



Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD): Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) In the Horn of Africa-Kenya

Awareness creation among local Community Members on the Kenya Wildlife Conservation and Management ACT (WCMA 2013)

Training and public sensitization meeting report:
Mpeketoni complex, Hindi and Witu areas in Lamu County, Kenya
17th March-22nd March 2016



Report compiled by;

Grace Koech, Jackeline Mutwiri, Ali Shebwana, Wilfred Muriithi, Mohamed Yassin and Josephat Nyongesa

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List of Abbreviations

BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CDMP	Community Development and Management Plan
CWA	Community Wildlife Association
CWCCC	County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee
EU	European Commission
GoK	Government of Kenya
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KMNR	Kenya Marine National Reserve
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NG	Non-governmental Organization
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
NRT	Northern Rangeland Trust
PA	Protected Area
WMCA	Wildlife Management and Conservation Act
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Acknowledgment

The organization of the residential workshop and public sensitization meetings was a joint effort of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee (CWCCC), Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT-Coast) and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). The organizers thank the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) for the financial and technical support provided. They also thank the stakeholders including local communities for accepting to attend the workshop and their in-depth contribution and the trainers who facilitated the stakeholder awareness on the provision of the new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (WCMA 2013).

Executive Summary

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 is an Act of Parliament enacted in 2014. The Act has various opportunities and potential for community based biodiversity conservation including provision for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and management of Wildlife in Kenya and for connected purposes. The community needs to be well sensitized to take advantage of these opportunities to conserve biodiversity and enhance their wellbeing. In 2013, Kenya wildlife service in collaboration with CWCCC Lamu County and World Wide Fund (WWF) sensitized 60% of communities in Lamu East sub-county while the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) Biodiversity Management Program (BMP) support in collaboration with Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), CWCC and Northern Rangeland Trust-Coast targeted to sensitize the remaining 40% communities in Awer and Witu BMP project sites. To achieve this, a residential workshop and two public forums (*Barrazas*) were organized to allow the facilitators to train the participants and allow trainees reach out to the rest of the community through two public forums to raise awareness among local community members on (1) the Wildlife conservation and Management Act 2013(WCMA 2013) and (2) opportunities for community based biodiversity conservation potential offered by the recent WCMA 2013. The workshop and open forums initially targeted 120 participants. The residential workshop and Barraza's were well attended by 147 participants. The facilitators focused the community awareness on the value and ownership of wildlife; wildlife as public resource, the role of the public in management and conservation of their own resources. The facilitators called upon the community to change their attitude towards wildlife to prevent viewing wildlife as a threat destructive resources but a useful resource which when utilized properly would benefit both individuals and the community at large. There is need to focus on reducing disturbances and destruction of wildlife habitats to reduce human wildlife conflict, consequently reducing expenditure on compensation thus promoting social cohesion, economic development and environmental sustainability. The stakeholders were

informed that the recent Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013(WCMA 2013) present a number of opportunities to the stakeholder such as; community participation in conservation and management of wildlife resources, wildlife farming for individual landowners, community association or a company in line with the WCMA 2013 requirements for such permits.

During the feedback session the communities were given an opportunity to highlight the benefits they derive from wildlife, the challenges and opportunities and how they are addressing the current challenges. Communities were sad because they felt that wildlife is a resource that is owned by KWS but they are not managing it as required and thus they would not wish to have the wildlife in their county. In response to the idea the KWS, CWCC Chair and ICRAF responded to the sentiments presented by the community by informing them that they have identified the need to sensitize communities on the benefits wildlife conservation presents. The team proposed that the community should form community wildlife association to obtain a legal entity which also safeguards their lands, by doing this they will attract tourist who will in return generate income from wildlife and benefit from recreational facilities and conserve their unique biodiversity. The communities can also benefit from wildlife farming. The community was happy and members thanked the organizing team and the facilitators for the knowledge they shared with them.

It was recommended that change of attitude towards wildlife is the first key step to peaceful coexistence between wildlife and human being and the process will take sometimes but they should be patient and collaborate with other stakeholders towards achieving this goal. The KWS informed the communities that they also have institutional challenges which sometimes delay their response to conflict but they promised to increase their efficiency.

1.0 Introduction and Background information

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 is an Act of Parliament enacted in 2014 to provide for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and management of wildlife in Kenya and for connected purposes. Part VI of the Act provides for *conservation, protection and management*. Part VI (sec. 39) provides for establishment of conservancy or sanctuary and Community Wildlife Associations (CWA) and wildlife managers (Sec. 40). The Fifth Schedule on management plans (sec.40) allows for decentralized wildlife management through formation and registration of CWA with main purpose to *facilitate conflict resolution and cooperative management of wildlife within a specified geographic region or sub-region*. The Act provides guidelines for CWA establishment (Sec. 40/sub-sec.2). *The Act shall apply to all wildlife resources on public, community and private land, and Kenya territorial waters* (GoK, 2014). The WCMA, 2013 which became operational on 10th January 2014 (King, 2014) offers provisions for recognition of community wildlife areas as legal framework recognizing CWAs, through development of a Community Development and Management Plan (CDMP) for such conservation areas as one of its prerequisites. Sensitization meetings were envisaged to sensitize and create stakeholder awareness to recognize wildlife as natural resource with potential to impact positively to their livelihoods if sustainably conserved. With such understanding human wildlife conflict would reduce and biodiversity-socio-economic linkages will be strengthened. Sensitization training workshop and public forum (Barraza) targeted communities, CSOs, NGOs & Protected Area-PA managers thus contributing towards building capacity in biodiversity conservation at local level to mainstream biodiversity conservation & use at landscape scale into the on-going Lamu county spatial plan. The training workshop and Barraza sites included participants from Kiunga, Pate Island, Hanshak Nyongoro and Maisha-Masha sites where the beneficiaries of the Biodiversity Management Program are located.

Justification of the activity

The activity is linked to project *activity 10. Biodiversity conservation capacity building*; expected result; **LFI 2.6:** *“Six (6) training sessions on integrating biodiversity conservation & use at landscape scale into LUP for an average of 20 people / session from local governments, communities, CSOs, NGOs & protected area managers carried out by Q2_2015”* .

1. Day 1: 16th March 2016, Mpeketoni, Lamu County:

Raising awareness among local community members on opportunities for community based biodiversity conservation potential offered by the recent Kenya Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (WCMA 2013)

1.1 Opening and welcome remarks

Mr. Wilfred Muriithi, IGAD BMP project Officer

Wilfred welcomed the participants, requested them to introduce themselves (Annex 1) and set the norms for the meeting. He requested participants to be very keen during the training as they will be expected to reach out to the other community members during the public forums which will be held in Hindi and Witu after the workshop. He then invited the senior warden Lamu County, Mr. Albert Gamoe to officially open the training.



