



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

Project Title: Tana-Kipini Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascapes



CROSS BORDER STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS REPORT,

WORLD AGROFORESTRY CENTER,

APRIL, 2016

Report compiled by; Maimbo Malesu, Grace Koech and Josephat Nyongesa

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION	1
Other activities deliberations were documented and reported in separate reports as per related project Lofgrame indicators	1
1.1 Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform Meeting.....	1
1.2 Transboundary Steering Committee meeting (TBSC)	3
2.0 DAY1: CROSS BORDER DIALOGUE PLATFORM MEETING: APRIL 18, 2016,.....	4
2.1 Setting the scene.....	4
<i>Mr. Maimbo Malesu, Head Water management unit, ICRAF</i>	4
2.2 Opening remarks.....	5
<i>Dr. Jonathan Muriuki, Kenya Country Representative, ICRAF</i>	5
<i>Dr. Dorothy Wanja, National Museums of Kenya</i>	6
<i>Hon. Mohamed Yusuf Omar (Minister; Ministry of Environment, Energy and Minerals, Jubbaland Somalia)</i>	6
<i>Mr. Joseph Kanyiri, County Commissioner Lamu-Kenya</i>	6
<i>Dr. Debalkew Berhe, Manager IGAD BMP</i>	6
<i>Mr. Josephat Nyongesa, BMP Project Manager</i>	7
2.3 Presentations	7
2.3.1 2015 Brief Update Report on the IGAD BMP	7
<i>Mr. Josephat Nyongesa, BMP Project Manager</i>	7
2.3.2 Introduction and Background Information on Technical Committee.....	10
<i>Mr. Rashid Galgalo, Chairman Biodiversity land use planning Technical Committee</i>	10
2.3.3 Progress on Lamu County Spatial Plan.....	11
<i>Mr. Eric Randu, Director planning unit, Lamu County Government</i>	11
2.3.4 Inclusion of Biodiversity in the Lamu County Spatial Plan.....	13
<i>Dr. Dorothy Wanja, National Museums of Kenya</i>	13
2.3.5 Support to community based conservation in BMP pilot sites.....	14
<i>Mr. Mohamed Yassin, Northern Range land Trust</i>	14
2.3.6 Progress on Honey Value Chain and Rainwater Harvesting	16
<i>Mr. Wilfred Muriithi, ICRAF Project Officer based in Lamu</i>	16
2.3.7 Support to agroforestry and re-afforestation.....	18
<i>Mr. Njoroge Chege, Kenya Forest Service</i>	18
2.3.8 Support to rainwater activities in Somalia.....	19
<i>Abdi Billow, Project officer, Rain water association of Somalia (RAAS)</i>	19
2.3.9 Biodiversity assessment in Somalia	21
2.4 Conclusion based on the Presentation	23

Mr. Maimbo Malesu 23

2.5 Synthesis of the day discussion..... 24

Dr. Berhne, Representation of the Donor..... 24

2.6 Recommendations from the CBSDP to TBSC 24

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1: Partners and Consultants working with ICRAF on different project activities.....	8
Table 2: Plenary based on Mr. Nyongesa presentation.....	9
Table 3: Plenary session based on presentation on technical committee	11
Table 4: Plenary on Lamu county spatial plan	13
Table 5: Plenary based on discussion on inclusion of biodiversity in Lamu county spatial plan	14
Table 6: Plenary based on presentation by Northern Rangeland Trust	16
Table 7: Plenary based on presentation by RAAS	20
Table 8: Discussion based on biodiversity assessment in Somalia	22
Figure 1: Mr. Maimbo Malesu, seated far front, briefing the participants on the series of events during the meetings, (photo credit; Elsa, ICRAF).	5
Figure 2: Tents received by NRT from IGAD BMP project, source NRT-Coast.	15

List of Abbreviation

ANAFE	African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resource Education
ASDSP	African Sector Development Support Programme
BMP	Biodiversity Management Programme
CBSDP	Cross Border Dialogue Platform
CDMP	Community Development and Management Plan
COMMS	Community Conservation Monitoring System
CSA	Conservation Solution Africa
CSP	County Spatial Plan
EAI	Environmental Impact Analysis
EU	European Union
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural
KDF	Kenya Defense Force
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAPSSET	Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
LCG	Lamu County Government
LFI	Log Frame Indicator
LUM	Land Use Mapping
LUP	Land Use Planning
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NP	National Park
NRT	Northern Rangeland Trust
NYS	National Youth Service
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TBSC	Transboundary Steering Committee

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The organizing committee would like to express their gratitude to the Delegation from different countries for attending the workshop. The team appreciates IGAD delegation, Dr. Berhe and Dr. Serge for creating time out of their busy schedules to attend the meeting and for their in-depth contribution during the discussion during the event. The effort of Hon. Mohamed Yusuf Omar (Minister; Ministry of Environment, Energy and Minerals-Jubbaland, Somalia) will not go unnoticed, ICRAF appreciates the efforts he made in identifying participants from Somalia and coordinating their participation , The delegation from Kenya presence is highly appreciated. The attendance of the county commissioner Lamu County and his delegation ensured that the meetings were a great success from their resourceful insights. The support obtained from ICRAF administrative unit contributed immensely to the success of this event. The ICRAF organizing team thanks everyone for the contribution towards ensuring success of the events.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

World agroforestry center organized the second cross border stakeholder meeting in April 2016 to establish and support a cross border cooperation committee i.e. Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform (CBSDP). The meeting was held back to back with Transboundary steering committee meeting (TBSC). In its plan, ICRAF desired that the cross border stakeholder meeting will result in establishment of a dialogue platform which will be composed of maximum 20 participants selected from ICRAF staff, IGAD technical team, cross border key partners/stakeholders and members of Tran's boundary of steering committee.

