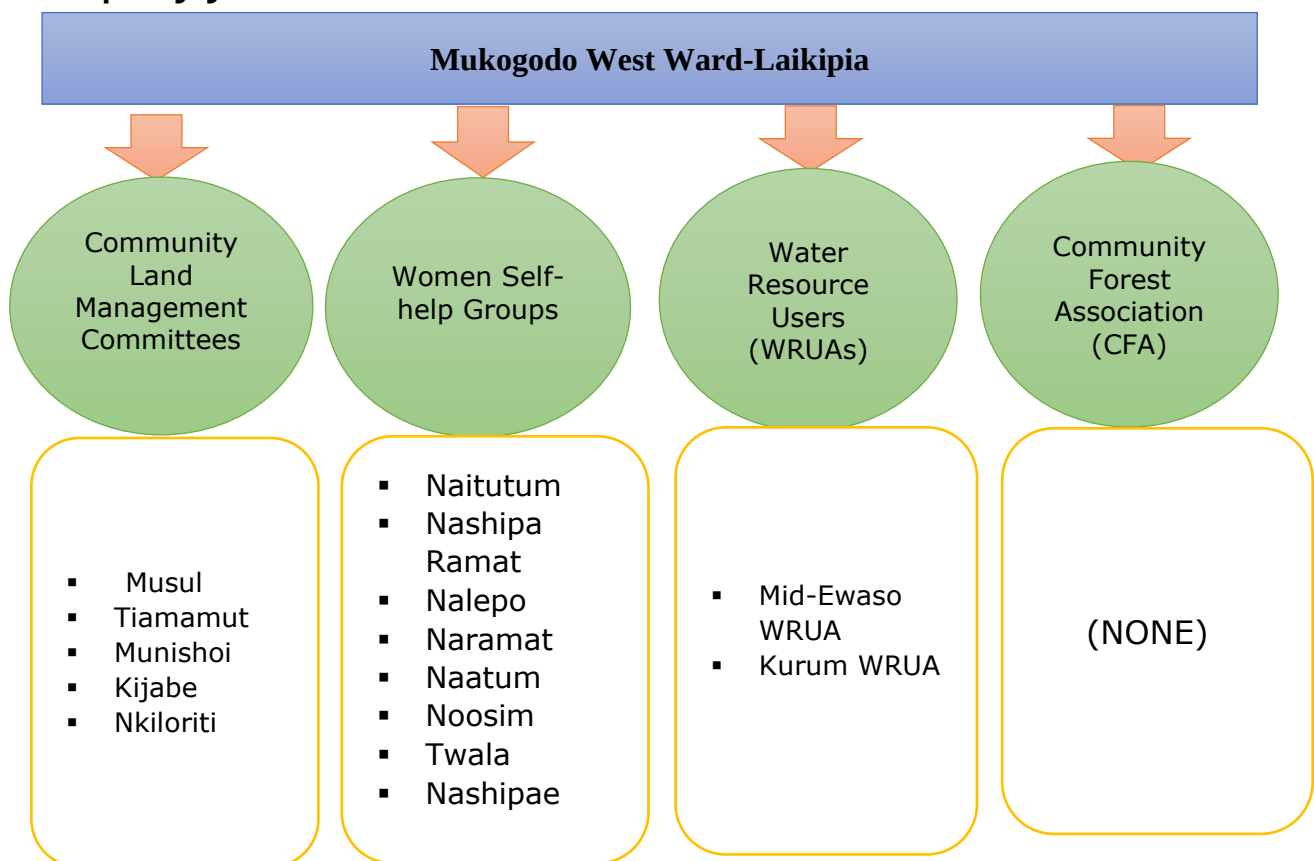
Good relationship between County leadership and communities will hold

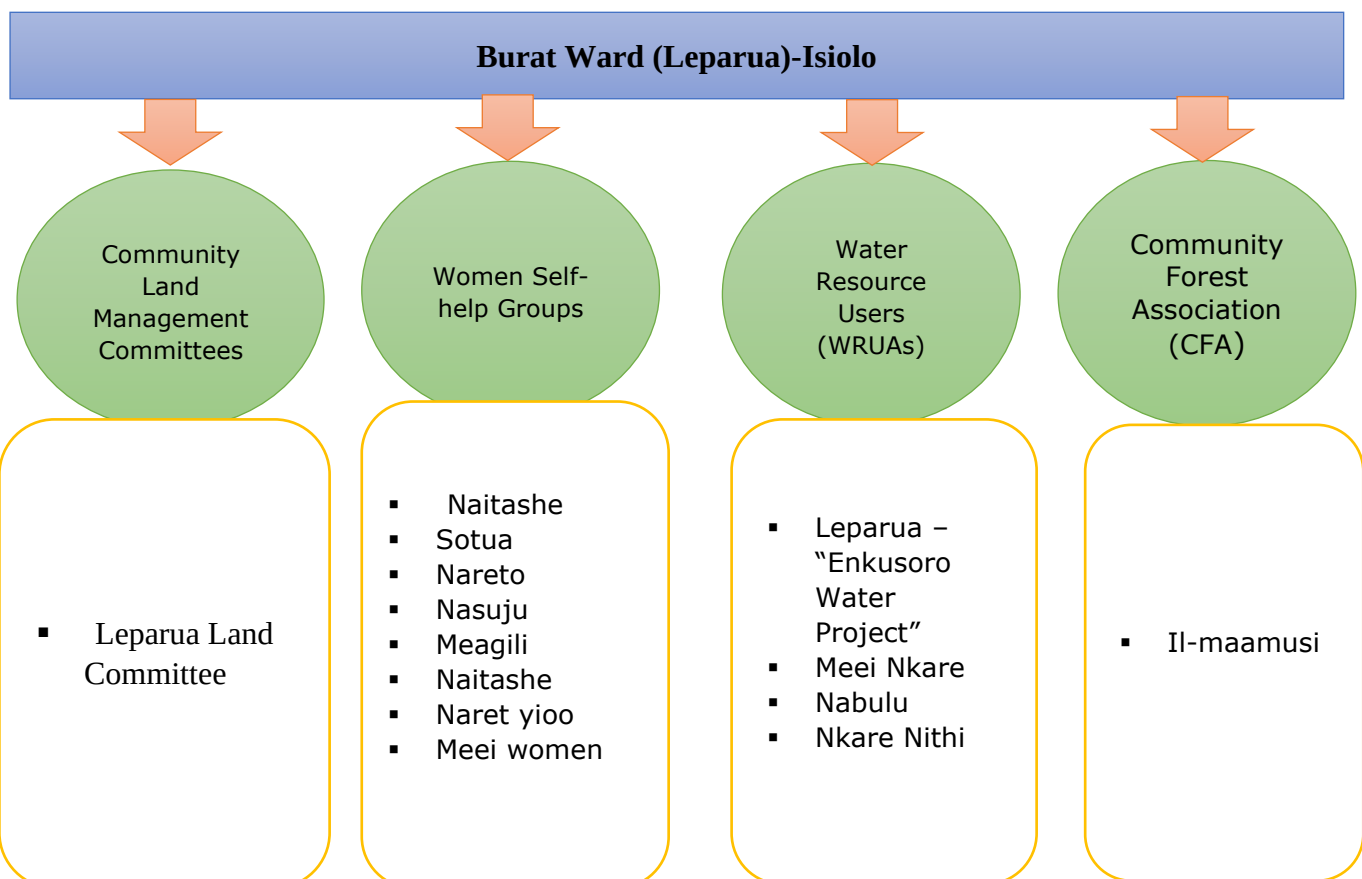
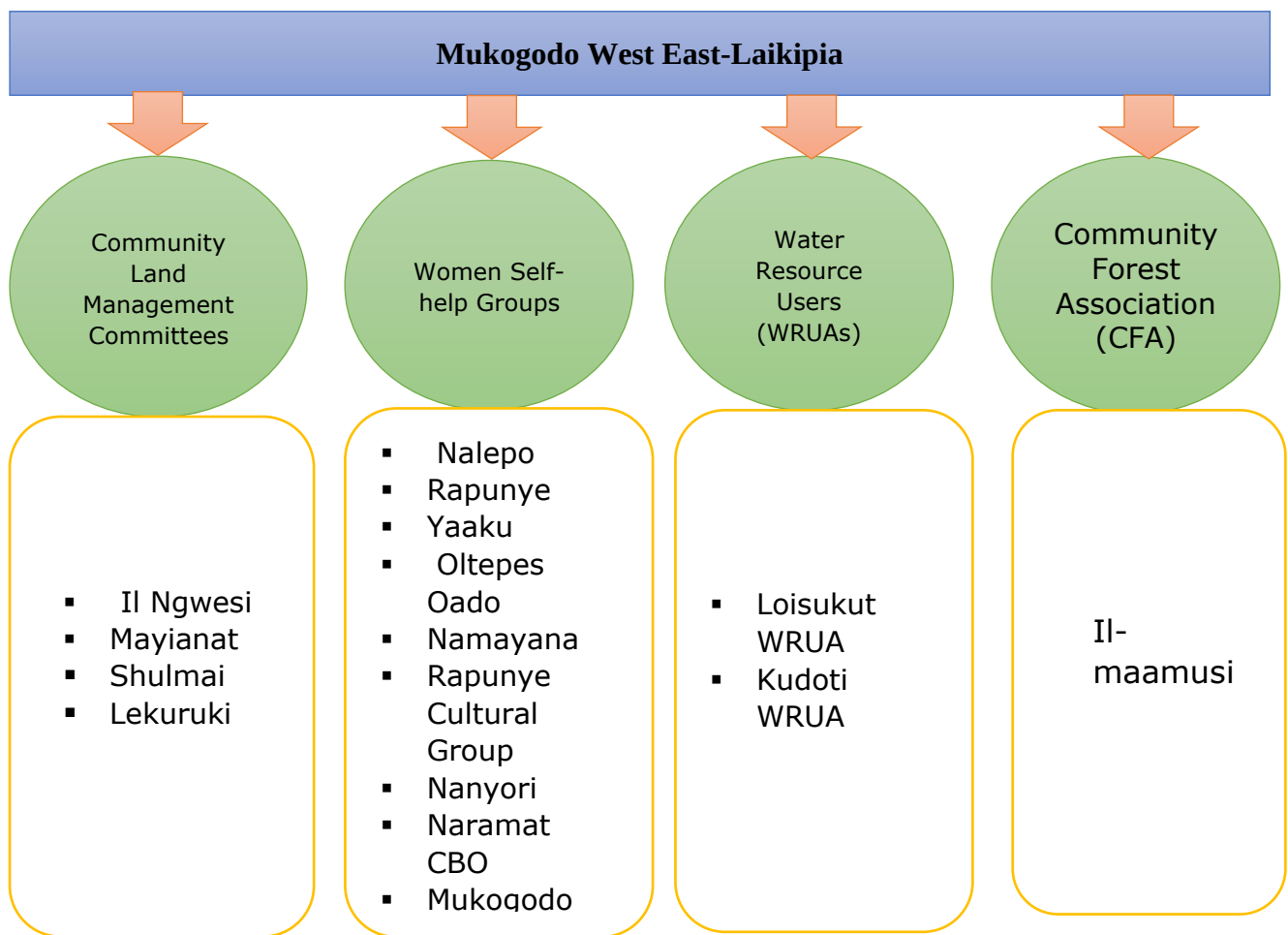
More organisation support grassroots funding

