



## NGURUMAN (KAJIADO COUNTY) ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS REPORT



***HELD ON: 3/10/2014***

***VENUE: ENTASOPIA, NGURUMAN***

***Prepared by Kenya Climate Change Working group***

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>ALIN</b>	Arid Lands Information Network
<b>ASAL</b>	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
<b>ASDSP</b>	Agriculture Sector Development Support Program
<b>CAFOD</b>	Catholic Agency For Overseas Development
<b>CIDP</b>	County Integrated Development Plan
<b>EMCA</b>	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
<b>KCCWG</b>	Kenya Climate Change Working Group
<b>KFS</b>	Kenya Forest Service
<b>KWS</b>	Kenya Wildlife Service
<b>LPAR</b>	Legal Preparedness Assessment Report
<b>MCA</b>	Member of County Assembly
<b>MEW&amp;NR</b>	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
<b>MOA,L&amp;F</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>NCCAP</b>	National Climate Change Action Plan
<b>NCCRS</b>	National Climate Change Response Strategy
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>WARMA</b>	Water Resource Management Authority
<b>WRUA</b>	Water Resource Users Association

## **1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The scope of climate change governance in Kenya is encompassed in the policy and regulatory frameworks interrelated to climate sensitive natural resources that the country depends on for its livelihood, economic development and general sustenance. According to the draft Legal Preparedness Assessment Report, pursuant to sub-component 2 of the NCCAP, the foundations of Kenya's policy and regulatory framework to facilitate adequate responses to the impacts of climate change on energy, health, agriculture, tourism among other sectors are closely rooted in the new constitution. They also form key aspects of national policies documents such as vision 2030, NCCRS, NCCAP, EMCA and the climate change bill 2014 seek to climate proof the country's institutional and regulatory frameworks while enhancing its adaptive capacity.

Since the mid 1980s, Kenya has experienced severe droughts, biodiversity disappearance, water scarcity and drying of water sources, flash floods and landslides. This has disrupted the normal livelihood sources for Kenyans. All sectors are heavily and negatively affected. The majority of Kenya's population depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. These resources include agricultural land, pastures, water, forests, fisheries and wildlife. These resources are closely linked to rainfall patterns. It has been observed that many people may be aware that climate has changed and yet their livelihoods remain threatened as a result of lack of clear interventions practicable by them and the capacity to adapt to the change.

The draft Energy policy 2012, promotes energy efficiency and conservation; environmental protection; security of supply through diversification of sources; and increased accessibility. It gives an opportunity for an enabling environment for sustainable development. The constitution of Kenya provides ground for the formulation of adaptation and mitigation strategies by guaranteeing every citizen a clean and healthy environment under the Bill of Rights. It is therefore important to sensitize the citizenry on facts about climate change and link it with their livelihoods, build and strengthen their adaptation to climate change as well as the ongoing efforts towards achieving the Climate Change legislation and sustainable energy access.

It is against this backdrop that the Energy and Climate Change Workshop was organized in Nguruman, Kajiado County in a bid to sensitize the community on climate change and build their capacity on sustainable strategies that would ensure access to an efficient and clean

energy in the area. The workshop was held on 3/10/2014 at Entasopia Kajiado County bringing together 46 participants ( 25 Male, 21 Female) representing farmers, local administration, church, academia, group ranch, the county government, business, WRUA, KWS, SUSWATCH and IWUA. The workshop's objectives was to build the capacity of the community members on climate change and its relationship with the energy sector, adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change for an energy secure nation, learn measures that the county government of Kajiado had put in place to address the energy challenges facing the county as well as collect the stakeholders' views that would be used to inform the energy policy documents.

Among the challenges faced by the stakeholders as far as energy and climate change is concerned included, lack of knowledge on alternative energy options, lack of technical capacity and access to some alternative energy options e.g. biogas, loss of livelihoods and lives as a result of interference from wildlife, lack of data especially on households that have taken up the alternative energy options and limited number of officers in the county from the key Ministries.