The ambition of ICRAF to establish the cross border platform was achieved during these events due to a good representation of participants from the cross border region. Twenty participants were selected based on criteria described above to serve as members to the platform. The draft code of conduct (ToR) for the platform was ratified by the members and the objectives of the platform clearly defined and approved by the members. The cross border dialogue platform also made some recommendations to the transboundary committee.

The transboundary committee evaluated the progress made on various project activities of Biodiversity Management Program (BMP) in the cross border area. The committee appreciated the fact that significant progress has been made on the Kenya side and that there is need to identify activities that can be implemented in Somalia side. The TBSC therefore advised the delegation from Somalia to identify key activities which can be implemented within the remaining period of the project life, identify partners who

can help them in implementation of the activities and share their proposal with ICRAF for review and support.

At the end of the cross border meetings, the participants were asked to express their satisfaction and whether the cross border meetings had strengthened cross border collaboration on biodiversity conservation. The large majority of the participants agreed to strongly agree that the cross border meetings had strengthened cross border collaboration on biodiversity conservation and that the new partnership established during the meeting will increase efficiency in project implementation. The delegation from Somalia expressed their interest to host future cross border meeting in Kismayo when the security situation improves. In short, the cross border meetings, which consisted of cross border stakeholder dialogue platform, transboundary steering committee and the biodiversity land use planning committee meeting provided the participants the opportunity to interact with different stakeholder dealing with different biodiversity conservation issues, shared knowledge of cross border area and identified key activities which can be implemented in Somalia within the remaining period of the project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) is an initiative funded by European Commission (EC) through Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) aiming to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in IGAD region, through a better regional integration in the environmental sector. Its purpose is the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region, in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services.

ICRAF is one of the BMP implementing partners and is managing one of the three projects in the Horn of Africa to develop collaborative management in 3 cross-boundaries land and seascapes between Kenya-Somalia, Djibouti-Ethiopia and Ethiopia-South Sudan. ICRAF is managing a 4 years Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape (North East Kenya and South East Somalia) project which commenced in November, 2013 and aims to contribute to poverty reduction by improving social and economic wellbeing of the populations in the IGAD region through better regional integration in environmental sector. The project implements 12 activities which focus on cross border exchange; Land Use Planning; Community conservation; Biodiversity value chains; Agroforestry interventions as key thematic areas. Based on this background, ICRAF organized a series of project cross border activities from 18-23 April, 2016 including;

- Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform (CBSDP) Meeting
- Trans boundary Steering Committee (TBSC) Meeting

Other activities deliberations were documented and reported in separate reports as per related project Log frame indicators.

1.1 Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform Meeting

Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform was established and ICRAF will support its regular meetings and exchange visits activities. This is under Activity 5 of the project aiming at *cross border cooperation* which aims at “*Promoting cross-border cooperation in NRM and to facilitate*

the establishment of a trans-boundary protected area. The expected activity result is linked to project Log frame indicators (LFI) are;

LFI 1.1: *Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platforms for Biodiversity Management established for coastal zone by Q4 2015, and regular meetings thereafter.*

LFI 1.2 *One proposal for establishment of a cross-border network of biodiversity conservation areas prepared by the Cross-Border Stakeholder Platform and transmitted to the relevant national decision makers by Q4_2016*

The project focuses on cross border exchange as key thematic area envisaged strengthening cross-border biodiversity conservation in land/seascapes. In this regards BMP promotes conservation of biodiversity of cross border nature in the Tana Kipini and Laga Badana Bush Bush area that lies between the border of Kenya and Somalia. Given that BMP implements similar activity on both side of the border, there is need for a dialogue platform to facilitate exchange of information and experiences between stakeholders in the two countries. The IGAD is also very keen on fostering cooperation on biodiversity conservation as a way of strengthening policies and institutions in the two member countries. The creation of networked protected areas is a long term vision of the project for the protection and conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity in the pilot sites.

To promote this dialogue ICRAF organizes one meeting per year to foster exchange on cross border biodiversity management and conservation issues between Somali and Kenyan stakeholders in the BMP cross border pilot area. It is desired that the dialogue platform is composed of maximum 20 participants selected from ICRAF staff, IGAD technical team, cross border key partners/stakeholders and members of Tran's boundary of steering committee. In July 2015 ICRAF organized the first cross border meeting and report can be accessed at <https://www.dropbox.com/s/yztga87bgvlyd70/CBSDP%20and%20TBSC%20meetings-July%20%202015....pdf?dl=0>. During this meeting the dialogue platform could not be established according to the objectives due to low representation from Somalia to balance their Kenyan representatives.

1.2 Transboundary Steering Committee meeting (TBSC)

The main function of the Trans Boundary Steering Committee (TBSC) is to enhance the performance of project management so as to realize the envisaged objectives and goals of BMP. The role of TBSC is to monitor progress and advice on cross cutting issues related to activity implementation. The TBSC also ensures that project implementation at the cross border pilot site level contributes to overall IGAD-BMP goal. The cross border learning and experience sharing is achieved through participation of national focal persons who are members of the TBSC and the IGAD BMP Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)/Programme Steering Committee (PSC) at IGAD level. This Project-program bridge levels ensures collective participatory responsibility in technical decision making at local project and IGAD program levels.

Specifically, the role of the Trans-Boundary Steering Committee is to review and advice on;

- i. The progress of the IGAD -BMP project at the cross border pilot site,
- ii. The activity plans for the ongoing year,
- iii. The engagement and performance of partnerships and stakeholders and
- iv. The cross border cross cutting aspects of the project

ICRAF convene the meetings and provide secretariat support to the steering committee. The committee meets once a year in the capital of the county or district of demonstration sites. The IGAD representative chairs the meeting or a member state representative will replace him/her in case of absence.

