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Ask questions or comment in the chatbox

KENYA NATIONAL LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SCALING CONFERENCE

MOVEMENT BUILDING AND LEVERAGING

A MESSAGE TO THE CONFERENCE BY **REV. DR SAM KOBIA**
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION COMMISSION
FORMER GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES



Let us listen to the 'groaning of Creation', Romans 8:22.



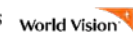
Mitigating climate change is a deep ethical issue.



Religions are requested not to shirk their responsibility towards the planet.



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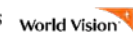
Alliances are called for between faith and science,
faith and the economy, faith and social movements,
on ecology and sustainable development.



Environment, justice, and peace are not three separate issues;
they need to be addressed together.



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Our world is one cloth, a seamless garment.
To tear the thread of any one strand inevitably shreds the whole cloth.



Let us work for the wholeness of the land and
for human wholeness, or Ubuntu.



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Community Forest Land Restoration Efforts and Programs

**Peter Wandera
: NACOFA Chairman**





Community involvement in forest land restoration

- Communities world over not just in Kenya play a vital role in protection and sustainable management of forests.
- Protection and sustainable management of forests was a cultural practice that has been practiced over the years by many ethnic groups in this country.
- However this tradition has been eroded through the years by economic pressures exerted on our forests through the years



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Community Forest Associations (CFAS) Involvement In Forest Land Restoration

- Forest laws in Kenya have recognized communities as important stakeholder in protection and sustainable management of forests.
- There are over three hundred registered CFAs in Kenya today many operating in gazette forest blocks and others in community and county forests.
- The CFAs bring together communities living adjacent to forests in implementation legal and well coordinated forest utilization, protection and rehabilitation programs.
- Kenya Forest Service Officers (KFS) on the ground provide guidance and technical support to the CFA members
- National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA) is the network that brings together all CFAs in the country and is the nation voice and linkage both to the government and various partners on matters of policy and community issues.



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Community and KFS collaboration and other partners

- CFA members loading indigenous tree seedlings on a Kenya Forest Service vehicle in South Kinangop (Aberdares) for planting on a degraded forest site in May 2021
- Over 120,000 mixed indigenous tree seedlings planted by three CFAs this year in three forest station in Aberdares ie. Geta, South and North Kinangop with facilitation by WWF-Kenya and NACOFA



Community collaboration with private sector and other government agencies

- Community members Of Mombasa Kilindini CFA rehabilitating a Mangrove Forest with support from Kenya national Highways Authority (KENHA)
- Some other Communities in the coast region are earning Carbon credits from their Efforts in restoration of Mangrove forests. (Mikoko pamoja project in Kwale)



Community efforts in tree seedling production (Millions of seedlings raised in CFA and WRUA tree nurseries and on private tree nurseries some on road sides)

- Nearly all CFAs in the country have tree nurseries that produce wide range of mixed indigenous tree seedlings for forest land rehabilitation programs, Exotic tree seedlings for plantation development , Fruit tree and Bamboo seedlings for on farm and riparian areas planting.
- Tree seedling production capacity ranging from 20,000 to over 500,000) annually per CFA depending on capacity to fund raise or attract partnership of each particular CFA
- All these efforts have assisted in increasing tree cover in the country.
- Kabarú CFA in Nyeri, in collaboration with KFS presently (as at July 2021) has a stock of Six Hundred and Thirty Two tree seedlings in their tree nursery ready for planting this year.
- **The only major challenge being limited market for seedlings which at times over grow in tree nurseries and go to waste. Thus demotivating the communities.**





What needs to be done to achieve great heights in the forest and land restoration

- First and foremost is to recognize communities at that lowest village level as the answer to the environmental question not just in Kenya but world over.
- Put in place legal frameworks that are community friendly and that address day to day community livelihood needs
- Involve and respect of community views when designing and implementing any project or policy
- Let all environment research programs not just be in books but be brought down for implementation at the community level
- Funding for forest and land rehabilitation programs would bear faster fruits and positive impacts when communities are the direct implementers of such projects.
- The government and development partners to work with community through already existing structures in any area of interest such as CFAs and WRUAs.



