



**Lake Naivasha Basin Ecosystem Based Management  
(10589)**

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**

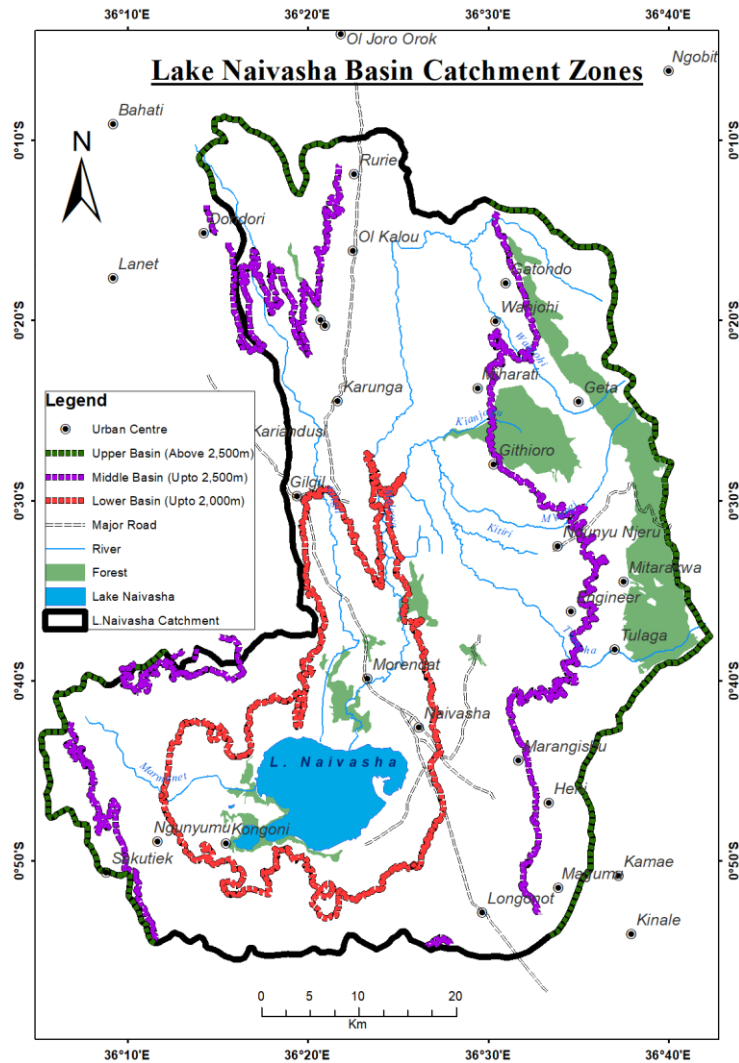
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**GEF Agency: WWF US**

**Lead Executing Agency: NETFUND**

## 1. Introduction

The Lake Naivasha Basin (LNB) is located in the eastern Rift Valley in Kenya and encompasses about 3,400 km<sup>2</sup>, including the upper water catchment area in the mountains, the middle water catchment area, and the lower catchment area which feeds into the lake. The Rift Valley Catchment Zone, of which the LNB is part, has been identified as a sub-national priority hotspot for land degradation in Kenya based on



**Figure 1 Lake Naivasha Basin Catchment Zones**

neutrality (LDN): land cover, land productivity, and soil organic carbon. This means the LNB, and the Rift Valley Catchment Zone at large, are high-value priority areas in Kenya for achieving LDN, to “achieve a balance between anticipated land degradation (losses) and planned positive actions (gains), in order to achieve, at least, a position of no net loss of healthy and productive land by 2030.” Kenya’s LDN Target Setting Report highlights agroforestry and rehabilitation through sustainable land management practices, among others, as corrective measures to not only achieve LDN but also improve livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and resilience to climate change. NETFUND is the key partner and proposed interventions in both the upper catchment in Nyandarua county where the main tributaries of River Malewa can be found. River Malewa is the main source of water influx into Lake Naivasha (80% of total water supply in the lake). Lake Naivasha is one of the two freshwater lakes in the Kenyan part of the Rift. The LNB is key to biodiversity, and provision of water and fertile soil. In 1990, the LNB was designated as a wetland of international importance (See Figure

1)<sup>1</sup>. The freshwater supports a rich

ecosystem with hundreds of bird species, papyrus fringes filled with hippos, riparian lands where waterbuck, giraffe, zebra and various antelopes graze, dense patches of acacia forest with buffalos, bushbuck and swampy areas where waterfowl breed and feed. The lake ecosystem supports about 400 bird species, and hence is an Important bird area<sup>2</sup>. In addition to its importance to exceptional biodiversity, riparian land in the lake ecosystem provides myriad benefits, including ecological functions and services

<sup>1</sup> MEMR 2012: Kenya’s Wetlands Atlas

<sup>2</sup> Birdlife International: Kenya’s Important Bird Areas - Status and Trends, 2007

such as carbon storage and climate change mitigation, water purification (filtration of sediments and buffer to pollutants), flood control and mitigation. However, the riparian land is under immense pressure due to anthropogenic activities within the Naivasha headwaters. Uncontrolled agricultural activities by local farmers have degraded the land and damaged the integrity of the lake ecosystem, reducing its biodiversity levels. Proliferation and invasion by exotic species, exacerbated by pollution from farming upstream, have resulted in a decline in biodiversity of Lake Naivasha. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is key to ensuring the success and sustainability of this project. The SEP builds on stakeholder consultations undertaken during the project design stage to identify key project stakeholders, their ongoing involvement in the project, and the roles and responsibilities for overseeing execution of this plan.

## 2. Regulations and Requirements

### **WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement**

NETFUND, as the project's Lead Executing Agency (EA), is responsible for ensuring compliance with the GEF and WWF Safeguards policies, including standards on Stakeholder Engagement, specifically the WWF [Standard on Stakeholder Engagement](#) and the associated [Procedures for Implementation of the Standard on Stakeholder Engagement](#). Stakeholder engagement is an overarching term that encompasses a range of activities and interactions with stakeholders throughout the project cycle and is an essential aspect of good project management.

The WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement requires the EA to engage stakeholders throughout the life of the project; communicate significant changes to project stakeholders and consult on potential risks and impacts; establish a grievance redress mechanism and register and respond to grievances throughout project execution; and disseminate information in a way that is relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful, easily accessible. The Standard on Stakeholder Engagement promotes an inclusive process to support the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that help to identify and manage risks, and which encourage positive outcomes for stakeholders and project activities.

The project will comply with WWF and government restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. During field visits and in-country travel, all attempts to practice social distancing will be made, as well as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

## 3. Project Stakeholders

WWF defines stakeholders as “persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have an interest in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcomes, either positively or negatively.”