2.0 DAY1: CROSS BORDER DIALOGUE PLATFORM MEETING: APRIL 18, 2016,

2.1 Setting the scene

Mr. Maimbo Malesu, Head Water management unit, ICRAF

Mr. Maimbo Malesu welcomed the participants and thanked them for attendance. He mentioned that the organizing committee in consultation with delegation from Somalia and Kenya project site found it wise to organize the cross border meeting in the month of April after long discussion. The team decided that the cross border stakeholder dialogue platform, Transboundary Steering Committee meeting, land use planning technical committee meeting and the cross border exchange visit will be carried out simultaneously from 18-23 April, 2016.

He requested participants to introduce themselves (Annex 1) and highlight their expectations from the meetings. Some of the participant's expectations were to;

- Review the status of the project activities
- Strengthen partnership and improve livelihoods opportunities among the local communities in the project sites
- Explore possibility of restoration of Bush Bush conservation area
- Develop partnership for biodiversity conservation in targeted areas



Figure 1: Mr. Maimbo Malesu, seated far front, briefing the participants on the series of events during the meetings, (photo credit; Elsa, ICRAF).

2.2 Opening remarks

Dr. Jonathan Muriuki, Kenya Country Representative, ICRAF

Dr. Muriuki noted that it was great to see delegation from various countries in ICRAF. ICRAF is proud to host the cross border meetings, he said. He observed that the meeting was well represented by delegation from IGAD, Kenya, Somalia, civil society with a common goal geared towards a well-executed discussion on cross border collaboration. He welcomed the participants on behalf of; ICRAF Director General Dr. Tony Simons, the Regional Coordinator Eastern and Southern Africa Region Dr. Jeremias Mowo and on behalf of the Kenya country office.

Dr. Muriuki noted that ICRAF appreciates biodiversity and thus promote research to enable community utilize resources in sustainable manner. Lamu and South Somalia has unique biodiversity which has been neglected hence high level of degradation which got IGAD's attention and encouraged them to facilitate biodiversity management in Kenya-Somalia cross border area through EU funding support. He highlighted that ICRAF focus on development of policies governing biodiversity conservation and stakeholder consultation informs the policy hence the need for stakeholder meetings. Capacity building is important; ICRAF is therefore working with universities to ensure inclusion of key aspects such as biodiversity

conservation into the curriculum. Dr. Muriuki mentioned that ICRAF values partnership as nobody can work alone. He thanked all the collaborators, donors, community members and stakeholders dealing with different project activities for attending the meeting.

Dr. Dorothy Wanja, National Museums of Kenya

Dr. Wanja mentioned that the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) is pleased to work with ICRAF on the Biodiversity Management Program (BMP) project. She appreciated the work ICRAF is doing in bringing together diverse people in different departments working on different activities to achieve a common goal of ensuring biodiversity conservation while providing alternative livelihood options to alleviate poverty.

Hon. Mohamed Yusuf Omar (Minister; Ministry of Environment, Energy and Minerals, Jubbaland Somalia)

Hon. Mohamed Yusuf Omar thanked participants and the organizing team; he said he was happy to meet all the project stakeholders including the donors. He mentioned that south Somalia is not as dangerous as it sounds to many people. In the past, Somalia had organized wildlife conservation activities based in south Somalia and these initiatives were affected by the civil war which broke up in the region. He acknowledged that Badhadhe and Bush Bush have high biodiversity, and this can be testified by old people who were working with the federal government before 1990. He appreciated the presence of various stakeholders as this will strengthen the cross border collaboration.

Mr. Joseph Kanyiri, County Commissioner Lamu-Kenya

Mr. Kanyiri assured the stakeholders that his office will provide security to people in the project sites and the other stakeholders who will be interested to visit the site. He noted that, insecurity and poverty promote degradation of biodiversity as people find ways to support their livelihoods. The government has deployed heavy security evidenced by the presence of Kenya Defense Force (KDF), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), National Youth Service (NYS) and a number of police stations have been established hence threat level has been significantly reduced. He noted the project will provide an avenue for building bridges and support to ensure biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources. Government is taking up a number of projects e.g. coal plant, power project, Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) and his office will ensure that Environmental Impact analysis (EIAs) is conducted before the latter is implemented.

Dr. Debalkew Berhe, Manager IGAD BMP

Dr. Berhe thanked ICRAF on behalf of IGAD secretariat and on behalf of himself. He highlighted that the presence of Somalia people and other stakeholder will ensure success of project. He noted that IGAD

activities are based on policy, establishment of database on biodiversity and capacity building. The project activities focusing on policy and database development are doing well, at the moment, the focal point of national database is at the NMK, IGAD handed over support material to NMK on April 20th 2016. BMP has three demonstration sites to enhance collaboration among countries to promote biodiversity conservation and he was happy to observe that this is happening. Other areas of focus are awareness creation among community to increase community ownership of the biodiversity and thirdly exchange of experience and information sharing for example, the cross border field excursion event organized by ICRAF on April 20-23. He said the meeting is giving him hope and with the presence of all the stakeholders the project implementation is going to succeed. He informed the participants that IGAD expects a lot from the CBSDP platform. The platform has a great responsibility to oversee the activities of TBSC, and the model of establish CBSDP could be adopted by other IGAD countries to promote cross border collaboration.

Mr. Josephat Nyongesa, BMP Project Manager

Mr. Nyongesa appreciated the presence all the stakeholder full representation and thanked the Mohamed Yusuf Omar for support. Nyongesa gave a brief background on the project.

2.3 Presentations

2.3.1 2015 Brief Update Report on the IGAD BMP

Mr. Josephat Nyongesa, BMP Project Manager

Mr. Nyongesa presented a brief project background and informed participants on project intervention sites as extending from from the Tana River in Kenya to the Laga Badana Bush Bushel National Reserve in Somalia. In Kenya the project sites are in Lamu County in Awer and Witu areas. In Awer the activities are currently suspended due to security reasons while in Witu area the activities are ongoing. In the Somalia side, the current intervention sites are in Badhadhe District in two villages; Bur Gabo and Kidifaani.