6.0 The Strategy and Approach of the intervention

The Project will employ a combination of strategies as well as approaches to mobilise the pastoralists communities and their institutions to work together and maximize their institutional capacities so as to drive their own development. Community based natural resource institutions or community-based organisation in our context is taken to mean a group of organised people who come together to address challenges facing the community, they make decision together based on agreed upon terms and resolve conflicts and, they also mobilise resources and manage them for the benefits of the communities. IMPACT has already a community framework for cooperation in resource sharing that has already been on the border of Laikipia, Baringo and Samburu as well as Turkana east and Samburu that are conflict hot spots and some significant positive outcomes has been noticed and both national and county governments have adopted this approach. IMPACT will replicate this strategy on the border of Laikipia and Isiolo counties. The baseline survey has obtained the following community groups as the potential groups to be funded under the RtF programme.

Groups engaged in the three wards:





Some of the broad pillars that will be anchored on our strategy of intervention. These interlinked pillars will be further clarified, added or eliminated during the project inception phase of the project:

- Support climate change adaptation by enabling assisted self-reliance through collective self-help by injecting grassroots funding and technical assistance- supporting community-based organisation running innovative and working to address the impacts of climate change.
- participatory and inclusive approach: intentional and focused use of participatory and inclusive identification of gaps seen as impediments to achieving resilience and adaptation.
- Multistakeholder leveraging to strengthen or build community focussed and driven partnership: strengthening community climate resilience include element of voice and agency. This is an area where IMPACT has considerable experience enabling pastoralists communities and their organisations to have self-organising capacity to advance their interest. This will involve bringing governments agencies, CSOs, private sectors together around community interests.
- Developing relevant and appropriate human capacity to drive and support climate resilience at the community level giving priority to the marginalised and the excluded from decision making processes, leadership and resources. – the pastoralists women and youth form the bulk of this category.
- Intentional “learning process mode” through community paced learning- There is need for flexibility that ensures and supports community horizontal and vertical learning to facilitate climate adaptation knowledge, technology development and transfer to support upscaling of landscape restorations and water security solutions. The most important is understanding community decision making processes. It is also imperative to include traditional strategies of generating and sharing knowledge. The community learning forums, learning exchanges. Organisational learning and lesson sharing will also be documented and used to re-design interventions.
- Understanding climate resilience, innovation and sustainability from a community perspective. The project will explore and document how the pastoralist communities in the project site appreciates and address environmental, social cultural and economic sustainability and what can IMPACT and RtF partners learn.

Through sub granting, the project will increase the economic capacity of communities and their institutions by enabling them to access financial and technical support that will drive their own social development through climate resilience and provision of clean and affordable water for both domestic and livestock use. The project will identify and support community owned, driven and led initiatives. During the inception period, IMPACT and other stakeholder will work collaboratively to identify broad criteria to assess community initiatives to be supported. Some of these criteria, amongst others, include community initiatives that:

(See attached diagram)

Selection criteria for projects:

Community:

- Projects that are inclusive (men, women, youth, etc) and not just given to specific families
- Participatory process - room for dissenting opinions
- Change disabling attitudes towards the marginalised peoples
- Community development
- Community has proven commitment to own development agenda.
- the community has proven commitment to own development agenda
- Community development committee at the ward level composed of 17 members - 9 CLMCs, women - 3, youth - 2 (male and female), PWLD - 1, WRUAs - 2
- Projects to benefit the community or a good number of people
- Project must be approved by the majority of the community members/village members
- Linkage between community groups and their community

Innovations/Technology:

- integrated risk management and holistic approach in seeking solutions to challenges in the landscape
- Innovations are in the field of nature-based solution, ecosystem management and restoration, value chains development, water security supporting social development.
- A do no harm approach - intervention not to trigger conflicts and focus on conflict mitigations using internal mechanisms
- Projects that have multiplier effects, regenerate lessons to spur community wide actions (landscape restorations and resources management.
- Water related projects - Sand dams, dams, boreholes, piping of water, rock catchment, water roof catchment, provision of water tanks.

Sustainability of projects:

- Seek dialogue with governments agencies using just, rights-based approach and agency and voice building/advocacy
- Use sub grants as a platform to leverage and forge more or broader partnership
 - Opportunities for leveraging based on existing or available partnership.
 - potential to scale up outcomes of their intervention through use of feasible technical designs or use of appropriate and relevant technologies
- sustainability strategy steps for scaling up.
- Project management committee at ward and village level
- "We need projects that will be well managed
- Conduct income generating to the groups
- A project that has a clear sustainability plan