Movement Building and Leveraging Wildlife Clubs of Kenya Undertaking

By:

George Njagi

Programmes Manager

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

- Wildlife Clubs of Kenya is a charitable conservation education organization supported by the government of Kenya through the MoTW to achieve environmental sustainability.
- WCK was founded in December 1968 by 12 students at Kagumo High School - Nyeri, with the backing of local and international conservation organisations including the then Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

Vision:

- Proactive Society in Wildlife and Environmental Conservation.

Mission:

- Enhancing Wildlife and Environmental Conservation for Posterity



"Learn to Conserve for a better future"

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

Objectives:

- To spread interest and Knowledge about wildlife and environmental conservation among the youth of Kenya and East Africa in particular.
- To increase awareness on the great economic, cultural, and aesthetic value of natural resources
- To develop a better understanding of the need to conserve wildlife and other biodiversity for the benefit of the present and future generations

"Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow"

Regions Key Thematic Areas

- **Nairobi** –Savannah grasslands Ecosystems
- **Rift valley** –Saline lakes Ecosystems
- **Coast** - Marine Ecosystems
- **Western** -Freshwater Ecosystem
- **Eastern** - Arid and Semi Arid Ecosystems
- **Mountain** – Forest ecosystems

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

- Membership:
 - Schools – 5000
 - Students & Patrons – 1 Million
 - Associate Members – 500
 - Corporate Members – Few

"Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow"

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya Activities

1. Mobile Education Unit

- The MEU is a fully equipped vehicle that takes Environment Conservation Education talks, lectures, films and video shows to schools throughout Kenya
- National MEU's – Based at Headquarters
- Regional MEU's out of Nairobi Headquarters; i.e. Mombasa Kisumu, Nakuru, and Kitui
Malindi



"Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow"

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya Activities

2. Ecological Courses

- Nairobi - Uses Nairobi National Park and WCK's own Mokoyeti Nature Trail
- Mombasa - Uses the Mombasa Marine Park in a glass bottomed boat to interpret marine ecosystems
- Kisumu - Uses the vast Lake Victoria catchment such as Dunga wetlands



"Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow"

- Nakuru - Uses the Lake Nakuru National Park
“Bird Watchers Sanctuary”
- Nyeri - Uses the Wajee Avian Conservation
Centre
- Malindi focus is on marine ecosystems while in
Kitui we focus on arid land biodiversity
- In Meru the focus is on Forest Ecosystems

Activities Continued'

- ▶ Teachers Training (ToTs) Workshops on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)



- ▶ Park and Beach Clean ups & planting of mangrove seedlings



- ▶ Youth Leaders Workshops & Conservation awareness rallies

- ▶ Advocacy campaigns particularly on tree growing

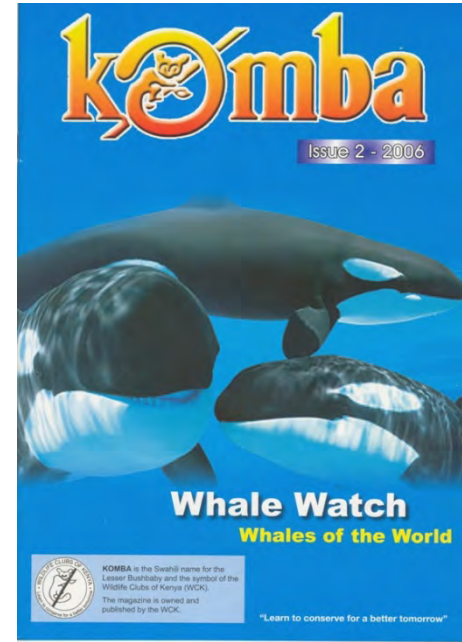


"Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow"

Activities Continued'