Organizing forums to bring together community members and KWS staff in order to engage on matters affecting human- wildlife co-existence, continued awareness creation and sensitization on alternative energy options especially renewable energy, information sharing on the knowledge gained with other stakeholders not represented in the forum as well as coming up with an inventory on households that have taken up the alternative energy options were among the recommendations that were proposed from the forum.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

Mr. James Semayan, the KCCWG Kajiado County Liaison officer called the meeting to order followed by a word of prayer from Mr. William Munyiri. He brought to the attention of the participants that the workshop's objective was to sensitize the community on climate change as well as inform energy strategies under the new governance structure to enable access to a clean and efficient energy in Kajiado County. He added that a similar workshop which touched more on the basics of climate change, adaptation and mitigation measures was held the previous year at Stop Over restaurant having been organized by KCCWG with the financial support from Oxfam. This was followed by a brief introduction from all the participants.

## **2.1 REMARKS BY GUEST SPEAKERS**

### **2.1.1 Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Ikayoi Kiletai-Vice chair Olkiramatian Group Ranch**

Mr. Kiletai welcomed the stakeholders particularly the team from Nairobi to Olkiramatian area. He informed them that the resident community members are peaceful people who always welcome visitors with a good course like KCCWG. He urged the participants to feel free in sharing and expressing their views in the course of the workshop.

### ***Moderator-Mr. Frank Msafiri, Vice Chairman KCCWG***

Mr. Msafiri took the opportunity to welcome the stakeholders to the forum. He informed the participants that the forum had been organized with financial support from CAFOD and went ahead to thank them in their absence. He informed the participants that the team from Nairobi was more interested in learning issues affecting the community in Nguruman as far as sustainable energy access is concerned as well as know what measures the community wants to be put in place to address the energy challenges in the county. Mr. Msafiri then welcomed Mr. John Kioli to give the key note address.

### **2.1.2 Key note Address-Mr. John Kioli, Chairman KCCWG**

Mr. Kioli thanked all the stakeholders for finding time outside their busy schedules to attend the forum. He congratulated them for the efforts that they were putting in place to address climate change in the region. He thanked CAFOD for their financial support towards the activity. Mr. Kioli informed the stakeholders that it would be important to explore the alternative energy sources for lighting, cooking and warming the house especially renewable

energy options or those that have less impact to the environment. He congratulated the stakeholders for embracing solar energy adding that despite the venue where the forum was being held not having electricity connection, the stakeholders could enjoy power.

Mr.Kioli encouraged the stakeholders to embrace the use of energy saving jikos as well as biogas which he said would come in handy in the area due to the availability of raw materials required for the biogas digesters. He also encouraged the stakeholders to sustainably utilize the available resources for posterity. He informed the stakeholders that the forests in the region affect the rainfall patterns all over Kenya thus the need to protect them.Mr.Kioli felt that its time the notion that people associate energy with electricity which in most cases is not affordable to many is changed. He also informed the stakeholders that KCCWG has a gender thematic group that addresses gender issues in climate change which is critical due to the gender roles played in the society. Finally, Mr.Kioli urged the stakeholders to make the forum as interactive as possible to chat their way forward which he promised would be conveyed to the relevant authorities.

***Moderator-Mr. Frank Msafiri***

Mr.Msafiri thanked Mr.Kioli for the enlightening remarks. He then welcomed Dr.Manyara to bring the stakeholders to speed with Introduction to Climate Change, adaptation and mitigation measures as well as the measures that the government of Kenya has put in place to address climate change.

**2.2 INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE-DR.GEOFFREY MANYARA, ITM AFRICA**

Dr.Manyara started his presentation by defining basic terms as follows:

- Weather- the state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards to sunshine, wind, rain,e.t.c
- Climate- is the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area/ the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
- Climate change- A permanent change of climate patterns attributed directly or indirectly to human activity

He then asked the stakeholders if they had witnessed any signs that show that climate has changed in the region which they highlighted as follows:

- Change in rainfall season thereby interfering with the planting season
- Increased heat/temperature
- Crop failure/reduced crop yields/reduced milk production
- Some crops like maize which used to flourish well in the region no longer do well; initially there used to be three seasons for planting maize but this has changed to one or two planting seasons
- Increase in the cases of plant and animal diseases

He then asked the participants to mention some of the causes of climate change which they gave as follows:

- Cutting down of trees
- Increased industrialization
- Unsustainable charcoal production
- Population increase

Dr. Manyara also informed the participants that the development of Climate Change Response Strategy 2011-2012, the development of Kenya Climate Change Action Plan - 2012-2013 and the development of Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Bill whose work is in progress are some of the measures that Kenya as a country has put in place to address climate change.