Figure 1: Mr. Wilfred Muriithi, BMP project officer Lamu office, welcoming the participants to the residential workshop (*Photo by Grace Koech, ICRAF*)

Mr. Gamoe Albert Senior warden Lamu County

Mr. Gamoe thanked the participants for accepting the invitation and attending the training. He alluded the fact that law is difficult as they were also familiarizing themselves with it hence need to sensitize the communities on the Act and its provisions. He noted that knowing the value of wildlife will impact positively on the conservation measures hence the need to enhance community awareness on the benefits and opportunities presented by wildlife. The warden informed the participants that KWS has different structures addressing different aspects which include organization of public forums to increase community awareness on issues such as the provisions of the WCMA 2013 among other issues. In this regards, KWS collaborate with other organizations who are interested in conservation of biodiversity such as ICRAF to support the latter.

The senior warden highlighted key differences between the CAP376 which is the previous wildlife Act and the WCMA which are;

- **Community participation:** In the previous Act the community was not involved in wildlife conservation but the current act allows the community to form associations such as CWAs
- **Compensation:** some aspect were not compensated initially but currently loss of livestock and crop destruction due to wildlife is compensated in line with certain regulations
- **Inclusion;** some animals such as sting ray stone fish among others were not included in the previous Act but are included in the current Act
- **Implementation of activities:** some functions have been devolved due to requirements in the new constitution of Kenya, 2010
- **Wildlife farming:** the current Act give an opportunity for wildlife farming

After comparing the difference in the previous and the current Act, the senior warden declared the public sensitization forum officially opened.



Figure 2: Mr. Albert Gamoe, Senior Warden Lamu County officially opening the residential workshop
(photo by Wilfred Muriithi, ICRAF)

Mr. Gabriel Kioo, community warden –KMNR

Mr. Kioo also welcomed participants and informed them that the aim of the meeting was to raise the community awareness on the provision of WCMA, 2013 highlighting the opportunities that biodiversity and wildlife present. He then requested the participants to highlight their expectations of workshop, which were to learn;

- How the government is planning to address human wildlife conflict
- The procedures to obtain license to keep wildlife
- Wildlife crime, offenses and penalties and how they are addressed
- The constitution of compensation committee members
- How to curb forest degradation and deforestation
- The difference between national park, national reserve
- Boundaries of protected areas and disposal areas
- Compensation in case of negative interaction between human and wildlife
- Laws of national reserves, what does the law says
- Stakeholder in conservation of wildlife

- Opportunities for wildlife conservation
- General understanding conservation and management
- Enhancing the stakeholder awareness of compensation committee
- How to promote collaboration among stakeholders in wildlife conservation
- How people can live in harmony with wildlife

Mr. Gabriel Kioo then invited the chair Mr. Ali shebwana, of compensation committee to increase community awareness on the County Wildlife Compensation Committee (CWCCC).

2.0 Presentations

2.1 Functions of CWCCC in Wildlife Conservation

Mr. Ali shebwana chairman CWCCC

Mr. Ali introduced his presentation by informing the participants that the committee was formed in February 2015 after appointment of the chairperson to the committee. After the gazettelement of the committee it has only managed to go for induction but payment of the claimants has not been initiated due to the transition and lack of funds. He also highlighted that the committee is faced by other challenges with compensation process and procedures not being clear to claimant hence rejection of the claim, there is also high level of fraud affecting the compensation process, their office is dormant due to lack of funds, offices premises and high increase in human wildlife conflict.

In terms of composition, the Chairperson noted that the committee is made up of 13 members:- Chairperson appointed by Cabinet Secretary through competitive process, Secretary who should be a KWS officer, a representative of the County Government, agricultural officer based in the county, County Land use planning officer, Officer in-charge of county police matters, Medical officer for Health for the County, Livestock officer responsible for the county, County Environment officer and Four persons not being public officers nominated by community wildlife Associations within the Area through elective process.

The functions of the committee are provided for in WCMA 2013 Act, Part IV - section 19 and its role include;

- ❖ Act as a forum for arbitration of and resolution of Wildlife conflicts
- ❖ Make recommendations for issuance of licenses for wildlife user rights and monitor compliance

- ❖ Reconcile interests of major stakeholders in WCA's
- ❖ Provide and coordinate technical advice to WCA's
- ❖ Provide legal advice (including by-laws and contracts)
- ❖ Endorse issuance of utilization authorities and permits by the service
- ❖ Verify and approve contracts /agreements/leases

The chairperson acknowledged the fact that his docket appreciates expertise from Pathologists, Ecologists, NMK and NEMA who are nonmembers but can attend deliberation and are not allowed to vote.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Ali emphasized the need for sensitization of communities on the procedures for making claims for compensation. He observed that there is increase in human wildlife conflicts which should be taken with a lot of urgency. The increase in wildlife presence and abundance will be achieved mainly by sensitizing the communities on the value of wildlife. He noted that Lamu is very rich in wildlife biodiversity which is admired by other counties such as Vihiga and Baringo who have placed requests to KWS to translocate some of the wild animals to their counties. He also highlighted the need for the government to be keen on the boundaries of protected areas to minimize human wildlife conflicts. Mr. Ali highlighted some of the challenges that the committee is facing which include;

- ❖ in adequate facilitation especially lack of enough funding
- ❖ high increase in Human Wildlife conflict cases in the country in general as well as Lamu county in particular
- ❖ lack of office for the committee or the chairman to operate from
- ❖ fraud by some of the community members seeking compensation on false claims
- ❖ The chairperson of the CWCCC has not received any remuneration as stipulated in the Act since resuming office



Figure 3: Mr. Ali Shebwana, Chairman CWCCC during stakeholder awareness on the composition, functions and role of CWCCC, (photo by Wilfred Muriithi –ICRAF)

Table 1: Plenary session based on the composition, role and functions of CWCCC by Mr. Ali Shebwana

Questions/comments	Response
CWCCC was inaugurated in 2014; are there any payments that have been done since its inception?	Injury and death claim has been deliberated on but they are yet to be submitted for further processing. The delay has also been caused by the transition period and inadequate funding
Time it takes for claim to get feedback from CWCCC from time of reporting	Report case after 24hrs, treatment period then declaration made, then service charter requires 30 days
why is KFS not part of CWCCC	The decision was made at policy level
Is compensation on cases only affecting human, or do we also have crop and property damage compensation?	The Act provides for compensation of crop damage by wildlife as well
Community have not harvested for three years how could this been mitigated to avoid future recurrence?	Electric fence, alternative options to reduce farmland and number of livestock Sensitization need on wildlife act will reduce human wildlife act
Can the community or individual develop a management plan without involvement of CWCCC?	Section 44 of the management Act requires that CWCC endorse all management plans before they are gazetted
Human wildlife conflict have increased, the community was urged to avoid the destruction of wildlife by poisoning roots to kill Hyena, there are better ways to handle and resolve conflict	