Komba Magazine

- We print 3 Issues per year
- Sent free to every Wildlife Club member school in Kenya , each school term
- Purpose is to educate, and involve the club members through the printed word



"Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow"

Komba Safaris

Connecting Children with Nature – Kenya



"Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow"

Way Forward

- Entrench hands on & holistic activities through Wildlife clubs in schools/ learning institutions
- Continuous capacity building of all teachers on ESD and EE
- Green the school curriculum through initiation of more hands on activities such as; tree nurseries and Tree growing, briquette making, videos and documentaries
- Encourage school/ learning institution – community linkages
- Take advantage of the CBC which is very friendly to actions/ activities related to conservation and restoration

THANK YOU



***“When trees grow they also Grow!
Learn to Conserve for a better tomorrow”***



The Uganda Landcare Model:

Presenter: Joy M. B. Tukahirwa
Team Leader, ULN Secretariat

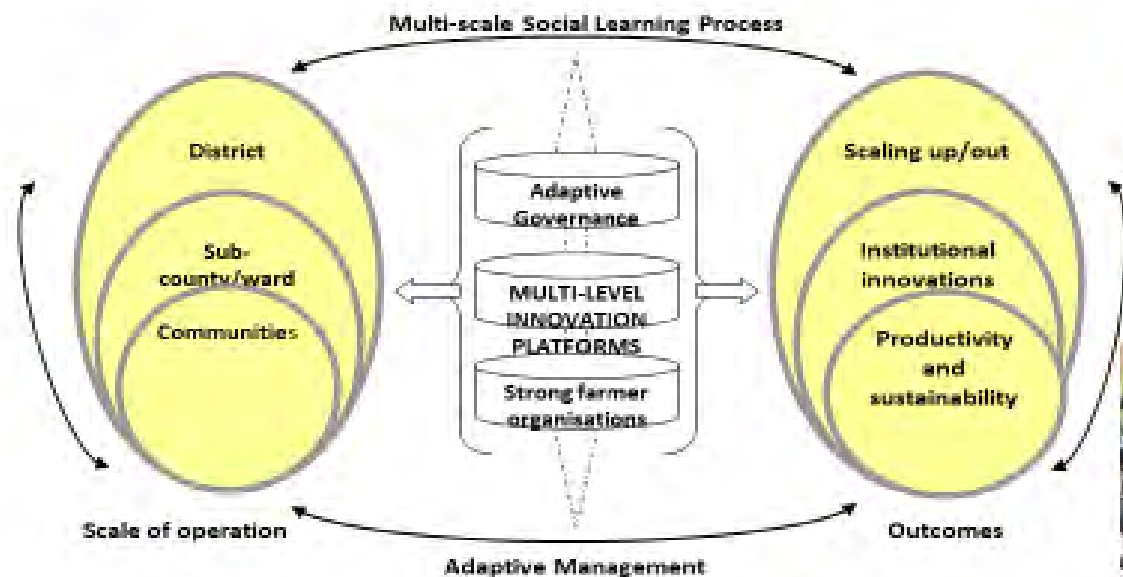


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ULN Implementation Model :

Harnessing the power of collective action combined with social responsibility and stewardship



Engaging Innovation Platforms through a landscape approach to catalyze collective Action and ownership



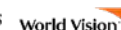
Uganda Landcare Network (ULN)

P.O. Box, 21183, Kampala, Tel: +256 772 631 836, Email: info@ugandalandcare.org.

Website: www.ugandalandcare.org



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Model focus

Engaging landcare platforms using a landscape approach to catalyze collective action and ownership

Landcare platforms are community based multi stakeholder innovation fora comprised of:

1. Farmers – Farmer group coalitions , champions
2. Policy makers- Government teams at all levels
3. Private sector- Traders, transporters , FM Radios
4. Extension agents-Govt and private agents
5. Research and Devt partners- Govt, NGO, INGO - Knowledge mgt specialists along value chains

These platforms are organized and mobilized to operate at multi scales (community, Sub-county and District levels) to harness partnership and synergies; fostering interaction also collective action among groups with common visions.