## **PLENARY**

One participant felt confused about the major cause of climate change which he said he believed is caused by God and wondered what man could do to control this as it is natural. This was addressed by Dr. Manyara who said that the major causes of climate change are human activities which alter the natural composition of the atmosphere leading to increase in the amount of green house gases which cause global warming that leads to climate change. He added that controlling the natural cause of climate change is beyond man's ability but what is important is controlling the human activities that cause climate change.

***Moderator-Mr. Frank Msafiri***

Mr.Msafiri thanked Dr.Manyara for bringing the stakeholders to speed about climate change adding that climate change is here to stay with us thus the need to come up with relevant adaptation and mitigation measures. He urged the stakeholders to check on their lifestyles especially on the activities that contribute to climate change e.g. respecting the land's carrying capacity and check on overstocking.

Mr/Msafiri informed the participants that KCCWG in collaboration with MEW&NR and other stakeholders is working on the climate change bill which has successfully gone through the first and second reading in parliament. He added that amendments to the bill have also been proposed e.g. the climate change fund which would be used to facilitate climate change related projects e.g. construction of roads destroyed by floods. He urged the stakeholders to support the climate change bill 2014 so that the country may have a law in place to safeguard its development. He also brought to the attention of the stakeholders that the climate change bill 2012 went through the first and second reading at the parliament but unfortunately the former president failed to assent to it citing lack of public participation.

Mr.Msafiri then welcomed a representative from Kajiado County government to bring the stakeholders to speed on the measures that the county government had put in place to address energy and climate change challenges in the area.

**2.3 MEASURES PUT IN PLACE BY KAJIADO COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO ADDRESS ENERGY ISSUES-MR.JAMES MATHU, MOA, L&F, MAGADI WARD**

Mr.Mathu said that he was delighted to be invited to facilitate the workshop. He brought to the attention of the stakeholders that the county government had put in place a number of strategies/measures which include:

- A department on environment and land development dubbed 'maendeleo mashinani' under the ministry has been put in place. He told the stakeholders that environmental conservation is the responsibility of every stakeholder as each one had a role to play in order to safeguard the quality of the environment adding that everyone should be an environmental ambassador in their different capacities. He also informed the stakeholders that Engorika, Namanga and other regions have degraded environments

as compared to that of Olkiramatian thereby thanking the resident community members.

- The county government links organization dealing with environment to the ASDSP thus giving them support so that their work reaches those at the grass roots level. Group ranch leaders are also used as community entry points.
- Capacity building through workshops and seminars-The county government has partnered with ALIN and 4DEMO in biogas production in Koinet and Morona although this is yet to be cascaded to the grassroots level.
- The county government has also partnered with solar kiosk and is currently distributing solar power to the community members.-Mrs.Hemedi has really assisted the county government in the distribution of the solar lanterns and panels
- The county government is also embracing wind energy-It has distributed land which serves as the demonstration cite to ALIN for tapping wind energy.
- Education on conservation of forests/trees-This is done to the community members as well as the private developers who have to contact the ministry of Agriculture before developing the cites thus educated on sustainable land use.
- Tree nurseries have also been established through support from African Development Bank in partnership with IWUA and KFS in a ranch donated by a group ranch.Wendo Museo women group has also started nurseries at their individual level but measures have been put in place to ensure that the group joins Ngomongo nursery which is more modern.
- Taking cognisance of the fact that energy is used in cooking, processing, production, pumping water among others, the county government is in the process of putting in place measures to ensure energy use is sustainable.
- The county government is promoting the use of maendeleo jiko which saves on energy

### **2.3.1 Potential that is yet to be tapped by the county government**

- 1) Solar energy is not well tapped with most of the solar gadgets yet to reach some areas
- 2) The county is rich in wind energy but this has not been explored especially at the escarpment and at Olo Ika where there is plenty of wind that could be tapped.
- 3) Biogas production and use is still low yet there are manufactures who produce plastic gadgets that are portable for use unlike those that used to be produced in the past few

years. The raw materials for biogas production are also diversified as opposed to the past whereby cow dung was the sole raw material for biogas production.

- 4) Animal power-Cows and donkeys are used for ploughing land in Lalembweni and Mashuru but in Olkiramatian, tractors are used which pollute the environment.MOA, L&F has conducted training on this but the initiative has not been well taken up.