The project target the Policy makers, Biodiversity managers and Researchers/experts, Local communities, Civil society, NGO's, National government and the final beneficiaries are the local communities in project Pilot Sites. Having said that, he went further and briefed the participants on the project activities and the expected result per result area. He mentioned that the project has two result areas;

- **Result 1:** Conservation of cross-border biodiversity land/seascapes strengthened and institutional capacities for management improved
- **Result 2:** Institutional capacities for management improved.

To achieve the expected results, ICRAF work with various partners and consultants (Table 1).

Table 1: Partners and Consultants working with ICRAF on different project activities

Partners and Consultant	Related commissioned Project activity
ANAFE	Cross Border research & training exchange
CABI	Review status of Invasive species (assessment)-Kenya
CORDIO	Seascape assessment & information-Marine biodiversity assessment- Kenya;
Dr. O. Gedow	Biodiversity assessment ; Landscape assessment and information- Somalia
Dr. M. Ibrahim	Develop a plan & road map for development of PA in Laga Badana area-Somalia
IUCN	Support to specific activity. Not engaged currently
KFS	Forestry and agro-forestry program-Kenya
NMK	Institutional support to planning; Support PLUP-Kenya;
NRT	Develop 1Community CDMP & 1Community Conservation Monitoring System (COMMS)-Kenya
RAAS	RWH interventions-Somalia;
Dr. Mordecai CSA	Biodiversity assessment; Landscape assessment and information-Witu Kenya

In conclusion, he highlighted some project milestones which include;

- RHW activity interventions in Somalia in progress-;
- Agro-forestry interventions Within and outside PA on-going including community training
- Developed Biodiversity based honey value chains and build community capacity building – Awer/Witu communities on Honey value chain-HVC(benefits from ecosystem goods/services)
- Consultative report on possibility of developing vision/roadmap to establish Laga Badana /conservation PA
- Successful Cross border meetings; CBSDP and TBSC, Cross border exchange on research and training workshop (October, 1-2), Write-shop and report on BBVC planned for November, 16-27
- Baseline Landscape & Seascape Biodiversity Assessments- being finalized for Kenya and Somalia, Invasive species assessment and Habitat change analysis
- Training on Participatory Land Use Planning of Lamu County stakeholders
- Project Publicity; events in Witu-exhibitions on biodiversity activities by partners including communities

- Sensitization meetings on Kenya Wildlife Conservation and Management ACT, 2013 (WCMA 2013)
- Four Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) demonstration sites being developed in Lamu-Kenya; 2 in Somalia (Kidifaani and Bur Gabo)- RWH
- Communication strategy drafted, implementation on-going including communication products development

Table 2: Plenary based on Mr. Nyongesa presentation

Questions/comments	Answers
Awer and Sanye communities are within same target as per the statistics, it is important to include Sanye in implementing project activities.	This will be considered as project scale-up process
Consider the problems and plights of pastoralists in that they are part of biodiversity conservation and cause destruction in positive way	This is considered and the project through NRT is supporting development of Community Development and Management Plan (CDMP) and Community Conservation Monitoring System (COMMS) for Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy
What should be done, more focus to be given on the Somalia side in terms of project activities	With good representation of Somali participants, feasible approach for Somalia can be suggested
About 80% of activity has been done, in Somalia there is nothing that has been done	80% of activities have been done in Kenya, few in Somalia; this is because Somalia had insecurity challenges and has no institutional agents in the target sites. However, RAAS is one of the project partner commissioned to implement rain water harvesting activities
Is the project equally implemented in Lamu and Somalia	It is initially designed so but challenges in Somalia undermines full project activity implementation. Few activities are implemented through consultants and RAAS
What kind of segregation three partners/consultants in Somalia?	In formulation there was a limitation on the partnership to this project, Badhadhe district signed into the project and RAAS who has been working with ICRAF for over 10yrs. Somalia based consultants are supporting selected project activities implementation currently ICRAF is signing MoU with Jubbaland state.
Consider inclusion of some peace component in the program	IGAD has some aspect of conflict management in IGAD region this is not possible to address peace under BMP project
Need for livelihood program	The project in the process of implementation will create livelihood options including on-going biodiversity based value chain development, agro-forestry and rain water harvesting
IGAD noted that this meeting is an opportunity for Somalia	

2.3.2 Introduction and Background Information on Technical Committee

Mr. Rashid Galgalo, Chairman Biodiversity land use planning Technical Committee

Mr. Rashid informed participants that the Biodiversity Land Use Planning Technical Committee (BLUP-TC) supports stakeholders by integrating their expertise for the improvement and the development of the Land Use Planning for Biodiversity Management in Tana-Kipini pilot site, of the Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa (BLUP). The TC consists of representatives from government agencies responsible for environmental research, conservation and regulation (forests, wildlife, biodiversity, water). The following institutions and members constitute the TC: National Museums of Kenya – Lamu, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), National Museums of Kenya – HQs, and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). The committee also has an Advisory Technical Committee Members (ATCMs) which are drawn from Lamu County Spatial Planning Unit, Witu Community Representative, National Land Commission and Representatives from Somalia.

The current BLUP-TC shall operate for two years stating 15th February 2016 ending 15th January 2018. Committee members shall attend at least 4 (four) meetings per year. TC members who do not attend the required number of meetings per year, will be contacted and participation be re-evaluated by the TC. First meeting was held on 16th February, 2016 at NMK HQ. Membership in the committee is for the guidance and validity of the biodiversity and spatial LUP. Other ICRAF BMP participants and consultants may join TC meetings as non-voting member of the committee and serve as facilitator(s). The Secretariat of the TC shall be composed by NMK and ICRAF. Any implementing organization for the LUP activity or his/her appointed representative, are allowed to attend any TC meeting as observer. Members of the TC may propose guests to be invited and after agreement within the committee, the Secretariat will send the invitation.