Strategies and approaches towards landscape level impacts

Todate over 990 landcare platforms active across the country

- **At Farm level:** effective proactive grassroots landcare platforms linking grassroot level institutions to district and national decision making process
- **At Community level :** Participating of communities in local level natural resources governance including by-law reform and enforcement
- **At district:** Maximizing knowledge management to support coordination and adequate financing while capitalizing on the decentralization form of governance
- **At National :** Harnessing synergies of strengthened linkages between research and development with strong focus on knowledge generation, packaging and dissemination towards mainstreaming approaches for wider adoption



Key Landcare success stories in Uganda

Pathways to resilient communities and their landscapes

- **Nurturing** landcare groups through mentoring and coaching
- **Capacity building** through training
- **Enhanced visibility** through advocacy
- **Facilitating knowledge sharing** through learning alliances
- **Partnership and networking** through brokering working together



Dedicated slim Secretariat
Over 20 years in landcare



Junior Landcare



Post landslides support



Climate smart Agric training



KENYA NATIONAL LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SCALING CONFERENCE

MOVEMENT BUILDING AND LEVERAGING

July 14, 2021

PRESENTED BY: JANET AHATHO EKALO

DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MARSABIT



INTRODUCTION

- Marsabit County fall within arid and semi-arid area, and as such can be classified as a dryland County. The County, with a total area of 70,961.2 sq. km is located in the extreme end of northern Kenya and it lies between latitude 02° 45° North and 04° 27° North and longitude 37° 57° East and 39° 21° East. It shares an international boundary with Ethiopia to the north, borders Lake Turkana to the west, Samburu County to the south and Wajir and Isiolo counties to the east.
- The county has no permanent river, but has four drainage systems, covering an area of 948 sq. km. Chalbi Desert is the largest of these systems and it receives run-off from the surrounding lava and basement surfaces of Mt. Marsabit, Hurri Hills, Mt. Kulal and the Ethiopian plateau.
- It lies in four main ecological zones, namely, sub-humid, semi-arid (mainly woodlands), arid (predominantly bushlands) and very arid (scrublands).
- The county has arid climatic condition with the exception of the areas around Mt. Marsabit, Mt. Kulal, Hurri Hills and the Moyale-Sololo escarpment which represent typical semi-arid condition. The temperature ranges from a low of 15°C to a high of 26°C, with an annual average of 20.5°C (World Weather and Climate Information, 2015).



- It has a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The long rain season fall between April and May while the short rain season falls between November and December. Rainfall ranges between 200mm and 1,000mm per annum and its duration, amount and reliability increases with rise in altitude.
- Forest and land degradation are a serious global problem. It is estimated that between one to six billion hectares of land globally is degraded (Gibbs and Salmon, 2015).
- Forest and land degradation pose a major threat to global food security and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) thus compromising the well-being of at least 3.2 billion people around the world.
- Forest landscape restoration received global endorsement through the Bonn Challenge. The global community pledged to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030 (www.bonnchallenge.org/content/challenge).
- As part of its commitments to the Bonn challenge, Kenya has committed to restore of 5.1 million hectares by 2030, out of a potential area of 38.8 ha of the country that has potential for restoration
- Marsabit County has forest cover of 1.7% and rest of the land scape is rangeland. As per Kenya Forest Service Potential Forest and Landscape Restoration Mapping of 2016 the County has 7,603,080.53 ha, with potential area for restoration being 6,317,872.27ha (Outlined: Afforestation 22652.01ha, Rangelands 61312240.8ha, degraded forest 143810.28ha, Roads 13407.03hA, Rivers 1195.02ha)