2.2 Wildlife offenses and penalties

Wildlife is our heritage, it's among the primary source of livelihood hence should be taken care of and conserved for future generations. Wildlife is directly related to all aspects (social, economic, ecological and cultural) of human survival, ranging from tourism to ecosystem balances. It includes other direct and indirect use of the wildlife products and services. Security begins with us; hence it is the responsibility of every individual to protect wildlife by following the laws and policies that govern wildlife in Kenya. Offences against wildlife attract serious penalties to the offenders which include heavy fines, life imprisonment or both fines and imprisonment

How to report violations of the wildlife Act and who to report to

If you find anyone committing wildlife crimes please report them immediately. **Call KWS 020-2587435**, Alert the Kenya police or dial 911 or go to the nearest police station, report to chiefs or community leaders and form any conservation agency or organization nearby.

What to report

- Report immediate any wildlife seen in or within human settlement areas
- Illegal capture or transfer of any wildlife species
- Any activity that damages the natural ecosystem e.g.(logging, fire, pollution, sand harvesting, grazing in the parks, illegal weapons)
- Bioprospecting- illegal collection of plants and algae
- Wildlife trophies- illegal collection or possession of trophies

When to report

- Report immediately you witness the act
- Report immediately you see a carcass of wild animal around and within conservation areas
- Report immediately on sighting abnormal movement of suspicious vehicles or people around an within National parks, National Reserves and conservancies especially at night

What is a wildlife trophy?

A wildlife trophy is any wildlife species dead or alive, any bone, claw, eggs, feather, hair, hoof, skin, tooth, Tusk, or other durable portion whatsoever of an animal whether processed or changed by the work of man or not that is recognized as such. Wildlife trophies that belong to the government of Kenya include;

- Any wildlife trophy found without an owner

- Any dead animal killed by accident
- Any animal killed in defense of life
- Any animal killed by KWS

Trophy permit

A trophy permit will only be issued or revoked by KWS will maintain a register of all permits issued. The permits register is available for public to view at KWS HQ during normal working hours

Table 2: Wildlife offences, crime and penalties (source KWS)

OFFENCES	CRIME	PENALTIES
Threats to endangered species e.g (Elephant, black rhino, white rhino, chetah Lion leopard wild dog)	Anyone who commits a crime involving endangered or threatened species or their trophies	20 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum) or life imprisonment or both
Hunting	Anyone who engages in sport hunting commits a crime	20 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum) or life imprisonment or both for black rhino, white rhino, or elephant. 5 million Kenya shillings fine or 5 years imprisonment for all other endangered species 1 million Kenya shillings fine or 2 years imprisonment for all other animals
	Anyone who engages in hunting for meat (subsistence hunting) commits a crime	30,000 Kenya shillings or at least 6 months imprisonment
	Anyone who hunts for the bush meat trade or deals in meat of any animal commits a crime	200,000 Kenya shillings or imprisonment for at least 1 year or both
Trophies	Anyone in possession of a wildlife trophy. Or makes an item from wildlife trophy or deals in a wildlife trophy without a permit commits a crime	1 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum), imprisonment for 5 years (minimum) or both
Importing and exporting wildlife	No one should trade in, import, introduce or export wild animals without a permit from KWS No one should import or export wildlife from Kenya. Anyone who contravenes any provisions of this section commits a crime.	if it involves critically endangered animals, a fine of 5 million Kenya shillings or imprisonment for 5 years(minimum) for other wildlife minimum of 1 million Kenya shillings or 2 years in prison
Illegal grazing inside parks	No one should enter a National Park with livestock (The cabinet minister will make guidelines regarding access to National Parks for grazing and watering of livestock in times of drought)	100 Kenya shillings fine or 6 months imprisonment
Pollution	Pollution is dumping things such as oil, chemicals and rubbish in the environment. Pollution also includes excess noise	2 million Kenya shillings fine (minimum) imprisonment of 5 years (minimum) or both. Pay the full cost of cleaning up the polluted wildlife habitat, removing the pollutant and cleaning up the polluted habitats and ecosystems The court can also direct the polluter to contribute a wildlife conservation activity as compensation
Management plans	Anyone who contravenes or fraudulently alters a management plan commits a crime	500,000 Kenya shillings fine (minimum) or 2 years imprisonment when the plan relates to a National Park or National Reserve. In other cases, a fine of at least 100,000 Kenya shillings
Conservation orders or easements	Anyone who, when trying to obtain a license or a permit makes a false statement or representation,	200,000 Kenya shillings (minimum) or 1 year imprisonment (minimum) or both

	makes false claims in a document, or contravenes a condition of the permit commits a crime	
Invasive species	Anyone who knowingly introduces an invasive species into a wildlife conservation area commits a crime (e.g. water hyacinth, mathenge tree)	300,000 Kenya shillings fine,(minimum) or imprisonment for at least 1 year or both
Compensation	Making a false claim to the county committee regarding a wildlife compensation claim	100,000 Kenya shillings fine (minimum) or 6 months imprisonment(minimum) or both
Protected Areas	anyone who enters a national park or reserve without a license, permit or not in the course of duty sets fire to any vegetation in any wildlife protected areas or allows any fire lit or lit by associates area, carries out logging in a national park or reserve clears or cultivates land in a national park or reserve damages or attempts to remove any geological or historic object in a wildlife protected area takes fire arms, ammunition, arrows spear, snare, poison or banned agro- chemical substances into a protected area with intention to kill wildlife carries out extractive or damaging activity in a marine protected area	200,000 Kenya shillings, or 2 years imprisonment or both

Committing any of the above offences can lead to forfeiture of vehicles, equipment, livestock or any possession of the convicted person. One can easily lose all his/her property

Enforcement and implementation

An authorized KWS officer can;

- Demand from any persons authority dealing with wildlife, a license/ permit in relation to wildlife resources
- Arrest and take to court any person found inside or outside the conservation area in possession of any wildlife specimen without a permit
- Search any person suspected of having committed a crime under this Act or in possession of any wildlife specimen
- Search any vehicle or vessel and seize and detain any wildlife specimen
- Enter any land, premises, vessel vehicle, air craft or trailer in order to assess the condition of wildlife
- Take all reasonable steps in preventing the commission of a crime
- Erect a temporary barrier across any road. Any person approaching the barrier shall stop and allow the officer to search the vehicle



Figure 4: Mr. Charles Omondi (KWS) facilitating session on wildlife offenses and penalties, *(Photo by Wilfred Muriithi- ICRAF)*

Day 2: 17th March 2016, Mpeketoni, Lamu county: Training continued

2.1 Recap on the previous day

Mr. Yassin Mohamed, NRT-Coast

Mr. Mohamed Yassin took members through a recap discussion to see whether members recall and remembers lessons learned on day one. This was a participatory process where all members were fully engaged and each participant explained to the rest of participants on key things he/she understood during the first day training period.

