

Analytical work and studies for REDD+ Strategy Options

Private sector assessment and their engagement in REDD+ strengthened.

Institutional Framework for REDD+ implementation identified.

Investments to support implementation of REDD+ strategy objectives, focusing on cross-sectoral issues in priority watersheds/ landscapes /Counties identified

Resource mobilization strategy for REDD+ implementation developed.



Foreword

Executive Summary

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) supports developing countries in readiness for the implementation of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus the Sustainable Management of Forests, and the Conservation (REDD+) strategy. REDD+ seeks to address threats of climate change through incentives which enhance result-based payments. With a focus to mainstreaming gender in the REDD+ readiness process, a study to assess gender inclusion of forest dependent communities was formulated to capture information from all gender which includes, men, women youth and elderly.

The study was undertaken in 20 counties that cover the various forest types which are denoted by vegetation that is dryland, coastal and lowland tropical forests cutting across the three land tenure systems which are public gazetted forests, community forests and private ownership. The study's overall objective was to assess gender inclusion of forest dependent communities in forest conservation, protection and management processes in Kenya. Further the specific objectives were: 1. To document gender issues in forest conservation protection and management as identified by forest dependent communities; 2. To analyze perception of men and women on the main drivers of deforestation and degradation; 3. To examine vulnerability of forest dependent communities in terms of forest resources access/use, protection, conservation and management; 4. To make appropriate recommendations on gender equality and inclusion to the REDD+ readiness process. The study considered the forest dependent communities in purposively sampled counties which contain the various forest types and have a focal point in the REDD+ implementation. The report contains findings that highlight the gender inclusion perspectives in the forest sector and further provide recommendations for gender equality and inclusion at the national, county levels and more specifically the REDD+ readiness process.

Acknowledgement

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Acronyms

AU	African Union
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCCSAP	Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
CFAs	Community Forest Associations
CEDAW	UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
COGC	Chepkitale Ogiek Governing Council, Indigenous Persons
COP	Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EAC	East African Community
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act No. 8 of 1999
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GESIP	Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDCs	Forest Dependent Communities
FGDs	Focused Group Discussions
FREL	Forest reference (emission) levels
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
H.E.P	Hydroelectric Power
IGAs	Income generating activities
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KIs	Key Informants
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNBS	Kenya National bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ME&F	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFP	National Forestry Program
NFPO	National Forest Policy
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NRM	National Resources Management
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy

NWCMP	National Wildlife Conservation and Management Policy
ODK	Open Data Kit
PELIS	Plantation Establishment for Livelihood Improvement Scheme
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PLRs	Policies, Laws, and Regulations
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RBP	Results Based Payments
REDD+	and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Stakeholder Engagement
SIGs	Special Interest Groups
SIS	Safeguard Information System
UNDP	United Nations Development Program (Kenya)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries

Glossary of terms

Gender: The differences in socially constructed roles and opportunities associated with being a man or a woman and the interactions and social relations between men and women. Gender determines what is expected, permitted and valued in a woman or a man in a determined context. While sexual differences in biological terms basically cannot be changed, gender differences can be changed as they are defined by people's way of thinking and sense of values.

Gender Analysis: A method to collect and examine data about gender. It involves an examination of the rights and opportunities of men and women, power relations, and access to and control over resources. Gender analysis identifies disparities, investigates why such disparities exist, determines whether they are detrimental, and if so, looks at how they can be remedied.

Gender Equality: The equal rights, responsibilities, access to resources and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality between men and women is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.

Gender Equity: The process of being fair to women and men. To ensure fairness, measures must often be available to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise operating on an equitable basis, or a "level playing field." Equity leads to equality.

Gender Groups: This means all sections of the community members due to the roles they play in the society including women, men, girls, boys, persons with disability, youth and the older members of society

Gender Mainstreaming: The process of ensuring that both women and men have equal access to and control over resources, decision-making, and benefits at all stages of policies/projects. It emphasizes getting the overall activity to focus on both men and women, rather than merely adding a component or section to benefit women at the margin. Gender Mainstreaming also integrates measures that would ensure equitable or equal benefits for both men and women into a policy or project. If any adverse impact on either men or women is identified, the policy or project should include measures to mitigate such adverse impacts.

Gender Responsive: Consider women's and men's concerns as an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (of policies and programs) in all political, economic and social spheres.

Gender Sensitive: The ability to recognize gender issues and especially the ability to recognize women's different perceptions and interests arising from their different social location and different gender roles.

Indigenous People: These are original ethnic groups or earliest known inhabitants of an area, in contrast to groups that have settled or occupied the area more recently.

Incentive: This is an enticement contingent motivator to action to increase forest conservation and management.

Local Communities: These are communities that are dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods.

Livelihood: This is a means of securing the basic necessities of life that include securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter among others.

Marginalized Groups:

“Marginalized community” as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya article 260 means—

- (a) a community that, because of its relatively small population or for any other reason, has been unable to fully participate in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole.
 - (b) a traditional community that, out of a need or desire to preserve its unique culture and identity from assimilation, has remained outside the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole.
 - (c) an indigenous community that has retained and maintained a traditional lifestyle and livelihood based on a hunter or gatherer economy; or
 - (d) pastoral persons and communities, whether they are— (i) nomadic; or (ii) a settled community that, because of its relative geographic isolation, has experienced only marginal participation in the integrated social and economic life of Kenya as a whole.
2. “Forest Dependent communities means’’: Communities directly drawing their livelihoods from forest both organized and not organized around community forests associations and marginalized communities.
3. “Forest community” means a group of persons who have a traditional association with a forest for the purposes of livelihood, culture or religion.
4. “minority community” means a group due to being too small in a given locality are not able to adequately participate in decision making process about the forest resources around them and are outnumbered by the dominant community in the area (NGEC report)

Nationally Determined Contribution: These are intended country efforts to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Special Interest Groups: These are groups of people who are vulnerable in the society, including women, older members of society, and persons with disabilities, children, youth, and members of minority or marginalized communities.

Vulnerability: This is a state of being exposed to the possibility of being affected either emotionally, socially and economically with the risk associated with deforestation and forest degradation.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Forests directly support the livelihoods of over 1.6 billion people in the World, including around 350 million people living in or near dense forests who use forest resources for income and subsistence (World Bank 2009b; FAO 2015). Kenya's forest resources are of immense importance for their contribution to economic development, rural livelihoods, and for the environmental and ecosystem services they provide. Women and men rely for up to half of their income and livelihoods on forests. However, reports show that Kenya loses about 12000 hectares of forest each year through deforestation. About 12% of the land area which was originally covered by closed canopy forests has been reduced to about 1.7% of its original size, due to demand for fuelwood and charcoal, population pressure for settlement, infrastructure, demand for wood products and conversion to agriculture remain.

Recognizing the critical importance of addressing climate change, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) set the stage for a global policy initiative through the formulation of The Cancun Agreements that were reached at the 16thConference of the Parties (COP 16)[1]. The Cancun Agreements seek to address threats of climate change through reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and to foster conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks referred to as REDD+. It aims to reduce forest loss and promote forest conservation through offering results-based payments as financial incentives for countries to conserve and sustainably manage their forests. In Kenya, REDD+ is already translating into real actions on the ground. To harness the potential benefits of REDD+ for sustainable development and respond to the challenge of global warming, considerable policymaking and programming activities are being undertaken.

[1] UNFCCC, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010. Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties, FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1

In line with the requirements of the UNFCCC's Warsaw Framework for REDD+ activities, the FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project aims to support the delivery of key REDD+ readiness building blocks for Kenya, namely: development of National REDD+ Strategy and Investment Plan, development of a Safeguards Information System, capacity building and support for stakeholders' engagement, technical support for the establishment of the National Forest Monitoring System, and Forest Reference Level (FREL). Gender integration in the design and implementation of REDD+ policies, programs and projects are pivotal. This will heed to the requirements by international normative framework which emphasizes gender balance and increased participation of women in national processes. Mainstreaming gender is key to effective, efficient and sustainable implementation of REDD+. The Cancun Agreement has explicitly included eight references to gender/women showing increasing commitment to promote gender equality in climate change related policies and initiatives.

For the global REDD+ effort to succeed in its multiple goals, it must strongly consider the social and environmental safeguards, and deliver co-benefits around livelihoods improvement, sustainable development, and gender equality. Failure to consider gender concerns and adequately address them in the REDD+ readiness process could pose major risks and create harmful effects on women and other marginalized groups whose livelihoods depend on the forest.

Deforestation and degradation of forests has devastating effects on everyone in the society. Among forest communities, certain gender groups are disproportionately affected by these impacts based on the forest resources that they rely on, and/or the activities that they engage in.

It is against this backdrop that Kenya embarked on conducting a gender inclusion assessment. The assessment provides a country level analysis of gender in the forestry sector and identifies entry points for strengthening gender aspects in the REDD+. The findings of the assessment shall inform integration of gender in REDD+ Readiness process.

1.1 *Objectives of the Assessment*

1.1.1 General Objective

To assess gender inclusion of forest dependent communities in forest conservation, protection and management processes in Kenya.

1.1.2 Specific Objectives

1. To document gender issues in forest conservation protection and management as identified by forest dependent communities

2. To analyze perception of men and women on the main drivers of deforestation and degradation
3. To examine vulnerability of forest dependent communities in terms of forest resources access/use, protection, conservation and management
4. To make appropriate recommendations on gender equality and inclusion to the REDD+ readiness process.

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK REVIEW

Introduction

The importance of gender equality and women's empowerment in socio-economic and political spheres is well-recognized internationally. Indeed, without the inclusion of key stakeholders such as women, achieving the goals and objectives pertaining to climate change would be challenging. Gender responsive processes acknowledge that women's gender related needs have been neglected in the past. The protection, conservation, and management of forests in Kenya is based on several policy and legislative frameworks articulated by relevant government and non-state actors with the main objective being sustainable management and utilization of forest ecosystems.

This part of the report describes the legal and policy framework related to gender equality, inclusion and forest governance in Kenya. It addresses both the international legal obligations of the state and the domestic legal and policy framework.

International and Regional Legal and Policy Frameworks

Kenya is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since the commencement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, Kenya has taken bold measures to secure the country's development against the risks and impacts of climate change. Goal 5 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) on achievement of gender equality and women empowerment, Goal 13 aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts while Goal 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt land degradation and biodiversity loss.

Other international frameworks are highlighted below:

Global Forest Goals

The UN Strategic plan for Forests (2017-2030) provides for among others reversal of the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increased efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

This is an international convention which provides for the rights of all girls and women. It also lists specific areas where discrimination against girls and women must end, like laws, marriage, education, health care, and employment. Article 14 (g) provided for equal access to among others land and recommended agrarian reforms as well as in land settlement schemes.

African Union (AU) Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 on “The Africa we want” envisions that African countries will be amongst the best performers in global quality of life measures. The agenda also visualises that Africa will take part in global efforts for climate change mitigation that support and widen the policy space for sustainable development

Maputo Protocol

Article 18(2a) of the Maputo Protocol obliges state parties to take all appropriate measures to “ensure greater participation of women in the planning, management and preservation of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources at all levels. Article 18 (c) also provides that states shall protect and enable the development of women’s indigenous knowledge systems.

East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050

Chapter 7 of the EAC Vision 2050 provides that natural resource management encompasses forestry, wildlife mineral resources and other natural resources. It also recognizes that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the present time and seeks to launch the Green Climate Fund to address issues of emissions of greenhouse gases that continue to rise globally. The region is vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, and it is already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather, rising sea-level, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty.

National Legal and Policy Frameworks

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for environmental management upon which the State is required to develop critical enabling legal and policy frameworks. Chapter 15 of the Constitution on land and environment provides for the fundamental principles of land while Art 61, 62, 63 and

64 expounds on different classifications of land. Art 62 (2d) specifically defines and provides for the attributes of community land which include among others land that is-

- i. Lawfully held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines.
- ii. Ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter-gatherer communities; or
- iii. Lawfully held as trust land by the county governments.

Along with the Climate Change Act, 2016, the Kenya legal and policy frameworks on land and environment highlight forestry as one of the priority areas to move Kenya towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient development pathway and to attain a national forest cover of at least 10%. Other domestic legal and policy framework that guide on forest conservation and management include: Community Land Act, 2016; Land Act, 2012 (Revised Edition), 2016; National Land Commission Act, 2012; County Governments Act, 2012; Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act No. 8 of 1999 (EMCA); Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016; The National Gender and Equality Commission Act, 2011 among others.

Policy Frameworks

The Draft National Forest Policy 2020

The Draft National Forest Policy incorporates elements of climate change mitigation and adaptation, green growth, ecosystem security, forest hydrology, robust monitoring and evaluation framework, participatory forest management, and establishment of mechanisms to oversee multi-stakeholder convergence in forest management that is built on Kenya's rich cultural heritage of co-existence, and which is dependent on Kenya's diverse forest resources. It also incorporates measures for intense monitoring and reporting as required by national level policies and international agreements.

The National Policy on Gender and Development 2019

This policy obligates the state to mainstream gender in all its policy and legal frameworks, programs and operations. Under the policy's section on environment and natural resources, emphasis is put on capacity build of women on the negative effects of deforestation for them to be able to contribute towards sustainable natural resource management and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Kenya Vision 2030

Vision 2030 aims at making Kenya a newly industrializing middle-income country providing a high-quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030. The social pillar as one of the three pillars, aims at building a just and cohesive society with a clean and a cohesive environment.

As stated, implementing the gender and environment provisions of the new constitution will require radical policy, legislative and institutional reforms. These include National Policy on response and prevention of Gender Based Violence 2014; The 2010 National Climate Change Response Strategy; The National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022; National Forestry Program 2016-2030; Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030 National Draft Forest Policy, 2015; Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules, 2009; National Wildlife Conservation and Management Policy, 2013 among others.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

The gender inclusion assessment focused on the forest dependent communities which was conducted in 20 counties that took cognizance of indigenous peoples and local communities living adjacent to the forests in Kenya. The methodology employed had approaches and tools used to collect data to ensure representation of the gender groups such as men, women, youth and elderly in forest governance. The gender inclusion assessment was undertaken in two phases: Phase one covering the North Rift and Northeastern region and the second phase covering the Central, Eastern and Coast region.