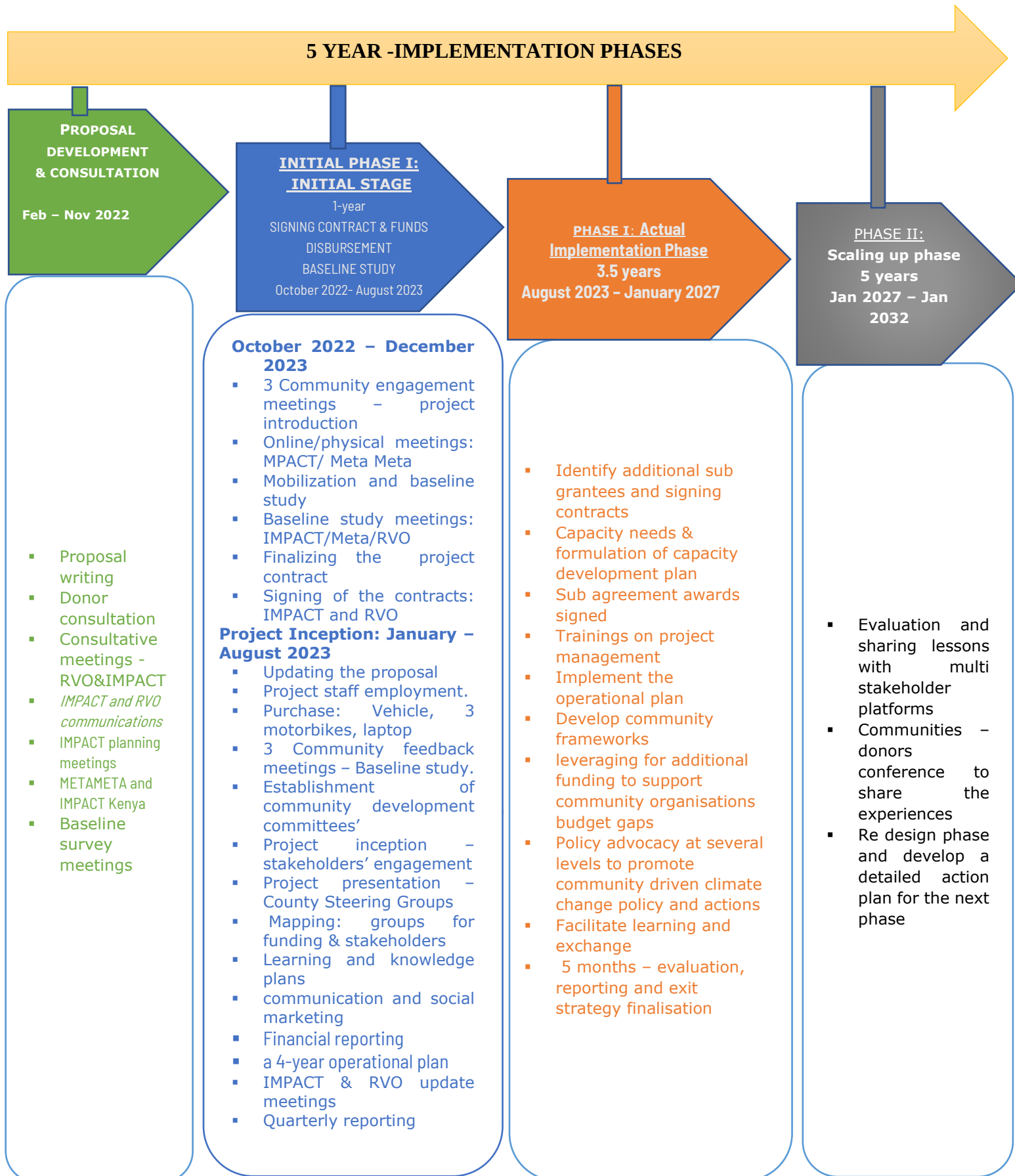
Climate Solutions:

- Reseeding - planting of grass
- Land restoration interventions
- Project that has high potential to be sustainable if sound technological innovation
- Bee keeping
- Green house

Institutions:

- Shared and open leadership and a collective sense of responsibility including internal strategies of conflict management and mitigation
- Participatory approaches to define action plans, implement and monitor them and report the outcomes in a way they find relevance
- Funds to be given to active groups
- The group should be registered.
- Group must have a constitution or by-laws
- A group must have a bank account/record keeping
- A group that has 15 members and above - this is to ensure a big number of household benefit.
- The group must be accountable and transparent in what they do.
- The project management committee at the village level.

6.1 Project implementation Plan



Initial phase 1-year Sept 2022- august 2023

This phase is largely about:

- *IMPACT and RVO communications – Signing of contracts and funds disbursement.*
- IMPACT planning meetings: common understanding of the project, community engagements in the implementation of activities and explore potential areas of synergy between existing projects.
- Online Partner meetings between METAMETA and IMPACT Kenya – to arrange for the baseline survey.
- Baseline survey meetings (3) at the three wards.
- Assessment of IMPACT capacity and resources and define additional needs
- Establishment of core staff i.e., community facilitators, program manager, purchase equipment
- Community engagement meetings, baseline survey feedback and consultations in the 3 wards (Burat, Mukogodo West and Mukogodo East Wards).
- Establishment of community development committees' engagement meetings (1)- inter-ward learnings and defining agreements on projects selection.
- Elaborate criteria and procedures for sub granting with communities.
- Finalising on the project site/geographical scope.
- Stakeholder project inception meeting – project presentation and feedbacks on ways to collaborate and synergy building.
- Developing a stakeholder engagement strategy to identify key stakeholders and harmonise visions and leverage on each other's strength.
- Familiarization of the project between target groups and the stakeholders: Selection of the projects/ trainings of the target groups on financial issues.
- Defining an inclusive decision-making structure and a sound management plan that supports, leverages and invests in local leaderships that makes sub granting participatory and inclusive a sub granting committee- community leadership, CBOs, SNV, IMPACT, Government agencies, private sector.
- Community engagement and integrating their views and worries into the project
- clarifying and putting plans in place for smooth implementation of the project.
- Presentation of the project at the County Steering Group (CSG) in Laikipia and Isiolo County.
- Joint Project launch and funding some groups at the ward level – Netherlands Government, county and national governments (NDMA, County Commissioner office, Water department, etc), CSOs and private sector.
- Launch sub-granting framework including timelines and procedures
- Developing a communication and social marketing
- Putting learning and knowledge management plans
- Finalising proposal framework based on baseline findings
- Developing a 4-year operational plan with key indicators
- Update meetings with RVO team – progress of the meeting
- Quarterly reporting

Phase 1: Actual Implementation Phase 3.5 years

- Identify additional sub grantees and signing contracts – this will be spread through the project period.

- Define their capacity needs and formulate a capacity development plan
- Sub agreement awards signed
- Training of the sub grantees on project management
- Implement the operational plan with sub grantees
- Developing community frameworks for learning and knowledge management
- Mobilising or leveraging for additional funding to support community organisations budget gaps
- Continued policy advocacy at several levels to support and promote community driven climate change policy and actions
- Facilitate learning and exchange

5 months – evaluation, reporting and exit strategy finalisation

The project exit strategy will be developed, finalised and integrated into the whole project during the inception phase and becomes part of the implementation process. This will make community organisation fully informed of the process. The community organisations will be informed of the transistor role and purpose of the sub grant, capacity developed and knowledge management tools to be jointly developed and how the community's organisation can access these tools. Simple booklets with key contacts of resources persons and links to all tools will be developed and shared. The community organisations will also be supported to form their own learning circles or community of practice so that they can be able to organise intercommunity dialogues for purposes of learning and knowledge exchange. The exit strategy will involve well-crafted and strategic activities that facilitates gradual but systematic exit. This may include a deliberate test period where project support will be minimal to see how the communities will cope and also measure sustainability of the outcomes. A

Phase II Scaling up phase 5 years

- Evaluation and sharing lessons with multi stakeholder platforms
- Communities – donors conference to share the experiences
- Re design phase and develop a detailed action plan for the next phase.

7.0 Type of interventions

The interventions will focus on initiatives that are focussed at enhancing climate change resilience adaptation through nature conservation, water access, water security, water for social development, resilient livelihoods, hygiene and health. The intervention will explore how water can spur value chains through resources that communities in the project area are endowed with. Community based organisation will be funded to implement their priorities. Some of the interventions will include. IMPACT will source external expertise from the state agencies, county agencies and where appropriate externally to ensure that communities received the efficient and technically relevant and sound support during project implementations. IMPACT and community institutions skills needs assessment will undertake during the inception period/project readiness phase.

- Setting up of water filtration and reticulation systems Solarising water points to reduce costs
- Nature based/Bio enterprises that appropriate to the drylands
- Integration of community structures into formal county climate governance, ensuring communities' voices will be heard on climate related policy and practice.

- Supporting communities to secure rights to land and natural resource
- Strengthening local natural resource governance institutions that enable collective decision-making and enforcement
- Helping communities find ways to sustainably manage and benefit from their lands and resources
- Enabling the marginalised groups so that they can play a greater role in their communities

After the baseline survey conducted by IMPACT and Meta Meta, the community groups were able to discuss and propose the interventions to be done at the ward level, as follows:

Interventions - Mukogodo West	Interventions - Mukogodo East	Interventions - Burat (Leparua)
▪ Land restoration e.g Gully healing & Reseeding ▪ Grazing plans, holistic land management ▪ Protection of water structures e.g dams ▪ Clearing of opuntia and olchurai (Accacia reficiens) ▪ Water availability – water piping, provision of water filters, solarization of boreholes, rock catchment, water storage tanks ▪ Food security – kitchen gardens ▪ Policy influence – climate change policies ▪ Inter-community dialogues to resolve resource-based conflicts / sharing of resources ▪ Trainings: Finance, resource land management ▪ Learning visits ▪ Training of the participants on finance – book keeping and record keeping	▪ Water harvesting tanks ▪ Piping water to households ▪ Intake and extension of piping for homesteads, livestock and wild life ▪ Bead work ▪ Poultry keeping ▪ Green house for small scale agriculture ▪ Electrical wire for the water structures e.g dams ▪ Afforestation – Tree planting ▪ Kitchen garden ▪ Dol Dol dam scooping ▪ Sand dams – Lagas and distributaries ▪ Rock catchment ▪ Tanks-rain water harvesting tanks ▪ Land restoration: - Reseeding - Preservation of trees & spice - Tree nursery for fruits - Removal of invasive species (opuntia, acacia makeri) ▪ Bee keeping (purchase of beehives) ▪ Training – Book keeping and record keeping	▪ Provision of water storage tanks and piping for homesteads and farms ▪ Leparua A – Solar water pump ▪ Ndadapoi – Purchase of dairy goats ▪ Olchurai – Piping system from intake, storage tanks, beehive ▪ Ndonyo Napii – Dairy cows ▪ Ngarua Village – Dairy goats, grass planting, energy saving jikos; planting of Sunguroi, supporting women groups on small capital ▪ Enkare oo Sirkon – construction of a bridge ▪ Facilitation on land registration ▪ CLMC exposure trips ▪ Olchurai and Leparua Pry school ▪ Rangeland management – Control of soil erosion by building gabions, planting of senueria (ildupa) cutting of invasive species; planting of grass. ▪ Construction of water troughs for livestock and wildlife ▪ Establishment of sand dams: Lochoro & Lepolos