In brief, participants were able to define CWCCC, its role and function, its composition, procedures one follows after human-wildlife conflict occurs, and when claims are rejected or approved for compensations and penalties/offences one receives in violating the new wildlife Act, 2013.

2.2 Human Wildlife conservation, Mitigation & Compensation under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013

Mr. Ali shebwana chairman CWCCC

Mr. Ali defined human wildlife conflict as negative interactions experienced when people and wildlife meet. In case of conflict the response should be acted upon by the authorized officer in KWS. In case a person responds to the interaction with the wild animal the case should be reported to KWS within 48 hours with the trophy of the affected animal. Such action should not happen in a PA & poison or snare use for such is prohibited. The burden of proving the incident lies with the party that executed the action.

Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) is caused by;

1. The increase in human population leading to increased pressure on predominantly wildlife habitats and encroachment to protected areas.
2. Negative attitude towards wildlife as a result of unfavorable wildlife Laws and policies, e.g. compensation policy.
3. Ongoing land tenure like land subdivision, adjudication & demarcation of small scale farm holdings e.g. Hindi, Magogoni, Lake Kenyatta, LAPSET and coal project
4. Loss of land and displacement of settled communities in the creation of protected areas.
5. Climatic changes – elnino and La nina

The Human Wildlife Conflict is categorized into; animal mortality, crop damage, human death, human injury, human threat, property damage and predation. Based on the HWC KWS has developed a number

of strategies to address HWC which include; wildlife Barriers, translocation of species, fear provoking stimuli, diversion tactics, tracking, continuous awareness creations and PAMU(*Problem Animal Management Unit*),specialized and well equipped unit dedicated to dealing with problematic animals. Community support for communities to appreciate wildlife, tangible benefits and their involvement is inevitable KWS support to communities that neighbor protected areas and interact with wildlife is based on 4 pillars, support of existing education facilities, provision of water, support of existing health facilities, and technical /funding support for enterprise projects.

He then talked about aspects of compensation incase human interact negatively with wildlife. He noted that when the latter occur the incident report should be within 24hrs, office takes all the related details of the incident by (KWS/Police station/Sub-county) Incident is then recorded by (KWS). KWS Verify incident based on incident type (crops- Agriculture officer, Livestock- livestock officer, Property –land officer, Human death/ injury -Medical and Police Officers) where the incident has been confirmed, a compensation form shall be issued to the claimant which must be completed and returned with relevant attachments (death certificate, burial permit, postmortem report, expense receipts, ID card, medical report and verification report) to KWS within thirty days. The documents are forwarded from KWS to CWCCC for approval or disapproval, Presentation to CS for payment consideration and Payment and returns.

False claims or statements in respect to wildlife claim is an offence and one is liable upon conviction to a fine of not less than 100,000.00 or to a six months imprisonment or both (Section 100). Appeals arising from compensation should be channelled to National Environmental Tribunal and subsequently the Environment and Land Court (part 6 of section 25). Contradictions during compensation include; Wildlife causing the conflict not known, no contact with wildlife but person is dead or injured, body found inside a Protected Area PA, dates not tallying, body not found and wildlife destruction but no minimum requirements done. The CWCCC to evaluate all claims received from KWS and forward to the Service for onward transmission to the Ministry with recommendation of applicable awards. For the later to happen, claimants must illustrate the reasonable measure taken to prevent crop, livestock and property damage or injury.

Table 3: Plenary session based on human wildlife conflict and compensation

Question	Response
Is river/lake a protected area?	Not all are protected. If it is within the boundaries of a protected area is a protected area

Some cases could be genuine though there are contradictions, the first reporter of the case should be very keen	There will be a need for a valid fit from either to prove the cause. Verification forms provide the truth of the case and are used in making conclusions whether to accept/reject/defer a claim.
Snake cases are very common, and when reported, the committee take too long are taken too long before feedback is provided	CWCCC committee to follow the proposal of the reporting claim as they have firsthand information which is true
If someone sees a Buffalo and start running then falls down, should he/she be compensated?	No compensation is made in such cases. Compensation is only given due to attack.
Not all snake attacks attract compensation, what about Python which can kill but not poisonous? What happens in case of such cases?	In case of such cases the information is presented by members of public to CWCCC then forward it to ministry for consideration

2.3 Establishment of Conservancies & Sanctuaries

Mr. Gabriel Kioo, community warden –KMNR

National park is land set apart for wildlife with no human interference national reserve wildlife with restricted human interaction but monitored closely, honey harvesting, fishing, and grazing. Conservancy is land set aside by individual land owner, corporate body, group of landowners or community for wildlife conservation. Sanctuary land/land and water set aside and maintained by community individual or private entity for wildlife conservation.

He then asked participants how they perceived an elephant and they responded noting that an elephant is destructive, harmful and threat to security. From this response, Mr. Kioo informed the participants that under WCMA, 2013 Act any person or community with land where wildlife inhabits may establish a conservancy or a sanctuary. Conservancy may be either private or community depending on type of land ownership. Establishment and operation of conservancies is regulated to promote their development; harmonize procedures and standards of management. The Process for establishment attracts Legal requirement for registration, by KWS, Application in prescribed form lodged, Certificate issued.



Figure 5: Mr. Gabriel Kiio, Community Warden KMNr, facilitating session on the establishment of community wildlife association, (*Photo by Wilfred Muriithi- ICRAF*)

He then gave an outline for registration details provided in the training module (Annex 3). Some considerations by the Service include; size of land, land use patterns, dominant species, diversity of species, land tenure (freehold or leasehold), socio-economic and ecological viability of the conservancy. Once the proponent make proposal, registration certificate follows is issued which is valid for 10 years and allowed establish sanctuary within conservancy. Renewal of the certificate dependent on: Compliance with initial license and continues to promote overall objectives and wildlife conservation plans; no substantial change in land use in the conservancy that affects habitat range of animals

The conservancies are administered by CWCCCs and KWS collaborate in management of duly established conservancies and involve;

- Compliance and enforcement with law;
- SOPs, codes of ethics and standing orders;
- Monitoring and general oversight;

- Dispute settlement;
- Overseeing preparation of management plans.