Responsibilities of the technical committee are;

- i. Advising the LUP in technical capacity when called upon
- ii. Provide guidance on the Lamu County Spatial Planning and for its set up and its activities
- iii. Review work plans and progress in the LUP activity
- iv. Chair or his/her representative of TC participates in the Transboundary Committee and meetings

The TCs shall develop an activity plan for two (2) years with detailed milestones, which shall be re-evaluated bi-annually. The activity plan shall be shared with the project Transboundary Committee. The Transboundary Committee shall receive the minutes of the TC meetings; and the TCs will receive

Transboundary Committee minutes that relate to LUP and TC. The TC shall receive communication on activities of thematic groups of the Lamu Spatial Planning Unit.

Table 3: Plenary session based on presentation on technical committee

Questions	Responses
Is membership open for others? WWF interested	The window not closed room for new members is created on need based basis. The committee will establish a platform for engagement and collaboration.
Will the committee be consulted by any player developing a spatial plan?	No. The current technical committee is focusing on inclusion of biodiversity in Lamu county spatial plan.
How many Somalia's will seat in the committee	The current committee will oversee land use planning in Kenya, the committee will invited one member from Somalia to allow him learn from Kenya for possible implementation of land use in Somalia
Before you mainstream biodiversity the activity should have data	
It is crucial that the committee guide project implementation	
IGAD support to handle issues at cross border region not national level	
Role of the committee to focus on transboundary nature	
Composition, as managers of national land it is important to have a representation from this docket	Composition to be reviewed
It is important to provide legal status to the platform	

2.3.3 Progress on Lamu County Spatial Plan

Mr. Eric Randu, Director planning unit, Lamu County Government

Mr. Randu commenced his presentation by describing the physical location of Lamu County. He noted that the county is located in North-Eastern Coast of Kenya bordering Garissa to the North, the Indian Ocean to the South and South East, and Tana River to the South West and West. It covers a total of 6273.1 sq km consisting of a mainland and the Lamu Archipelago. The population of the county as projected in 2012 stands at 112,551 persons. The LAPSSET project is expected to attract huge migrant population estimated to be over one million. The Lamu archipelago consists of several islands namely; pate, Manda, Lamu, Ndau and Kiwayu. According to the 2009 census, Lamu district has a population of 150,000 people with Lamu town accommodating 25,000 people. The county is divided into two sub-counties and ten county wards; Lamu West Sub-county (Shella, Mkomani, Hindi, Mkunumbi, Hongwe, Bahari, Witu) and Lamu East Sub-county (Faza, Basuba and Kiunga).

Key challenges in Lamu County include lack of; adequate Water resources and poor sanitation, basic infrastructure and services, comprehensive Land use policy, insecure land tenure and landlessness, rising informal settlements, destruction of bio-diversity and limited human resource to address challenges related to land use.

The land use planning unit is focusing on a number of priority projects which are;

1. Water and sanitation
 - a) Pangani Water Project
 - b) Kiunga, Mangai, Koreni and Lamu Water and sanitation projects
2. Urban development
 - a) Lamu Sea Front Improvement
 - b) Grey and Storm Water Drainage
 - c) Mokowe town water and Sewerage
3. Infrastructure
 - a) Mokowe and Manda pontoons
 - b) Mokowe Transport Hub (bus Park, Car park and Market)
4. Spatial planning
 - a) Lamu County Spatial Plan

He then reported the progress on Lamu county spatial plan (CSP)

- The lead consultant has been identified
- The contract between the county government of Lamu (CGL) and lead consultant (CURP) to deliver the CSP has been signed
- The inception report from the lead consultant was forwarded to the CGL
- The CGL constituted a “technical Committee” that discussed the report and the comments forwarded to the lead consultant

Other achievements include;

- An MoU between the CGL and WWF has been signed to support the CSP
- An MoU between the CGL and the University of Nairobi aimed at supporting the CSP
- An MoU between the CGL and ICRAF to support the CSP is at an advanced stage
- The CGL and NMK have a common understanding for the NMK to provide space at the Lamu Fort to host the Central Repository for Biodiversity Information, the necessary equipment towards this end is being provided by ICRAF
- WWF has attached a technical person based in Lamu to support the process and will be instrumental in ensuring the CSP is sensitive to biodiversity

In conclusion Mr. Randu emphasized that the CGL is aware of the rich biodiversity heritage the county is endowed with and is cited to ensuring the CSP is sensitive to biodiversity conservation.

Table 4: Plenary on Lamu county spatial plan

Question	Answer
Why is it that there is little consideration given to wildlife with spatial plan?	Lamu planning unit is not insensitive but they have challenges, let's wait to see when the document is out
Is there a committee overseeing the process?	Yes, the Lamu spatial plan unit have the policy committee composed of Lamu county executive, Lamu county technical committee and county spatial plan management committee
Do Lamu have an existing spatial plan?	No spatial plan but several research has been shared with Lamu to guide the plan, the process of developing a spatial plan is ongoing
Who is involved in planning?	County government and physical plan need to seek permission from the county, to ensure all the laws are taken care of.
How should the spatial plan look like?	County spatial plan is supposed to take into consideration other existing plans; it cannot be isolated to what one region is doing to avoid conflicting.