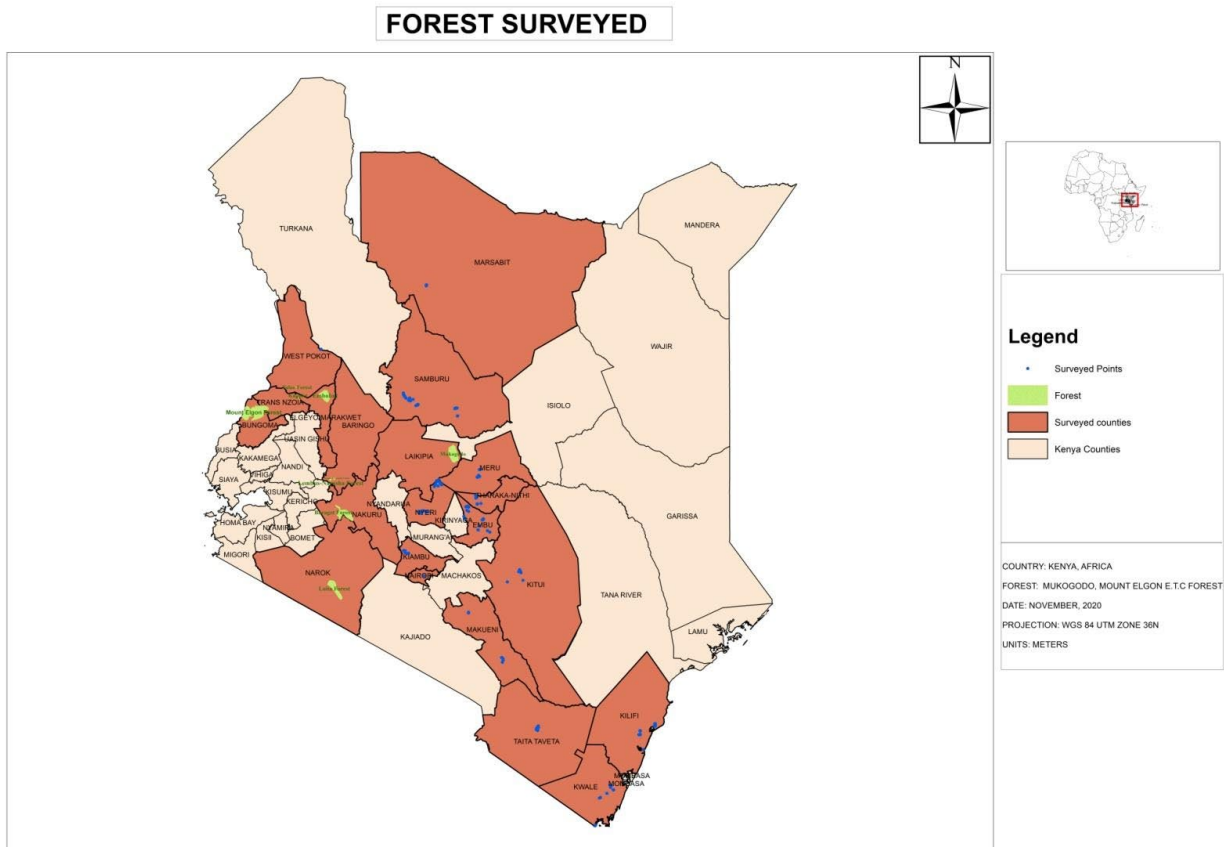


Figure 1: Map of Surveyed Counties with Forest Dependents Communities (Blue spots represents areas surveyed in counties in Phase two and Green the forest blocks piloted and surveyed in Phase one)

Study Area

The study area was spread in 20 Counties with forest dependent communities living near various forest blocks and these were purposefully selected to cover North Rift and Northeastern region, Central, Eastern and Coastal regions. The counties of the study include Narok, Nakuru, Baringo, Laikipia, Elgeyo Marakwet, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Bungoma, Nyeri, Embu, Makueni, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi, Marsabit, Samburu, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, and Kiambu which all have all forests of different nature. These counties are unique in terms of hosting diverse forest types which are denoted by vegetation that is dryland, coastal and lowland tropical forests cutting across the three land tenure systems namely public gazetted forests, community forests and private ownership.

County	Forest Surveyed
Narok	Loita Forest
Nakuru	Baraget Forest
Baringo	Lembus-Narasha Forest
Laikipia	Mukogodo Forest
Elgeyo Marakwet	Embobut (Kapyego) Forest
West Pokot	Talao Forest
Trans Nzoia	Cherangany Forest (Kapolet)
Bungoma	Mt. Elgon Forest
Nyeri	Aberdares, Mt Kenya and Gathiuru Forests
Embu	Njukiri, Irangi and Kiango'mbe Forests
Makueni	Kibwezi and Makuli Forests
Kitui	Mutitu Forest
Taita Taveta	Mbololo, Vuria, Ksasigau Forest
Kwale	Shimba Hills, Vanga and Buda Forests
Kilifi	Arabuko Sokoke and Mida Forests
Marsabit	Mt. Kulal Forest
Samburu	Kirisia and Mathew Ranges Forest Blocks

Meru	Meru and Nyambene Forests
Tharaka Nithi	Chuka and Muunguni Forests
Kiambu	Kieni, Kereita and Ragia Forests

Research Design

The research design set the procedure on the required data, the methods that were applied to collect and analyze this data in order to answer the research questions. The Study had two phases with the first **8** counties serving as pilot counties and used a mixed methods approach which includes the use of qualitative methods such as Participatory Learning Approach which uses qualitative methods of data collection such as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII) Case Narratives, transect walks and use of pair-wise ranking and resource mapping for forest resources. The emphasis of this research design was to bring out the perceptions of the communities on forest resources in terms of conservation, protection and management in relation to the gender perspectives.

The second phase of the gender inclusion assessment utilized a correlational research design to assess relationships between gender inclusion of forest dependent communities in forest conservation, protection, and management of forests in the **12** counties. The emphasis of this research design studies a situation or a problem in order to explain the relationship between variables or to test whether one event has a causal effect to another¹. Therefore, correlational research design was the most appropriate for addressing the central and subsidiary questions of this study in the second phase to augment the findings from the first phase. The assessment framework for this study was based on already developed theories that are commonly used to test value-behavior relationships on natural resources such as forests. The study involved collecting and analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data, therefore a mixed methods approach was implemented to meet the objectives of this study.

Sampling and Sample Size

The first phase of the 8 piloted and surveyed counties employed qualitative methods which were aligned to purposive sampling with Case narratives focusing elderly women and men and Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews that targeted youth, men and women in specific regions and use of resource mapping that focused on the past 15 years to current years in the sampled areas.

¹ Creswell, 2014

The second phase in the 12 counties of the study used a stratified random sampling method where the total population of interest was partitioned into sub-groups according to their gender roles prescribed as Men, Women, Youth and Elderly. From previous studies, these gender sub-groups play a major role in/influence forest conservation, protection and management. The total sample size was derived from the Taro Yamane formula with 95% confidence level² (with the total population residing at a 5-kms buffer from the forest boundary according to the county forest population approximately 1,000,000 people.³ Further, forest dependent communities' population is estimated at 1000 households within a 5-kms buffer from the forest boundary. Using a sampling formula of Yamane's formula:

$$n = N / [1 + N (e)^2]$$

Where:

N = Size of the population

n = Size of the sample

e = Precision level.

Based on this formula, a sample size of **120** respondents was adequate.

Purposive sampling was utilized in selection of the 20 counties based on their forest cover, type of forest and the climatic zones. The study targeted Narok, Nakuru, Baringo, Laikipia, Elgeyo Marakwet, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Bungoma, Nyeri, Embu, Makueni, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi, Marsabit, Samburu, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, and Kiambu. Forest dependent respondents were randomly selected for the quantitative data in the second phase and purposively sampled for Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions in both phases. The respondents comprised of men, women, youth, the elderly and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) with key informant interviews consisting of Government officials, members of Community Forest associations (CFAs), village elders, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and religious leaders were interviewed. The research teams spent a total of three days within the county undertaking the research. Various data collection methods used for conducting this study were: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key informant interviews (KII), Transect walks, Pair-wise ranking, Resource mapping, Case Narratives and Individual household questionnaires.

Data Collection Methods

Primary data will be obtained through face-to-face interviews with respondents, and observations through use of transect walks, pair-wise ranking and resource mapping. Questionnaires were

² Yamane, 1973

³ KNBS 2019 Census Report

administered to respondents using mobile software in the Open Data Kit (ODK) so as to show locations surveyed and photographs taken where applicable in both phases of the study. Secondary data was obtained through maps, literature review and satellite imagery. The research teams spent a total of three days within the county undertaking the research.

Data Analysis

The study findings were analyzed to determine relationships between the dependent and independent variables and also determine the strength of these relationships on gender inclusion in forest conservation, protection and management of forest resources. The results presented in tables, graphs and pie charts are presented in chapter 4.

CHAPTER FOUR

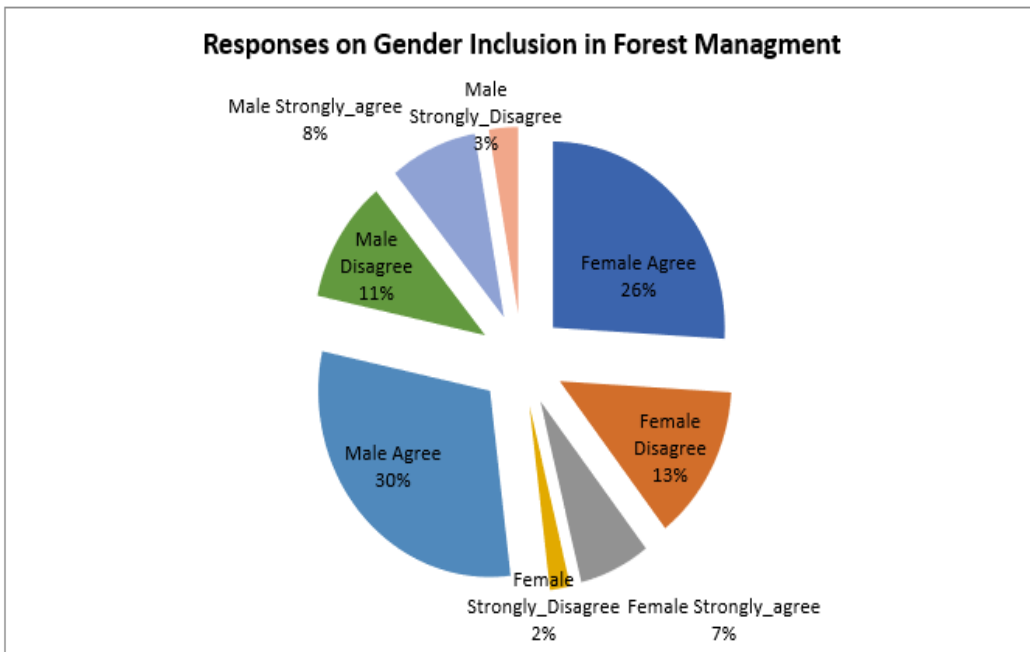
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section captures the objective analysis and findings of the study on gender inclusion in the thematic areas of access, use, benefit sharing, conservation and management.

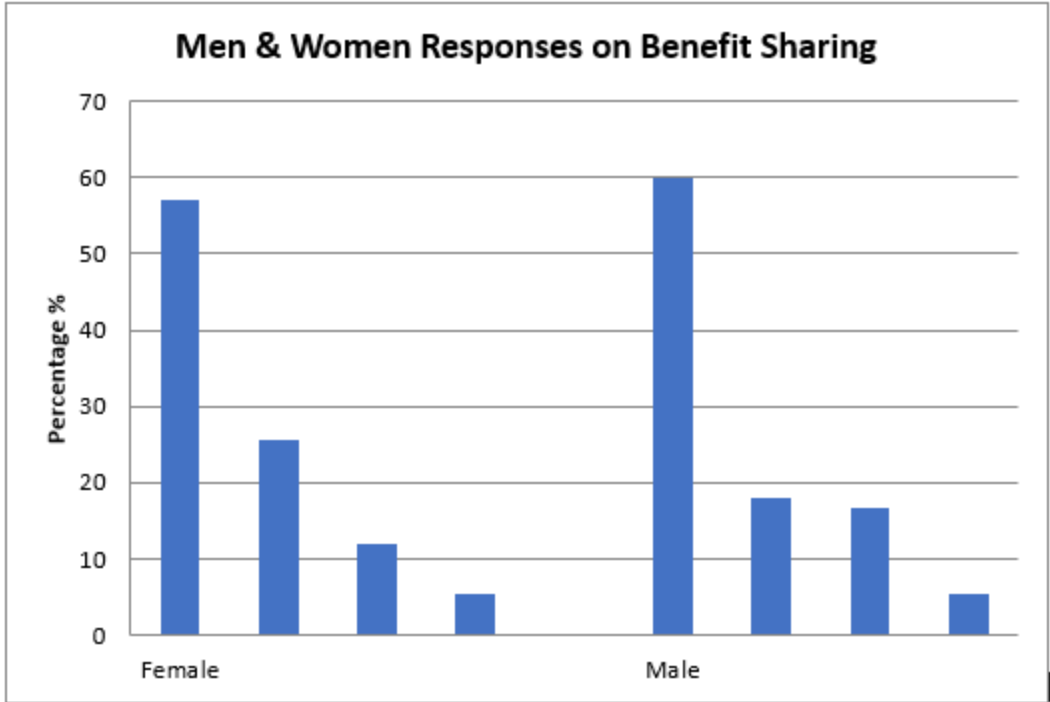
4.1 Gender Objective Analysis

Overall Objective

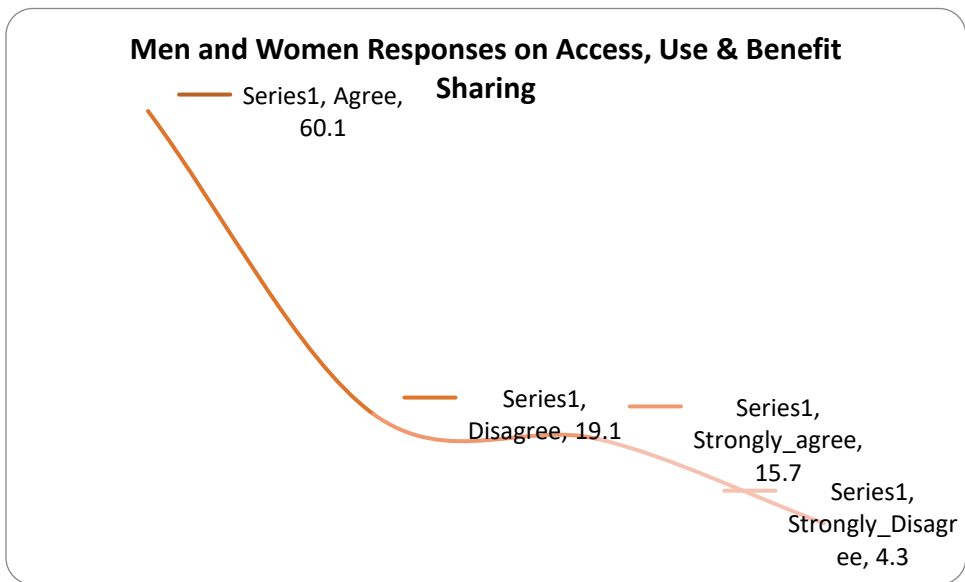
To assess gender inclusion of forest dependent communities in forest conservation, protection and management processes in Kenya



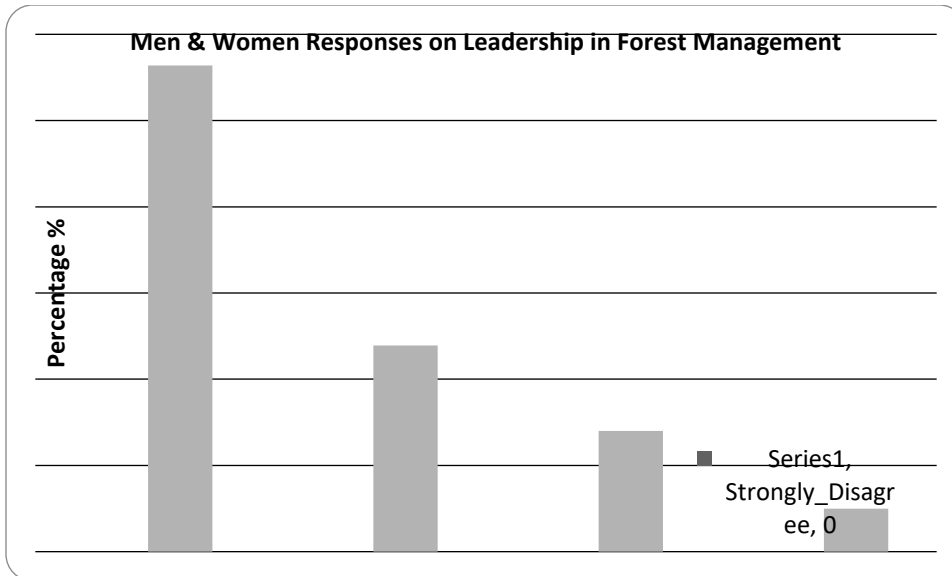
In the conservation, protection and management of forest resources, 26% of women and 30% of men agreed that they are both included in the conservation, protection and management of forest resources compared with 13% of women and 11% of men who disagreed.