Figure 6: Left: Community member (standing) asking question: Right: senior warden (standing) providing response during the plenary session, (Photo by Wilfred Muriithi ICRAF)

Table 4: Discussions based on establishment of conservancies and sanctuaries

Questions	Response
How do I get wild animals to my sanctuary?	The animals in the conservancy is given for free
What is the minimum size of the land?	Different stock level for different species and other issues such as availability of food, health of animals
Once I have animals in my ranch can I sell or kill the animals	Yes hunting allowed within the conservancy when there is enough in number, though KWS regulate the activity as this needs to be sustainable But this can only be done for food and this attract returns
With the coming of LAPPSET what strategy does the KWS has to make sure that the county utilizes this opportunity instead of flying to Maasai Mara	Wildlife resources available for use by all the public, it's unfortunate that people in Lamu county do not utilize the resource. KWS is participating in spatial land use planning
Spatial planning is involving KWS in the plan	Yes, CWCCC is involved in all developmental plans
How does KWS support the community in establishment of CWCCC	Yes, the KWS advise on the species, support with idea for better management and sustainable use of wildlife resources and provide technical support.

2.4 Licensing & Wildlife User Rights

Mr. Ali shebwana chairman CWCCC

The WCMA, 2013 Act gives the service the powers to; grant permits, identify user rights & advice the cabinet secretary accordingly.

Sec(71) states every person has the right to reasonable access to wildlife resources and shall be entitled to enjoy the benefits accruing without any hindrance

Sec(72)utilization and exploitation of wildlife resources by any person whether individual land owner or in a conservation area, wherever else shall be practiced in a manner that is sustainable and in accordance with regulations under this Act

Licensing; *Sec(79) No person or entity shall, undertake any wildlife use activity otherwise than under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license issued or a permit granted under this Act and Sec(80,1) The Cabinet secretary , may upon successful registration of the applicant with CWC&CC grant a general permit for non-consumptive wildlife user rights e.g. Wildlife based tourism, Commercial photography, Education purposes, Research purposes, Cultural purposes and Religious purposes. The permit shall be in a prescribed manner and may set conditions in regard to duration, infrastructure development and any other aspects as may be appropriate. Other forms of licenses to be granted shall include; Game farming, Game ranching, live capture, Research involving off take and cropping & curling.*

Permitting process; *Sec (82); request for wildlife user rights/authority to deal in wildlife utilization shall be to the secretary respective CWC&CC. The recommendation of issuance of wildlife permits shall consider; EIA study, magnitude of the project and long term impacts on the culture of communities and other stake holders and interrogation of other relevant laws and international/ conservation protocols that guide the operation and sustainable wildlife trade and utilization.*

Revocation; *Sec(86) the Service may revoke a permit under sec(80),where it finds that the permit holder is not complying with the terms and conditions of the permit*

Responsibilities of CWCCC in wildlife permitting process

1. Implement the registration and establishment of wildlife user rights as provided for in WCMA 2013
2. All application of wildlife user rights in respective counties shall be through these committees
3. Ensure registration of wildlife user rights are in conformity with WCMA 2013, relevant laws, regulations where applicable international conservation protocols; EMCA 1999, Stage and Plays Act Cap 222, Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Aloe Species Regulations 2007, Kenya Forest Act 2005, National Museums and Heritage Act 2006, Kenya Plants Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) and Veterinary Services Act.

3.0 Discussion and conclusion based on the Training



Figure 7: Left: Participants deliberating on the presentation. Right: Jackeline Mutwiri of KWS and Grace Koech ICRAF leading the participants through the discussion and conclusion session, *(Photo by Omar Asuu –NTV)*

Value of wildlife; the stakeholders identified the need to increase community awareness on the value of wildlife to change the community attitude towards the latter. The change of attitude will promote peaceful coexistence between wildlife and human being as mutually benefits will be obtained and biodiversity conservation ensured. To achieve this, there is need for the stakeholder to collaborate. KWS to increase their efficiency in responding to human wildlife conflict, community to use available materials to fence their croplands and form community group that can drive away wildlife in presence of KWS officer, ICRAF and other conservation NGOs to collaborate with KWS in excavating water points for wildlife and promoting community development in areas where wildlife exist to enable the community benefits from their wildlife resources.

Compensation; stakeholder agreed that there is need to reduce human wildlife conflicts to reduce government expenditure on compensation. It was proposed that the CWCCC should increase community awareness on the clear procedures to follow in case of conflict to reduce poor reporting which affect the relationship between KWS and local community and increase efficiency in processing compensation once the claim is accepted.

Role of stakeholder in wildlife conservation; there is need to identify all stakeholder who are involved in wildlife conservation, clearly define their roles and promote collaboration amongst them. The local administration should be involved to mobilize the community and sensitize them on benefits and

opportunities presented by wildlife and its resources in so doing the feeling from community that wildlife is been given a better priority than human will stop.

3.1 Recommendations and way forward

At the end of the training, the stakeholders reported that all their expectations had been met and recommended that;

- There is need to identify all the stakeholders in wildlife conservation, define their roles and promote collaboration amongst them to ensure efficiency in conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and its resources.
- The KWS, NGOs and the administration to organize more of such forums to increase the community's awareness on the benefits of wildlife, ways to minimize human wildlife conflict and procedures for compensation in case the latter happens.
- The communities request KWS to work closely with KFS and the NGOs focusing on conservation to reduce forest degradation and deforestation because “they will not like to see Sahara Desert in Witu due to illegal logging and charcoal burning in the area”
- The KWS to support communities by responding to their call for action in case of attack and support local development such as building schools and water points to allow change the community perceptions on wildlife conservation.
- There's need to define boundaries between wildlife conservation areas and settlements was proposed.
- The need to map the biodiversity resources in Lamu County to ensure that it included in the spatial plan and considered when implementing mega projects e.g. the coal plant and LAPSET corridor.



Figure 8: The stakeholder proposing their recommendations and way forward, *(Photo by Wilfred Muriithi –ICRAF)*

Closing remarks

Senior Warden Lamu County

The senior warden appreciated ICRAF for facilitating KWS, CWCCC and NRT-Coast to organize the training. He also appreciated the communities for attending the meeting and their invaluable contribution during the meeting. Information is power, he hoped that the increased awareness will help the stakeholders change their attitude towards wildlife and live peacefully with them. He alluded that successful management requires collaboration among all the stakeholders; he therefore called upon all the stakeholders to collaborate in managing wildlife resources. He called upon everyone who had increased their awareness on the provision of the new wildlife act to reach out to other stakeholder who do not know or have limited information on the act. With those remarks the warden official closed the meeting. At the end of the training, Mr. Wilfred Muriithi informed the participants that as mentioned during the beginning of the training, the trained participants will reach out to their fellow community members during the public forums in Hindi and Witu. The participants from Kiunga and Pate Island will reach out to communities in Hindi on 18th March 2016 while trained participants from Hanshak Nyongoro and Maisha Masha will reach out to communities in Witu on 22nd March 2016.