2.3.4 Inclusion of Biodiversity in the Lamu County Spatial Plan

Dr. Dorothy Wanja, National Museums of Kenya

Dr. Wanja started her presentation by highlighting activities by KENWEB which are to; conduct public meetings for stakeholder consultation, establish and support technical land use committee; mainstream

land use planning for biodiversity management to ongoing LUP processes in County and develop capacity in LUP implementation strategy for the Lamu County. The key deliverables from the activities are; Technical Land Use planning committee in February 2016 established – second meeting 19th April 2016, LUP stakeholders meeting July 2015, PLUP strategy developed and implemented, PLUP training 28-30 September 2015, LUP within County supported with equipment (procured) and training, establishment of LUP office hosted at NMK – Lamu Fort, LUP in County technically supported for participatory and biodiversity inclusion (biodiversity assessment by CSA) and capacity of communities and stakeholders enhanced for sustainability of activities.

She noted that Lamu has diverse biodiversity which include; Floodplain, Mangrove, Red Colobus, Lakes, Riverine forest and Mangabey. The high productivity sustains a range of traditional activities such as; recession agriculture, Forest use Woody & non-Woody, Fisheries and Livestock keeping.

She then reported the progress made with County to enable understanding of:

- What is so far the status of land tenure and land-use issues that affect biodiversity
- What considerations biodiversity and environment have received so far
- How the BMP project can contribute to biodiversity land use and spatial planning

Table 5: Plenary based on discussion on inclusion of biodiversity in Lamu county spatial plan

Questions/comments	Responses
Inclusion of biodiversity in Lamu county spatial should develop a proper model which can be replicated by other counties	

2.3.5 Support to community based conservation in BMP pilot sites

Mr. Mohamed Yassin, Northern Range land Trust

Mr. Yassin informed participants that IGAD BMP is supporting NRT to develop their Community Development and Management Plan (CDMP) as a second step (phase 2, see below) in the development of this conservancy plan.

The establishment of a conservancy is a process that requires time, and NRT has adopted a structured approach that goes through three phases to support communities to develop a conservancy.

- Phase 1: The development of Conservancy Action Plan (CAP) where a community expresses its ambition to develop a conservancy and develops a vision what conservation and development

activities it would like to implement and achieve. Phase 2: The development of a Community Development and Management Plan (CDMP), which describes the specific development and conservation activities the community would like to implement (supported by IGAD through ICRAF)

Phase 3: The registration as a community wildlife association (CWA).

Purpose of Conservancy Development and Management Plan

- A management plan is a guideline for people responsible for the management of the conservancy to ensure that the objectives & goals of area are achieved.
- It's also a guide for natural resource protection, management, development & interpretation of the conservancy. The management plan also combines objectives specific to the area with a thorough knowledge of the specific resources & values.
- Registration as a community wildlife association thus provides legal recognition

Equipment support from ICRAF

- ❖ 16 camp tents that can each accommodate two conservancy rangers received from ICRAF, this help in workplace operations and increase conservation efforts.
- ❖ 6 GPS borrowed from ICRAF and utilized well at the conservancy level



Figure 2: Tents received by NRT from IGAD BMP project, source NRT-Coast.

Key challenges facing NRT in project implementation are; high community expectations, insecurity and low education level.

Table 6: Plenary based on presentation by Northern Rangeland Trust

NRT is not giving much support to what the community is doing	NRT is supporting Livestock farming, NRT buy livestock from conservancy members, support education bursary health and water
Is it the role of NRT or the government to provide security?	NRT gives additional support to government on aspects of security, they are supplementing not sabotaging
NRT is planning to establish mango factory, are you establishing it yourself or supporting the community?	NRT is supporting the community.
Phase one action program phase two development and management plan should be the other way round	Action plan describes ambition which is then developed into a vision for five years.
The plan was not participatory and the same stakeholders have to endorse the plan	Four community representative where sitting in that committee, the complaint has been taken into consideration, in the remaining phases.

2.3.6 Progress on Honey Value Chain and Rainwater Harvesting

Mr. Wilfred Muriithi, ICRAF Project Officer based in Lamu

Mr. Wilfred informed members that he is supporting two project activities; Activity 6: *Biodiversity related ecosystem goods and services value chains and in partnership with KFS*, Activity 7; *Forestry, Agroforestry and Rainwater Harvesting Programme for Re-greening the Environment*.

Honey Value Chain; two areas proposed as Project Pilot sites in Kenya

1) Awer community conservancy

- Recruited 5 villages namely Kiangwe, Milimani, Mangai, Mararani, and Basuba

2) Witu Nyongoro community conservancy

- Recruited 2 villages namely Witu Nyongoro and Maisha masha

So far, ninety nine (99) community members have been trained on honey value chain;

- Awer (68) and Witu (31) 24 females and 75 males
- 4 extension officers from Lamu county
- Community advised and formed 7 HVC groups based on villages

Formalized groups;

1. Witu Nyongoro Bee Keepers and Ecosystem Conservators

2. Maisha Masha Self-Help Group

ICRAF supported the formalized groups with following materials

- Sixty (60) modern bee hives (Langstroth) ,four (4) pairs of honey harvesting kits, two(2) centrifuges-honey refining machines
- Witu Nyongoro 36 hives and Maisha Masha 24 hives
- Each group also received 2 honey harvesting kits and a Centrifuge each

Progress Rainwater Harvesting

A strategic plan developed by KFS and ICRAF in July 2015 in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture staff was established with an objective to; explore ways and means of conservation and management of the ecosystems in the IGAD BMP project sites in Lamu County and Contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services through integrated water management. To achieve the objective the team provides training and support on;

- ✓ Tree planting and management including tree/fruit tree nursery establishment
- ✓ Rainwater harvesting for trees/crops, livestock production and human consumption to 1000 community members

Questions	Responses
Agroforestry should focus on incorporation of indigenous trees on farms	ICRAF supporting agroforestry and forestry based on indigenous tree species
How is ICRAF planning to conduct rainwater harvesting?	ICRAF supporting training on various rain water harvesting technical both household and community approaches and development of demonstration sites with rain water harvesting technologies