In terms of Benefit Sharing of Forest resources, majority of the respondents with 60% of men and 57.1% of women agreeing that they are included in the benefit sharing of forest resources as disagreed to 25.6% of women and 17.6% of men.



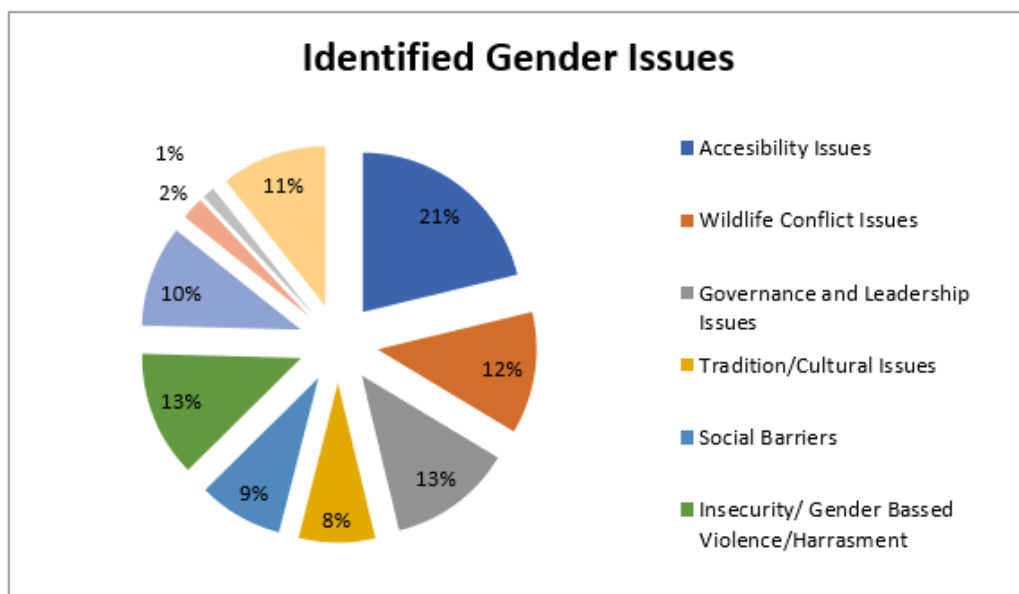
On access to forest resources both men and women at 60.1% agreed and 15.7% strongly agreed that they have access as compared to 19.1% who disagreed and 4.3% who strongly disagreed. The findings support that access to forest resources does have inclusion of men and women with majority in agreement as opposed to a few respondents who disagreed.

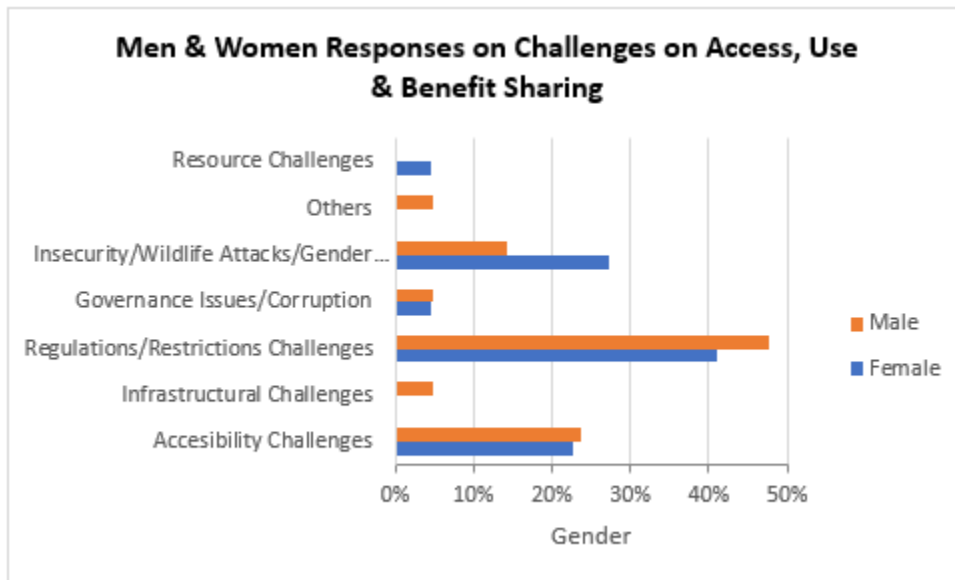


Both men and women at 56.4% agree and 14% strongly agree that there are equal leadership opportunities while 23.9% disagree and 4% strongly disagree, While the finding established the perception of equality on Leadership in forest management, the existing leadership positions are not equally distributed among men and women.

4.1.1 Specific Objectives

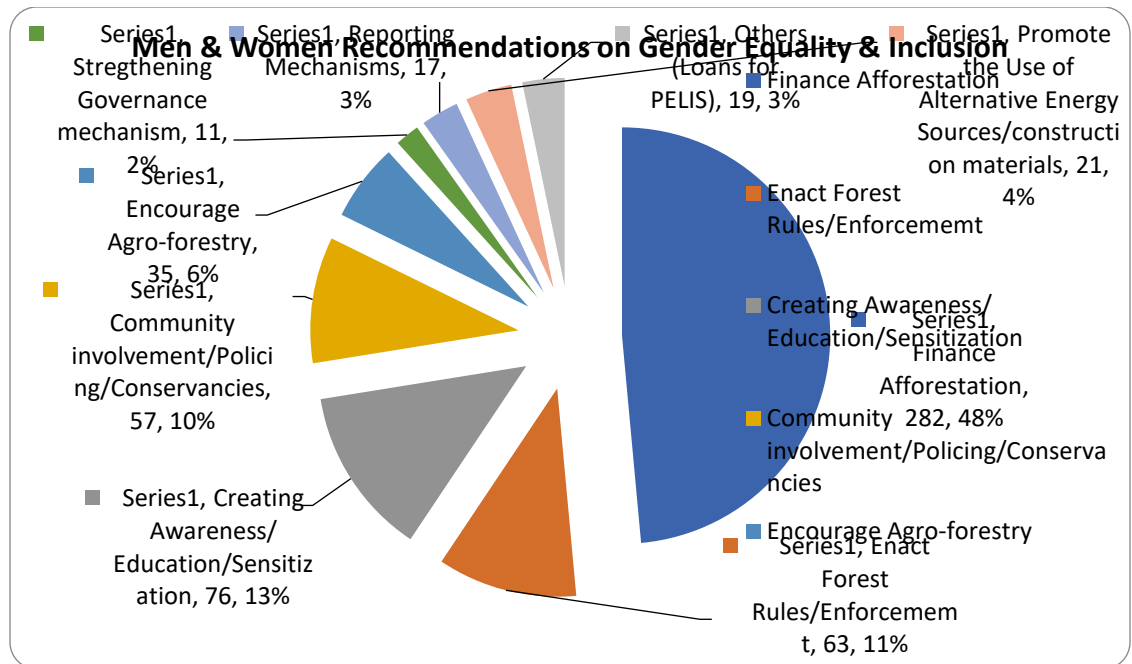
1. *To document gender issues in forest conservation protection and management as identified by forest dependent communities*





Gender vulnerabilities presented in various forms for both men 51.9% and women 48.1% with wildlife conflicts related issues affecting both significantly. Similarly, both men and women cited the issues of governance, accessibility (bad roads), insecurity/ gender-based violence, participation/ inclusivity as vulnerability points in regard to access, use, conservation and management of forest resources.

4. *To make appropriate recommendations on gender equality and inclusion to the REDD+ readiness process*



4.2 National Gender Issues Analysis

This section of the report presents key findings from the twenty selected counties. The findings have been presented in accordance with the identified key gender related thematic areas as listed below:

- a) Access and Control to forest resources/ financial/ skills/ knowledge
- c) Inclusivity/ representation in leadership and governance structures
- d) Equality and equity in benefit sharing/use
- e) Cultural and social, attitudes, perceptions and traditional beliefs
- f) Gender Based Violence and insecurity
- g) Access to employment opportunities

Access and control to forest resources/financial skills/knowledge

Access and control of resources is determined by culture, religion, attitude and the financial capabilities of men and women and the youth. This section of the report presents findings on gender relations in terms of access, control and knowledge among women and men in all the counties assessed. The respondents were asked to identify whom among the women and men have high access, control and knowledge of forestry related resources. The findings are as follows:

i) Access and Control to Forestry Related Resources

Qualitative findings from the assessment showed that there is equal access to the forest for men and women. However, women have limited access to forest resources. Men are considered heads of households and therefore determine how members of the household access the forest products. Respondents reported that men (including older men) predominantly have ownership and over forestry related resources. In some cases, women needed permission from their husbands to access the forest resources.

With regards to religion, Muslim women are not allowed to enter the forest, this was attributed to their dressing code which limits their movement inside the forest. The user fees towards accessing some of the products such as firewood by women is limited by their low economic status. The insecurity around and inside the forest make women and youth vulnerable to attacks by wild animals, poachers, illegal loggers and criminal gangs. Poor infrastructure and long distances to the forest were said to highly affect women access to the forest and transportation of farm products from the forest to the market. Limited access and control of forestry related resources by women is due to local cultural beliefs and practices in different counties that then limits women's participation in productive activities.

The land tenure systems determine the nature and of forests found in a given locality. These influence ownership, access and control by the different gender groups. The study found that communal forests are controlled by elderly men for traditional purposes. In some cases, women and youth are not allowed to enter the forests such as the Kaya forests. The ownership and control of the forests on private land is biased against the Youth. This discourages them from participating in forest conservation activities since they do not enjoy equal land rights.

ii) Knowledge on Forest Related Resources

Respondents reported a differential in knowledge of forestry related resources among women and men in terms of level of Participation in meetings and community activities which seek to promote equitable participation in forest protection, conservation and management. This section examines men and women's participation and contribution in meetings and community forestry related activities.

Most qualitative findings showed that women participate more in conservation education meetings compared to men who are highly engaged in forestry development related activities such as participation in elections and leadership positions. Further findings indicate that there is low participation of youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities in forestry matters such as boundary setting, forest resource inventory etc.

Inclusivity/representation in leadership and governance structures

Most qualitative findings showed that men are predominantly more than women in representation and leadership positions within the forest management committees. It was reported that governance by CFAs is not keen in adhering to the statutory requirement of not more than two thirds of either gender in positions. Though some of the women polled in FGDs indicated that they are members of community forest association, few reported knowing females in leadership positions of CFA. As such, there is limited female representation in decision-making processes where critical decisions on forest related matters take place. It is further noted that women perceive forest conservation and management as a male role which makes them passive players.

The representation of different groups in forest management controls the distribution of benefits from the forest. There is low participation of youth, elderly, PWDs in forestry matters such as boundary setting, forest resource inventories and tree planting. This is attributed to the physical inability by the elderly and PWDs, and limitation by cultural beliefs such as association of some Kaya forests to witchcraft by the youth.

The roles played by women and youth in establishment of tree nurseries and planting of trees is not recognized since they are left out of the leadership structures. However, women participate more in conservation training compared to men. The assessment revealed that women who actively participate in conservation activities are not considered for management of CFA due to their literacy levels.

Equality and equity in benefit sharing/use

Equality and equity in benefit sharing and use of forestry related resources seek to ensure that both men and women have same conditions in access and benefit from the various products regardless of their sex, ability, ethnicity and age. The findings show that there is consideration of women and PWDs in benefit sharing. Women and men obtain different products, use them for different purposes and receive different benefits from forests. Non-timber forest products are extremely important for women since they are the primary users of many forest products, such as fuel wood, wild foods and fodder. Overall, the assessment found that men perform more productive entrepreneurial forestry related activities than women who spend several hours a day collecting non-timber products across assessed counties.

The various products extracted from the forest benefit men and women differently. Women are beneficiaries of firewood, vegetables, fruits, water and manure, whereas men accrue benefits from timber, charcoal, honey and ecotourism. The benefits accessed by women respond to their reproductive roles as opposed to productive roles. Consequently, the men are able to engage in income generating activities to uplift their economic status.

Cultural and social, attitudes, perceptions and traditional beliefs

Cultural and social attitudes potentially pose barriers to meaningful participation. Respondents reported that cultural beliefs deter women from access to forestry related resources. At household and community levels, women were said to have a key role to change attitudes and behaviors contributing to deforestation and forest degradation.

Gender Based Violence and insecurity

Women encounter incidences of sexual and physical violence when accessing the forest. In the assessed counties some respondents reported potential of sexual harassment especially on women by criminals while in the forest. Insecurity was said to restrict access to forest resources especially for women. There were reported cases of human and wildlife conflicts affecting men and women as well as wildlife attacks on livestock.

Access to employment opportunities

Access to employment opportunities seek to assess the employability of women, youth, PWDs and men. Through the assessment, men were found to have a higher chance of access to employment opportunities compared to women. Further findings showed that there lacks an alternative source of livelihoods for men and women. Limited access and control over employment and credit facilities limits different gender groups' access to income, information and leadership.

4.3 County Gender Inclusion Assessment Findings

The study findings represent gender inclusion in the thematic areas of access, use and Control to forest resources; Forest conservation; Forest management and governance structures; and Benefit sharing in 20 counties. The findings illustrate the relationships between various gender groups i.e., men, women, youth and elderly on the conservation, protection and management of forest resources. The results further inform the gender gaps in policy, legislation, implementation and sustenance of forest resources.

The findings are presented in two phases; phase one uses qualitative analysis while phase two utilizes both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

County specific recommendations will be implemented by the appropriate stakeholders.

4.3.1 Phase One: Qualitative assessment in 8 counties.

i. Trans Nzoia County; Cherangany Forest (Kapolet)

Cherangany Forest is a collection of thirteen forest reserve blocks in western Kenya spanning across three counties of Trans Nzoia, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot. The forest is located in the Cherangani Hills and has three major blocks, Kapkanyar, Kapolet and Kiptaberr that are larger and more consolidated, forming about a third of the Cherangany forest. The forest reserves form the upper catchments of the rivers Kerio, Nzoia and Turkwel. The area is mostly inhabited by the forest dwelling community of Sengwer/Cherengani.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

The community demonstrated awareness on knowledge of forest resources through mapping and ranking of existing resources, indicating the use and importance of the resources. In order of importance, while men ranked forest, rivers and quarry, women on the other hand listed forest, rivers, on farm trees, livestock, herbs, honey and wild fruits. From the analysis, it can be noted that men and women attach value and importance to different resources depending on their gender roles.

The Community was in agreement that the forest is the most important resource for them, it is their source of livelihood and their lives depended on it. Women and men access and use forest resources differently. For example, women said that they use the forest mainly for fuel wood and medicinal herbs while men use the forest for harvesting honey, grazing, and cultural rites/rituals. Other uses of the forest discussed include: the forest as a water catchment area for domestic use and feeding major rivers like Nzoia; source of clean/fresh air; rainfall attraction; source of charcoal and timber. Charcoal burning and timber harvesting was attributed to other communities.