Project stakeholders include the following:

### **Government Entities**

The government of Kenya has two forms of governments: the National (the government of the republic of Kenya) and County government (autonomous semi governments).

The national government is represented by different ministries, departments and authorities that play an active role and that are relevant to this project, which are:

- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoE&F).
- Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Actions (within the public service the chiefs have a role in maintaining law and order and community take their grievances. There is a children's desk in Nyandarua County),
- Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife (Departments of tourism),
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoAL&F)

The National government has also established various corporations under various acts of government that are relevant to the project. These includes:

- National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND),
- Water Resources Authority (WRA),
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA),
- Kenya Forest Service (KFS),
- Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS),
- Kenya Fisheries Services,
- Kenya Coast Guard Services,
- Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO),
- Kenya Plant Health and Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS),
- Agriculture and Food Authority (Horticultural Crop Directorate (HCD),
- Kenya Water Tower Agency (KWTA),
- The Kenya police service,
- The National Gender and equality commission.

### **County Government**

Lake Naivasha Basin encompasses three counties: Nakuru, Nyandarua and Narok. All three County governments are recognized as project stakeholders. Each county is represented by a Council of Governors, and departments of all three counties include:

- Department of Agriculture- (the department in Nyadarua has an Agriculture Training Centre that offers extension services to farmers and can transfer knowledge on sustainable agricultural practices to the farmers).
- Department of Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services.
- Department of water, energy, environment, climate change and natural resources management. The department has two directorates: water and sanitation and environment, energy, natural resources, and climate change). In addition, it has a Count(r)y Environmental Committee and ward administration).

The Naivasha Water and Sanitation Company (NAIVAWASCO) is a county government entity that manages the waste in the county.

### **NGOs**

The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) identified as stakeholders that work on natural resource management include Rhino Ark, WWF Kenya, and Hand in Hand International. Very few international

NGOs are implementing conservation and restoration projects in this region. Local NGOs include The Dedan Kimathi Foundation and Eburu Rafiki.

### **Donors and Multilaterals**

World Bank, Sweden's government agency for development cooperation (SIDA), African Development Bank, European Union (EU) and BMZ Germany, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) are donor agents that support sustainable farming practices and conservation of the LNB. The projects that GIZ and IFDC are implementing in the county of Nyandarua are currently coming to an end.

### **Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**

Local communities comprise the main beneficiaries and other organized interest groups. They include the Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs), Beach Management Units (BMUs), Community Forest associations (CFA), Nakuru County Tourism Association – Naivasha Branch, farmer groups and producer organizations, Farmer groups, Community saving and lending groups (VSLA/Chamas) and People Living with Disability groups (PLWD) etc. These communities are users of natural resources and have stakes and/or an interest in the management and restoration of various resources such as riparian land, forest and water. They directly or indirectly affect the Lake Naivasha Basin.

The Indigenous communities include the Maasai Community from Narok County. They come to the project area only during severe drought.

### **Private Sector**

Private Sector Stakeholders include financial institutions like banks (several farmers mentioned Equity bank because of wide coverage and proximity to farmers), micro-finance institutions and Savings and Credit Co-operative (SACCOs) like Muki. Other private stakeholders are Komaza, the Lake Naivasha Growers Group, the Saw millers' association, Boda Boda (motorbike) association, Private Geothermal generating companies (e.g Oserian) including government enterprise known as Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KENGEN) and Agro dealers.

## **4. Summary of any previous stakeholder engagement activities**

The project development team consulted several stakeholders throughout the project development process, including target communities in WRUA and CFA, government ministries, private sector, and NGO's/CSO's. Full consultation reports are available, and summarized below:

**Imarisha Lake Naivasha** is a multi-sectoral institution and public-private partnership. It is mandated to lead the restoration, conservation, and coordination of activities within LNB. Imarisha developed the Lake Naivasha Basin Integrated Management Plan (LNBIMP), a strategic plan with outcomes related to ecosystem restoration, land use management, water management, and Imarisha's functioning. From 2011-2018 Imarisha was very active. However, during the last three years, the Imarisha platform could not adequately perform its function due to a lack of resources. The LNBIMP was supposed to be implemented by all the stakeholders in the basin. The management plan has a history of challenges around ownership and implementation, this is still the case. Trust between the identified stakeholders plays a key role in implementation. Between 2009-2011, Imarisha identified stakeholders and organized

round tables to build trust between them. To a large extent, the plan is supposedly implemented, but there is currently no budget for evaluation or assessment of what has happened. Due to the structure of Imarisha (public-private) and its establishment through a gazette notice, Imarisha appears to lack the legal framework to stipulate its mandate (resulting in questions on power relations with other institutions). Imarisha does not have any real power to act. The relationship with the private sector has also weakened, resulting in an overrepresentation of government.

**The Riparian association** aims to represent people adjacent to the lake and protect the riparian land through lobby and advocacy. There are about 150 members, consisting of two categories: landowner and associate members. The associates can either be individuals or private organizations supporting the activities of the Riparian association. On the other hand, landowners are individuals owning land adjacent to the lake but without commercial activities or corporate members/commercial entities. Landowners have the right to elect leaders and make overall decisions while associates can vote on some matters presented at a plenary. The board consists of directors elected every three years. The main issues regarding natural resource management and relationships with other stakeholders in LNB are illegal fishermen that cause security threats and leave nets in the breeding areas, squatters invading their land, and sewage pollution in the lake. They have presented some cases in court. Generally, enforcement is low, and the representatives felt that beach management was favoured by the county government of Naivasha. With regard to payment for ecosystem service (PES), they felt the initiative was good, but upscaling is a challenge as farmers increased in number and thus unsustainable.

**The Beach Management Unit (BMU)** was formed by an Act of Parliament and started in 2012. It has over 1500 members who pay a membership fee (KES 500) and an annual subscription fee (KES 200). They include boat owners, traders, crews, hoteliers, off loaders, net menders, transporters, and vehicle tourism. Every BMU has its regulations and bylaws, and they all operate under the Fisheries Act. This BMU has five executives, and 11 subcommittees are elected every four years. The Chairmen of the respective committee addressed member complaints. The discipline committees meet very often to deal with discipline issues. Fishing nets are the most frequent source of conflict among the members, there are also limited landing sites due to grabbing, there is a conflict between investors/hoteliers and riparian land users. Sometimes investors fence riparian land, which creates an encroachment that has affected hippos who are increasingly confined in their movement and feeding grounds, causing them to become aggressive and precipitating human-wildlife conflict. The Village Chiefs and Deputy County Commissioners C mediate conflicts between the investors and community while KWS are responsible for compensating the community whenever there is human wildlife conflict. It is also hard to manage illegal fishermen that use inappropriate mono-filament nets that scoop underage fish. A legal fisher man must obtain a license from Kenya Fisheries and County Fisheries Department in collaboration with the BMUs. The association complained of corruption by Kenya Coast Guards and Kenya Police to control poaching and illegal fishing.