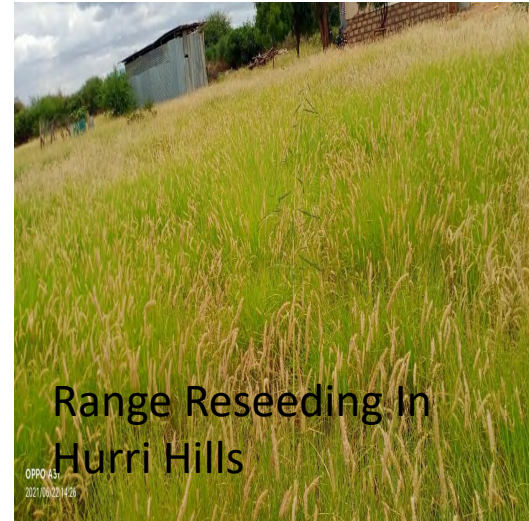
ON-GOING INTERVENTION ON RESTORATION IN THE COUNTY

- Range land rehabilitation through reseedling
- Support to natural regeneration through embracing Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)
- Establishment of tree nurseries by women, youth, people who are differently abled and encouraging community led tree planting programs
- Utilization of sustainable harvesting of non-wood forest products like bee keeping, gum and resins harvesting and aloe utilization
- Water catchment protection through development of sub-catchment management plans and implementation by water users
- Training communities on sustainable utilization of natural resource and taking them through ROAM process for them to identify potential restoration options and take initiative to restore their degraded lands
- Sustainable water structure development by encouraging more on rain water harvesting
- Establishment of farmer field schools



Experiences on Restoration efforts: Achievements/Success on Restoration Efforts

- ❑ Initiated locally led climate change adaptation/mitigation actions through establishment of:
 - ✓ Marsabit County Climate Change Adaptation Policy
 - ✓ Marsabit County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2018-2022
 - ✓ Climate Change Act that has established **Climate Finance** and **Climate Change local structure** that coordinate climate change actions/restoration issues at **ward** and **village** levels. Support of bottom up approach on restoration initiatives
 - ✓ Natural Resources Management Policy
- ❑ Successfully initiated FMNR concept among communities in collaboration with partners
- ❑ Tree growing culture among communities by establishing trees nurseries; established together with partners 8 trees nurseries and planted 16,000 seedlings since January 2021 to date (July 2021)
- ❑ Range rehabilitation through reseedling and well planned grazing partners using indigenous knowledge of grazing/grazing plans/by-laws (during dry and wet seasons)



Cont...

- ❑ Sustainable harvesting of gum and resins through well organized and registered community groups
- ❑ Established in collaboration with stakeholders gum and resins factory to support gum and resins value chain
- ❑ Established one gum and resins factory with partners to support gum and resins value chain
- ❑ Promotion of climate smart agriculture for sustainable farming



CHALLENGES TO RESTORATION EFFORTS

- Keeping large herds of livestock that exceed land carry capacity limits restoration efforts
- Vastness of the Marsabit County make restoration efforts expensive
- Communal ownership of land , that is, the land belong to all of us “tragedy of commons” limits restoration efforts
- Low level of knowledge among pastoralist slow down restoration options adoption very slow
- Recurring drought that interferes with restoration efforts especially trees growing, reseeding initiatives
- Poverty level; high poverty level makes people to over depend on environment hence catalyze degradation



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MAINSTREAMING LAND SCAPE RESTORATION IN THE COUNTY PLANNING

- Mainstreaming of restoration of landscape is key to achieve sustainable environmental conservation
- Restoration issues cut cross several sectors, that is, water, environment, land, agriculture, livestock, culture among others
- The main County planning tool is County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Sectoral plans and policies
- Currently Marsabit County Integrated Development plan of 2018-2022 has integrated restoration issues across several sectors indirectly. Restoration options are capture under range land management, water resource developments, environmental conservation, climate smart agriculture, irrigation and land use planning
- Develop strategy to ensure the next CIDP of 2023-2027 captures issues of restoration in holistic manner
- Lobby for creation of fund at County level to address restoration efforts, in order to contribute to National target of restoring 38.8M ha of land
- Integration of restoration issues/interventions in sectoral plans and policies