Forest conservation

The elderly men and women use indigenous knowledge to ensure the conservation of the forest. The elderly women for example, pass indigenous knowledge from one generation to another including knowledge on trees with medicinal values, harvesting and administration procedures. The elderly men sensitize the youth during circumcision rites on the role and importance of conserving forests. The youth ensure the continuation of the practices of conserving the forest and its utilization as the future generations.

Culturally, women are not allowed to access some sections of the forest such as where cultural rites are performed. The community also faces human-wildlife conflict which limits their access to the forest resources; insecurity due to invasion by non-forest dwelling communities which necessitates them to go deeper into the forest in search of these resources which endangers their lives. Men have devised innovative ways of accessing the forest to harvest honey; a traditionally made rope is tied between subsequent trees to enable movement.

Forest management and governance structures

The respondents indicated that conservation efforts are mainly done by Kenya Forest Services (KFS) and the community. KFS raises tree nurseries and distributes tree seedlings to the

community for planting at some fee. They also donate the seedlings for free to schools for planting. The community also establishes tree nurseries which they sell to Community members and plant trees in their land for example in Kapchamakwer and Mogoto villages which they will use for fuel wood, timber and construction. According to the women, trees and land belong to men however both men and women agreed they had a role to play in the conservation and management of forests

Benefit sharing

Some women groups have resorted to use of alternative sources of energy such as gas (liquefied petroleum gas), while there was a group involved in making briquettes albeit at a small scale. Some also use maize stalks and cobs as an alternative source of energy to complement cooking with fuel wood. This helped to reduce reliance on the forest as a source of firewood.

The community emphasized the need for a holistic approach which takes cognizance of the community dynamics and needs is necessary sustainable forest conservation and management. They indicated that there is a need to address issues of land injustices and other injustices. Further, there is the need to document and utilize indigenous methods of forest conservation and management. The community identified various incentive and benefit sharing mechanisms which included: Health facilities; educational support for the Indigenous Peoples through scholarship/bursary programmes, development of school infrastructure and public education programmes on conservation for men, women and youth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure participation of women and men in capacity building workshops/trainings on their roles in forest conservation and management, importance of adopting sustainable agricultural practices and the role of CFAs in managing forest related processes
2. Create awareness on the REDD+ mechanism through workshops and seminars involving the local people to enhance protection of forests, reducing carbon emissions and enhancing sustainable forest livelihoods
3. Implement and enforce forest laws and policies to enhance the forest cover by promoting county tree planting events, establishment of tree nurseries, incentivizing production of quality tree seedlings and monitoring use of forest resources
4. Design, develop and implement gender specific livelihood support activities aimed at creating employment opportunities and promoting livelihood security for local people e.g., bee keeping, establishment of tree nurseries, access to agricultural inputs, value addition processes and ease of access to financial and market platforms
5. Improve adoption of alternative energy sources and efficient wood conversion and utilization technologies by institutions, industry and households in community areas
6. Address issues on tenure security of state and private land ownership, customary land rights and formal co-management as a key safeguard to successful REDD+ readiness and implementation processes for different genders in the community
7. Design, develop, implement and enhance adoption of training programs for all genders on leadership, life skills and entrepreneurship

ii. Elgeyo Marakwet County; Embobut (Kapyego) Forest

The Embobut Forest is a gazetted national reserve situated in Elgeyo Marakwet County . It is a constituent block of the Cherangani hills ecosystem that is a source of several rivers that include: Nzoia, Morum, Kapolet, Saiwa, Embobut, Siga and Weiwei. Within the ecosystems, these rivers originate as small streams that gradually combine to form the river that drains into Lake Victoria and Lake Turkana. The Embobut Forest has had a history of human settlement by the Sengwer/Cherangany community, who identify themselves and are recognised as an indigenous community.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

All the respondents demonstrated understanding on the use and access of forest resources. Both men and women ranked the forest as the most important resource. The men focused group ranked forest, livestock, honey and herbs as the most important resources to the community. Other resources that were mapped by the men are: wildlife, honey, wetlands/swamps, herbs, sacred/cultural sites, caves, waterfalls, livestock and sand. Women ranked forest, rivers and honey as the most important resources. Other resources mapped by the women include fruits, medicinal herbs and animal products.

Both men and women confirmed use and access to the forest as their source of livelihood and a habitat for them and their livestock. Women collect fuel wood, harvesting medicinal herbs, collection of wild fruits and a source of water. The men on the other hand use the forest for grazing, cultural rites, and harvesting of honey. According to the community, honey is a critical resource which the community termed as an important source of livelihood used as food, medicine and as a source of income. The youth protect the forest by alerting the community in case of invasion. Men indicated that the forest is also used for protection purposes (e.g., hiding

from intruders). Other uses of the forest given by different respondents include: provision of clean air for breathing, rainfall attraction, grass for thatching houses, water catchment area, tourist attraction, provision of bush meat and wild fruits.

Forest conservation

The community confirmed that all community members including women, men, youth, children, older members of the community had a role to play in conservation of the forest. The youth provided protection of the forest and alerted the community in case of any attack. The older women and men passed on the indigenous knowledge to the young generations. Other than the traditional mechanism, the community was also involved in their own farm tree planting and raising of tree nurseries.

The community felt that for sustainable management of the forest, there is a need of community involvement in the conservation and management of the forest resources.

Forest management and governance structures

KFS is involved in protecting the forest from encroachment and other illegal activities. Previously the communities were the custodian of the forest and managed through the clan system. The community confirmed that there was no Community Forest Association in the area. The communities have come up with community by-laws based on their indigenous knowledge to govern forest management.

Benefit sharing

The community was categorical that their involvement in forest conservation and management was important to their utilization of the forest benefit. They said that there was a need to recognize and use the indigenous knowledge in forest conservation in addition to the contemporary methods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Encourage adoption of gender transformative approaches (GTA) by creating specific meeting spaces for different genders to discuss forest conservation matters (access, use, conservation and management of forest resources) within the community
2. Develop specific incentives targeting all genders to participate in forest conservation efforts e.g., promotion of agroforestry by providing women farmers with subsidized farm inputs and create new opportunities to strengthen and support sustainable agroforestry community livelihood projects/programs
3. Enhance enforcement of forest laws and related policies to ensure sustainable exploitation and utilization of forest resources i.e., through issuance of permits
4. Strengthen forest resources assessment, monitoring and reporting by KFS, CFAs and relevant agencies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and ensure increased forest cover

5. Foster public private partnerships in conservation efforts between local communities and relevant agencies for sustainable use and management of forest resources
6. Ensure integration of indigenous and local communities, and use of indigenous knowledge in forest conservation programs as a way of strengthening ownership and building essential local support in forest management
7. Provide alternative sources of energy to local households to reduce their overdependence on use of forest resources

iii. Laikipia County; Mukogodo

The Mukogodo forest is gazetted as a national forest reserve located in Laikipia North. The forest is made up of indigenous trees and landscape ranges and is bordered by four group ranches called the Makurian, Kurukuri, Lekuruki and IIngwesi. The forest is largely inhabited by the Yaaku community who are among the minority communities of Kenya that originated from Ethiopia in the 16th century and settled in the forest. The Yaaku community became part of the forest and has been conserving the forest with minimal government involvement. Over the years, the Yaaku community has been assimilated into the Maasai culture.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

The respondents demonstrated a high level of awareness and knowledge about the various forest resources in their locality. These include honey, herbal medicine, fuel wood, pasture, water, manure, construction material (wood, rocks), and caves, water, firewood, sand and murrum, and wild fruits. This is because their major economic activities such as Pastoralism, hunting, gathering and bee farming revolve around the forest.

Utilization and access of forest resources among the Yaaku Community is purely determined by their cultural practices and indigenous knowledge that is passed from one generation to another. Kenya Forest Services (KFS) has given the Yaaku Community full mandate to access and utilize forest resources given their role in conserving indigenous trees in Mukogodo Forest. Mukogodo

forest serves as a source of livelihoods, ground for cultural practices and grazing fields for livestock.

Forest conservation

The Yaaku community has immensely preserved the forest through avoiding any activity that would lead to degradation and deforestation. The community have continuously protected and conserved indigenous trees. To strengthen the conservation and protection of the forest, the interviewees insisted on the need for the state to invest and support women with energy saving jikos, embrace green energy appliances such as solar, provision of long strong beehives that reduce fire in the forest and improve access and control by women, youth and the elderly.

It was established that indigenous knowledge on forest resources about herbal medicines, soils, and cultural trees is passed to the offspring when they are still young. At this tender age, the children are shown and taught forest resource management and protection such as the use of herbs. However, their culture has started changing slowly due to interaction and intermarriages with other communities such as the Maasai. They have their unique dialect that is almost becoming extinct.

During the rainy season, the community controls access to the forest for regeneration of pastures that are normally used during the dry season to ensure that the community copes with drought conditions. This is one of the innovative ways the community has devised in order to adapt to the effects of droughts caused by climate change.

Forest management and governance structures

There are various initiatives towards forest conservation, protection and management of Mukogodo forest. The main forest conservation initiatives are supported by Ilmamusu Mukogodo Forest Association. This is an umbrella organization formed by the four administrative Locations in Laikipia North namely Ilngwesi, Makurian, Mukogodo and Sieku in Laikipia North of Laikipia County to coordinate and manage environmental and conservation issues within the Mukogodo forest reserve.

The Association oversees implementation of activities such as wildlife conservation, livestock programs, security operations and other community development programs. This has resulted in the improvement of community relations and long-term self-sustainability. In addition, the association ensures clear record keeping, accurate budgeting and compliance with community and government requirements.

The association has facilitated hiring of twelve community scouts with support from development partners. The scouts, in collaboration with KWS and KFS conduct the patrol and surveillance within the forest to establish any activities that are likely to degrade the forest. This has greatly minimized illegal tree harvesting and overgrazing in the forest.

Benefit sharing

There are a number of incentives and benefits that local communities derive from their interaction with the forest resource such as group ranching where the community owns two trucks that ferry sand to available markets in the major towns. During the FGD with women, it was established that women with children joining form one receives Ksh 2000, part of the profit from sand sales. Through the levies charged from conservancies within the locality, the community has benefited from development projects such as construction of health facilities, schools, drilling of boreholes among others.

All members of the community utilize various forest resources. Men and youth are mostly involved in making beehives, hunting, grazing, harvesting and herbal medicine. Women (adult and young) use forest resources to cater for household needs and serve their expected roles in society. These include among others caring for children, cooking, fetching water, collecting wild fruits and fetching firewood. The elderly are mainly concerned with the extraction of medicinal plants.

There is eminent degradation and deforestation of the forest, especially during the dry season, occasioning an influx of immigrants into the forest in search of pasture. According to the interviewees, Mukogodo forest is degraded by neighboring communities like Maasai, Samburu who fell indigenous trees for livestock consumption during the dry seasons. In addition, wildlife, especially elephants also contribute to forest tree felling and hence deforestation/degradation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Create awareness to local people to embrace alternative sources of livelihoods so as to promote their resilience to climate change through engaging in income generating projects e.g., honey production, bee keeping and tree nursery establishment
2. Strengthen partnerships and collaborations between local communities and Kenya Forest Services (KFS) with a view of promoting sustainable participatory forest management (PFM) and benefit sharing programs
3. Improve adoption of green technologies in forestry related sectors e.g., production and sale of fuel-efficient stoves, supply of improved agricultural inputs to reduce women's time poverty and uneven labor demands.
4. Engage community forest scouts as models for supporting KFS with surveillance and monitoring of forest conservation programs
5. Empower, support and facilitate Ilmamusu Mukogodo Forest Association as a community-based mechanism for protecting and promoting forest conservation in the area
6. Increase participation of women in leadership roles in forest governance e.g., CFAs by including specific targets in a monitoring and evaluation plan
7. Engage men and boys separately and together with girls and women to discuss gender norms, roles and relations in forest conservation to promote more egalitarian relationships

iv. Narok County; Loita Forest

Loita Forest is located in Narok South, Narok County where the sub-county is largely cosmopolitan with an average of 42% representation of ethnic groups in Kenya due to the existence of several economic activities such as farming and tourism. There are two indigenous communities: the Ogiek Community who are an indigenous group that has fashioned themselves as living with, and not in forests and the Loita who are treated as a special group that plays a special role in forest

conservation due to their unique culture.

The Loita community has unique ways of forest conservation which is evidenced by the forest being among the least interfered with forest blocks, not as a result of policing, but largely so due to self-embedded cultural practices. The community successfully resisted official gazettement of the forest and this raises important insights into the factors that land tenure plays in sustainable management of forests.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

Majority of the respondents were aware of the availability of forest resources within their locality. The respondents noted that the local community is aware of the need to conserve forest with support from the National Government.

The local community is involved in protecting the forest and tree planting. The community living near the forest are strongly dependent on the services that ecosystems provide, such as forest and environmental resources. Women's focus group discussion revealed that the larger percentages of women are the main users of forest resources, and they collect firewood, water,

herbs and fruits for use in the household as compared to men who take the cattle to graze in the forest. Men revealed that the larger percentages of rural dwellers are solely dependent on forest and environmental resources for commercial utilization (timber and charcoal) and also to fulfill household needs such as fuel wood, wild fruits and roots, bush meat, and natural medicine to cure several ailments. Herbs are a source of their traditional medicine which helps in the prevention and treatment of diseases. The herbs are administered on their infants to boost their immunity.

Forest conservation

Human interference through felling of trees for fuel wood, timber for construction and charcoal production and encroachment of forest areas. Livestock are moved to forests during the drought period to graze from there. Among the Maasai, women are involved in mining of precious stones for commercial purposes from forests which leaves open trenches, posing a threat to livestock and human beings. Destruction of rivers through diversion of water for irrigation purposes has led to water shortages downstream causing conflicts in the community.

Women respondents noted that CBOs within the locality educate people on climate change and have been advocating for forest conservation through the Friends of Loita forest group and Soraro Youth group within Loita Sub County. Majority of men respondents noted that the community has established local committees in various locations and advised and decided on how to use the forest for example the number of trees to fell and for what purpose. Men category leads in the level of awareness while women and the elderly women have the lowest basic understanding and knowledge. The men are in various committees and are involved in decision making and management of forest resources. There is a general low-level awareness about forest conservation for youth as most of them are involved in illegal activities of felling trees as compared to men and the elderly who protect the forest resources.

Forest management and governance structures

Soraro Youth Group is involved in forest policing and sensitization on matters conservation to the locals. Local scouts patrol the forest on a voluntary basis to ensure non-interference from all quarters. Cultural leaders popularly known as "*Laibon*" play a role in forest conservation through issuance of instructions on conservation. Such include restricting the community from accessing certain parts of the forest or felling certain tree species. Capacity building and workshops to enlighten the community on the importance of forest conservation and motivation and recognition for those on the frontline in forest conservation. There are also Laibons from every village who assist in ensuring full community involvement in forest conservation. Exchange programs for community members in order to sharpen their skills and knowledge on conservation

Benefit sharing

The elderly respondents revealed that the local communities mainly use the forest to get building materials, firewood and some trees are used for ceremonial purposes during cultural celebrations. According to the case narrative by the elderly they revealed that the Laibons have set aside certain

species of trees for spiritual worship and the locals are not allowed to access trees because the local communities believe that they are rainmakers.