**Tourism association** aims to promote tourism in Nakuru and in this case, particularly in Naivasha. The members (55-66) are predominantly in the hotel industry within Naivasha, which includes Airbnb, taxi operators, and boat operators. Also, the police and KWS are represented. It has a committee of about 10-12 members. Committee members are directors of the organization, and they meet quarterly. The leadership positions change through bi-yearly elections. Members pay a yearly fee (KES 10000). They observed that pastoralists come for grazing (from Narok) in the dry season. They also noted the illegal

fishing and human-wildlife conflict in the area. The lack of enforcement to conserve the area was a challenge. The Tourism Association has a good relationship with the Riparian association. They also discussed the BMUs and felt that the main underlying cause of such issues of encroachment and illegal activities was a lack of alternative livelihoods. If there were jobs, people would not encroach on the riparian land.

**Goalan Project and Vasha Green shop.** Goalan started in 2018 with 146 members. It has eight producer groups (seven from the upper catchment and one from the lower). Beneficiaries in Goalan received capacity building on sustainable production and consumption, training on business planning and enterprise development, certification standards under KS1758, support for input, and Trainer of Trainers (TOTs) training. After the project closure, they started the Vasha Green shop on 30th June 2022. To join, the members paid a registration fee of KES500. Not all the 146 GOALAN members are also part of Vasha green (the shop owners are 82 members withdrew for various reasons like relocation, others stopped sustainable production which is against by-laws while others were unwilling to do the second certification). The Vasha farmers envisioned the shop as an aggregation centre that would buy most farm produce from the members. The quantity the farmers are supplying to the shop is currently very low. They face the following challenges: access to markets as the location of the Vasha green shop is not ideal, transportation and postharvest losses due to poor goods handling in public transport, lack of finance to pay farmers immediately once they supply their produce (resulting in farmers selling to brokers), and startup challenges including the withdrawal of members due to various reasons (including an unwillingness to go for the second KES 1758 certification).

**Water Resource Users Association (WRUA)** are water users (at all levels) living in the upper, middle, and lower zone and use water for domestic purposes, livestock, farming, business etc. One WRUA consists of several registered water groups. For Wanjohi WRUA, a group to qualify as a member, they pay a registration fee of KES 1000 and a yearly subscription of KES 500 per group yearly. WRUA projects have a constitution and bylaws that govern water use, such as the payment for water, etc. Every WRUA will have its laws on the registration and memberships fees. They also have rules for different water users: for example, big farms pay KES. 5000 as registration and the subscription fee is negotiable but it may go up to Kshs.12,000 per year, depending on the negotiated agreement. WRUAs elect leaders every three years, from the water group leaders. Leadership ensures there is inclusivity on gender, youth and people with disabilities. They follow the 2/3 gender rule and co-opt the others since men are more available for leadership positions than other people in the community. The representatives ensure the conservation of resources. They prevent the misuse of water, manage conflicts and advocate for good farm practices. WRUA members benefited from payment for ecosystem service (PES). Farmers gained skills in planting grass along the steep slope and received conservation material to prevent soil erosion. They planted indigenous trees, and the participating farmer got an incentive (inputs). The focus was on degraded areas. PES helped conservation and it was suggested it should be scaled up, but in a more targeted manner (i.e., all farmers in a particular area instead of a limited number of farmers patched in different places) to enhance impact.

**LANABWRUA** is an umbrella platform for the 12 Water Resource Users Association (WRUAs). It aims to advocate and lobby for WRUA interests and does resource mobilization. It covers three counties: part of Nyandarua, Nakuru and Northern Narok and each catchment is represented by a chairperson. The

management consists of 12 WRUA representatives, an ex-official in the WRA and a desk official in LANABWRUA. They manage water resources together with the WRA through an MOU. The role of WRA is to provide technical advice while LANABWRUA implements along with WRUA. Water resources management is challenging because not everyone in the community is a member of a WRUA because membership is voluntary according to the water act 2016. WRUA also lacks enforcement mandate and WRA enforcement is inadequate, they complain of a lack of budget. Water management is a function of the national government while water supply is devolved to Counties. Another issue is water sectoral role conflicts, there are different conflicting sectoral laws e.g., water act's definition of where the land beacon stops differs from the land act. LANABWRUA has been advocating for the formation of a Kenya National WRUA. Through the water National policy 2021, they advocate for ploughing back some revenue to the catchment.

**Community Forest Association (CFA)** started in 2016, the Kenya government realized that it could not conserve the forest alone and made it mandatory for KFS to collaborate with the community in conservation. The collaboration has resulted in a reduction of illegal charcoal burning and logging since the associations started working together. There is a total of three CFA in LNB i.e., South Kinangop, North Kinangop and Geita. CFA members are people interested in the forest as a resource and register with Social Services. Geta CFA Members are from the 5 CFA blocks namely Kitiri, Wanjohi, Geta, Mekaro and Kipipiri. Each CFA has its own block. Geta CFA has a management committee of 27 people (23 members and 4 ex-officials). The treasurer and secretary are women. It is mandatory to have women, youth, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable (e.g. old people) representatives in all CFAs. They apply the 2/3 gender rule for women representation. For the management committee, the law requires that they meet every quarter or when the need arises. Individual groups have different meeting schedules. As the CFAs consist basically of community members, the association represents the voice of communities when it comes to forest management and restoration. With reference to the Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Framework, a particular challenge to be acknowledged in this regard is to define approaches and mitigation measures related to potential access restrictions to certain areas of forest that are targeted for restoration. Potential mitigation measures, in this regard, include agroforestry approaches, alternative livelihoods opportunities as well as providing animal feed where livestock is prevented from certain grazing areas.

**County gov. of Nakuru (department of environment, energy, natural resources, and climate change)**

The role of the counties is to develop a framework to ensure the management of the environment, energy, and climate change. The National government provides guidelines on policy and the county adapts the policies to fit the needs of the context. The County has developed legislation such as the 2018-2023 Nakuru County Climate change action plan, the Nakuru County waste management act of 2021 (which is in progress), the water and sanitation act of 2021 and the Public Health Act of 2017, etc. The main challenge is non-compliance and weak enforcement of laws on the extraction of natural resources and rehabilitation of the environment. The department has only two staff, which makes enforcement difficult for each of the 11 sub counties. One of the challenges experienced by the county is the over-exploitation of existing resources and rising water levels which displace people. A proposed solution would be to empower the community through continuous capacity building and sensitization to ensure the community stays a part of the conservation activities and they can benefit from the existing resources.