		(Sand dams -2); Leparua (sand dams-4) <u>Capacity buildingss:</u> ▪ WRUAs to be trained on water rules and regulations ▪ Transparency and accountability ▪ Exposure trips ▪ Finance and record keeping, report writing ▪ Facilitation of WRUAs to attend meetings with other WRUAs. ▪ CLMC training on community land registration, community land policy, CLMC roles and responsibilities, financial management and record keeping
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Proposed Governing rules to guide the interventions at the community level:

At the community level, some of the proposed rules to govern the interventions at the community level include:

Proposed Rules to govern the community interventions

Following Group rules:

- All project members should obey rules and regulations of projects.
- People should not destroy the project facilities.

Regular Meetings:

- Failure to attend three meetings as a committee, should be replaced by someone who is active

project ownership:

- Community groups and community should own the project in totality

Fines:

- Penalty should be placed to those who go against the project
- Failure to implement the project, the group management should be answerable by paying the loss.

Alternative dispute resolution to be done by the following:

- Community development committee
- Elders
- Religious leaders
- Chiefs
- Nyumba kumi

Involvement of All Groups:

- All projects should involve the leadership of CLMC, WRUAS, women groups, youth and elders.

Managing Funds:

- Funds to be withdrawn only when the group members agreed to do so.
- There must be at least three signatories to each account.
- Meetings minutes: the signatories to call for meetings with other members and read previous minutes
- When withdrawing the funds, there should be minutes that support that operation.
- Any withdrawal of funds must be authorized by the project members and then forwarded to the Community Development Committee for approval.
- Any withdrawal of money should be used for the right mentioned purpose.

8.0 Organisation:

1. Project Management Unit

During the inception IMPACT will define its human resource needs team and put a project coordination and governance structures in place. A clear sub granting fund management, accountability, reporting and communication mechanism. IMPACT capacity has benefitted from the CSOs capacity development process during the implementation of partners for Resilience I and II and also from other partners such as Climate Justice Resilience Fund and The Christensen Fund.

IMPACT has developed its internal policies, systems and procedures that can be reviewed during the inception phase and where needed additional resources can be added to enhance its internal capabilities to enable the organisation become more efficient in delivery of project obligations and commitments. In April 2022, with support from CORDAID, IMPACT undertook a PRA (Participatory Risk Assessment). The report defines key strengths and capacity gaps for the organisation. IMPACT is always desiring to have firm, robust and functional financial management policies and procedures that facilitates and not impedes project implementation.

To fulfil its mandate as a fully fledged, effective and well-coordinated hub that supports local initiatives through community-based organisations, IMPACT will need a dedicated team comprising of:

- Engage a hub manager 100% to manage the project and coordinate all the stakeholder's engagement forums and ensure timely reporting and disbursement of resources
- 3 community facilitators (100%) that will work directly with community-based organisation in the 3 wards
- Communication, Learning and knowledge management coordinator 50%- to be co shared with other project in IMPACT such as inclusive conservation initiative- GEF/CI/IMPACT
- Accountant/grant manager 100%- financial management and training community sub grantees

2. **Leveraging External:** Through the stakeholder engagement external technical collaborators and supporters will be identified. Their roles and support will be clarified so that can contribute in upscaling the outcomes at the landscape as well as program level including at other RtF priority countries. As indicated in annex III, IMPACT has several programs to mobilise and leverage additional resources.

Through the stakeholder engagement an inclusive project management Unit- reflecting agencies and community led organisation with presence within the landscape that will form project decision making and governance. PMU IMPACT, County governments, Water Resource Authority, Private sector, community representatives, PARAN alliance, SNV LISTEN, Water trust fund

9.0 Resources: means needed to realise the objectives.

IMPACT will need financial resources to engage

9.1 Human resource- hub manager, community facilitators, accountant, learning and knowledge management

9.2 Equipment - 5 laptops, 3 motorbikes, 4 x4 vehicle, purchase necessary software- for information and financial management

9.3 Resources for contracting technical assistance

9.4 Office suppliers - files, fliers

10.0 Budget: financial translation of resources.

Eligible costs may include:

- a. Man days' own staff (i.e., staff on payroll)
- b. Costs related to third parties (based on invoices), including hired external staff
- c. Costs related to projects (based on project proposals approved)

11.0 Planning in time including an inception phase of 6-12 months. The project is to be fully implemented before December 31st, 2027.

12. Assumption, Risks and Risk Mitigation.

12.1 Assumptions

Security situation will remain stable

Political goodwill at county level

Good relationship between County leadership and communities will hold

More organisation supports grassroots funding

Impacts of the drought is minimized

12.2 Risks and Risk mitigation

Risk	Risk Mitigation
1. Covid-19 pandemic may limit possibilities of a physical meeting, or the number of participants	IMPACT and its community partners will prioritize the welfare of all participants by complying with set health regulations around Covid-19. Where a physical meeting is impossible, IMPACT will and its partners will embrace technology in a way that is inclusive
2. Natural resource-based conflicts: Related to the drought are the natural resource-based conflicts that tend to increase during the dry spell when the competition for water and other resources is intense. The conflict affects relations and trust between communities and at times between clans.	IMPACT has a peace strategy and program in the area that is promote dialogue and traditional conflict resolution on a rolling basis. The peace summit and community framework for resource sharing are ground breaking innovations that is being appreciated by communities. IMPACT uses do 'DO NO HARM' approach in delivering the project. Safety of all members will be prioritized
3. Partner Management	Clear engagement framework will be developed by all parties to ensure expectations are managed from the onset. Transparency and accountability will be key values that will guide partner engagement and management
3. Sub agreements financial mismanagement – The community Based organization may divert or mismanage the resources intended for climate resilience and adaptation	A robust criterion for identifying strong and dedicated community-based organizations will be developed jointly with community-based organization, county and national government authorities such as ministry of culture and social services that registers CBOs. Background checks will also be done with community leadership and other stakeholders. IMPACT has some experience that will be used. There are solid laws on anti-corruption and mismanagement of public funds which have contributed in minimizing such cases at the community. The community-based organization will be

	supported in enhancing their financial management capacity and project governance -to strengthen collective decision making.
4. Drought The drought has been occurring as far as communities can recall. The community used traditional ecological knowledge to predict weather and plan around available resources. The severity, trends and impacts of droughts and its risks/hazards has increased and has become hard to predict and mitigate its impact. The climate change related impacts have been linked to the contribution to the severity of droughts and others hazards such as floods. The prolonged droughts affect livelihoods and household social fabrics. The women, elderly and children are left behind as able men move with livestock in search of water and pasture. The women end becoming the head of households and increasing their workload and often they have limited options on how to support the family in terms of food security. Some families move to urban centers where relief support may be accessed. The drought reduced the effective participation of communities' key decision-making processes.	IMPACT is a member of Samburu and Laikipia County Steering Group that is coordinated by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The governmental agency collects information and data from the communities and produces a quarterly bulletin that advises communities and institutions on weather patterns. IMPACT and the strategic partners engage NDMA to encourage them provide the bulletin in a manner that communities can easily interpret the information early enough and take appropriate decisions. NDMA will be requested to also consider using indigenous peoples' indicators of weather changes. The communities will be supported to develop community based natural resource plans so they can dry season pasture reserves. The Reversing the Flow initiative will contribute in strengthening this mitigation by ensuring increased community voice and involvement in weather forecast. Also, this project is actually addressing negatives impacts of climate change by strengthening community resilience.