The indigenous persons of Loita forest contend that there is a need to focus on empowerment of women and youth geared towards forest conservation. Women ought to be given the lead role in forest conservation. Suggested incentives for women included guaranteed access to market weaving and basketry products, provision of clean energy solutions such as energy saving jikos and harnessing of biogas.

The men suggested they could set up camping sites for tourists which would bring about gainful employment. They also suggested coming up with tree nurseries and seedlings for sale and planting to boost forest conservation efforts. On their part, the youth called for concrete measures and programmes to secure their capacity in entrepreneurial skills through formation of groups, training on business skills and access to capital through affordable loans. There was consensus on the need to have regulations put in place in order to access incentives in a transparent manner/accountability

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthen involvement of CFAs in governance of forest resources by undertaking periodic capacity building workshops/trainings for its members on their roles and responsibilities in forest resources management
2. Enhance participatory consultations with different male and female community members on their forestry resources needs and interests, and involve all genders in strengthening ownership and building essential local support in forest management processes
3. Design, develop and adopt green investment technologies that are gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and labour saving e.g., fuel-efficient stoves, water harvesting and storage facilities, and other substitutes for fuel wood and its use
4. Develop a gender responsive incentive scheme to promote forest conservation programs

v. Nakuru County; Baraget Forest

Baraget Forest is located in Kuresoi Sub- County in Nakuru County. The forest is an extension of the Mau Forest complex, and it is a well-protected area used for grazing, farming and cultural practices. It is also a great source for medicinal herbs for the indigenous communities living in the area.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

Women in this area had a higher level of dependence on forest resources whereby they gathered more of the forest resources followed by female youth than men who mostly engaged in commercial forestry. This was attributed to the fact that women interact more with natural and forest resources and their engagement in farming activities coupled with easier for them to gather at their disposal. High women and female dependency on forest resources could be likely attributed to the productive role, reproductive roles and domestic responsibilities culturally assigned in each household and community especially among the Ogiek community. In the late 70s, local community and IPs were not allowed to fell trees but cut specific parts of the tree for medicinal purposes and the trees are filled back with soil to regenerate.

Respondents cited poverty, pressure for farmland as well as pasture as key drivers of forest degradation and deforestation. As a result, women have had to walk long distances in search of water and to venture deeper in search for firewood that has become tedious.

Men who were herders had to reduce their stocks thus affecting their income because they no longer sell forest produce like timber, lack of honey, reduction in materials for construction and firewood due to deforestation. The youth also noted that they have migrated to other areas in search of income because they are no longer to sell timber and other forest produce.

Forest conservation

Most of the community members noted that there are efforts to conserve forest resources and are involved in some form of forest management activity. The community leaders have prohibited cutting of trees as fuelwood and Charcoal burning as well as illegal settlement in the forest. They noted that various groups have been established to conserve and manage the forest, establishment of tree nurseries for both indigenous and exotic trees. Most of the community members noted that women are involved in forest conservation and tree planting programmes. A majority provided labour for forest conservation efforts in the area such as nursery tree planting, harvesting of water and campaigns to community members on the need to plant trees.

Forest management and governance structures

All the respondents noted that efforts to conserve forest by various groups have established tree nurseries for both indigenous and exotic trees. Some forest conservation efforts in the area include: rehabilitation of degraded areas by various stakeholders, campaigns to plant trees, and farmers educated on forest conservation during public Baraza, involvement of various stakeholders during environment days, involvement of CFA and adjacent communities in forest conservation, strengthening of CBOs through capacity building on the importance of forest conservation.

The local communities volunteer as forest scout guards in order to protect the forest from encroachment. The KIIs noted that the community is working in collaboration with the relevant Government agencies conservation matters, restraining the public from carrying out illegal activities in the forest through policing and sensitizing the community in matters of conservation. This also revealed that the local community is practicing rainwater harvesting during rainy seasons and planting of trees in their farms as well as in the forest.

Benefit sharing

The respondents called for the establishment of income generating activities and environmental education on forest conservation. Such include tree nurseries, eco -tourism, beekeeping initiatives, clean energy saving jikos for women and table banking. On benefit sharing, respondents said there was a need to develop a framework for identifying beneficiaries which includes sharing guidelines for the process to be transparent and accountable. Additionally, there is a need to consider the possibility of empowering youth to do forest conservation by way of beekeeping and honey harvesting. Through registered groups, youth can do value addition and market their honey locally and internationally.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase active participation of local communities in forest management by electing local people in CFA membership to enhance protection and conservation of forest resources, rehabilitation of the degraded forest sites, monitoring use of forest resources, and mapping of forest resources needs by local communities

2. Enhance the participation of vulnerable groups and FDCs in the design, development and implementation of gender and forest related laws and legislations
3. Monitor involvement of all Special Interest Groups (SIGs) in forest related activities with a major focus on leadership and decision making
4. Involve communities in generation and supply of green energy as an incentive on benefit sharing scheme under the REDD+ preparedness initiative
5. Enhance capacity building workshops for local people to empower them on the importance of forest conservation and their role in sustainable utilization and exploitation of forest resources
6. Coordinate the review and implementation of forest laws, policies, plans and agreements on forest management and governance
7. Ensure demarcation of forest boundaries and establishment of permanent fencing systems to prevent forest encroachment

vi. Bungoma County; Mt. Elgon Forest

Mount Elgon is a gazetted national forest located in Bungoma county that hosts forests that have a unique cross-border ecosystem between Uganda and Kenya. The forest is divided into three management units namely Kimothon forest, Mt. Elgon and Chorlem forest blocks. The forests provide a variety of resources that are essential to human livelihoods. The study was conducted in Kopsiro in Chepyuk block and Labot in Chepkitale

block.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

The most significant forest resources identified by men are land, trees, rivers and grass and salt licks for their livestock, caves, hills, mountains, bamboo, vegetables and swamps. Women on the other hand identified honey, herbs, vegetables and rivers as significant resources. It is important

to note that only men identified land as a significant resource, while women associate it with the other resources.

Men use forest glades as grazing fields for their livestock and rivers as a source of water for domestic use. Trees are used as a source of herbs, rain, honey since they hang their beehives in the forest and they also produce nectar for bees, as sacred places for rituals, while the deadwood are used for construction and firewood. Women reported use of forest resources such as dead wood for firewood, as a source of honey, herbs, water, clean air and as shades for animals. The community gets grass for thatching their houses from the swamps close to the glades. In addition, a key informant reported that there are income generating activities such as ecotourism, scientific education, basket weaving, and merry go round.

Forest conservation

The respondents reported that forest degradation and deforestation is mostly caused by the local communities living adjacent to the forest. The key drivers of deforestation were identified as charcoal burning; building posts; firewood; grazing; encroachment for cultivation purposes; honey harvesting resulting in forest fires and logging for timber for commercial purposes especially of the indigenous trees such as Elgon Teak and Cedar.

Men contribute to very significant degradation of forests through illegal logging for timber, charcoal burning, forest fires and grazing. Adult and elderly women harvest firewood and herbs (as they destroy the roots and backs leaving to drying up of trees) while girls through collection of firewood. Both men and women undertake cattle grazing and harvesting of honey. Population growth has contributed greatly to deforestation and in Chepyuk, where there is increased pressure on the government to de-gazette phase 3 of the settlement scheme. KFS was mentioned as a contributor through cutting down of indigenous trees to create land for plantation (*shamba system*).

Respondents unanimously agreed that forest degradation and deforestation has led to observable changes in weather patterns and climate characterized by delayed rains, too much rain bringing about flash floods, unpredictable rain patterns, overlapping seasons, and siltation.

There seems to be no significant differences in the roles of men and women in forest conservation. In enhancing efforts to conserve the forest, men sensitize the community on the way of protecting and conserving the forest without commercializing its resources and upholding the ancestral way of life to adhere to community by-laws. The roles of women in conservation were identified as a collaborative responsibility in protecting forests through putting off forest fires and using dead wood for firewood as opposed to cutting down trees. Women harvest herbs from branches and some roots without harming the main tree.

KFS has been restoring the forest by banning the *shamba system* (cultivation in the forest) in Chepyuk, firewood harvesting and timber logging. The service has also demarcated areas for grazing and continues to sensitize the locals through barazas and offering technical support to the communities in terms of quality seeds, soil and polythene bags. They enforce the law by

prohibiting forest activities and regulating own farm felling of trees through issuance of permits. KWS also collaborates with KFS in putting off forest fires and reinforcing security patrol in the forest.

The respondents raised concern that indigenous trees should not be cleared because they are irreplaceable.

Forest management and governance structures

Accessibility of forest resources by men is guided by community by-laws. These by-laws include: harvesting of honey only with consent of a neighbor who would help in case of emergence of forest fires; not approaching rivers directly, rather they encourage meandering to prevent soil erosion through the footpaths; harvesting of herbs through extracting specific parts of tree such as branches and the extended roots, without harming the whole tree and harvesting of grass thatch in a spatial plan and not commercializing the grass to enable sustainability. Grazing is done in moorland through paddocks to enable restoration of forage. In this community cutting down an entire tree is not allowed; they are only allowed to cut the branches.

Benefit sharing

The respondents noted that the forest conservation process are capable of addressing challenges in forest conservation, but noted CFAs should come up with management plans and work plans for implementation; incentivized rewarding of rangers and scouts in forest conservation and possible benefit sharing mechanism be consultatively be communicated to the community indicating the amount, and the proportion that goes to the project and that which Site Emerging Issues/ they get as direct benefit or as income.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Collaborate with the Ogiek community in promotion of forest conservation programmes in their community forested land
2. Sensitize local communities on value of investing in tree growing on individual farmlands
3. Enhance training of community scouts in forest monitoring to complement efforts of KFS and relevant conservation groups in forest management
4. Design, develop and implement incentives for uptake by communities to encourage them to be involved in forest conservation e.g., construction of communal facilities (sports areas etc.) donation of materials for communal purposes, assistance in dealings with government agencies, financing of social events and provision of tools and equipment for communal use
5. Motivate community members to conserve forests through benefit sharing from environmental projects e.g., secure scholarships for university students, supply energy saving jikos, support forestry related sensitization programs through local radio stations, and organize exchange visits on best forest conservation practices amongst communities

6. Enforce adherence to Community By-laws, the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Community Land Act, 2016 and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous issues

vii. Baringo County; Lembus-Natasha Forest

The Lembus- Narasha forest is located in Baringo County. The forest is an extension of Mau Forest complex and has indigenous forests which are native trees and exotic forests which are plantations.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

The respondents were able to recognize and state the various forest resources and were aware of the gender patterns in terms of forest resource use and access. The forest resources in Lembus include wood fuel for local communities, herbs for traditional healers, source of food under the Plantation Establishment for Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS), honey production, grasslands, source of timber for various uses, recreation centers, quarry, source of clean air and water. There are sanctuary sites/shrines, and the local communities conduct cultural practices such as circumcision. It is also a source of both permanent and seasonal rivers including Perkera, Molo and Esageri/Emining.

The forest is used by the entire local community and the government. The CFAs are the main users of forest, and they benefit from the forest through cultivation of land and planting of new trees. The government through the Kenya Forest Services get revenue from permitting and licensing processes. Quantify number of licenses/ permits issued vs revenue collected overtime from Lembus Forest.

There are distinct gender patterns in forest resource use. For instance, the youths are more involved in logging and quarrying while the women use the forest mainly for farming and honey

production. The elderly women extract medicinal plants and occasionally send the youths to collect these for them. Some of the herbs are sold to local traditional healers.

Forest conservation

There are various initiatives towards forest conservation, protection and management of Lembus forest. The government through KFS has established an annual tree planting initiative to bolster afforestation and restoration of degraded forest ecosystems, different marathons in Chemosusu and Ravine in order to mobilize local communities' participation in forest conservation, protection and management.

Forest management and governance structures

CFA in the area engages in Planting trees through members undertaking PELIS; identify degraded areas and plant indigenous trees as well as monitor illegal activities in the forest – act as watchdogs for the state.

The Lembus Council of elders and non-state actors participate in forest conservation and management by protecting existing indigenous tree species within the forest. In addition, the Kiplombe Foundations (local organization) in collaboration with development partners like Safaricom Foundation have been organizing tree planting as part of activities during the marathon.

Benefit sharing

Forest resources within Lembus Forest are accessed by all members of the community as long as one has Obtained the requisite permit/user right fee. This comprises of Ksh 100 per month for fuelwood collection and Ksh 100 per cow per month for grazing. For PELIS, members of CFA pay Ksh 750 per year for 3 years to undertake farming on half-acre parcels within the forest block. However, water is collected free of charge.

Almost all gender groups contribute to forest degradation and deforestation. Men and male youth are the greatest drivers of degradation through commercial illegal logging, quarrying and grazing. Women on the other hand contribute to this menace through firewood collection and farming along riverbanks. Herbal medicine collection is mainly a male domain.

There are a number of incentives and benefits that local communities derive from their interaction with the forest such as PELIS, subsidized fees for accessing important forest resources for income and livelihood are some of the visible incentives for the local communities. The government provides seeds to the community to establish tree nurseries, the seedlings of which are partly sold to the government.

Other benefits from forest resources include improved health and wellbeing as a result of microclimate and clean water as well as medicinal herbs. However, there are underlying attitudes and misconceptions regarding the existence of some of those incentives and benefits resulting in a lack of appreciation of the ecosystem goods and services (benefits) derived from the forest. For instance, despite the many benefits within the forest, the youth's "*quick fix*" mindset inhibits them

from optimal and sustainable utilization of forest resources. This has resulted in youth engaging in criminal and forest degrading activities such as illegal logging and quarrying.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure the participation of all genders in forest governance and forestry related conservation efforts and explore gender – specific opportunities for forest dependent communities to achieve livelihood security and sustainable forest management
2. Review and harmonize forest policies and laws to take cognizance of emerging issues e.g., the rights of Indigenous Peoples to ancestral land
3. Develop and continually update forest inventories on available forest resources, their use, needs of communities and document forest resources contribution to economic development
4. Enhance enforcement, surveillance and monitoring of forests and their resources use to curb illegal activities and operations that increase deforestation and forest degradation
5. Hold educational trainings for local communities and indigenous peoples on community-based forest resource monitoring and reporting

viii. Talao Forest; West Pokot County

Talao Forest is located in West Pokot County and is one of the blocks of the Kamatira Forest, a national forest reserve. The area is dominated by tree vegetation.

Use, Access and Control to forest resources

Both men and women were aware of the forest resources. The resources identified by men included, rivers, trees, hills, springs, herbs, rocks, construction sand, honey, birds, wild animals,

grass and fruits. Women on the other hand identified vegetables, trees, hills, rivers, firewood, herbs, sand, murram, honey, ritual soil, ceremonial trees, grass thatch, building posts, ropes and fruits. While men highlighted rivers, springs, trees and herbs as the most significant resources in the order of priority, women highlighted trees, hills, rivers and honey as the most significant forest resources.

Men reported use of rivers and springs as a source of water for irrigation, farming, domestic use like cooking, and bathing. During the rite of passage, young men are taken to the forest where they stay for a certain duration. In addition, men use trees for building, fencing, beekeeping, firewood, herbs and fruits. Older men use the forest to perform traditional rituals.

Women however reported use of trees for herbs, salt licks for animals, bee keeping, charcoal burning, building timber and poles while they use hills as meeting points. They reported easy access to rivers both in communal areas as well as in private properties. However, they reported restrictions in cultivating along the riverbanks and sand harvesting even at their own farms. Traditionally, only men could access beehives in forests, while women only accessed underground honey. Young men are more involved in illegal logging for timber and brewing of illicit brews in the forest.