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COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP IN RESTORATION EFFORTS

- Comprehensive stakeholders engagement is key for success of restoration initiative; stakeholders analysis
- Joint planning, implementation and monitoring of restoration efforts
- Embracing locally led actions and close collaboration/interaction with local communities/beneficiaries
- Partnership/collaboration with private sector/development sector is key for bio-enterprise development (Gum and Resins, Bee Keeping, Aloe Production, wild fruit harvesting and Basketry), for resource development and knowledge sharing with locals
- Joint stakeholders resource mobilization is key for sustainably facilitating restoration efforts
- County Government working closely with National Government for policy direction and technical advice
- Integration of restoration activities in Ward Development Plans and create lobby groups to ensure restoration activities are budgeted for during budget public participation process



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PHOTOS; MT KULAL BIO-SPHERE FOREST (Human Bio-sphere)



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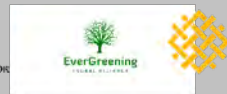


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



GLFX Nairobi
act locally, impact globally

THANK YOU



LAND RESTORATION

PRESENTATION

BY

DR. MARTIN MBOLOI

TO

GREENING AFRICA

CASE STUDY

(MAKUENI COUNTY)

Introduction

- The trend in vegetation cover in Makueni County has really changed adversely over time. This is as a result of high demand from human activities which have led to depletion of the existing ecosystem (low forest cover) within the County.
- The current forest/vegetation cover in the County stands at 13.6% which is still low cumulatively to the national target of 10% forest/vegetation cover and thus calling for restoration

Introduction

- Land restoration is an initiative taken by the Government of Makueni County that seeks to reverse /restore land degradation in many areas within the county and share the experience to other counties within the country.
- The County has developed a program of land restoration through incorporation of agro-forestry activities, whereby integration of trees into croplands, communal lands and pastoral areas to enable greening efforts aiming at improved livelihoods and food security to many households in the county and increase the resilience of the worst impact on climate change.

Land restoration in the county

Restoration as a process is aimed at cleaning up and rehabilitation of the ecological zones which naturally sustained environmental degradation or caused by human activity and bring it back as flora and fauna's home / balanced habitat.

- Agroforestry being the integration of trees and shrubs into crop and animal farming systems to create environmental, economic, and social benefits, the County Government has prioritized it as the key driver in land restoration.
- The evidence can be seen from developed and other developing countries whereby they have prioritized agro-forestry practices for environmental conservation and food security

Land restoration through Agro-forestry

- Agroforestry as a land-use systems and technologies transfer, trees, shrubs and crops are deliberately planted for land-management. In this system of farming, animals, trees and crops interact and forms a cohesive mode of land restoration forming three components
 - a) Crops
 - b) Tree planting
 - c) Livestock keeping
- These components affects land restoration through developing land improving it to a better environment.

Land restoration through agricultural Crops and fruit trees

- **Farmers training on climate smart agriculture**
- Farming in the County has been intensified through the introduction of drought tolerant crop varieties and awareness creation on indigenous varieties for land restoration
- The County through the department has introduced to farmers
 - New farming techniques while improving the soil
 - crops value chain
 - Fruit value chain
 - indigenous crops varieties
 - Introduction of zai pits for creating a micro-catchment on the ground

Terracing

- The department has promoted sustainable land management through terracing and other interventions e.g.
 - Training of service providers to give necessary skills to the community on conservation issues.
 - providing them with soil conservation kits
 - Grass strips
 - Multistore planting

Tree planting

- **Tree nurseries**

- The County through the department of agriculture has established tree nurseries in every sub-county to avail materials for planting in any degraded site in the same sub-county
- The tree nurseries established are also model sites for learning and acquisition new land conservation technologies
- The County through the department of agriculture has been participating in tree planting exercise in the community through mobilizing them in mapping the affected areas for tree planting. The source of planting materials comes from the established tree nurseries by the department.