Annex 1

Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders	Their Interests	Their power
Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA) Ewaso Nyiro regional office- Laikipia -	Sustainable management of water resources. Follow catchment approach.	They coordinate and oversee various development functions and are the ultimate decision-makers on various investment interventions along the river basins. Have legal mandate. Have human resources.
Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) - Upstream	Community participation in water resource management	They are Mandate under WRMA Water Resources
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Laikipia/Isiolo offices.	Ensure all projects are environmentally sound. Ensuring environmental safeguards are in place. To protect, enhance, natural resources for sustainable utilization Formulation and implementation / Enforcement of regulations	Mandated by the Act of parliament. Environmental Resources.
Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority (ENNDA)- Laikipia/Isiolo offices.	Sustainable development of Ewaso Nyiro North River Basin.	Mandated by an Act of Parliament. Has resources
Laikipia/Isiolo County Governments National Government:	Economic development; Protect and promote their interests Retain political power	Constitutionally mandated Resources Spatial and land use planning mandate
Media	Inform Protect public interest Profit making Visibility/ Public reputation	Highly influential in publicising human-interest issues. Plays a significant role by providing information upon which critical decisions are made. Also, provides a platform for the articulation and formation of public opinion. Power of information/ Coverage Money/ Resources Constitutional protection
Knowledge Centers	Generate evidence-based knowledge to support informed decision making	Knowledge power Reputation Legal mandate Institutional capacity
Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)/ Community Based Organisations (CBOs):	Ensure involvement of communities in development decision making processes. Building synergy on the ongoing initiatives. Complement each other's efforts in the region. Mainly majority of marginalised groups mainly youth, women and	They are highly influential, especially in building capacity of local communities where they work. Form sustainable initiatives without duplicating efforts from each other's in the shared landscapes.

	also people who are enabled differently and uniquely. A more detailed matrix on the no. of CBOs and their roles, capacities will be developed during inception phase.	
Communities - Traditional leaders	Defining and driving their own vision and actions that will enable them actualise their vision. Participate in project decisions and benefit from the protection of their ecosystems, and social economic activities recipient of project outcomes	They have a high interest in the decisions made about the source of their livelihoods and can influence decisions. They Have Sovereign rights protected by the constitution Right of full participation in project design and implementation Electoral power
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Laikipia and Samburu offices	Provide leadership and coordination of the Counties effort in the management of drought risks and enhancing adaptation to climate change	Resources Technical expertise Legally mandated
Mount Kenya Ewaso Water Partnership (MKEWP)	Coordination of Ewaso Ngiro river basin projects Represents the interest of the member organisations	Mandated by the member organisations to take lead in protection of Ewaso Ngiro Ecosystem.
Centre for Training Research (CETRAD)	Provides data and information Conducts research on Ewaso Ngiro basin	Mandated by the Act of parliament Parastatal with resources.
Private conservancies: Borana, Loldaiga Lewa, Naibunga, Laikipia Conservancies Associations	They are running some eco-tourism ventures and conservation initiatives that are collaborating with some communities.	They have financial resources and are employing locals and they have power over communities and occasionally there is power imbalances. This partnership can be reshaped.
Ranches (Oljogi, Olentile, Karisia, loisaba, Impala)	They have been supporting communities on issues of livestock feeds and food supply during the drought period.	
Schools: Primary and secondary schools	They collaborate with resident communities in water related projects (sharing of water, piping water system)	

Summary of the target stakeholders per ward:

Mukogodo West:	Mukogodo East:	Burat-Leparua:
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▪ Area chiefs – National Government ▪ Ward administrator – Mukogodo West Ward ▪ Religious leaders – Churches ▪ Ranches (Oljogi, Olentile, Karisia, loisaba, Impala) – livestock feeds ▪ Laikipia Permaculture Centre (LPC) ▪ Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT) (security, land rehabilitation, ecotourism) ▪ Naibunga conservancy ▪ Groots Kenya organization ▪ Community leaders (traditional leaders) ▪ Youth leaders – from different organizations ▪ Nyumba Kumi ▪ Schools – Primary and secondary ▪ National Environmental Management Authority – NEMA ▪ Water Resource Authority (WRA) – Dol Dol ▪ National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) ▪ Water Services providers (DOWASA) ▪ County Government of Laikipia – Water department ▪ Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs) – upstream. ▪ Laikipia Conservancies Association (LCA)	▪ Water Resource Authority – Laikipia North Sub-County ▪ Water Sector Trust Fund – WSTF ▪ Laikipia County Government ▪ Department Of Water ▪ Mkwep WRUAs ▪ Northern Water Board ▪ DOWASA – Dol Dol Water And Sanitation Association ▪ KWS-Kenya Wildlife Service ▪ KFS – Kenya Forest Service ▪ Community Forest Association ▪ Water Resource Authority – Laikipia North Sub-County ▪ Chief Office at Location Level ▪ Office Of The Ward Administrator ▪ MCA – Member Of The County Assembly ▪ NRT-Northern Rangeland Trust ▪ Ani – Africa Nature Investors ▪ LCA – Laikipia Conservancies Associations ▪ FAO ▪ Olenaishu Conservancy ▪ Borana Conservancy ▪ Ngarendare Trust ▪ Mayanat Naanyora CBO ▪ World Vision ▪ Nashula Energy Youth Group	▪ LEWA conservancy ▪ Northern Range Trust (NRT) ▪ Area chief – Leparua location ▪ Churches (ACK, Full Gospel, Harvest Church and Catholic) ▪ World Vision ▪ Schools (Leparua primary, Ntalabany primary school, Olgarua primary and Leparua secondary). ▪ Health facilities (Leparua clinics) ▪ Leparua Community Conservancy ▪ Youth Groups (Nabaya youth group, Nailepu Youth group, Lebarua youth group, Ncholiek Youth group and Rising stars and Lebarua Foot Club). ▪ National and County Government: water department, NDMA
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Annex II:**Leveraging opportunities to upscale outcomes: Related planned or ongoing initiatives in the same landscape/Neighbouring**

Project Name	Funding agency /Implementing agency	Geographical focus /Time frame
Strengthening Pastoralists Adaption and Resilience in North Kenya	Misereor Germany/IMPACT	8 wards spread in Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit 2022- 2025 budget Euro 750,000
Inclusive conservation Initiative	GEF via Conservation International /IMPACT	Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu USD 2M 5 years 2022- 2027
Grassroots communities taking action for resilient ecosystems in the Mukogodo forest	IKI- GIZ- IMPACT	Laikipia North: 2022- 2023 Euro 100,000 Community Land Protection with a focus on Strengthening Community Climate adaptation, Resilience, Ecosystem & Landscapes Management and Restoration.
LAIKIPIA ISIOLO SAMBURU TRANSFORMING THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH NEXUS (LISTEN) PROJECT	SNV and other actors such county government	FOOD SECURITY, VALUE CHAIN MARKETING, WATER & CLIMATE CHANGE BUDGET not available.
B(E)AT the Locust	CORDAID/IMPACT/ICIPE	Insect rearing as an alternative or complementary livelihoods option in Samburu and Laikipia Euro 1.7M 2022- 2025

Annex III

Community Land Management Committees. Pastoralists across the Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin contribute to the conservation of rangelands. Their deep understanding of the environment enables them to plan where and when to graze in order to also contribute to rangeland restoration and sustainable livelihoods. Their system relies on transhumance migration and shared use of resource rights. Traditionally, seasonal grazing arrangements were governed by unwritten guidelines that were simply embedded in pastoralists' practices. More recently though, there have been efforts to formalise this rangeland conservation strategy. For example, Samburu County has developed a draft rangelands policy that aims to institutionalise Indigenous Traditional Knowledge about rangeland management. Additionally, the community land act of 2016 has further given formal recognition of these committees. As a prerequisite under the law these structures are tasked to develop and implement land use plans to back up their traditional grazing and other plans.

Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA): The Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin is divided into the Upper Ewaso Ng'iro, Mid Ewaso Ng'iro and Lower Ewaso Ng'iro. Traditional systems of water management in this basin followed guidelines set by a Council of Elders. For example, for one to open an area as a watering point, certain regulations first had to be met. A system was also in place to warn downstream users for preparedness during heavy rains. Today, this system of water resource governance has been formalised through WRUAs, which have a mandate to lead the protection and restoration of the river basin. WRUAs have developed sub-catchment management plans under the guidance of the Water Resource Authority to institutionalise their approach to governance under national law.

Community Forest Associations (CFA): There are several CFAs in the Ewaso Ng'iro River Basin, which embody an indigenous approach to managing forest resources. For example, ILMAMUSI (Il Ng'wesi, Makurian, Mukogodo, and Sieku locations) is a CFA that has the mandate to manage the Mukogodo Forest – the third largest forest in the country. Building on the traditional management systems of species preservation and utilization of the natural resources, especially non-timber products, has earned ILMAMUSI a mark in the conservation of this ecosystem that is home to several plant and animal species.

Women Self-help groups: Climate change has further exacerbated the vulnerability of pastoralist women. They are faced by a myriad of climate change left to related challenges e.g scarcity of water, threatened economic livelihoods as a result of prolonged migration in search of pasture, they are left to tender for their families including provision of basic household needs. As a result, women have organised themselves in groups to engage in socio economic activities to get support from one another and undertake income generating activities to support the household needs.