Forest conservation

A transect walk of Talao area paints a picture of an area that was once endowed with natural forest cover. It has traces of conserved forest and evidence of human activities in the exploitation of the forest resources.

According to the respondents, forest conservation begins at home where women and men are involved in conservation as is grounded on cultural values attached to the environment. Both men and women have a role to play in the conservation of forests, but most importantly is the application of their indigenous knowledge and practices in conserving different forest resources. Additionally, there are specific species of trees that communities do not cut because they are considered sacred. Women identified types of trees that could conserve the environment and provide them with essential products they need such as herbs, ropes and ground honey.

Forest management and governance structures

Some of the best practices reported by the respondents include a forest conservation program that integrates community empowerment and alternative sources of livelihood to reduce pressure on forest products. They recommended adoption of strategy by the National Resource Management (NRM) which carried out community empowerment on conservation, provided cows, energy saving jikos, poultry and encouraged agroforestry.

Benefit sharing

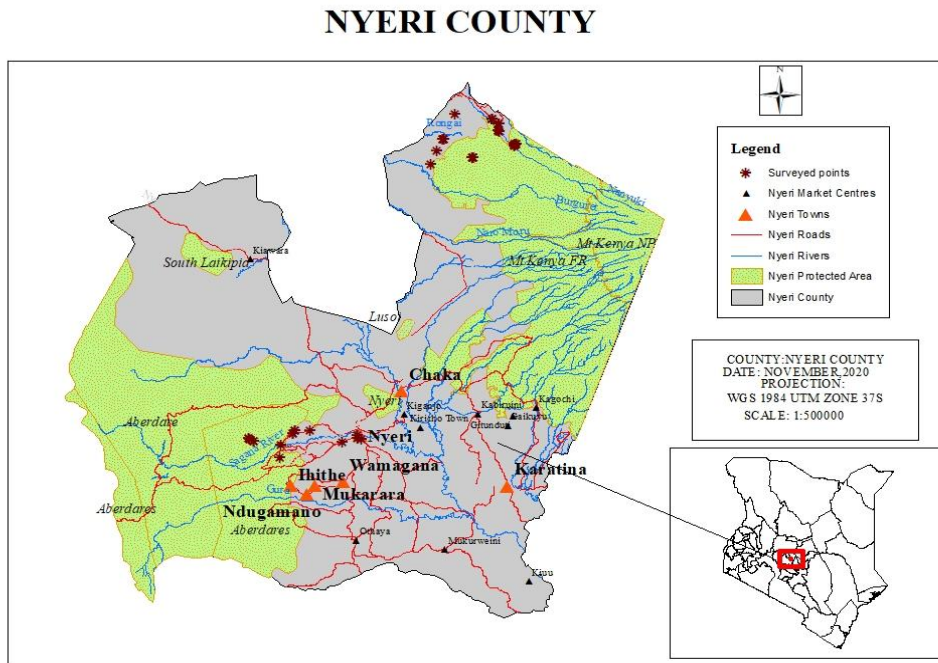
In addition, partnership between the community (user groups) and the forest management groups namely the bee-keeping program where the community will reap benefits was recommended. Other incentives include corporate social responsibility (CSR) particularly targeting institutions through school bursaries and empowerment programmes, focusing on children as change agents in the community. Others included setting up a minimum proportion of own farm acreage for trees and providing such farmers with seedlings and extension services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide extension services to communities on agroforestry, planting of fodder crops and modern beekeeping practices
2. Establish an accountability mechanism on permits issued per year and develop an inventory of available forest resources, their use, community needs and document forest resources' contribution to economic development
3. Undertake forest mapping to inform zonation of forested land i.e., grazing areas and indigenous tree planting spaces etc.
4. Strengthen relationships and partnerships between KFS and communities living adjacent to forests for effective forest conservation and management efforts
5. Enforce laws against cultivating along riparian reserves and provide communities with agroforestry and conservation extension services

4.3.2 Phase Two: Quantitative assessment in 12 Counties

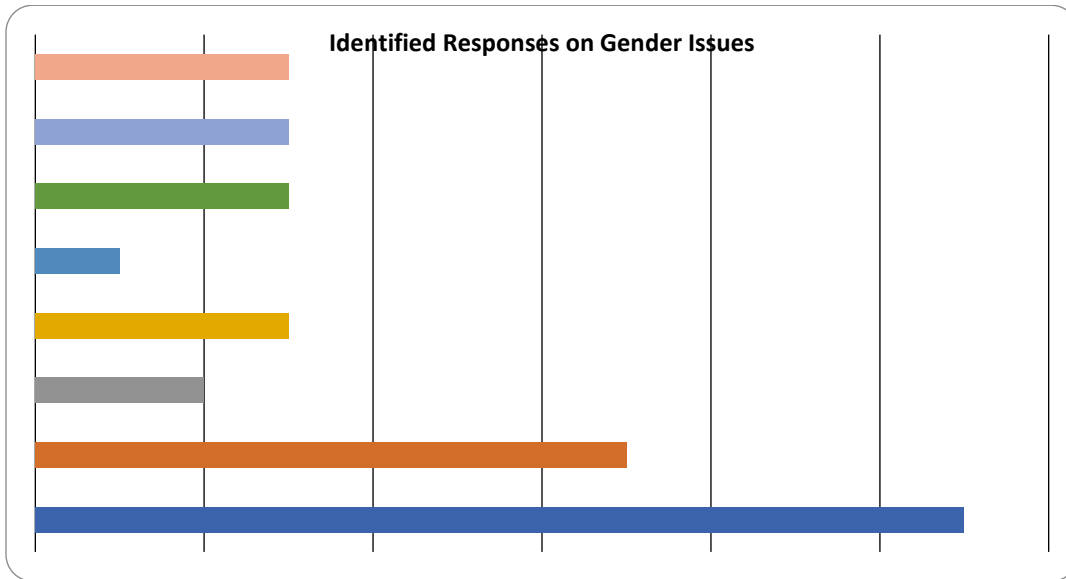
i.Nyeri County- Aberdares, Mt. Kenya and Gathiuru Forest Blocks



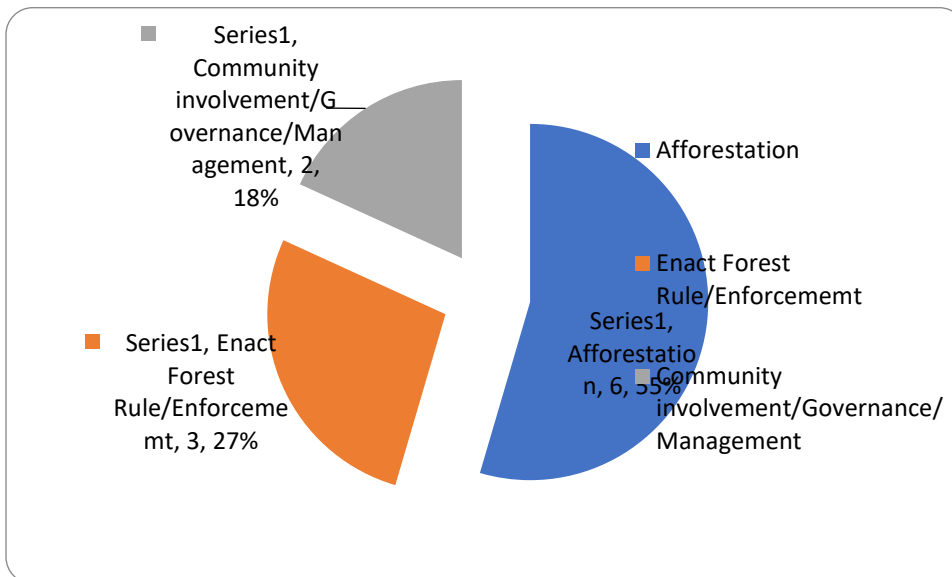
Nyeri County is an area located in the central highlands with its main physical features being Mt. Kenya in the east, the Aberdare ranges to the west and Mount Kenya forest. Mount Kenya forest is the largest forest in the county housing Gathiuru and Nanyuki forests while the second largest is the Aberdares range which comprises the Zaina Forest. The region also hosts rivers such as Muringato, Chania and Nanyuki among other resources and attraction sites.

Most areas of Nyeri County are characterized with plenty of surface water. Most of the water comes from the slopes of Mt. Kenya, Aberdares and the surrounding forests, which act as the catchment area.

Gender issues



RECOMMENDATIONS

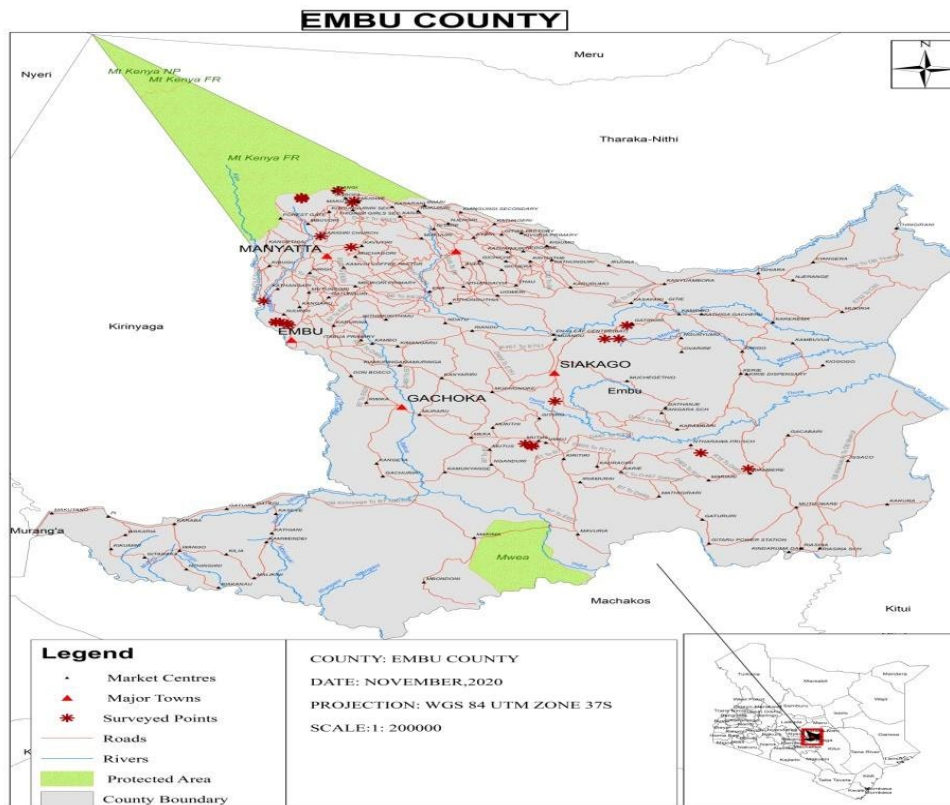


1. Enhance tree planting and forest restoration activities, and facilitate CFAs involved in provision of labour in tree planting and forestry maintenance Improve infrastructure for ease of access to forest resources by communities and transportation of farm produce to markets
2. Develop, implement and strengthen laws on forest governance, use of forest resources, benefit sharing and gender mainstreaming
3. Design, develop and implement economic empowerment programs for local people by establishing financial and market mechanisms to support their projects, improve access to

farm inputs, implement sustainable agro-forestry practices and offer incentives for communities to protect forest resources

4. Implement the partially lifted ban on logging in public and community forests (forest moratorium) to enhance use of forest resources by communities
5. Undertake trainings to build the capacity of policy makers, conservation groups and communities on forest managements kills, income generating programs, eco-tourism centers and forestry related green technologies
6. Establish a permanent fencing system around forests to curb human wildlife conflict
7. Enhance enforcement of laws towards GBV prevention and response and increase in access to quality and comprehensive support services in the community

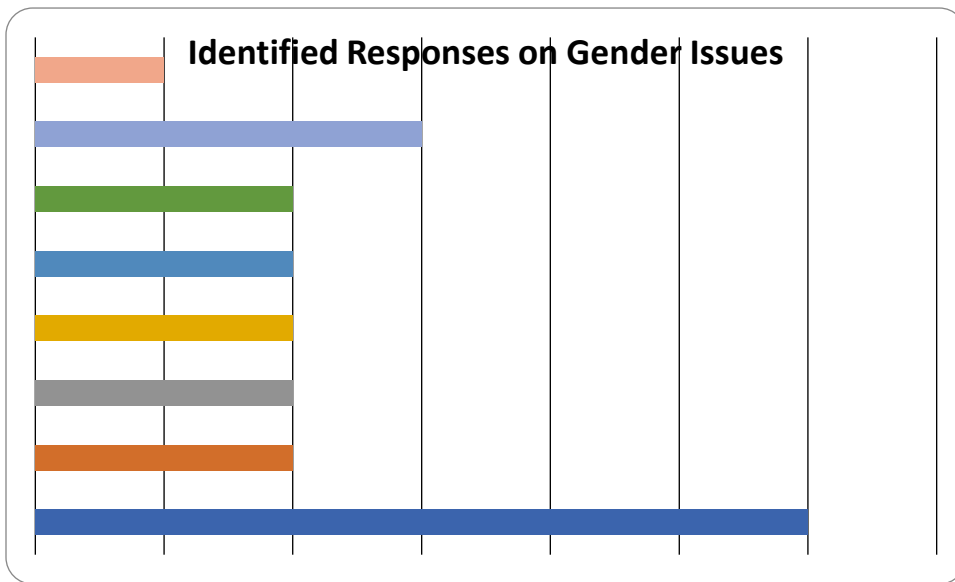
ii. Embu County - Njukiri, Irangi and Kiang'ombe Forest Blocks



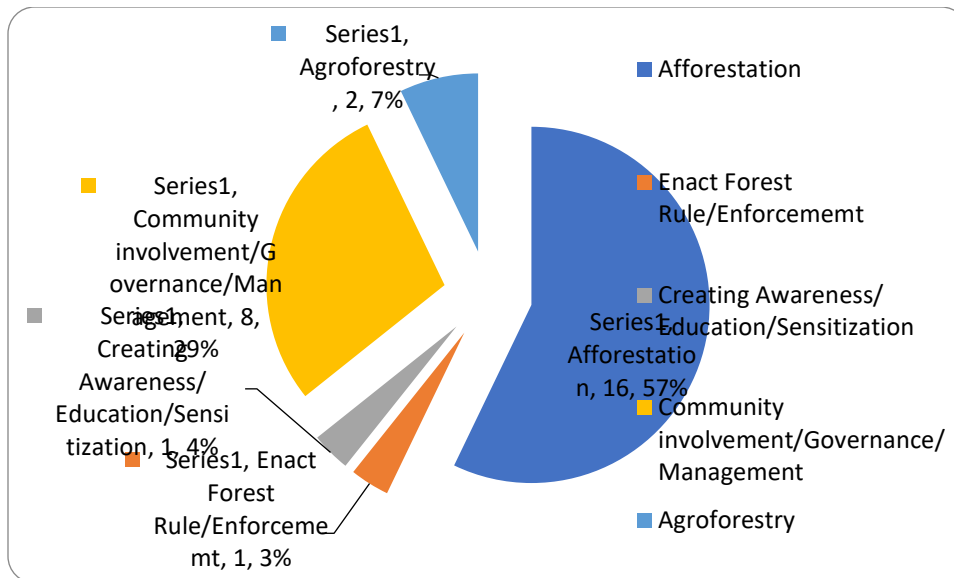
Embu County hosts three large forests namely: Kiangombe, Irangi and Njukiri Forest. Its notable hills consist of Kiangombe and Kianjiru Hills separated by a wide valley through which the River Tana runs. Kiangombe draws its name from the historical practice where farmers took their livestock to this hill for grazing. Irangi is an Important Bird Area (IBA) with rich biological diversity in terms of ecosystems and species. Irangi has 29 permanent rivers and main land use is natural forests. Njukiri hosts different falls that are created by the Rupingazi River with a famous tourist site for recreation and eco-tourism called Camp Ndunda for recreation and eco-tourism.