### **2.3.2 ENERGY CHALLENGES FACING KAJIADO COUNTY**

- Getting continuous supply of raw material especially cow dung is a challenge due to the nomad lifestyle of the community members thus making cow dung collection at a central place difficult as opposed to zero grazing-Dr.Manyara challenged the participants to always do the little that they can in their individual capacities citing the example of a lady in Nguutani who despite not owning a single cow uses biogas at her home by collecting cow dung on her way to the river which is then fed into the biogas digesters for biogas production.Mrs. Cecilia Kibe also informed the stakeholders that new technologies have been introduced including the household technology which could even use bile from the slaughter houses.
- Lack of exposure/knowledge on the alternative energy options among the community members-Exchange visits could be organized for the community members to learn best practices in other regions
- Accessibility/affordability as far as affordable energy solutions is concerned-Mrs.Kibe challenged the community members that this could be a positive impact of climate change that could be tapped into by venturing into the business opportunity that this provides through starting businesses dealing with the sale of the same.
- Lack of alternative livelihood options
- Lack of training on the use of some technologies e.g. biogas
- Lack of data especially on households that have taken up the alternative energy options thus need for an inventory on this to be conducted

### **PLENARY**

1. Mr.Muchai was concerned that a lot of deforestation is taking place around Loita and felt that nothing was being done to address the issue which is really affecting the rivers in the area. This was addressed by Mr.Sirai who said that the problem is being compounded by the fact that the forest covers two counties i.e.Kajiado and Narok thus

conflicts in the management of the forest. He also added that destruction of the forests takes place deep inside the forest which could only be detected through aerial view. Mr. Sirai also brought to the attention of the stakeholders that the high rate of deforestation has resulted in a decrease in the amount of water in the major rivers including river Loboisoto which has led to the rationing of water to the irrigated lands. He proposed that consultations be done after which the rule of law should be adhered to as well as entering into partnerships with WARMA.

2. Mrs. Njuguna pointed out that wildlife in the area really interferes with the business community especially when it comes to transporting their goods to Kiserian and other towns which is mainly done at night. She said that despite the poor roads, the wildlife usually block the roads blocking the Lorries ferrying goods. This was addressed by Mr. Geoffrey Kimani, the area warden, who said that climate change is directly linked with agriculture and conservation adding that when there is drought or shortage in pasture, the wildlife invades people's farms and compounds in search of food and water leading to human-wildlife conflicts. He urged the stakeholders to avoid settling or encroaching into the animals migratory corridors which is the major cause of human-wildlife interference and conflicts. Mr. Kimani also informed the stakeholders that the wildlife Act is now very clear on compensation thus encouraged the community members to inform the area chief and the KWS warden on time whenever wildlife destroys their livelihoods or leads to loss of lives for compensation.
3. Mr. Tomboi mentioned that overstocking is still rampant in the area which could be attributed to lack of knowledge on the effects of the practice. He wanted to know measures that the county government has put in place to address this especially the ministry of livestock. This was clarified by Mr. Mathu who said that the county didn't have livestock officers but this is taken care of by the agriculture officers in place through education the community members on the importance of observing the land's carrying capacity, educating them on the importance of goat keeping for milk production as well as fish rearing which is a mitigation measure adding that demonstration sites to this effect have since been established. Mr. Mathu also informed the participants that the county government is also promoting fodder establishment and the growing of drought resistant crops e.g. cassava.
4. Mrs. Lepapa wanted to know what KWS does to check on the issue of the land's carrying capacity as far as wildlife is concerned. This was clarified by Mr. Kimani

who said that KWS conducts rotational animal translocation or kills some like the buffaloes which are fed to the lions especially those kept in the parks and orphanages.