Day 3: 18th March 2016: Public sensitization meeting in Hindi on the provision of the new Wildlife Act 2013



Figure 9: Chief Hindi welcoming the participants to the public forum, (Photo by Omar Asuu- NTV)

3.1 Opening and welcome remarks

Chief

The area chief welcomed the guests and the community members to the public forum and thanked all of them for attending the meeting. He also thanked the organizing committee for the noble idea to sensitize the community on the provision of the current wildlife Act which he said is timely as the community in the area has had challenges in coexisting with wildlife considering the fact that there is no clear boundaries between human and wildlife and resources such as water is limited in the area.

Senior warden

The senior warden thanked the area chief for mobilizing the community members and the community for attending the public forum to be made aware of the opportunities that the current wildlife conservation

and management Act present. He informed the community that this was their day and he would like them to ask the all the questions they had concerning wildlife conservation and propose the solution from their perspectives which will help KWS and collaborators such as ICRAF and NRT-Coast in wildlife conservation and management.

ICRAF

The ICRAF staff informed the community that wildlife is an important resource which should be conserved in a manner that is socially, economical and environmentally sustainable. In view of this there is need to increase community awareness on the provision of the current wildlife act to promote their social wellbeing, enable the community obtain knowledge on possible ways to generate income from wildlife and train the community on wildlife conservation and management.

CWCCC Chairman

The chairman informed the stakeholder that this forum is important as there has been an increase in HWC t in Lamu County which should be acted upon urgently. The forum will allow the trainees and facilitators to interact with communities in relation to the new Act on the procedures for placing a claim for compensation, types of conflicts which attract compensation, user rights and obligation, offenses and penalties in case of fraud and permit and licensing for wildlife farming.

3.2 Feedback Session

During this session the communities were engaged in discussion with the facilitators. The communities felt at the moment they viewed the wild animals as destructive and interfering with their current lives. They were sad because they felt wildlife is a resource that is owned by KWS but they are not managing it as required and thus they would not wish to have the wildlife. The facilitators informed the community that other communities such as the Maasai had such challenges in the past when they viewed wildlife as a threat rather than a beneficial resource but at the moment the communities in Maasai Mara value the wildlife and conserve it as they are obtaining immense benefits from the wildlife resources. The team informed the community that by forming a community wildlife association they are acquiring a legal entity which besides safeguarding their lands, will also attract tourist who hence generate income from wildlife, they will also have recreational facilities and reserve their biodiversity which is unique and admired by people in other counties such as Vihiga.



Figure 10: The senior warden responding to the community sentiments in relation to wildlife, during first open forum (*Photo by Wilfred Muriithi, ICRAF*)

The KWS, ICRAF and NRT-Coast informed the community that wildlife is a public resource which is not owned by KWS or conservation NGOs. The latter support the community in conservation and management of the resources on behalf of the community. The community informed the team that all along they thought that wildlife belong to KWS and appreciated the team for letting them know that it is their resource. Having known that wildlife is their resource, they highlighted the current challenges facing them as they interact with wildlife which included;

- Porous boundaries
- unclear boundaries between human and wildlife
- Wildlife is not owned by anyone
- Resident do not know the benefits of wildlife
- Wildlife from other areas has been translocating from other areas to Lamu County and they take time to assimilate and mingle with the wildlife already in the area.

- Communities do not know how to respond in case of attack, they know that killing wildlife will get them in jail.
- Lack/ few water points in the region cause a lot of conflict due to limited resources
- what happens to the community in case of damage to property caused by wildlife
- how can the community live peacefully with the wildlife



Figure 11: Mr. Kiio and Grace interacting with communities during the public forum *(Phot by Wilfred Muriithi ICRAF)*

The team responded by informing the communities that they acknowledge that there are challenges especially when the boundary between the wild animals and human beings is not fenced. However, the team noted that they are increasing community's awareness by informing them that there is a way in which the community can coexist peacefully with wildlife by;

- Having a number of men in the community who can scare the wildlife and drive them away in case they attack
- Community controlling the baboons
- Set a response team/committee who can address the challenges and report to relevant authorities
- communities to set up fences on the land using the available cheap raw materials
- Communities to obtain permits for wildlife in their home

The discussion got exciting as the communities begun to have a change of attitude towards wildlife. The communities requested the team to inform them on the possible ways that they could adopt to enable them benefit from the wildlife resources they own. The KWS informed the community that the wildlife

Act which came into 10th January 2014? has new provision and allows the community to establish wild life association which is a legal entity which will aside from promoting ecotourism, it will also present tenure to the lands. The community applauded “we never knew anything like this” they exclaimed!



Figure 12: The chairman CWCCC informing the participants on possibility of human and wildlife coexistence (*Photo by Wilfred Muriithi ICRAF*)

It was at this point that the community members who had been trained during the two previous days sensitized their community members on the establishment of the community wildlife association. The trained community members informed the fellow community members that the new wildlife Act allows the community to register a wildlife association to help them benefit from wildlife resources while at the same time ensuring sustainable use of the resource and equitable distribution of benefits. The community was interested to know who is entitled to form this association. The trainers informed them that the Act allows any person or community with land where wildlife inhabits may establish a conservancy or a sanctuary. Conservancy may be either private or community depending on type of land ownership. The community felt satisfied and expressed their proposal in the process of making this vision a reality. They proposed that;

- KWS and conservation NGOs should establish water point for wildlife to reduce competition for limited resources.
- In case of human wildlife conflict KWS should respond immediately and process compensation in time.
- All stakeholders should meet often to deliberate on the challenges and propose possible solutions to enhance conflict management and resolution.
- KWS and the conservation NGOs to increase such awareness creation meeting for the local communities.



Figure 13: Mr. Wilfred Muriithi appreciating the community for their invaluable contribution during the forum, *photo by Omar Asuu NTV*

The communities were happy and they thanked the organizing for the knowledge they shared with them. The KWS ICRAF, and NRT-Coast informed the participants that change of attitude towards wildlife is the first key step to peaceful coexistence between wildlife and human being and the process will take sometimes but they should be patient and collaborate with other stakeholders towards achieving this

goal. The KWS informed the communities that they also have housekeeping challenges which sometimes delay their response to conflict but they promised to increase their efficiency.

Closing remarks

The chief of the area appreciated the organizers and facilitators for organizing the timely event. He noted that the information will be shared with the other members of public in the coming Barraza to ensure that the whole community is aware of the provision provided in the new wildlife act and that the community is informed that wildlife is their own resource which has immense benefits to them if utilized properly and conserved sustainably. The chief requested the farmers in the area to observe the request to set up fences on the lands to reduce damage to crops and set up a group of people to support KWS in wildlife drive. There being no other business the chief declared the meeting closed.