Notably, Embu County is host to the hydroelectric dam project, which is a series of five major dams constructed along its southern border, along River Tana, that collectively generate 543 MW, placing its contribution to the national installed Hydroelectric Power (H.E.P) capacity at 75%.

Gender issues



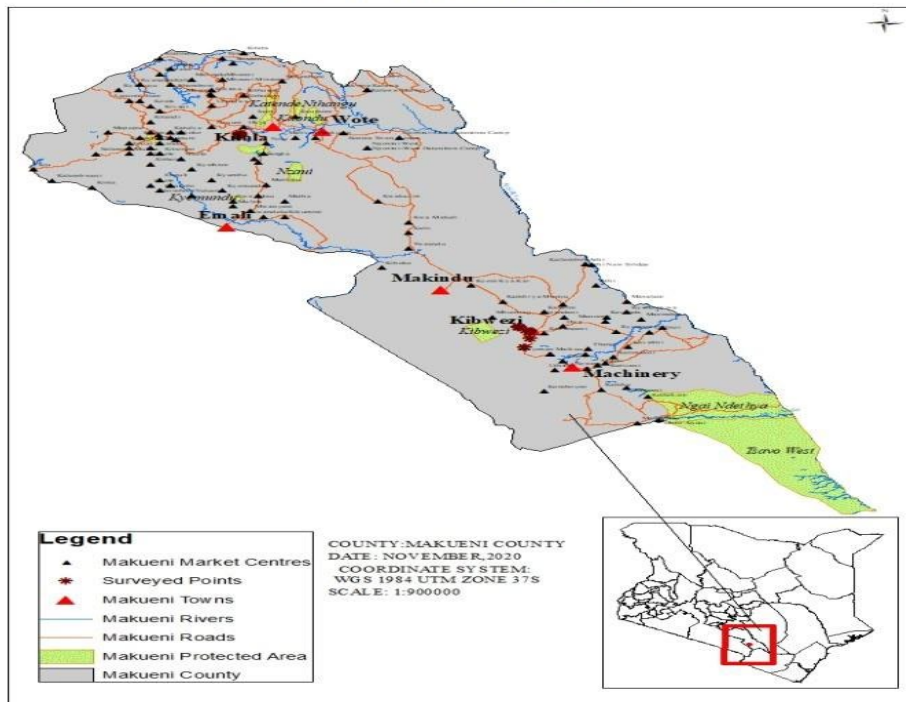
RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Engage local communities in KFS programs, i.e., establishment of tree nurseries, tree planting campaigns and involvement of youth as forest scouts, and ensure provision of essential services (i.e., water, electricity, alternative green energy) to communities within the forest areas
2. Enforce forest related laws and implement the partially lifted ban on logging in public and community forests (forest moratorium) to enhance use of forest resources by communities
3. Enhance capacity building programs for communities in viable income generating activities (IGAs) to reduce community dependence on forest resources
4. Improve road infrastructure to enable ease of access to forest resources and transport of farm produce to marketplaces
5. Establish a permanent fencing system to deter illegal activities in the forest and prevent human wildlife conflicts
6. Enhance collaboration amongst KFS, CFA and communities on conservation and management of forest resources
7. Undertake mapping of the forest resources, their use and community needs to inform development of forest management plans and M & E tools.

iii. Makueni County- Kibwezi and Makuli Forests

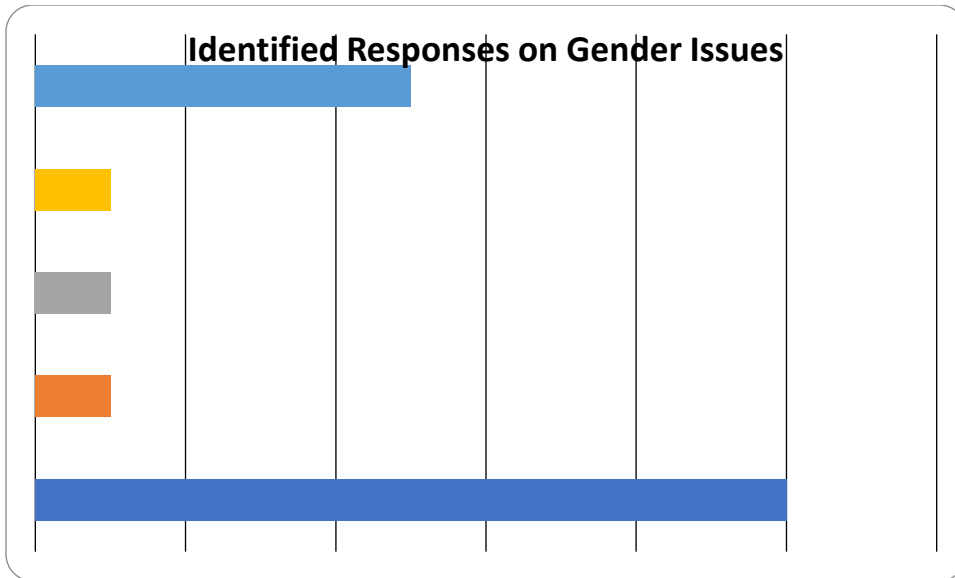
MAKUENI COUNTY



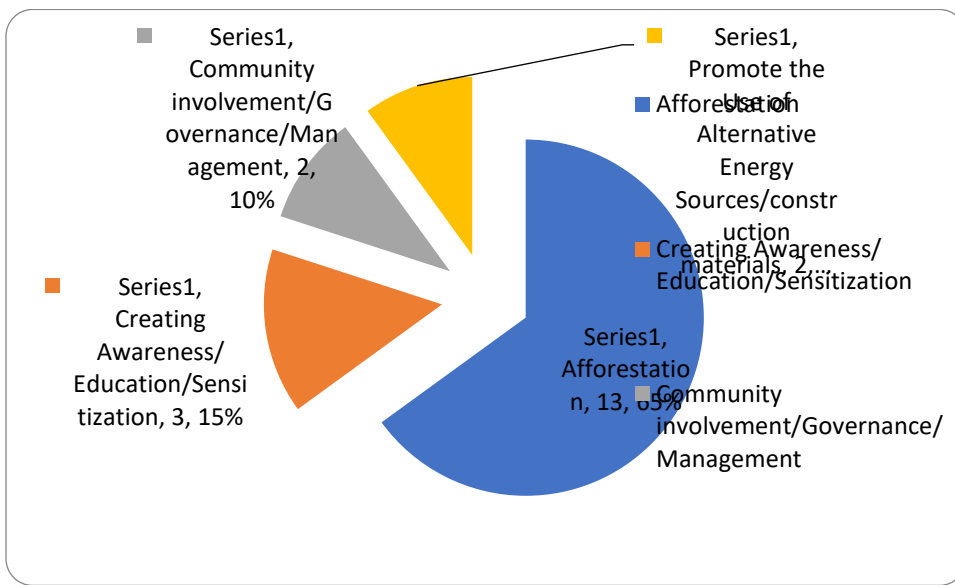
Makueni County has five forests named Makuli, Nthangu, Mbooni, Kilungu and Kibwezi managed by four Forest stations. The Kibwezi Forest block borders the Chyulu Hills and is a semi-arid forest. Makuli forest station has an open boundary with CFAs managing the allocated buffer zones while Kibwezi forest station is fully fenced and surrounded by Tsavo National Park and several forest plantations on private land. The different management styles of the two forests provide broader perspectives on the role of CFA in forest protection as well as the potential of private forest farms.

The Kibwezi Forest Reserve is one of Kenya's last remaining groundwater woodlands and is part of Tsavo Conservation Area. It is managed in partnership with the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust having secured a 30-year concession to conserve and sustain the environment and its biodiversity.

Gender Issues



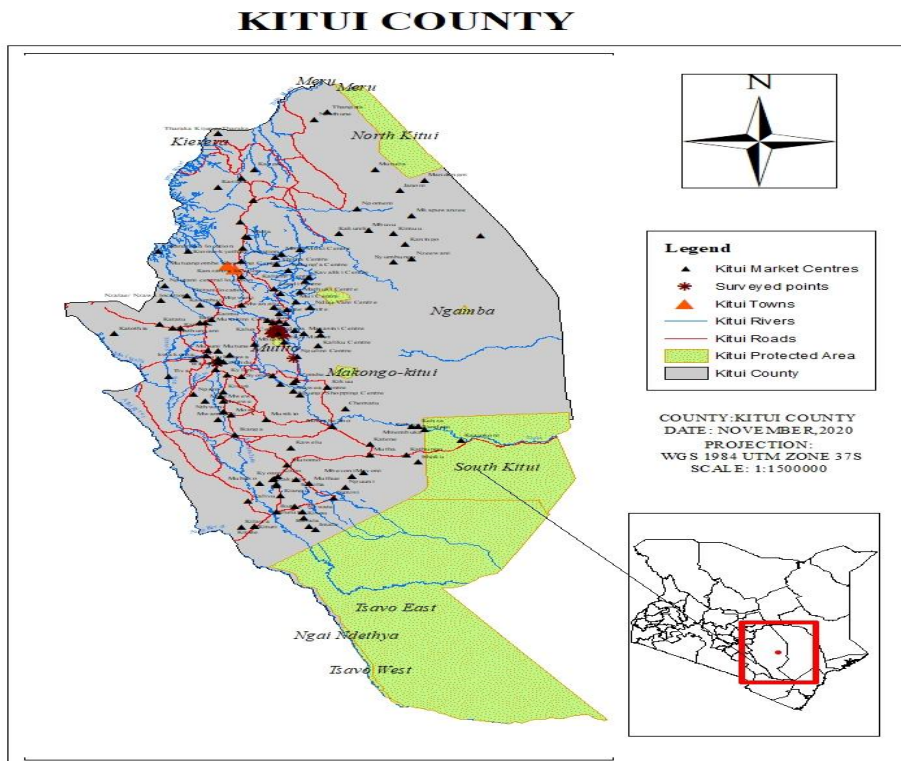
RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Engage local communities in KFS programs, i.e., establishment of tree nurseries, tree planting campaigns and restoration programs in degraded forest areas
2. Design, develop and implement forest management programs in ways that are sensitive and responsive to the different genders and the roles played by each gender in forest resources access, use, conservation and protection
3. Ensure the enforcement of forest laws to deter further destruction of forested areas caused by illegal logging
4. Provide employment opportunities and empowering local communities by engaging members as forest scouts, casual labourers and CFA representatives in forest management

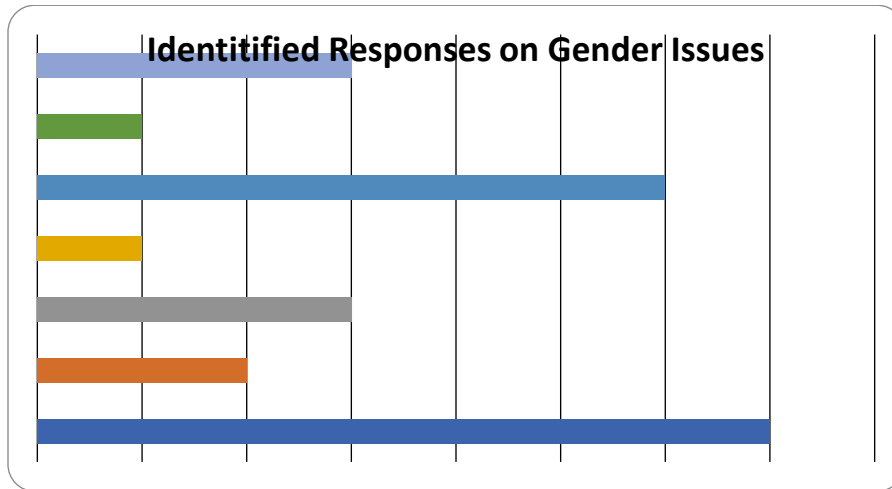
5. Improve collaboration amongst and between KFS, other relevant agencies and local communities in handling forest conservation and management matters in the community e.g., enforcement action, enhance human capital of KFS staff and undertake community trainings on emerging forest related issues
6. Enhance capacity building programs for communities on sustainable use of forest resources, establishment of tree nurseries, facilitation of exchange programs, provision of incentives and benefit sharing mechanisms to achieve community livelihoods security
7. Design, develop and implement CSR programs that are specific to community needs and enhance local knowledge/skills, positive perception and attitude of communities towards forest conservation

iv. Kitui County- Mutitu Forest

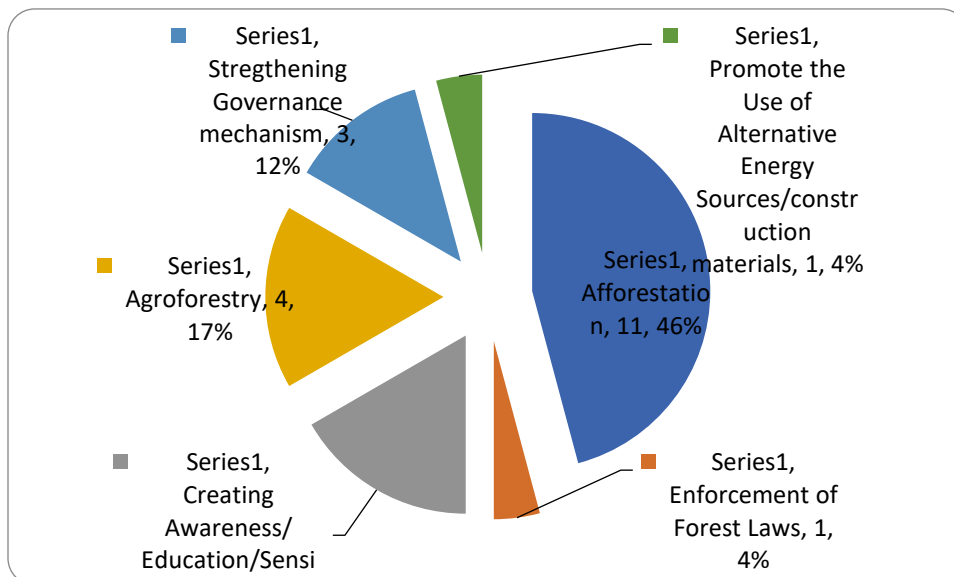


Kitui County has gazetted forests composed of standalone hill Forests namely, Engaba Hill, Mutitu Hill, Endau Hill and Makongo Hill forests. Each Hill area is surrounded by individually owned farmlands of communities that benefit directly and indirectly from the forests. The climate is arid and semi-arid with characteristic erratic and unreliable rainfall. Mutitu forest is dominated by tree vegetation and emerges as inselbergs, from arid scrub land vegetation at 800 m plains, rising to about 1580 m above sea level.