5. Mrs.Jane Sipoi was concerned that monkeys had become a nuisance especially in the farms whereby they feed on the plantations and the fruits and even destroy the barks of the mango trees. She wanted to know what KWS could do to address this or whether compensation could be offered to such damages. This was addressed by Mr.Kimani who said that KWS offers no compensation to damages caused by animals in the category of monkeys with the only solution being killing the big ones which would make the younger ones flee. He also promised to leave his number behind so that in case of such incidents, his office is contacted to offer the necessary help and guidance.
6. Mrs.Kibe was concerned that the women in the forum were quiet in raising the issues affecting them as far as energy is concerned yet they are the major contributors of climate change due to the gender roles they play in the society. She also added that unsustainable use of energy especially fuel wood affects women especially through indoor pollution and health complications resulting from carrying loads of firewood on their backs. She also brought to the attention of the stakeholders that with the new system of governance (devolved), funds are no longer at the national government but at the county governments thus the need to build the capacity of communities to approach the county governments for climate change projects and initiatives adding that it is a requirement for all the county governments to mainstream climate change in their county development agenda through their CIDPs.
7. Mr.Sumpita said that the officers at the county government lack the capacity to initiate certain initiatives and for those that have, they are rarely reached thus the community members especially women have to travel to Ngong' for trainings. This was addressed by Mrs.Kibe who said that this is where devolution comes in as NGOs such as KCCWG don't have the financial capacity to reach all the stakeholders in the county but the community members could take up the challenge and contact their MCAs and even come together and write a referendum.
8. Mrs.Lepapa was concerned that after shifting from planting maize whose yield had been poor and venturing into fruits production especially mangoes which do well in the region, accessing the markets have been a challenge due to poor roads. This was clarified by Mr.Mathu who said that the MCA in charge had been contacted regarding the issue and engineers contacted to get the repair of the Olkiramatian roads started. However, he urged the stakeholders to always take up whichever challenges they face

rather than wait for help from third parties adding that the issue could be solved by the community members repairing the roads through stakeholders resource mobilization.

9. A participant proposed that KWS should take away all the wildlife that has always been a nuisance to the community members. This was addressed by Mr.Sirai who said that KWS had proposed to take away the animals sometime back but the community protested the move due to the many benefits that they draw from the wildlife including jobs as some community members have been employed as rangers and wardens, others benefit from selling goods and services to the tourists. He pointed out that the most important thing would be to promote public participation in the management of natural resources including wildlife to create the sense of ownership as well as putting up electric fence to create boundaries between human settlements and wildlife delineated zones adding that poles had already been procured to facilitate this. He also encouraged the community members to avoid settling or interfering with the wildlife migratory corridors which is the major contributor on human-wildlife conflict.Mrs.Kibe urged the stakeholders to avoid politicizing issues and to always think critically of the benefits of any approach they take.
10. Mr.Parmuat was concerned that KWS was not doing much in Nguruman area in terms of developments as compared to KWS in Magadi area which has facilitated the construction of schools and hospitals. He was also concerned that KWS always tells the farmers that whenever the wildlife invade their farms, they should wait for KWS staff to come and deal with the animals which in most cases takes time leading to destruction of crops and sometimes loss of animals. This was addressed by Mr.Kimani who promised that the matter would be looked into adding that he would take up the challenge as the new area warden. He also informed the participants that with regard to accessibility, KWS office in the region have been having a challenge as the office is only served by a single vehicle but measures have been put in place to secure an extra vehicle which would facilitate locomotion to areas of need within the shortest time.Mr.Kimani went ahead and gave the stakeholders his contact so that he may be reached in such instances. He also said that the Wildlife Act is very clear on compensation for loss of lives and properties but regretted that no compensation is made if the resultant loss is from monkeys and baboons.Mr.Mathu urged the stakeholders to understand the fact that the warden present is still new but promised that the county government would organize forums to provide an avenue for KWS staff and the community members to engage with each other.

11. Mr.Msafiri informed the stakeholders that within EMCA is the public complain committee through which community members could address their issues and have conflicts such as the human-wildlife conflicts. He also concurred with the idea of organizing exchange visits on energy programs and even encouraged the stakeholders to feel free to join KCCWG's energy thematic group which is chaired by Mr.Kioli.He encouraged the stakeholders to take up opportunities that come with climate change so as to adjust to the changing climate adding that on the issues of cross boarder natural resources, KCCWG would continue to engage with other stakeholders and the relevant authorities and even conduct mapping of the same with the availability of funds.

***Moderator-Mr. Frank Msafiri***

Mr.Msafiri assured the stakeholders that their issues/ concerns would be taken up to the relevant authorities and a report from the workshop prepared and shared with the stakeholders through Mr.James Semayian, the Liaison officer. He also thanked the resident community for attending the forum, for their hospitality and for making the forum interactive.Mr.Msafiri also extended his gratitude to the representatives from the county government for attending the forum and for providing the community members with the opportunity to learn the measures that had been put in place by the county government to address the challenges facing the energy sector and even come up with county specific adaptation and mitigation measures as far as climate change and energy is concerned. He promised the stakeholders that with the availability of funds, KCCWG would organize county consultations to share information on challenges facing the country and the way forward. Mr.Msafiri then welcomed the area chief to make his remarks.