**County of Nyandarua (department of agriculture).** The department of agriculture has various roles in the county. That is, they conduct field days to train farmers and farmer groups visits and promote a demand-driven approach when it comes to extension services. That is, individual farmers or farmers groups request extension services and community meetings (also known as barazas) from the department. The baraza can be organized by the department or in collaboration with the administration chiefs, DO etc. These barazas have certain targets (in terms of the number of meetings organized) that need to be met. Key challenges include the agriculture directorate having only a few staff - around 39 in the Agriculture Directorate. The total number of ward representatives is 23 for the 25 wards. Every ward has one agricultural extension officer. Initially, there was a ward officer and an assistant. Many have retired, but there is no new employment. With regards to farming practices, there is the challenge of water pollution due to the use of chemicals that pollute the lake, and erosion. There is also urbanization, leading to land subdivision into plots for sale. There is also subdivision due to inheritance to a family. The government cannot control it as the land is privately owned by individuals. In the future, this may threaten food security since most of the land will be used for subsistence farming. Discussions with the government to stop the subdivision of land in agricultural areas are ongoing. During droughts, pastoralist farmers come from Laikipia county to graze but this is not common. Climate change is also a challenge, as well as new pests and diseases. The department promotes the construction of water pans, and some farmers are involved in minimum tillage, afforestation, compost making, mulching, soil cover crops, and soil testing in collaboration with KALRO. The department has policies in the County and is also influenced by the national government, for example through the crops act, the environmental act and soil conservation.

**Other stakeholders** include the County Department of Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services and the Agriculture Training Centre. Furthermore, focus groups discussions were conducted with two WRUA, CFA, and the Goalan project.

## 5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The purpose of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure appropriate and consistent involvement of project stakeholders in every stage of the project implementation, and to support effective communication and working relationships. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure that the views and inputs of stakeholders are taken into consideration throughout project implementation.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Freq. of engagement (project years)	Engagement During Project Implementation
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoE&F)	Y1, Y2, Y3	To participate in reviewing the Lake Naivasha Basin Integrated Management Plan (LNBIMP), validation meetings and launch of the plans. Advice on policy throughout the project period. To participate in yearly forums organized by Imarisha for feedback. As Host Ministry for NETFUND and National GEF Focal Point, MoE&F is ultimately responsible to supervise the effective implementation of the project. This also includes facilitating the exchange of experiences and

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Freq. of engagement (project years)	Engagement During Project Implementation
			lessons learnt with other relevant GEF and non-GEF funded projects.
	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries (MoAL&F)	Y1	To participate in reviewing LNBIMP, validation meetings and launch of the plans. To participate in yearly forums organized by Imarisha for feedback. Guide the Departments of Agriculture in the Counties in their approach towards building farmers' capacity for sustainable agriculture.
	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife (Departments)	Y1	To participate in reviewing the LNBIMP, validation meetings and launch of the plans. To participate in yearly forums organized by Imarisha for feedback.
	Water Sector Trust Fund (WaterFund)	Y1	To participate in reviewing the Lake Naivasha Integrated Management Plan (LNBIMP). Advise on the possibilities of establishment of a Naivasha Basin Investment Fund.
	National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Hosting the Project Management Unit and supervising the implementation of the project as a whole. Management of the grant that supports the development and implementation of LNBIMP.
	Water Resources Authority (WRA)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Technical advice on matters relating to proper regulation of the management, use of water resource and contribute to the development and implementation of LNBIMP. To review riparian code of conduct.
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Y1	Technical advice on matters relating to the environment and contribute to review of LNIMP and riparian code of conduct.
	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Coordination and implementation of activities related to forest conservation and restoration (Outcome 3.2).
	Kenya Plant Health and Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)	Y1, Y2	Contribute to development of agriculture training manuals and curriculum.
	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Y1	To participate in reviewing the LNBIMP and review the riparian code of conduct. To participate in yearly forums organized by Imarisha
	Agriculture and Food Authority (Horticultural Crop Directorate (HCD)	Y1, Y2	HCD will provide advice on sustainable, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices to smallholder farmers in the project and contribute to development of training manuals and curriculum
	Kenya Fisheries Services	Y1	Review of the riparian code of conduct and LNBIMP.
	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Contribute to development of training manuals and curriculum, and documentation of lessons learnt.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Freq. of engagement (project years)	Engagement During Project Implementation
	Kenya Coast Guard Services	Y1, Y2, Y3	Review of the riparian code of conduct and LNBIMP. To participate in yearly forums organized by Imarisha.
	Kenya Water Tower Agency (KWTA)	Y1	Review of the riparian code of conduct and LNBIMP. Participate and contribute to the restricting of the PES scheme. To participate in yearly forums organized by Imarisha
<b>Local Government</b>	Imarisha Lake Naivasha	Y1, Y2, Y3	Coordination of stakeholders in the LNB. To review and overseeing the development and implementation of the LNBIMP. Manage the implementation of component 1 of the project, as well as the development and roll-out of the Code of Conduct under Component 3.
	County gov. of Nyandarua – department of water, energy, environment, climate change and natural resources management	Y1, Y2, Y3	The department will be involved in the review and contribute to the implementation of the LNBIMP and riparian code of conduct. They will provide advice on existing laws. They will work with ward environmental committees to implement in the restoration activities in the county in collaboration with the project.
	County gov. of Nyandarua – Department of Agriculture	Y1, Y2, Y3	Actively support farmers through the agricultural training center (ATC) and their extension service. Train and promote sustainable farm practices under Component 3 of the project.
	County gov. of Nakuru (Environment, energy, natural resources and climate change)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Capacity building and sensitization on conservation through environmental committees and ward administrations in the project area. Also participate in conservation activities thus contribute to the implementation of the LNBIMP. They will provide advice on existing laws during the review of the LNBIMP.
	County governments (Nyandarua, Nakuru, Narok) Council of Governors	Y1, Y2, Y3	Promote inter- county consultations; encourage and initiate information sharing. Advise and Contribute to the development and implementation of the LNBIMP and Code of Conduct.
	Department of Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services.	Y1, Y2, Y3	Participate in reviewing the LNBIMP and Riparian code of conduct, annual stakeholder forum. To advise mainstreaming gender in the plan, roll out of sustainable, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices with smallholders and participatory development of the code of conduct. To work with Forest service on empowering vulnerable women on laws about children rights.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Freq. of engagement (project years)	Engagement During Project Implementation
<b>Community Based Organizations and Indigenous People</b>	Community Forest Associations (CFAs)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Forest restoration along with KFS e.g., tree planting and management of forest. Participate in the LNBIMP review, annual stakeholder forum.
	Water Resource Users Association (WRUAs)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Participate in the LNBIMP review, annual stakeholder forum, PES revision. Adopt sustainable, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices along the riparian land and forest restoration activities along the river.
	Lake Naivasha Basin Umbrella Water Resource Users Association (LANABWRUA)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Participate in the LNBIMP review, annual stakeholder forum, PES revision, participate in developing the LNB riparian code of conduct.
	Lake Naivasha Basin Landscape Association (LANABLA)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Participate in the LNBIMP review, annual stakeholder forum, PES revision, participate in developing the LNB riparian code of conducts.
	Lake Naivasha Basin Riparian Association	Y1, Y2, Y3	Participate in the development of the LNBIMP and riparian code of conduct. To participate in yearly forums organized by Imarisha for feedback.
	Lake Naivasha Sustainable horticulture farmers	Y1, Y2, Y3	Use sustainable production methods in their farming of horticultural produce and marketing of produce. Train farmers on sustainable, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. Procedures and criteria for the selection of farmers will be developed early in the project implementation process, in a participatory and collaborative way.
	Beach Management Unit (BMUs)	Y1	Representatives to Participate in developing the LNB riparian code of conducts and review of LNIMP
	Pastoralists (including Maasai)	Y1, Y2, Y3	As part of their traditional use and practice, the Maasai and related pastoralists use Lake Naivasha in times of extreme drought, travelling from nearby Narok county. Although they are not permanent residents in the project area, the project will screen for their presence on a yearly basis and engage them as and when appropriate.
<b>Private Sector</b>	Lake Naivasha Growers Group (LNGG)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Representatives to Participate in review of LNBIMP, annual stakeholder forum and review of PES.
	Financial actors e.g., Banking Institutions, Saccos (Muki) Banking Institutions (Equity, KCB, Barclays)	Y1, Y2, Y3	Financial support to farmers e.g., climate smart lending, offtake agreements and eco-credits. Banking service and support for Vasha green farmers with advice on bookkeeping and budgeting.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Freq. of engagement (project years)	Engagement During Project Implementation
	Nakuru County Tourism Association Naivasha Chapter	Y1, Y2	Review of LNBIMP and discussion on PES. To discuss market for sustainably produced farm products.
	Hotels and Lodges	Y1, Y2, Y3	Review of LNBIMP and discussion on PES. To discuss market for sustainably produced farm produce.
	Komaza	Y1	Review of LNBIMP and riparian code of conduct.
	Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) Olpower, Oserian and Agile and Akira (Geothermal power)	Y1	Participate in discussion on PES payments.
<b>NGOs</b>	WWF Kenya	Y1, Y2, Y3	Advise and support where appropriate on various aspects of the project, in particular approaches towards improving access to markets for sustainable agricultural produce by creating market incentives for farmers to change to more sustainable production and improve the capacity of LNB smallholder farmers for the transition towards sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. Knowledge management.
	Rhino Ark	Y1, Y2, Y3	Other NGOs in the project area will collaborate in environmental management activities for synergies and prevent overlap in their initiatives. They will share lessons on good practices. Lobby duty bearers together.
	Hand in Hand International		
<b>Donors and Multilaterals</b>	World Bank		Funding for implementation of conservation measures. Yearly Project Implementation Report submission to GEF.
	Government of Sweden (SIDA)		
	African Development Bank		
	EU		
	GEF	Y1, Y2, Y3	
	BMZ Germany		
	GIZ		
IFDC			