The project will support the above community-based organisations and groups to understand how to the dynamics brought about by climate change and other related risks and address these challenges through interventions designed by the communities.

ⁱ [IUCN Africa Protected Areas Congress - APAC \(apacongress.africa\)](http://apacongress.africa)

ⁱⁱ [Community Land Summit – A Shared Future](#)

Baseline survey findings – Challenges and aspirations at the ward levels

Baseline Study Report - Summary of ward challenges and aspirations

Ward:	Challenges:	Aspirations:
Mukogodo West Ward -Laikipia County	Community challenges: 1. Water in-availability 2. Soil erosion due to gullies 3. Prolonged drought – leading to lack of food and water for livestock and domestic use. 4. Human/wildlife conflict – especially the elephants when looking for water and grass at the water points (dams). 5. Travelling long distance to get water 6. Water related diseases 7. Prolong dry season affecting the rain pattern 8. Lack of pasture for the livestock 9. Livestock theft and resource-based conflicts CLMCs Challenges: 1. Lack of knowledge on leadership, land issues, resource, mobilization, finance, management of projects. 2. Lack resources e.g funds office materials 3. Lack of facilitation for mobility to conduct their responsibilities in the community and attend important meetings 4. Lack of documentation, record keeping for the WRUAs e.g minutes, files, members file finance record. 5. Lack of accountability documents and accounting procedures e.g payment voucher, receipts 6. Lack of exposure. 7. A need to have funds for starting projects. 8. Lack of exposure and networking for the WRUAs members. 9. Lack of fund to engaged expertise in water activities e.g hydrological studies. 10. Lack of fund to invest on alternative water sources e.g water tanks and roof water harvesting. 11. Lack of knowledge on water policies at community and committee level. 12. Unable to run casual activity e.g attending meeting, coordinating with the water users (up-stream). 13. Insufficient knowledge on transparency and accountability of committee members. Women Group challenges: 1. Women travel Long distance walking to water points 2. Prolong drought resulting to migration of women from their homes to other areas 3. Human and wildlife conflict 4. Elephants destroying women groups tanks WRUAs challenges: 1. Lack of funds to support WRUAs activities at the community level. 2. Lack of coordination of water related issues between upstream, mid-stream and downstream.	CLMCs aspirations: 1. To bring water closer to the people in areas such as Tiamamut, Musul, Nkiloriti and Munishoi 2. Fencing of water resources areas 3. Construction of dams at conservation areas 4. Train communities' members on water relates issues 5. Financial systems strengthening (Training on finance management, receipts, book keeping, Bank Account, CLMCs Planning 6. Establish community rules on management of projects and to address vandalism of projects materials. 7. Support the youth to be trained on technical courses 8. Promote cross boarder traditional mechanisms on water and pasture related issues 9. Ownership of projects through committees and income related activities/reports to communities Women groups aspirations: 1. Suggestion of gutters to collect roofing water 2. Requestion any well-wishers for tanks 3. Rock catchment 4. Installation of dams/boreholes in the area 5. Water point to have rules 6. Educating women about the importance of conserving water point WRUAs aspirations: 1. To ensure that there is water availability to our homes, livestock and wildlife. 2. Protection and construction of water sources and rock catchment by planting trees, fencing of water sources 3. Awareness creation on environmental conservation 4. Afforestation initiatives 5. Soil conservation programmes 6. Reduced siltation in dams 7. To ensure that there are community and stakeholder forums for learning and collaborative partnerships. 8. Training the WRUs to improve their roles and water management among the community projects. 9. To train the WRUAs on how to assist communities implement projects. 10. Stakeholders to provide technical support led by IMPACT Trust
	Challenges:	Aspirations:
Mukogodo East Ward -Laikipia County	Community Challenges: 1. Livestock theft and periodic inter-ethnic conflicts in the areas.	CLMCs/Community Aspirations: 1. Enough training on resources management finance, leadership, business 2. Protection on water sources e.g fencing water points

	2. Vandalism of projects/materials (pipes, tanks, etc.) caused by human and wildlife (elephants) 3. Prolonged Drought – that caused lack of water to the families, livestock and wild life; and the water table 4. Overgrazing caused by uncontrolled grazing 5. Water contamination in rivers that pastoralist and livestock utilize, sometimes causing diseases. 6. Overstocking 7. Uncontrolled sand harvesting causing drying of rivers and soil erosion 8. Land degradation e.g. big gabions 9. Lack of ownership due to involvement in the project implementation 10. Climate variations such as drought causing death of animals CLMCs institutional challenges: 1. Lack of capacity in project implementation 2. Financial management 3. Proposal skill/reporting 4. Limitation in networking due to lack of funds/ poor communication network 5. Leadership/ governances 6. Sustainability strategy 7. Formulating of projects by-laws Women group challenges: 1. Lack of capacity on project implementation, water management, etc. 2. Lack of proper management of Projects (report writing, accountability measures) 3. Limited participation in women forums and important 4. Lack of enough resource to do their projects. 5. Poor networking among themselves and outside the counties. 6. Lack of proper fundraising strategy and finance management 7. Poor governance e.g., poor record keeping WRUAs Challenges: 1. Capacity-training in governance: ▪ Proposal writing knowledge e,g committee training ▪ Explore tour/bench making ▪ Community awareness Programmes project implementation ▪ Training of sub-committees ▪ Book keeping/accountability records 2. Administrative challenges: ▪ lack of offices. ▪ lack of modern equipment e,g laptops, chairs, motorbikes for pastoralist transport ▪ training in governance 3. lack of resources –lack of fund for project implementation ▪ Little income gathering activities. ▪ Lack of donor’s agencies.	3. Harvesting tanks 4. Piping water to every household 5. Proper water conservation 6. Exchange visit 7. Policy involvement so that their issues are captured and addressed to. 8. Provide capacity building. 9. Overstocking-long term, reducing the herds ,plan in grazing and holistic migrations 10. Drought-tree planting, constructions of shallow wells, bear land reducing 11. use of legal authorities 12. create awareness for water catchment protection 13. create clean environment 14. introduce heavy penalties to the community Women Groups - Inspirations: 1. Enough Training on resources management, finance, leadership and Business 2. Protection on water infrastructure e.g. fencing 3. Water tanks for water harvesting at homes 4. Piping water to every household 5. Proper water conservation 6. Exchange trip visits 7. Encourage women and other forums for learning 8. Participation of women in Policy engagement 9. Engage with different stakeholders such as NGO’s, political leaders, County and National Government and donors. 10. We need funds to projects WRUAs aspirations: 1. long term interventions on drought: ▪ Tree planting ▪ Provision of rain harvesting e.g. Roof gutters ▪ Installation of water reserves: - Tanks - Constructions of Mega dams and sand dams/shallow wells - Bare land receding - To migrate with livestock to seek water and pasture. 2. Long term Intervention on overstocking: - Reducing the herds. - Plans in grazing. - Holistic land Management. 3. Short term interventions on vandalization of projects: ▪ Introduce heavy penalties on calibrate. ▪ Use of legal Authorities. ▪ Sensitize the community on important of the project and ownership, insist sense of ownership through public Meeting 4. Interventions on water contamination / environment pollution. ▪ Create clean environment mechanism. ▪ Create awareness for water catchment protection.
	Challenges:	Aspirations:
Burat Ward -Isiolo County	Challenges of Leparua community:	Community aspirations:

1. Water scarcity – in areas such as Leparua, ndadapoi, lekiji, leparua c emurua oo nkera (for domestic irrigation ,wildlife ,livestock, Oldonyo mara to lironko villages.
2. human wildlife conflict-leparua A to Emurua oo nkera village e.g water springs, crops, pasture(sagaram) e.g giraffe , zebra, elephant; Predators (livestock arid)
3. Land ownership -lack of title deeds, land disputes with KDF, LMD and other communities
4. Drought-water scarcity, loss of livestock, lack of water for irrigation, lack water of water for livestock, Lack of food for the families, Lack of pasture and poverty
5. Soil/erosion - for example in ilchurai village, leparua village
6. livestock theft mainly occurs in all villages
7. Lack of bridges – e.g. Enkare oo siron that blocks the movement of people and livestock/wildlife
8. Poor roads networks e.g all villages of leparua
9. Lack of communication network e.g This is a challenge to mobilization of activities, passage of information through phone networks.