2.3.7 Support to agroforestry and re-afforestation

Mr. Njoroge Chege, Kenya Forest Service

Mr. Chege informed participants that under BMP, Kenya Forest Service is lead in carrying out natural resource management activities including: re-afforestation and Agroforestry interventions to help address forest and land degradation. Achieving this will help in sustainable provision of ecosystem goods and services. The activities supported by KFS under BMP project are grouped into two broad categories;

- ✓ Activities within Protected areas system
- ✓ Activities for off reserve (Off PA)

Activities within Protected areas system

- ✓ Identifying and mapping out degraded pilot area to be planted, taking base line information - Photographs
- ✓ Undertake surveys and provide a list of native species in pilot sites
- ✓ Undertake enrichment planting of degraded sites with native species

Activities for off reserve

- ✓ Support community in reforestation interventions, focus on area with depleted vegetation (degraded)
- ✓ Support participatory priority tree species selection (timber, fruits, medicinal, fodder, fuel wood e.t.c
- ✓ Training and establishment of at least two nurseries in pilot areas
- ✓ Produce high quality planting stock (Seedlings, cuttings, grafts) and supervise planting

Progress made; Activities in Protected areas system

- ✓ Identification, Mapping out degraded pilot area for planting done (GPS and base line photos taken), Total of 12 ha completed at different sites. Planting of these areas is expected to be completed in April/May rains
- ✓ 50,000 Seedling raised at Soroko KFS Nursery to support the program
- ✓ More seedlings to be acquired from within community nurseries

- ✓ Identified area (have threatened and endangered tree species (*Delberjia tanaensis*) for Protection for regeneration clearly marked. Fencing off of degraded pilot sites for natural regeneration being undertaken

Progress- Activities off reserve

- ✓ 700 farmers trained on nursery establishment and management. Farmers from Soroko, Tangeni, Panda nguo, Boko, MOA, Sinambio and Didi waride within project area
- ✓ Three nurseries; two community (Soroko and Tangeni) and one for KFS established to provide seedlings through the support of the project (Nursery tools and equipment's, shallow well)
- ✓ Soroko community tree nursery has 50,000 young seedlings while Tangeni community nursery has 10,000 seedlings of mixed species ready for transplanting.

Planting

Mapping of farmers' fields for planting completed- planting done and still on going

Challenges

- ✓ Weather conditions- rains did not come as expected) Elnino rains not received
- ✓ Water shortage in nurseries- addressed through digging of shallow wells as part of integrated water management
- ✓ Insecurity- limiting activities especially within PA

2.3.8 Support to rainwater activities in Somalia

Abdi Billow, Project officer, Rain water association of Somalia (RAAS)

Achievements up to Date

Meeting with Juba Land Authority

RAAS field officer met with the Jubbaland Authority on 8th August 2015 in Kismayo and discussed about the project implementation, the selection of the two project sites and the official approval for the implementation of the project by authority.

On 12th August 2015, RAAS field officer met again with the Badhadhe District Commissioner in Kismayo for further discussion and agreed with the selected project locations of Buurgabo and Kidi Faani.

Meeting with Badhadhe District Commissioner

RAAS field officers met with the Badhadhe deputy district commissioner, Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Farah on 5th September 2015 at his office and agreed the project implementation.

Facilitation of Community Meetings

Community participatory data collection conducted and identified all types of water resources available (targeted water resource include boreholes, shallow wells, water pans, springs, roof water catchments, storage tanks, etc.), plus availability, functionality and capacity assessment of the water management committee. The participants of the community meetings also identified the hot spot farms (degraded farms for conservation) and if other NGOs or UN agencies are providing any type of support or currently implementing any emergency and development projects in their locations.

Hand Dug Wells: The total of 61 hand dug wells observed at the project sites and 38 out of the 61 hand dug wells are located at the cost and highly saline not safe for human consumption

Water Catchments: According to the community information, the total water catchments available at the both project sites estimated about 26 water catchments. The storage capacity of the water catchment ranges from 500 to 2,000 cubic meters and the time of visit 9 of the 12 water pans visited were dried up and silted. Therefore, all of the observed water pans absolutely require rehabilitation to increase the water holding capacity from 4000 to 10,000 cubic meter (as per FAO recommendations) to meet the needs throughout the dry season and possibly beyond

Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting: Although, both target locations have some structures suitable for roof water harvesting no single roof water harvesting and storage structures observed at both project sites. This is because people can't afford to set up such water harvesting technologies.

Hot Spot Farms (degraded farms for conservation): RAAS team has successfully facilitated community sensitization meetings for identification of hot spot farms through interactive participatory approach. According to the findings of the interviews with farmers and observations, the main farming system in the area is rain fed.

Table 7: Plenary based on presentation by RAAS

Questions	Responses
Explicitly say what you mean by hot spot farm degraded for conservation	Extensive degradation going on, no water storage system on the farms, nothing on the ground
Availability of women in survey	Women do not accept photos

The farms are in RAAS Kamboni	
Have you done any practical activity in the area?	The presentation is based on survey, what RAAS have identified so far
Has RAAS done anything in Somalia before?	
Who specifically meet with, an authority from Jubaland state	In the presidential palace with an elder, monitoring agency no information about the meeting

2.3.9 Biodiversity assessment in Somalia

Dr. Osman Gedow, Consultant to ICRAF on biodiversity Assessment in Somalia

Objectives of the assessment

- To compile and synthesize information on terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the Somali part of the cross border area
- To Analyse the use of biodiversity, threats and opportunities for biodiversity conservation;
- To develop electronic data format for users involved in spatial planning and biodiversity conservation and management.