Figure 14: Feedback session between community members and the facilitators (*photo by Omar Asuu NTV*)

Day 4: 22nd March, 2016; Public sensitization meeting in Witu on the provision of the new Wildlife Act 2013



Figure 15: Group photo in Witu during the public forum, (Photo by Omar Asuu NTV)

Opening and Welcome Remarks in Witu Public forum

Chief Witu

(Mr. Abdulla Mohamed)

The chief Witu welcomed the participants and thanks them for coming and requested one of them to pray. He then thanked the “donors” for coming to Witu to help in promoting Witu. He noted that “no industry but God brought the delegation to support the community in benefits from the resources that God has bestowed into our hands”. He acknowledged the presence of the farmers and pastoralist and called upon them to make use of the resources which has been entrusted to them and make sure it

benefits them. He urged them to agree in one voice and promise them of his support. He then welcomed the deputy county commissioner to give the opening remarks.

Deputy County Commissioner

(Mr. Elijah Kiptoroi)

The county commissioner thanked the participants and informed them Lamu county is very rich in biodiversity and they should embrace training on how to benefit from the resources. He noted that once security is normalized Lamu will attract tourist as it used to and the community will continue to benefit from their resources. He then invited the cabinet secretary for forest, wildlife and natural resources to officially open the event.

County Executive Member for Forest, Wildlife and Natural resources

(Hon. Samia Omar Bwana)

The minister thanked the participants, ICRAF, KWS, CWCCC and NRT-Coast for attending the meeting, providing the facilitation and the training; he called it a noble idea which is timely. She thanked ICRAF BMP project for its endeavor to promote biodiversity conservation in Lamu County. She noted that Lamu is very rich in biodiversity but the community is not in a position to sustainable use the resource for improvement of its livelihood but with such training community will increase their awareness hence able to benefit from the resources, she then declared the public forum officially open. Feedback session was combined in the section above for both communities.

Way forward

At the end of the public forum, the Facilitators advised the communities to utilize the opportunities provided by the recent WMCA 2013 by forming community wildlife Associations and participating in wildlife farming to allow them benefit from their wildlife resources. The communities agreed to collaborate with the other stakeholders in protecting and conserving wildlife resources and report crimes and offences committed against wildlife.

Reference

GoK (2014): Government of Kenya. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013.
Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 18/ (Acts No. 47)

King, J (2014): Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 Review for NRT Community Conservancies

Annex 1: Attendance lists-Public Sensitization workshop and meetings

Workshop at Mpeketoni-16th and 17th March 2013

Item	Name	Location	Affiliation	Contact details
1.	Kahindi	Witu	New Kumekucha self-help group	0731405522
2.	Silvester	Witu	New Kumekucha self-help group	0787655024
3.	Anderson	Witu	Ne New Kumekucha self-help group	0723903385
4.	Abarufa Dido	Witu	Lamu County Government (LCG)	0726881213
5.	Mica W N Guithuka	Lamu	Natural Resources (LCG)	0724715293
6.	Suali Mohamed Atman	Kiunga	Fisherman	0723912856
7.	Rosebella Ekesa	Witu	New Kumekucha self-help group	
8.	P.M Nyoka	Witu	Ward Agriculture Officer	0723022109
9.	Ali S.Shebwana	Kiunga	CWCCC/KWS	0722274578
10.	Emannuel M.Karisa	Lamu	Ministry of Agriculture	0721863812
11.	Gabriel Kiio	Kiunga	KWS	0721686034
12.	Mustafa Godana	Witu	Hanshak Nyongoro	0726083062
13.	Grace Koech	Nairobi	ICRAF	0712085312
14.	Omar S. Hassan	Witu	Lamu Conservation Trust	0708006441
15.	Bwanamkuu Nassir	Witu	Lamu Conservation Trust	0729584238
16.	Abdi B.Kofonde	Didewarinde	Chief	0791164715
17.	Mohammed Yassin	Lamu	NRT	0724687631
18.	M'imanyara Nkanata	Witu	HVC Chair	0729246735
19.	Hadija Guruba	Aweer	Awer Conservancy	0708073611
20.	Florence Ndungu	Lamu	LCG	0710968317
21.	Lamek K Otondi	Witu	Back to Eden self-help group	0726725234
22.	Mlema K Mwatete	Witu	KFS	0726726250
23.	Atnas M.Suabin	Faza	Pate Marine Community Conservancy	0721118477
24.	Amina Bakari	Faza	Pate Marine Community Conservancy	0711972060
25.	Jackline Mutwiri	Nairobi	KWS	0722588220
26.	Wilfred Muriithi	Lamu	ICRAF	0722274492

Annex 1

Annex 2: Sensitization Meeting –Hindi on 18/3/2016

Item	Name	Area/Location	Contact
1.	Grace Koech	Nairobi (ICRAF)	0712085372
2.	Rose Atieno	Sabasaba	0771377193
3.	Isaac Kiseu	Matangeni	0712145964
4.	Rose Wangu	Kimbokoni	0713429131
5.	Esther Gathoni	Kimbokoni	0717653106
6.	Elizabeth Changawa	Sabasaba	0718663694
7.	Julia Wangui	Sabasaba	0723692602
8.	Joel Mutuku	Sabasaba	0713338822
9.	Josephine Iparas	Sabasaba	0727292885
10.	Anna Njeri	Sabasaba	0729287244
11.	Monica Gachuhu	Sabasaba	0729064666
12.	Consolata Atieno	Sabasaba	0729476232
13.	Elizabeth Odipo	Malamandi	0712906350
14.	Philip K Kimani	Sabasaba	0726790158
15.	Pius Otieno	Sabasaba	0722720213
16.	Trecicio Maina	Safilisi	0701201491
17.	Moses Kiruma	Ndeu	
18.	Charlse Kisfa	Ndeu	0717263126
19.	Paul Musyioka	Ndeu	0713310451
20.	Joseph Waruitiu	Sabasaba	0726816161
21.	Paul Onyango	Kibokoni	0716260828
22.	Peter Kamau	Ndeu	0710841809
23.	Mathew Balesa	Sabasaba	0792362709
24.	Joseph Murigi	Sabasaba	0710129758
25.	Hungi Muiga	Sabasaba	0717697756
26.	Fabian Nyogondo	Maramanje	0728874621
27.	Samon Makokha	Sabasaba	0705382725
28.	Paul Gitau	Malamande	0724487492
29.	Joseph Karisa	Kibiboni	0712527378
30.	Jollo Josua M	Sabasaba	0729980530
31.	Athman Omar	Lamu	0711444431
32.	Charle Kugwa	Hindi	0710185787