Challenges for the CLMCs:

1. Lack of knowledge e.g leadership finance, implement action, land issues, resources mobilization
2. Roles of CLMCs management project
3. Lack of fund resources (funds, mobility, office material, stationary books)
4. Documentation and book keeping e.g record keeping, meeting , minutes, members file, finance books.
5. Accountability documents- invoice, receipts, cheques, payment voucher.....
6. Certificate of registration
7. Lack of bank account
8. Bank/ account signature
9. Strategic planning of CLMCs
10. Communication network is a weak due to no
11. Lack of connection and linkage with other stakeholders e.g count government
12. Lack of exposure

Women Group Challenges:

1. Long distance of water point in some villages where women have to spend their time mostly in fetching water rather than engaging in other meaningful activities.
2. Risks of wildlife conflicts while competing for water in the river or other water sources– e.g. elephants.
3. Funds for starting livelihood projects.
4. Lack of legal land ownership documents for development of the area.
5. Lack of water for drinking and washing of clothes in some distant villages.

WRUAs Challenges:

1. Lack for funds to start projects and invest on alternative water sources e.g. water tanks and roof water harvesting.
2. Persistent drought that affects household food basket
3. Lack of funds to implement WRUAs activities: e.g. attend meetings
4. Lack of coordination of water users in the upstream.
5. Lack of knowledge on water policies and its application at the community and water committee levels.
6. Lack of transparency and accountability.
7. Lack of exposure and networking with other WRUAs for learning.
8. No safe places to put WRUAs group records.

1. We need support from organization and other well wishes to assist us get water and ways to prevents.
2. For both domestic and irrigation e.g pipping of existing water, borehole, dams, tanks, harvesting rain water.
3. Provision of water for wildlife through fencing community settlement, collaboration with KWS to keep off wildlife.
4. Facilitation of land ownership process.
5. Writing directly to Safaricom requesting for stakeholders.
6. Have community rules and regulations governing the project.
7. Engaged the youth by creating job opportunity enhance avoid idleness.
8. Soil erosion control reduce overstocking practice environment conservation.
9. Alternatively livelihood e.g new farming techniques.

CLMCs aspirations:

1. Training of CLMCs on their roles project managements, finance, leadership
2. Availability of resource through resources mobilization and partners
3. Purchase of CLMCs equipment, files, books, receipt books, invoice, payment vouchers
4. Opening of bank/ account number
5. Registration of CLMCs for legend status
6. Linking and visiting relevant government and organizations for support and learning.
7. Bench marking in counting like Laikipia west, pokot, Kajiado and Samburu
8. Frequent meeting to plan for CLMCs
9. Building gribbons
10. Frequent dialogues
11. Alternatives /technologies *
12. Community rules/ regulation governing project
13. Community conflict resolution
14. Community sensitization
15. Soil erosion control and environment conservation
16. Community dialogue to avert resourced based conflicts.

Women aspirations:

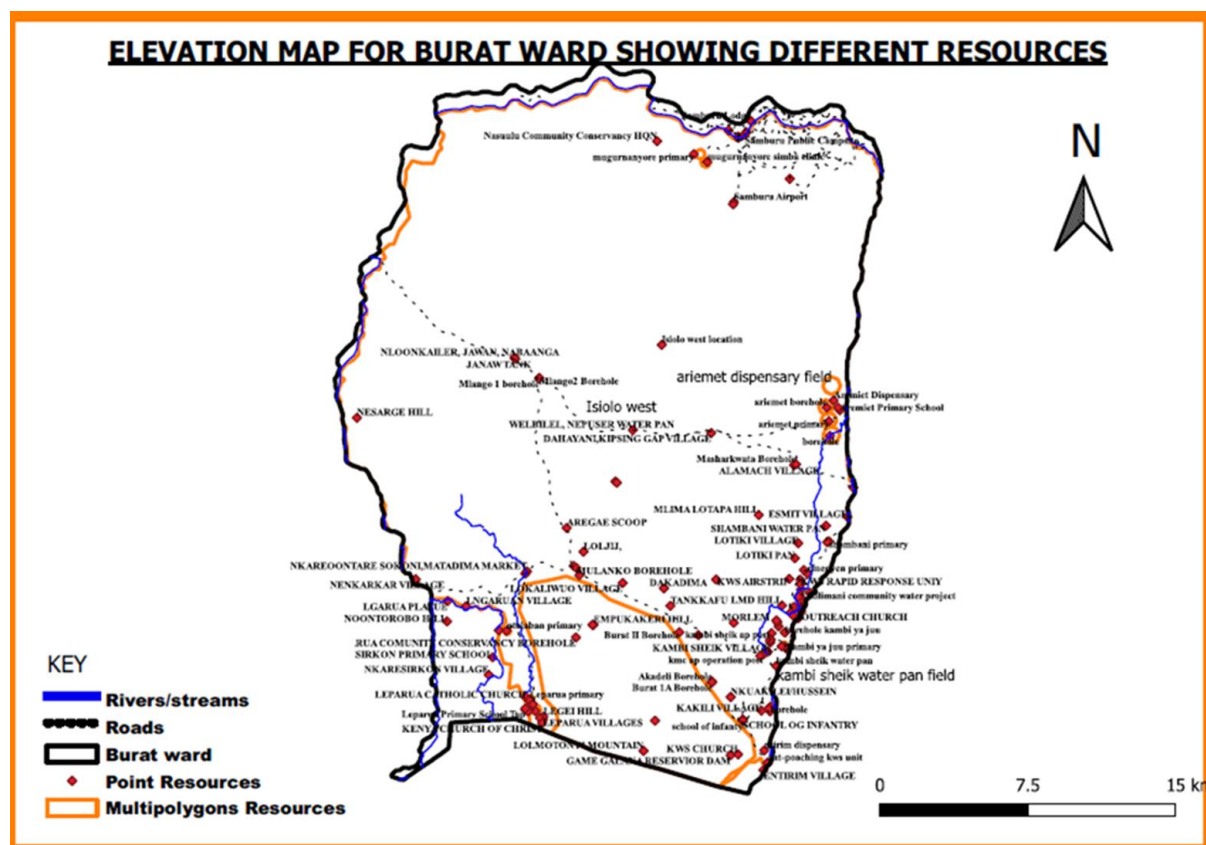
1. Need for water gutters to collect roof water.
2. Water storage tanks at the household levels.
3. Construction of rock catchments areas.
4. More water supplies to the distant villages/households.
5. Construction of dams and boreholes.
6. Capacity building of women on water management, rules governing water issues and how to maintain water structures.
7. Water at the villages for household farming to produce food.

WRUAs Aspiration:

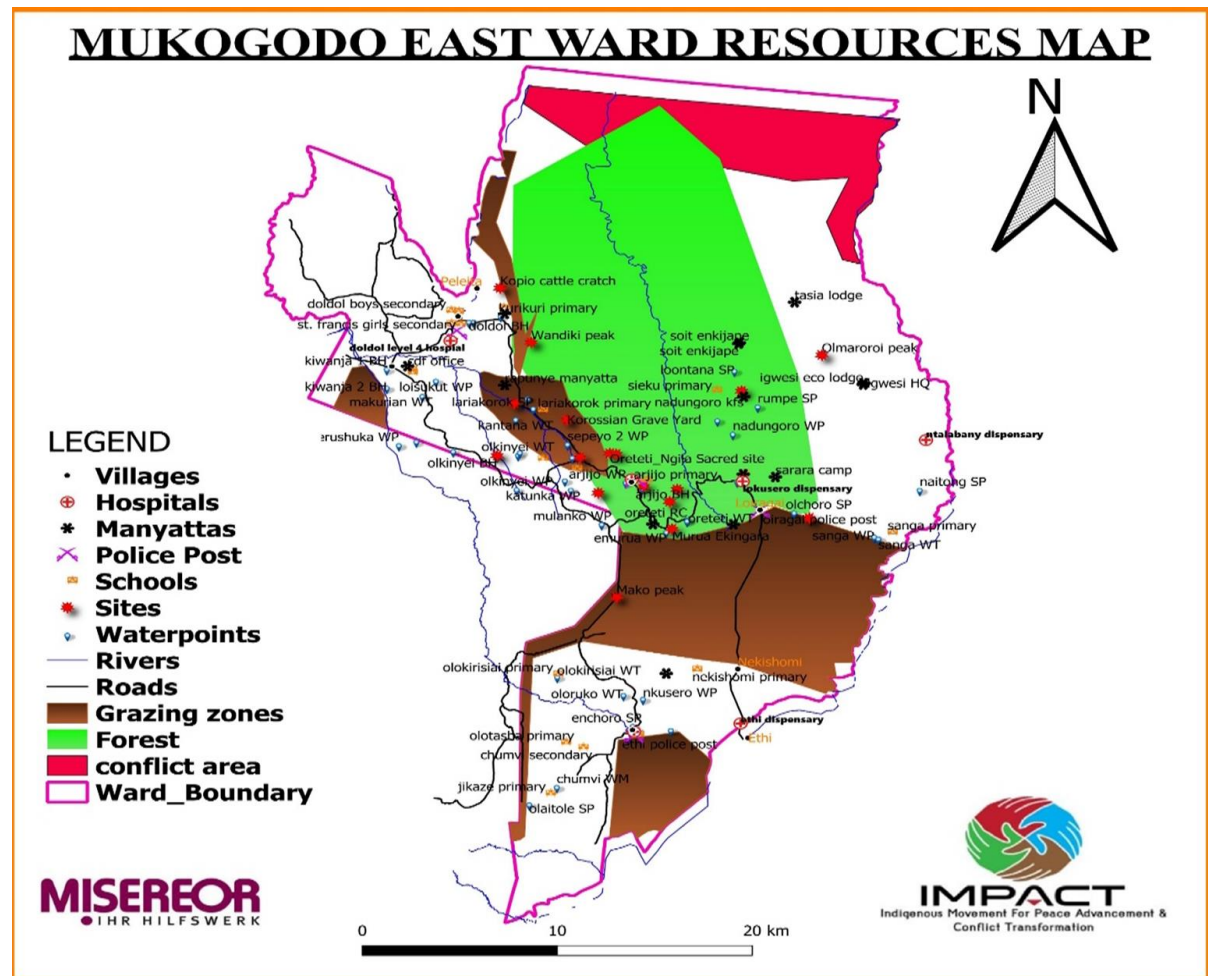
1. We need water in our homes for drinking and irrigation and other domestic uses.
2. Water availability will enable us to spend our time in other economic activities.
3. WRUAs to take responsibility by being involving in water activities.