Approaches taken

- ✓ Reviewed existing literatures of flora and fauna of Laga Badana National Park
- ✓ Conducted internet search in gathering recent information of flora and fauna of the NP
- ✓ Organized stakeholder interviews to ascertain presence of large mammals in the NP

Threat to Biodiversity of Lagbadana

- ✓ Lack of security and law enforcement
- ✓ Hunting and poaching of remnant wildlife
- ✓ Charcoal production in the National Park
- ✓ Illegal, unregulated and unreported overfishing in Marine area
- ✓ Uncontrolled harvesting of mangroves and coastal mining
- ✓ Egg harvesting of sea turtles and breeding birds
- ✓ Invasive alien species (prosopis, Parthenium, Xanthium)

Mammals in Laga Badana National Park

- ✓ Browse Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)
- ✓ Grevy's Zebra (*Equus grevyi*)
- ✓ Savanna Elephant (*Loxodonta africana africana*)
- ✓ Soemmerring's gazelle (*Nanger soemmerringii*)
- ✓ Hirola or Hunter's Antelope (*Beatragus hunteri*) (this needs ground observation)
- ✓ Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) - May be very rare in NP and more investigation is needed

Opportunities for biodiversity in Somalia

- ✓ IGAD-Vision and Roadmap for the re-establishment of National Park
- ✓ Non-destructive harvest of forest (value adding chains)
- ✓ Bio-prospecting (Ethno-botany)
- ✓ Eco-tourism
- ✓ Research facilities
- ✓ Recreation of Somali communities returning from Diaspora

Recommendation

- ✓ Support the vision and roadmap for the Laga Badana National Park
- ✓ Develop an enabling policy, legislation and institutional arrangements
- ✓ Establish a marine National Park in southern Somalia.
- ✓ Undertake ground survey and specimen collection for detailed study of biological diversity of Laga Badana National Reserve.
- ✓ Develop natural resource management plan of Southern Somalia

Table 8: Discussion based on biodiversity assessment in Somalia

Questions	Responses
Ethnobotany is a good proposal and promote conservation	Bioprospecting is gaining interest in pharmacology and has great significance of cross border nature
Vulture population decreasing at an alarming rate	Major cause of threat is poisoning of carcasses and chemicals use in solid water management
Validity of data use of phone calls	Most people interviewed come from coastal area with telecommunication coverage, people in the inland was a challenge to get telecommunication range, called a number of people hence reliable
Survey of water resources	Bush bush national area, legal documents are available showing marine park is legal

Marine biodiversity in cross border area what is the case	Marine park created before independence no marine site in Somalia
---	---

2.4 Conclusion based on the Presentation

Mr. Maimbo Malesu

Mr. Maimbo noted that the presentations were good from both side though too skewed to Kenya side due to accessibility and security issues in Somalia. ICRAF is behind in terms of project implementation in Somalia side, it has however increased participation from Somalia side, which is excellent. ICRAF therefore see CBSDP/TBSC meetings attended by over ten participants from Somalia as an opportunity to critically look at what can be done with the remaining money and time. In his view there is much progress, shift in interest with lots of support from government. The project has an opportunity for stakeholders to establish a platform to identify and prioritize on activities.

In this regards the ToR is drafted for the platform with three main objectives

1. To foster regular dialogue, information exchange and learning between Kenyan and Somali stakeholders on biodiversity conservation matters in the project site.
2. To facilitate the establishment of a network of cross border conservation areas.
3. To translate lessons learnt to policy recommendations for cross border biodiversity conservation efforts in the IGAD and beyond

Observations regarding the objectives of the CBSDP platform

- The objectives to be tailored towards giving guidance to IGAD on the changes on the project
- The objectives are limited to BMP think beyond BMP project life.
- Activities and task are not management oriented, very theoretical not aimed at management of BMP
- Good will on both sides of the cross border area; there should be some form of bilateral agreement between Kenya and Somalia, they could present a good opportunity for funding
- County commissioner to advise on how to operate this platform; broaden composition to include ministry of foreign affairs, from there partners can be identified

- Include activities that help realize each activity, budget and expected output, key performance indicators and include some security in cross border area
- Borrow the approach adopted by LUPs, bilateral policies existing explore what exist and see how the platform can fit in
- Legal framework will support sustainably, once in place there is need to have a mechanism to obtain legal entity
- Target to have a proposal by June to be presented during the next PSC

2.5 Synthesis of the day discussion

Dr. Berhe, Representation of the Donor

Dr Berhe noted the meeting was rich and did not expect such kind of rich discussion. He appreciated the representation could make concrete discussion. Somalia participants to look at what has been done in Kenya and identify priority items to be implemented in Somalia with an action plan. The drafted action plan will be reviewed by ICRAF and upon approval implementation of identified activities will begin in Somalia. He also advised the secretariat to beef up the code of conduct (ToR) for the platform as it will act as a monitoring tool to further development and implementation of the project activities.

2.6 Recommendations from the CBSDP to TBSC

1. The platform to share project information and recommendations with the Trans boundary Steering Committee and IGAD.
2. There is need for promote good will on both sides of the cross border area for successful implementation of the project
3. There is need to link the platform to existing bilateral structures between Kenya and Somalia to enable both countries to make informed decisions on sustainable management of natural resources and ensure the sustainability of the platform.
4. The platform should acquire legal status and use existing legal frameworks at national and regional levels including new protocols between the stakeholders (Kenya, Somalia and IGAD)
5. The CBSDP to learn the approaches adopted by the other pilot sites within the BMP project.

6. The platform secretariat (ICRAF) should target to draft and share a protocol with terms of reference by end of May 2016 to be presented during the next Project Steering Committee. (See example of Boma Gambela site).
7. The Somalia participants to use the opportunity presented by the second CBSDP to learn from the Kenya experience and the studies undertaken in Somalia to propose a series of activities to be implemented on the Somali side during the remaining period of the BMP.
8. The platform to consider the problems and plights of pastoralist in that they are part of biodiversity conservation, cause destruction and cause with forest fires. The platform noted that the project should place more focus on the Somalia side.
9. The platform should be vigilant on invasive species along the cross border area.