33.	Bakari D Hiribae	Hindi	0725393270
34.	Adan B Tullu	Mokowe	0722150610
35.	A.M Laus	Snr Ass,Chief Hindi	0726803165
36.	Atwas M swabir	FMC/CWCCC	0721118477
37.	Gamoe Albert	KWS/Lamu	0721527255
38.	Gabriel Kiio	Kws/Lamu	0721686034
39.	Amina Bakari	Faza P-MCC	0711972060
40.	Wilfred Muriithi	Lamu (ICRAF)	0722274492
41.	Mary Akinyi	Sabasaba	0702805668
42.	Sharon Kazungu	Sabasaba	0702098204
43.	Lydia Ng'ethe	Sabasaba	0716130722

Public Sensitization Meeting –Witu on 22/3/2016

Item	Name	Area
1.	Omar Salim	Witu
2.	Twalaa Abdalla	Witu
3.	Mwanajuma Mwalim	Witu
4.	Samwel Loba	Witu
5.	Moses Katana	Witu
6.	Wilfred Muriithi	lamu
7.	Athman Omar	Lamu
8.	Peter Gachanja	Witu
9.	Saidi Mahabusu	Witu
10.	Salina Mghaly	Witu
11.	Cyrus Mburu	Witu
12.	Jackline Mutwiri	Nbi/KWS
13.	Charles Omondi	KWS/Lamu
14.	William Chai	KFS/Witu
15.	Micau N	Natural Resources
16.	Gobu Dokota	Witu
17.	Mohammed Yassin	NRT/Coast
18.	Yunus Abubakar	Tangeni
19.	Emma Kalwala	Tangeni
20.	Baahati Karisa	Tangeni
21.	Beatrice Kaso	Tangeni
22.	Elizabeth Wanjala	Maisha Masha
23.	Rahel Mlewa	Tangeni
24.	Emily Mlongo	Tangeni
25.	Veronica Kerubo	Tangeni
26.	Nadina Fulama	Sendemke
27.	Hadija Adhan	Sendemke
28.	Muslima Hassan	Sendemke
29.	Nuru Salim	Soroko
30.	Esther Fatuma	M.Masha
31.	Endera Kenga	Sakamba
32.	Johnson Ndhoru	Kitalu
33.	Samini Kahindi	Yaah
34.	Dama Kandenge	Charo
35.	Rosebella Mesa Ekatsa	Maisha Masha

36.	Esther Wanjiru	Soroko
37.	Jane Kwamboka	Soroko
38.	Mary Matabori	Tangeni
39.	Jane Nyabonyi	Witu
40.	Oliver Kemunto	Witu
41.	Nora Kwamboka	Witu
42.	Jackline Moraa	Witu
43.	Mellen Mabuka	Witu
44.	Wilter Okenyuri	Witu
45.	Hassan Koricha	Witu
46.	Rael Nyabonyi	Witu
47.	Joseph Ngumbao	Tangeni
48.	Anab Gobu	Madagoni
49.	Tuba Mobid	Witu
50.	Hassan Funani	Didewaride
51.	Zephania Mungara	Witu
52.	Zablon T Koma	Witu
53.	Jonathan Charo	Tangeni
54.	Karisa Kenga Mwenza	Witu
55.	Musa Arbo	Tangeni
56.	Kahindi Karisa M	Witu
57.	Wilson Mwalim Boro	Witu
58.	Karisa Ngandi	Beja
59.	Ezekiel Omino Oino	Tangeni
60.	Samwel Ongesa	Sendemke
61.	Samuel Omote	Sendemke
62.	Lameck Kibeti	Tangeni
63.	Mustafa Dae	Didewaride
64.	Anderson Nzaro	Maisha Masha
65.	Kaleb Ongweri	Maisha Masha
66.	Joseph Makoli	Tangeni
67.	Daniel Makanga	Tangeni
68.	James Kiboni Nguru	Maisha Masha
69.	Erick Ndoro Kahindi	Maisha Masha
70.	Agnes Riziki	Tangeni
71.	Dama Sulubu	Witu

72.	Rahel Wilsoni	Witu
73.	John Samini	Maisha Masha
74.	Martha Muthoni	Vipingoni
75.	Hellen Atieno	Chira
76.	Irene Akinyi	Chira
77.	Anastacia Atieno	Moa
78.	Raima Salat	Chira
79.	Mumina Goro	Chira
80.	Hawa Shane	Chira
81.	Virginia Askuku	Sendemke
82.	Agnes Abuoni	Sendemke
83.	Janniffer Kajuju	Konambaya
84.	Esther Kaleb	Hindiwa
85.	Ali salim	Witu
86.	Ali Shalo	Witu
87.	Bwanamkuu Nassir	LCT/Witu
88.	Mlewa K Mwatete	KFS/Witu
89.	Paul M Nyoka	WAO/Witu
90.	Grace Koech	ICRAF/Nairobi
91.	George Wara	EC/KFS Lamu
92.	Swale Kilele	Lamu
93.	Abni Bocha	Chief/Didewaride
94.	Florence Ndungu	COTT&NR.Lamu
95.	Samia Omar	CEC/TT&NR Lmu
96.	Gabriel Kiio	KWS
97.	Elija Kipteroi	ACC Witu
98.	Reuben Karantei	WADAD Witu

Annex 3: Training workshop and Public forum program

	Arrival of Participants	
TIME	ACTIVITY	FACILITATOR
14.00 - 14.15PM	Registration	Secretariat
14.15 – 14.30PM	Introductions/Climate setting	ICRAF
14.30 - 14.45PM	Welcoming remarks	Senior Warden
14.30 - 14.45PM	Workshop Expectations and Objectives	Senior Warden
14.45 - 16.15PM	Operationalization of CWCCC in reference to WCMA 2013 (Position) roles and functions of CWCCC	Chair CWCCC
16.15 - 16.30PM	Health Break	All
16.30 - 16.45PM	Plenary	T. Ogola - Corp. Secretary
16.45 - 17.15PM	Enforcement, compliance and penalties for wildlife crimes	OC C Coy
17.15 - 17.30PM	Plenary	All
End of day one		
08.00 - 08.15AM	Recap of day one	NRT Coast
08.15 - 09.15AM	HWC & mitigation measures; Compensation	Chair CWCCC
09.15 - 09.30AM	Plenary	All
09.30 - 10.00AM	Establishment of conservancies & sanctuaries under the WCMA 2013	Warden KMNR
10.00 - 10.15AM	Health Break	All
10.15 - 10.30AM	Plenary	All
10.30 - 11.00AM	License and Permitting	Chair CWCCC
11.00 - 11.15AM	Plenary and way forward	ICRAF
11.15 - 11.30AM	Closing remarks	Senior Warden

11.30 - 11.45AM	Departure	All