## 6. Resources and Responsibilities

The WWF GEF Project Agency is responsible for project implementation oversight. The lead Executing Agency, NETFUND, is responsible for executing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and overall compliance with the WWF Standard on Stakeholder Engagement.

A Project Coordinator will be recruited to the Project Management Unit, hosted by NETFUND. He/she will ensure the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan at an overall project level. NETFUND is responsible for engaging and overseeing stakeholder engagement with communities and local partners. Imarisha Lake Naivasha will also have a role in coordinating different stakeholders through various forums and meetings. They are responsible for reviewing the LBNIMP. The project budget includes resources for staff time, travel, and workshops to support this engagement. The Project Steering Committee will hold responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan in compliance with WWF's Standard on Stakeholder Engagement.

## 7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will establish a process at the project inception workshop for resolving any and all grievances related to the project. The MEL/ESS Specialist within the PMU will be responsible for implementation of the project-level GRM with assistance from the Community Engagement/Gender Officer. All grievances will be reviewed and responded to in writing within 10 working days of receipt. Both complaints and responses will be recorded into the project monitoring. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be submitted directly to the WWF US GEF project agency, the GEF Conflict Resolution Commissioner or local authorities. Instructions are provided on the WWF website (as below) with contact details and procedures if a grievant wishes to use the WWF GEF Agency process instead of or in addition to the project-level GRM.

### **WWF GEF Agency Grievance Mechanism**

If Project-affected communities and other interested stakeholders are not satisfied with the project level GRM response, or do not wish to use it for any reason, they may raise a grievance at any time to the WWF GEF Agency. Contact information of the WWF GEF Agency will be made publicly available.

A grievance can be filed with the Project Complaints Officer (PCO), a WWF staff member fully independent from the WWF GEF Agency, who is responsible for the WWF Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and who can be reached at:

**Email address:** [SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org](mailto:SafeguardsComplaint@wwfus.org)

**Mailing address:**  
Project Complaints Officer Safeguards Complaints,  
World Wildlife Fund  
1250 24th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20037

Complaints may be submitted in the Affected Party's native language and should include the following information:

- Complainant's name and contact information;
- If not filed directly by the complainant, proof that those representing the affected people have authority to do so;
- The specific project or program of concern;
- The harm that is or may be resulting from the project;
- The relevant Environmental and Social Safeguards policy or provision (if known);
- Any other relevant information or documents;

- Any actions taken so far to resolve the problem, including contacting WWF;
- Proposed solutions; and
- Whether confidentiality is requested (stating reasons).

The PCO will respond within 10 business days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring.

Stakeholders may also submit a complaint online or over the phone through an independent third-party platform at <https://report.whistleb.com/en/wwf>.

## 8. Monitoring and Reporting

Progress on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be monitored and reported on throughout implementation. The following comprises the monitoring and reporting activities to be undertaken with respect to stakeholder engagement **by the PMU**:

- The SEP will be periodically reviewed and updated as necessary at an annual Reflection Workshop. The review will ensure that the list of project stakeholders and methods of engagement remain appropriate.
- Activities related to stakeholder engagement will be documented and reported by the PMU every 6 months in the Project Progress Reports (as part of regular reporting). The project Results Framework and Annual Work Plan and Budget will track beneficiaries of the project and activities related to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Progress on Stakeholder Engagement will be evaluated in the project's final evaluation, as well as through WWF GEF Agency annual supervision mission reports
- Stakeholder Engagement will be evaluated by **independent consultants** recruited for the project end evaluation.