**2.1.3 WELCOMING REMARKS BY MR.STEPHEN NTEIRU-ASS.CHIEF NGURUMAN SUB-LOCATION**

Mr.Nteiru took the opportunity to thank the stakeholders for attending the forum and officially welcomed them to Nguruman of behalf of the office of the president. He brought to the attention of the stakeholders that climate change had complicated the lives of the resident community adding that their economic sectors which include agriculture, pastoralism, wildlife and business have been affected by climate change directly or indirectly.Mr.Nteiru

urged the stakeholders to go and practice whatever knowledge they had gained and share it with those who didn't attend the forum so as to have collective positive change.

Mr.Nteiru also took the opportunity to thank the Ministry of agriculture for ensuring that the environment is protected through partnering with the development partners, communities and the provincial administration. He urged the participants to be on the look out to ensure that outsiders/investors don't use the resources in the area in a manner that would harm the environment as they are the ones who would feel the impacts. He requested the community members to make sure that they sustainably utilize the resources whenever land is allocated to them e.g. running if trees as opposed of felling down the entire tree for fire wood provision as well as sustainable charcoal production.

As far as human-wildlife conflict is concerned, Mr.Nteiru urged the residents to avoid invading the wildlife migratory corridors which he said had been the major source of conflicts between human and wildlife. He also urged the representative from KWS to always try and respond to the resident's calls soonest possible to avoid adverse loss of lives and livelihoods. He also urged the stakeholders to cooperate with KWS in the protection of wildlife due to the benefits that they get from them and to always report cases of wildlife invasion to the to the chief's office to facilitate documentation and compensation.Mr.Nteiru also brought to the attention of the stakeholders that talks were underway with the DCs Magadi and Narok to address trans-boundary natural resource conflicts.

Mr.Nteiru informed the stakeholders that climate change had really affected the region adding that in the recent past, by October farmers used to have planted maize in their farms but this was not the case this year thus the need to conduct research on drought resistant crops or drought tolerant maize variety. Finally, Mr.Nteiru thanked KCCWG for organizing the forum and hoped that there would be more engagements and even exchange visits organized for the community members to get practical experiences on the best practices elsewhere.

***Moderator-Mr. Frank Msafiri***

Mr.Msafiri thanked the area chief for the enlightening remarks. He then called upon Mr.Jonah Marahpash to give the vote of thanks.

## **2.4 VOTE OF THANKS-MR.JONAH MARAHPASH**

Mr.Marahpash expressed his gratitude to Mr.Semayian for mobilizing the stakeholders, the area assistant chief, group ranch officials, conservationists, KCCWG team and the community members for the role each one of them played towards the success of the workshop. He promised the stakeholders that their concerns and recommendations would be addressed through the right channels. He urged the community members to cooperate with the warden whom he said despite being new in the region is well conversant with community matters. Finally, Mr.Marahpash challenged the stakeholders to take up development initiatives that would bring about change even at the individual level as well as attend meetings organized for community participation and air their views to ensure county specific solutions are put in place to address the challenges facing them.

## **2.5 Closing Remarks-Mr.Obed Koringo (PROGRAMME OFFICER- KCCWG), Mr.Kiletai (Group ranch Vice-Chair)-& Mr.Stephen ole Nteiru (Assistant chief)**

Mr.Koringo thanked all the participants for attending the community energy hearing despite their busy schedules. He also thanked the facilitators for taking the stakeholders through the day's program and for addressing most of the concerns raised. He promised the participants that a report from the workshop would be prepared and shared with them. Finally, Mr.Koringo urged the stakeholders to feel free to join KCCWG and also informed them that their recommendations from the forum would inform the energy policy documents.

Mr.Kiletai thanked all in attendance for finding time to attend the important workshop adding that just as it had been indicated earlier, forums would be organized to enable community members and KWS to engage with each other and share issues facing the area as far as human –wildlife conflicts is concerned. Finally, Mr.Kiletai urged the participants to internalize the information acquired and share it with those who didn't attend the workshop.

Mr.Nteiru thanked the stakeholders for attending the workshop which he said had come at the right time due to the challenges facing the county as far as climate change is concerned. He thanked KCCWG team and requested them to visit again and continue building the capacity of the community members as far as climate change and energy is concerned. The forum was closed with a word of prayer from Mrs. Joan Sipoi.

**PHOTO GALLERY:**