Tree planting cont..

- The same has been happening to schools and other institutions in need of rehabilitation of existing sites
- **Seeding through broadcasting.**
- Some sites were at some levels are broadcasted with some specific tree species which aggressively grows fast and heal the site. Species such as *Leuceana leucocephala* and *leuceana diversifolia* can be broadcasted and after establishment it becomes fodder for livestock supplement.
- **Establishment of fodder banks in degraded areas**
- The department has also taken the initiative of introducing the fodder banks in degraded sites as a technology to conserve and feed to livestock

Land restoration in Livestock development

- The county has enhanced livestock development through establishment of pasture lands for the livestock feed and restoration of the following:
 - **Degraded areas**
 - Degraded areas are needy areas which require quick intervention for restoration therefore the following has been done;
 - **Terraces making/digging :**
 - This has been made possible through participatory process. The community has been mobilized by the department through sensitization to form groups of digging terraces for rehabilitation purpose.
 - The same is reflected back in their farms in order to avoid any degradation.
 - **Encloser**
 - The department has sensitized the community on the importance of enclosure of the degraded sites. Fencing of the degraded sites and left to heal through natural regeneration.

Livestock....

- **Enrichment**

- The department has also trained the community members on how to enrich the degraded site. This is done through vegetative grass splits and fodder tree species with an aim of healing the site

- **Reseeding**

- The degraded site is reseeded with a desired grass species which can both conserve the site as well as benefiting the livestock through pasture feed.

Livestock

- **Bush management**
 - Important trees and shrubs for livestock are maintained thus protecting the land from being exposed to degradation
-
- **Range land management**
 - Enhancement of pasture in range lands and ground cover protection

Collaboration with development partners

- Promotion on pasture development in the county through collaboration with other partners e.g.
 - **International livestock research institute (ILRI)**
 - **International crop research institute for the semi-arid tropics (ICRISAT)** promoting the following:
- Accelerated value chain development for pasture and crops development

(cereals – sorghum and millet, pulses – green grams, cow peas and pigeon peas

Mainstreaming to CIDP

- The activities done by the department are incorporated in general field extension for community development through:
 - Preparation of development plans for a period of five years
 - Involvement of stake holders through public participation

Challenges in land restoration

- Climate change has been a set back in land rehabilitation process. Low survival rate in tree planting in the degraded sites due to change of rainfall pattern in the area.
- Inadequate funding for implementation process
- Inadequate consultation, cooperation and coordination between different players involved in implementation.
- Inadequate soil and water conservation structure in the degraded areas

Budget

- The department has been experiencing inadequate budget for the restoration of denuded areas resulting to stalling of implementation
- The budget for affected areas require donor funding which has no surety.

Lessons learned

- Land restoration techniques should be incorporated in every field extension program
- Collaboration can enhance the process of restoration
- Community and other stakeholders involvement in land restoration process is the key to restoration process
- Donor funding is required in the restoration process due to lack of inadequate budget in the department.

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION INITIATIVES IN MIGORI COUNTY

TOM MISENYA,
MIGORI COUNTY



MIGORI COUNTY FACT FILE AND LOCATION



- Rainfall averages between 700-1800mm
- Annual temperature Mean Min 24°C and Max 37°C
- Potential evaporation of 1800-2000mm/yr



Farm forestry and Agroforestry initiatives

- A farmer harvesting fruit trees on his farmland in Okenge Area for sale while restoring degraded landscape.
- Over 200 farmers have such farms.



Greening Programme

Tree planting at Masara primary-Suna West



Restoration of degraded Hilltops and Riverine protection in partnership with Private partners e g British American Tobacco, financial institutions like Equity Bank.

- A total of 150 Hac. has been restored in Agongo, Sagegi, Mrema, Kiasa Hill tops.
- Riverine protection using bamboo and water friendly tree species.



Capacity building of stakeholders, eg Schools, Farmer groups, Community Forest Associations & Water Resource Users Associations on environmental management.