The **WWF GEF Agency** will undertake annual supervision missions to ensure compliance, and report on progress on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan annually to the GEF through Project Implementation Reports.

## Appendix 1: Stakeholder Analysis

This list of stakeholders was validated during the stakeholder meeting on the 17<sup>th</sup> of October, 2022. This list builds on the list that was developed by WWF Kenya and its partners during the start of the project in 2019. Stakeholders that were added to this list during the meeting on the 17<sup>th</sup> of October or during the field visit. All stakeholders who were present during the meeting in Naivasha were asked to answer the following two questions:

1. What is your interest in this project?
2. What role do you see for your organization during the implementation of the project?

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoE&F)	As host Ministry for NETFUND, and Focal Point for the GEF, the Ministry is responsible for providing overall oversight of project implementation. They will participate in reviewing LNBIMP and attend the annual stakeholder meeting.	The ministry has high influence and power as they make Country policies and plans related to conservation. Also, as host institution for NETFUND, and national GEF Focal point, they ultimately have the mandate to guide and intervene as necessary to make sure that the project is effectively and efficiently implemented.
	National Environment Trust Fund (NETFUND)	Netfund is the executing entity and has the fiduciary responsibility for the project and hosting the PMU.	Have high influence as they host the Project Management Unit, manage the project funds and support its overall implementation.
	Water Resources Authority (WRA)	Technical advice on matters relating to proper regulation of the management and use of water resources. They will contribute to the development and review of the LNBIMP and PES.	WRA has high influence and power as they provide technical advice to the project on water use. They have a significant role in the review of the LNBIMP, PES and the Riparian code of conduct.



Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Involved in policies relating to the environment and will provide technical advice to LNBIMP and Riparian code of conduct.	NEMA has high influence and power as they will provide technical advice and awareness creation on the laws.
	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	KFS will coordinate and implement activities related to forest conservation and restoration (Outcome 3.2).	KFS has authority in forest management and as an executing partner can work closely with the CFA, WRUA and government agencies in forest restoration.
	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	To conserve forest for the sake of wildlife and tourism. They will participate in review of Riparian code of conduct and LNBIMP.	Have moderate influence on the project as the project does not focus on wildlife. KWS will give advice on laws related to compensation if there is human wildlife conflict and laws that pertain to riparian land.
	Agriculture and Food Authority (Horticultural Crop Directorate (HCD)	Assisting in guiding on contract farming and marketing, capacity building on environmental conservation as per the KS1758 standard, conservation of the environment.	Have moderate influence on capacity building on contract farming and awareness on the KS1758 standard.
	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries (MoAL&F)	The ministry develops policies at the National level that influence policies in the county. They will be updated on activities by the county governments.	They have high power in policy making but low influence in the project as the project will be implemented in the Counties.
	Kenya Fisheries Services	The core mandate and interests are to conserve, manage and develop Kenya Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources. They will provide technical advice to the project and review the riparian code of conduct and LNBIMP.	Have high influence and power in advising on riparian laws and bringing together BMU and riparian association.
	Kenya Coast Guard Services	The overall interest is Safeguarding Lake Naivasha. Their role in the project includes awareness creation about laws, advising on riparian code of conduct as well as the LNBIMP	Have high influence and power in advising on laws.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	Their interest is in sustainable growth and development in agriculture and livestock Product Value Chains. KALRO will contribute to development of agriculture training manuals and curriculum.	The curriculum will have a great impact in the project as it will be recognized by the county government department as a guide.
	Kenya Water Tower Agency (KWTA)	The interest is to oversee the protection, rehabilitation, conservation, and sustainable management of water towers in Kenya, including the Aberdares. They will advise on riparian code of conduct as well as the LNBIMP	Have high influence and power in advising on laws.
	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife (Departments)	To facilitate good governance for sustainable development, management and marketing of tourism and wildlife.	Advice and contribute to the development and implementation of the Integrated Basin Management Plan and Code of Conduct.  Facilitating linkages to the tourism sector.
Local Government	Imarisha Lake Naivasha	Oversee implementation of activities that fall under the LNBIMP, particularly Component 1. Facilitate the Lake Naivasha multi-stakeholder platform and annual stakeholder forums, as well as coordinate the development of the riparian Code of Conduct.	Coordination of stakeholders in the LNB. To review and overseeing the development of the LNBIMP.
	County gov. Of Nyandarua – department of water, energy, environment, climate change and natural resources management	Contribute towards the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy and others - CIDP III, climate change county environment action plan.	Extension of forestry services in identified areas for restoration, support in technical implementation of the project restoration activities.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
	County gov. Of Nyandarua – Department of Agriculture	Land use and management patterns, soil and water conservation, good agricultural practices, and mitigating climate. The department is involved in capacity building for farmers. The department will be involved at sub-county and ward level in specific implementation activities. Such as, training and demonstration activities.	Develop curricula for farmers/community through ATC (sustainable, biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, agroforestry, etc.). Farmer capacity building and empowerment through training, field days, group training, demo plots, etc. Promotion of the soil and water conservation/management training and the layout of structures, zero-minimum tillage, etc. Policy, advocacy, and development of participatory planning.
	County gov. of Nakuru (Environment, energy, natural resources, and climate change)	Seeing to it that synergy is achieved in the management of natural resources, promote sustainable development through establishing linkages among all involved stakeholders (e.g., promoting infrastructure developments like modern markets, road networks, proper drainage mechanisms).	Present legal and planning frameworks for use/guide the project process.  Interest and control over stakeholder engagement in the development of the Annual County Development Plans through the appropriate County planning processes, including synergies with the LNBIMP.
	County governments (Nyandarua, Nakuru, Narok) Council of Governors	Offer a collective voice on policy issues; promote inter-county consultations; encourage and initiate information sharing. Contribute to the development of the LNBIMP and riparian code of conduct.	They have high power and as they represent and influence the County government policies and can include plans in annual development plans.
	Department of Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services	Gender mainstreaming of the LNBIMP and the riparian code of conduct.	They have a high interest in gender mainstreaming across the board. Their power is low as they can only be involved in the project to the extent that the project needs them.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
Community Based Organizations and Indigenous People	Community Forest Associations (CFAs)	Users and conservation of forest resources along with KFS e.g., tree planting and scouting to monitor forest activities. They will implement the project by working closely with KFS. As an association of community members, the CFAs represent the voice of communities when it comes to forest management and restoration. A particular challenge to be acknowledged in this regard is to define clear mitigation measures related to the likelihood of access restrictions to certain areas of forest that are targeted for restoration.	Supporting and input into the LNBIMP  Supporting forest restoration activities
	Water Resource Users Association (WRUAs)	WRUAs are interested in improving the water quantity and quality. They will contribute to the LNBIMP review, annual stakeholder forum, PES revision and the LNB riparian code of conduct and engaged in the rehabilitation activities of riparian land.	They have high interest but low power in resource management. They cannot make or enforce policies. Their role is to implement conservation actions in the basin.
	Lake Naivasha Basin Umbrella Water Resource Users Association (LANABWRUA)	Ensure Interest of WRUAs are heard in various platforms and resource mobilization.	Contribute to the development and implementation of the LNBIMP. Support the development of the lake riparian code of conduct and work towards its implementation. Advocacy and lobbying for interventions that require the attention of policy makers. Monitoring for impact of the project on communities and the environment. Negotiating and dialogues for PES.
	Lake Naivasha Basin Landscape Association (LANABLA)	To lobby to the county government to compliment and provide resources where necessary and engage in the office	Contribute to the development and implementation of the LNBIMP. Participate and contribute to setting the lake riparian code of conduct and work towards its implementation. The association will be involved in