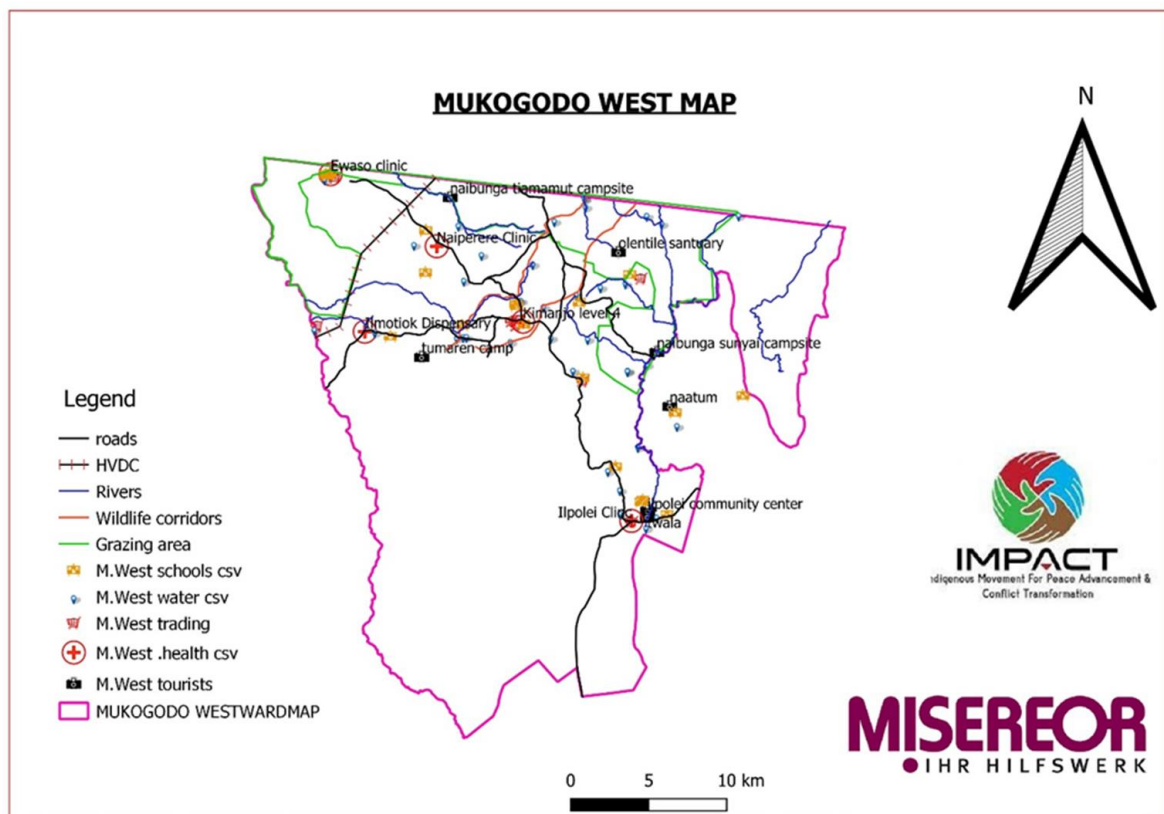
		4. Investing in roof water harvesting of household level 5. Planning - the committee to meet regularly (monthly) to discuss water solutions and involve the community members regularly 6. Have Source of funds for big water projects to reach a larger population. 7. Encourage diversification of livelihood activities as an alternative source of food and income generation. 8. Drilling of boreholes and constructing sand dams. 9. Support Girl's issues on education 10. Need for funds to do WRUAs activities. 11. Capacity building on water policies 12. Exposure (to see developed and completed project) Maasai land and other places 13. Provision of tanks (concrete and plastic) as water storage at household levels. 14. Piping of water from the river to villages and households. 15. Water filters for clean water for drinking. 16. Partnership with organizations such as IMPACT, Meta Meta company, Lewa. NRT, Laikipia County Government and National Government (Ministry of water), KWS and other WRUAs organizations
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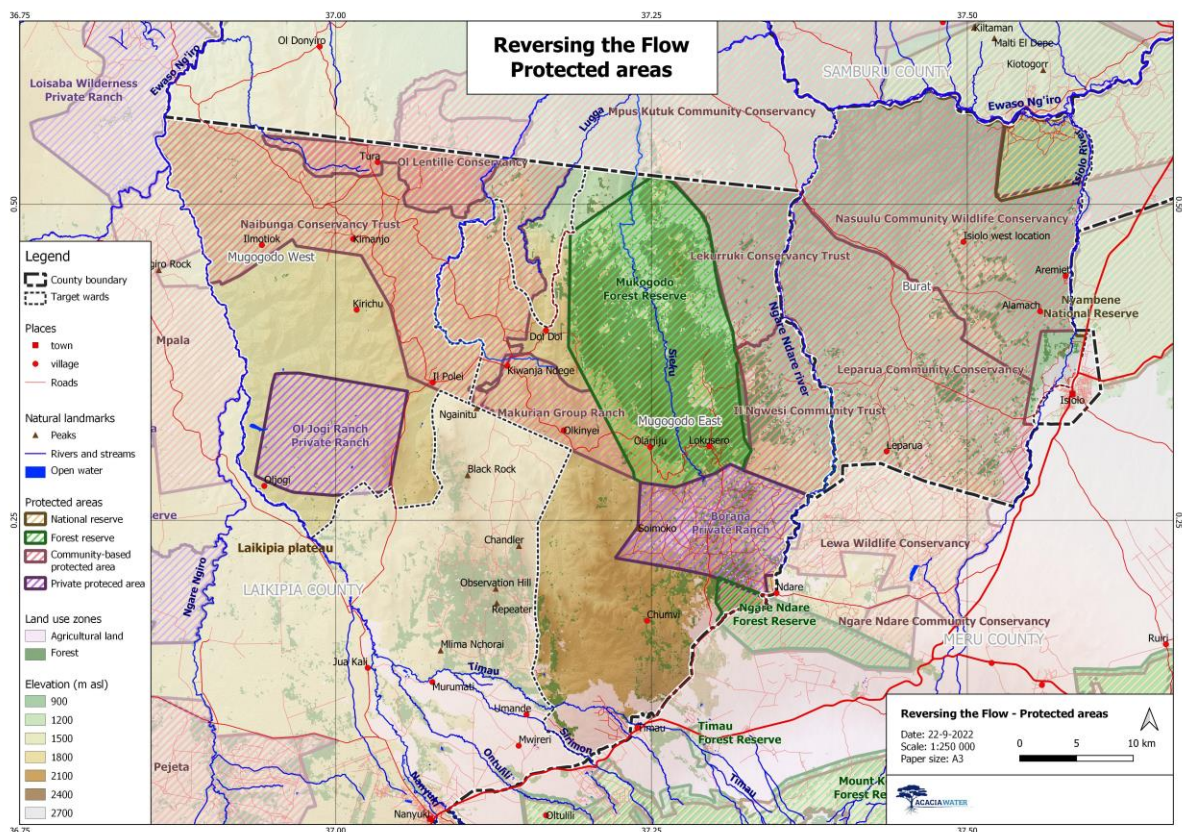


Laikipia North Sub County: Mukogodo East and West Wards





Annex V: A map developed during the baseline survey showing the protected areas in the three wards



Annex VI: A map developed during the baseline survey showing the existing water resources across the three wards