- Forming and training environmental Clubs in Schools
- Training CFAs
- Training of Farmer groups (Lead farmers)
- Training WRUA



Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration being practiced by farmers in Mikei village, Nyatike sub county. National Gvt involved



Regulate Mining activities within the County

- The National Government(Ministry of Mining and Petroleum) Gazetted the Migori County Artisanal Mining committee to regulate mining activities through the granting, renewal and revocation of artisanal mining permits.
- Before Mining Permit is issued to Small Scale Miners, restoration plan must be produced eg MICMA has restored 5 acres of degraded land through tree planting.



Clean and efficient energy initiatives e.g. Briquette making, provision of energy saving devices, Solar energy

- Briquette making by Sony Sugar Factory from Bagasse residues
- Provision of energy saving jikos by Energy Department



Establishment and Management of a model tree nursery



Develop and implement relevant Policies, Regulations and engagement frameworks

- Migori County Sustainable Forest Management and Tree Growing Model Bill 2021
- Natural Resources Management engagement framework with stakeholders.
- Migori County Food Safety Policy
- County Water Policy
- County Climate Change Policy



County Planning, Budgeting and Public Participation

- County has second generation of County Integrated Development Plan CIDP (2018-2022)
- County Sectoral Plans
- County Spatial Plan
- Cities and Urban Areas Plan
- Budgetary allocation to restoration initiatives is usually minimal



CHALLENGES TO RESTORATION INITIATIVES

- Adverse climatic conditions curtailing restoration activities and livelihoods and occurrence of forest fires.
- Delays in disbursement of funds from the National Treasury
- Land and tree tenure especially for vulnerable groups e.g women and youth
- Long term return on investing in tree growing
- Inadequate resources for tree growing including certified planting materials, technology, equipment and personnel
- Competition for forest land e.g change of land use, encroachment
- Inadequate enforcement of legislation



CHALLENGES TO RESTORATION CONT.

- Implementing Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) in Community forest. Requires community structures like MREMA CFA
- Delayed compensation to farmers.
- The Covid 19 Pandemic interfered with Public participation processes



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



KENYA NATIONAL LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SCALING CONFERENCE

Natural Resource Management:

Presenter: Elijah Mwita Gambero
**County Chief Officer-Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries
Department
MIGORI COUNTY GOVERNMENT**



Statement

The basis for sustainable socio-economic development in Kenya rests on natural resources (Land, Water, Wildlife and Forest). Because of the combined effects of the population growth, poor land management practices on farms, and poverty, these resources are being depleted at a faster rate than they can replenish themselves. This rate of depletion is adversely affecting ecosystems and the human beings whose livelihoods rely on them.



Result of Poor Agricultural practices on the Environment

Land degradation, Increased soil erosion, Increased sedimentation & Siltation down streams, Threat to biodiversity, threat to water pollution & turbidity, Threat to acidity soils, forest resource degradation, carbon sink degradation..



- Destroys organisms
- Loss of natural soil fertility



- Fertilizer & Pesticides

Deforestation



Agricultural activities



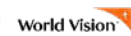
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GLFX
Nairobi
act locally, impact globally

Case study: Effects of Tobacco farming on the Environment



Diversification: For Land restoration



Orange fleshed Sweet Potato Farm



Orange fleshed Sweet Potato



A photo of Migori Sweet Potato factory



Agro forestry Program



A photo of women and youths attending tree seedlings

Recommendations

- Establishment of effective and efficient agricultural extension services is needed to enhance sharing of best farming practices towards sustainable development. This will result in environmental protection and increase the amount of food produced as well as improve the income generated by farmers.
- Protected environment will enhance provision of clean air and water.
- Removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by Fruit trees will provide nutrients for health and recreational benefits.
- Wetlands will perform important functions that include water purification, nutrient recycling, flood control, and provision of wildlife habitat.
- Consequently, farmers will have an improved quality of life in the country



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Thank you



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