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
			preparing communities through capacity building and sensitization
	Lake Naivasha Basin Riparian Association	Interest in Riparian land for members who have businesses and interest in conservation. They will contribute to the development and implementation of the LNBIMP. Participate and contribute to review the lake riparian code of conduct and work towards its implementation.	The project will improve their advocacy and awareness raising.
	Lake Naivasha Sustainable horticulture farmers	Owner of the 'Vasha Green' shop. Promoting sustainable agriculture, and the consumption and marketing of sustainably grown produce.	The project will improve livelihood and agriculture practices of farmers.
	Beach Management Unit (BMUs)	Water and Riparian land use for fishing. Members will be trained on riparian code of conduct. They will contribute to the development and implementation of the LNBIMP.	The project will influence how they use the Riparian land and the fishing practices through awareness creation on laws.
	Maasai	Pasture and water	Participate and contribute to setting the lake riparian code of conduct
NGOs	WWF Kenya	Conservation and restoration of degraded land. Promoting sustainable agriculture. Overall sustainable management of the LNB.	To provide technical advice on various aspects of the project. Establish linkages with other ongoing projects and initiatives in the basin
	Rhino Ark	Conservation and restoration of degraded forest through fencing	Have high interest as they aim for similar objective of forest restoration. Possibility of collaboration through fencing the degraded areas to enhance regeneration.
Private Sector	Lake Naivasha Growers Group (LNGG)	Their interest is increasing sales of flowers and horticulture produce. They are potential buyer of sustainable produce and potential payers into the PES	High interest in the project as they are water users and the resources in LNB have an impact on their businesses. They are also potential buyers of PES that

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
		scheme. They will review of LNBIMP, riparian code of conduct and review PES.	can impact on forest restoration and project results. They have moderately high power as they can collaborate with other stakeholders and have financial resources.
	Financial Institutions e.g., Banking Institutions, Saccos Banking Institutions (Equity, KCB, Barclays)	Lending for profit and can provide financial support to farmers e.g., climate smart lending, offtake agreements and eco-credits.	Low interest and influence on the project as they do not interact with resources.
	Nakuru County Tourism Association, Naivasha Chapter	Water users and service provision in large hotel tourism industry and horticulture and flowers farming. They are potential buyer of sustainable produce and potential payers into the PES scheme. They will contribute to review of LNBIMP, riparian code of conduct and review PES.	Have high interest in the project as they are water users and the resources in LNB have a great impact on their businesses. They are also potential buyers of PES that can impact on forest restoration and project results. They have moderately high power as they can collaborate with other stakeholders and have strong financial power.
	Hotels and Lodges	Water users and service provision for other stakeholders, tourist, and Potential buyer of sustainable produce  Potential payers into the PES scheme	Low interest in the project as they aim for resources use only e.g., they are potential buyers of PES. They are not implementers or enforcers.
	GEF	Promotion of conservation activities and funding for implementation of conservation measures. They will ensure linkage and synergies with relevant projects and programmes in the LNB.	Donor has high influence and power as it will approve and fund project activities.
	World Bank		High influence as they support project activities and leverage on each other project on conservation.
	Government of Sweden		

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Interest/Involvement in the Project	Project Effect on Stakeholder / Stakeholder Influence on the Project
Donors and Multilaterals	African Development Bank		
	EU		
	BMZ Germany		

## Appendix 2: Systematic Documentation of Stakeholder Consultations

Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
Imarisha - Key Informant Interview (KII)	Imarisha office	To understand the status of Imarisha and their progress in implementing LNIMP the plan. To learn challenges and opportunities that are there.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imarisha significant coordination role and uniting stakeholders around the LNB.</li> <li>• Development of the LNMP that was to be implemented by various stakeholders.</li> <li>• An assessment of the performance of the LNBIMP has not been done.</li> <li>• Imarisha lacks proper legal anchorage, and this has a challenge in the implementation, they need to be strengthened.</li> <li>• Imarisha is losing its strong connection with private stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<b>Executive Officer</b>
Riparian Association - KII	Board member's home	To understand the role of the Riparian association, how it is constituted and how they work with other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned with illegal fishing along riparian land</li> <li>• Encounter security threats from illegal fishermen.</li> <li>• Strong Lobby and Advocacy both at the county and national levels.</li> <li>• The Riparian association has a good relationship with the Tourism association.</li> </ul>	<b>Board members General manager</b>
Agriculture Training Centre (ATC) - KII	ATC office	Understand ATC and how they can support farmer on sustainable agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATC is under the County Department of Agriculture.</li> <li>• ACT's role is to train farmers and stakeholders on all aspects of agriculture from production to marketing.</li> <li>• They do not do research and collaborate with KALRO and KEPHIS for the same.</li> <li>• Lack training manual</li> </ul>	<b>Principal</b>



Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
Beach Management Unit - KII		To learn about BMU structure and operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core activity is fishing as a mean of livelihood</li> <li>• Challenge of landing site and conflict with riparian land users.</li> <li>• Challenge managing illegal fishermen</li> <li>• Women face unique challenges since they depend on men to fish for them.</li> <li>• Strong lobby skills and support from the county government.</li> <li>• Collaborate more with LANABLA</li> </ul>	<b>Leader Karagita BMU</b>
Tourism Association – Naivasha Branch - KII	Online	To understand the role of the Tourism association, their priorities and view about PES. To learn how they relate with local farmers and criteria for suppliers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its main members are hoteliers and they paid for PES</li> <li>• View PES as unsustainable and recommend communal benefit as opposed to individual farmer benefit.</li> <li>• PES to reach a significant number of farmers to cause an impact</li> <li>• In general supplier criteria for supply is consistent, quality of the product, pricing, and traceability</li> <li>• Most supply for hotels is by contracting people periodically to supply or they go to the market to buy</li> </ul>	<b>Chairman in Naivasha</b>
Goalan and Vasha Green shop - KII	Social hall	To find out gains of Goalan Project. Identify progress of Vasha green shop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers who participated learnt good sustainable farm practices through the Goalan Project. They obtained the KE1758 standards.</li> <li>• Vasha Poor business model - Farmers invest on KE1758 standard without a clear plan on how they would get return for investment.</li> <li>• Lack of marketing due to poor location of the Vasha green shop and identified a single off taker (hotelier).</li> </ul>	<b>Chairperson</b> <b>Vice Chairperson</b> <b>Secretary</b>  <b>Goalan and Vasha green members</b>

Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial challenge to pay farmers immediately their supply as well as for land lease and attendant that work at the shop.</li> <li>• Transport challenge due to poor roads and post-harvest losses due to poor good handing in public transport. Additional cost due to malfunctioning cooling facility</li> <li>• Challenges of startup, including withdrawal of membership, leadership conflicts</li> <li>• Lack of exit strategy by WWF when handing over the shop to Vasha member. Lack of early communication about when to exit. The farmers did have a savings to continue alone.</li> <li>• Goalan PES project reached few people</li> </ul>	
Forest Officer	Geita forest	To understand trend in resource use and some of the challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya Forest Service works with a membership of 4000 CFA and community scouts who get paid a steep end of KES 7000 per month. CFA members (men and women) use the forest for farming under the shamba system known as Peris and collect firewood.</li> <li>• Since 2018, the government put a moratorium in place barring them from cutting or harvesting trees. It has affected livelihood and the KFS plantation management plan. KFS propose ministry to lift the Moratorium.</li> <li>• Fencing has been important for conservation areas to regenerate well.</li> <li>• Existence of a National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA)</li> </ul> <p>Challenges in Natural Resource Management</p>	<b>Forest station Manager</b>

Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers pollute water with chemicals by spraying and leaving packets containing chemicals at the edge of the river.</li> <li>• Farming in very steep areas and using poor methods causes erosion.</li> <li>• Motorbike drivers (boda boda) wash their motorbikes in the river.</li> <li>• Forest fires during the dry season are due to old honey harvesting methods in Sophia and Eucalyptus tree planning in Malewa.</li> <li>• Drop out of school because of agriculture and children harvesting wild fruits for sale in the forest. Snow peas and potatoes fetch good money. Young men drop out because of this.</li> </ul>	
CFA	Association members and KII	Focus group discussion on resource use and management	<p>Challenges in Natural Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capacity to implement some projects like Eco-Tourism.</li> <li>• Lack of equipment to fight forest fires and access gates are 4 kilometres apart makes this difficult.</li> <li>• Shortage of land for farming because trees have grown, the Kenya government to lift the banning on logging.</li> <li>• Are members of the National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACOFA)</li> </ul>	<b>CFA representative and community</b>
Lanabwrua		Understand the role of Lanabwrua and how they view PES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) was a good approach because it motivated the farmers to work hard to ensure the soil does not come to the lake, they practice smart agriculture they embrace good agriculture practices.</li> </ul>	<b>Desk officer</b>

Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their productivity went up and their livelihood was improved.</li> <li>• It was a mutual benefit; downstream users benefit because they get quality water while upstream users had the reward and farmed well.</li> <li>• PES can be improved by being institutionalized.</li> </ul>	
WRUA	Association members	Focus group discussion on resource use and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers that benefited from payment for ecosystem service (PES) and learnt sustainable farm practices.</li> <li>• The focus was on degraded areas</li> <li>• Challenges in WRUA scarcity during drought.</li> <li>• Water pollution by Motorbike drivers</li> <li>• Illegal irrigation</li> <li>• Poor farm practices by some farmers</li> </ul>	<b>CFA representative and community</b>
County gov. of Nakuru (Environment, energy, natural resources, and climate change)	County Office – Nakuru	Understanding trends, enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Nakuru County has put in place various laws including for NRM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nakuru County Climate change action plan that is of 2018 to 2023</li> <li>• Nakuru County waste management act of 2021(in the progress),</li> <li>• Water and sanitation act of 2021 and the Public Health Act of 2017</li> <li>• Main challenge is in the LNB is lack of enforcement.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>County Director Environment, Energy, Natural Resources and Climate Change.</b>
County gov. Of Nyandarua – Department of Agriculture		Understanding approaches for extension service and challenges in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They promote demand-driven extension services where farmers make a request for extension services.</li> </ul>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation officer.</b>  <b>Deputy County Director of Agriculture in charge of Crop development</b>

Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a challenge of pastoralists from Laikipia County coming to the county during drought seasons</li> <li>• Land subdivision and urbanization.</li> <li>• Poor farm practices in the county lead to water pollution</li> <li>• Promote sustainable agricultural practices to reduce the challenges.</li> <li>• Climate change and new pests and disease</li> <li>• The department has policies that guide them including the crops act, the environmental act and soil conservation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ward agriculture Officer</b></p>
<p>Department of Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services</p>	<p>Education Department Olkalao</p>	<p>Overview of Gender issues in the county</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nyandarua county is mostly patriarchal.</li> <li>• Women lack self-dependency and experience economic vulnerability.</li> <li>• Most women depend on table banking (saving and lending of the women groups).</li> <li>• There are various funds that support women; the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF), Uwezo fund and women enterprise development fund.</li> <li>• The department closely works with the National Gender Equality Commission (GEC) to support women.</li> <li>• The department also closely works with the ministry of trade. They work with women's cooperatives within the CBOs to empower them financially. There is a fund coming up with for this county called the Kilimo fund to support farmers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chief Gender officer - Directorate of gender</b></p>

Description of Consultation	Venue	Objective of the Consultation	Summary of Meeting Outcomes	Participants
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They also closely work with the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF).</li> <li>• The gender department also works with the water department on climate change and looks at how it affects women.</li> <li>• Most women trade sex for fish resulting in HIV increase.</li> <li>• Generally, there is domestic violence both men and women report.</li> <li>• Men struggle with alcoholism</li> <li>• Cases of defilement among children are high in the project area. The now has a directorate for children since the children's department is still not devolved.</li> <li>• In many CBOs, leaders are majorly male, therefore women will not make decisions.</li> </ul>	