Gender Issues



RECOMMENDATIONS

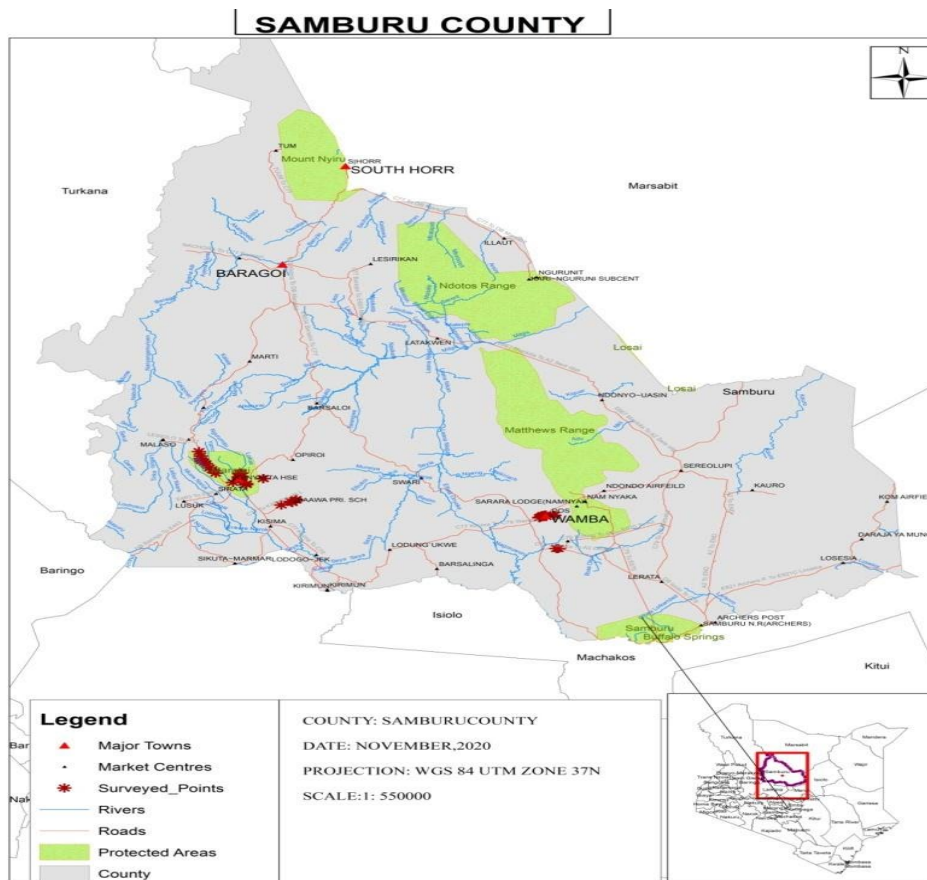


1. Ensure the establishment of tree nurseries in individually owned land and forest land, implementation of community afforestation and reforestation , and inclusion of all genders in forest conservation, protection and management programs
2. Strengthen governance mechanism in community forests by improving enforcement actions and implementing the partially lifted ban on logging in public and community forests (forest moratorium) to enhance use of forest resources by communities
3. Enhance the participation of all genders in capacity building workshops/trainings on their roles in forest conservation and management, importance of adopting sustainable

agricultural practices and the role of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in managing forest related processes

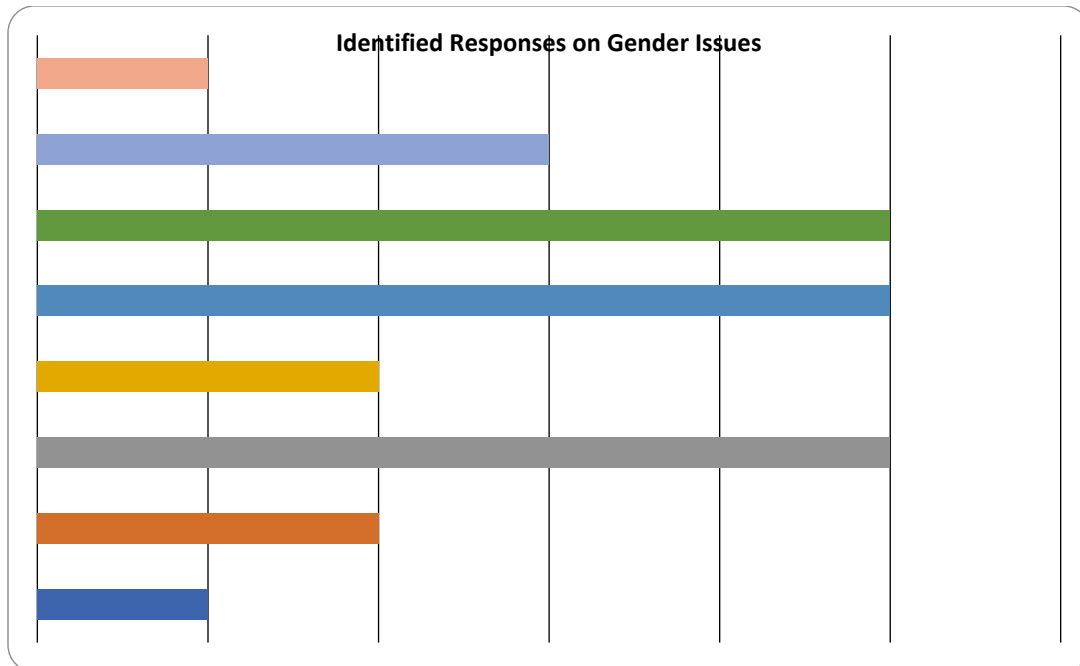
4. Establish an award scheme to celebrate and promote the principles of forestry and climate-smart agriculture (i.e., award best farmers, foresters, agri-entrepreneurs and innovators in communities)
5. Improve access roads for communities to easily harness forestry resources and transport farm produce to marketplaces, improve uptake of value addition technologies for livelihoods security and adoption of green technologies to reduce dependence on forestry related products
6. Enhance security for forest dependent communities to minimize attack by wildlife and prevent negative incidences to people, animals and their property.

v. Samburu County - Kirisia and Mathew Ranges Forest Blocks



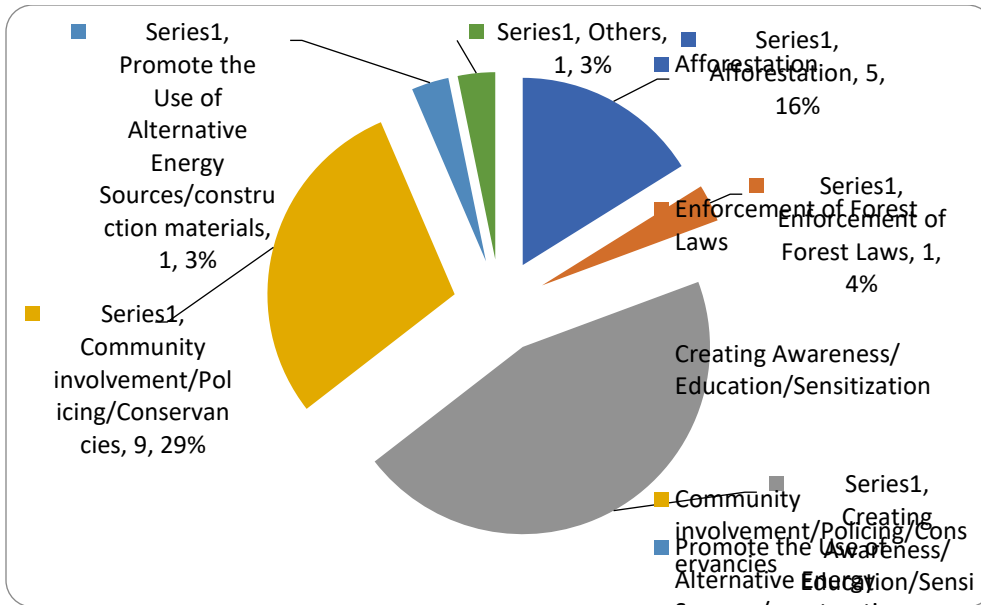
Samburu County has several biospheres such as Kirisia hills, Ndoro Mountains and Mathew Ranges. The Matthew Ranges also known as the Lenkiyo Hills, is a range of isolated mountains that hold forests of juniper and cycads. It is home to elephants and other large mammals, and was one of the last places in northern Kenya to have wild Black Rhinos. The majority of inhabitants are the Samburu community, who manage, protect and conserve the forests through their CFA such as in Kirisia forest that was part of this study. In Mathew Ranges, the community is organized into a conservancy made up of different group ranches.

Gender Issues



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enhance tree planting campaigns, afforestation and reforestation programs in degraded forest areas, establishment of tree nurseries and increase uptake of adaptation and resilience efforts by communities to reduce the effects of climate change
2. Undertake environmental awareness and education for local people on the importance of forest conservation and sustainable utilization and management of forest resources

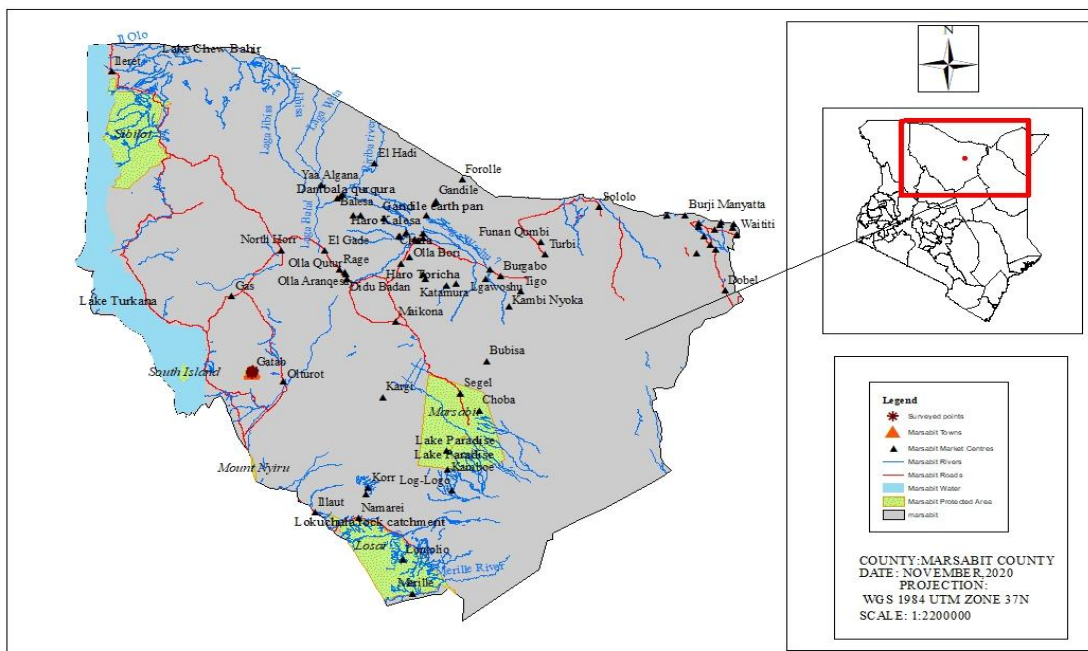


3. Design, develop and implement value addition programs and entrepreneurship initiatives for forest resources/harnessed by the local communities

4. Enhance engagement of local communities in developing benefit sharing arrangements that address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (and articulate clear monetary and non-monetary benefits that local communities can directly access)

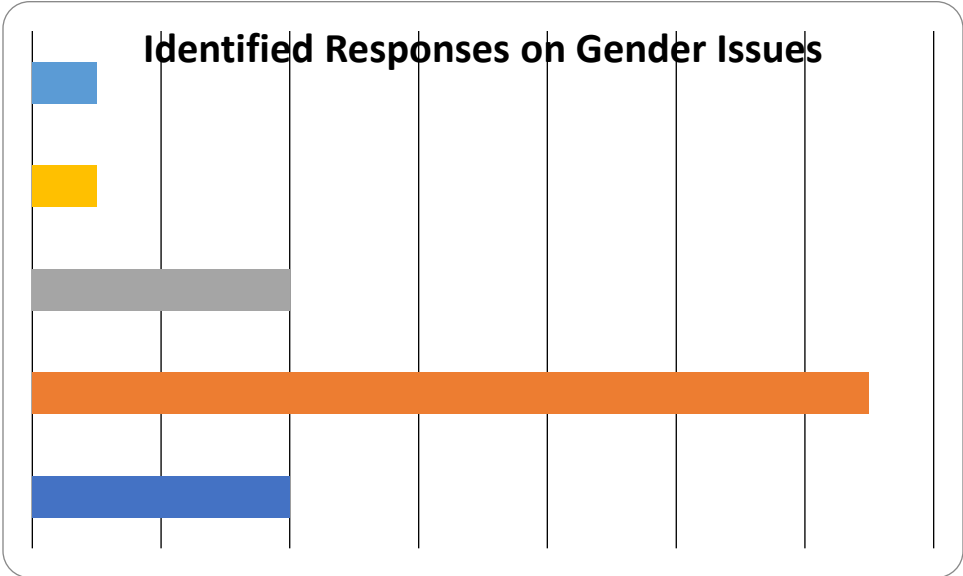
vi. Marsabit County- Mt. Kulal

MARSABIT COUNTY

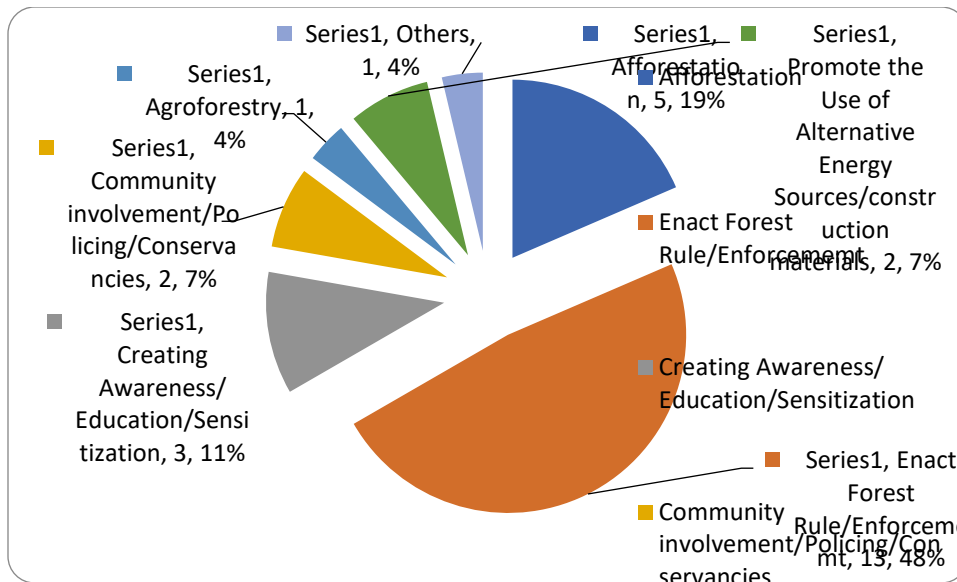


Marsabit County is the largest county in Kenya, made up of an extensive plain with prominent features such as the Ol Donyo, Mount Marsabit, Mt Kulal, Huri Hills and Sololo-Moyale escarpment. The Kulal Forest is found within Mt Kulal Biosphere Reserve. Due to the unique and varied ecosystems on the mountain and surroundings, the area was designated a UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Reserve in 1979 through an agreement between the Government of Kenya and the Secretariat of MAB. The forest comprises two blocks, namely Arapal or the North block and Gatab or the South block. Mt Kulal forest and the Biosphere reserve as a whole has unique landscapes and great potential for the development of ecotourism for the benefit of the local people. The inhabitants are mostly the Samburu community who are predominantly nomadic pastoralists.

Gender Issues



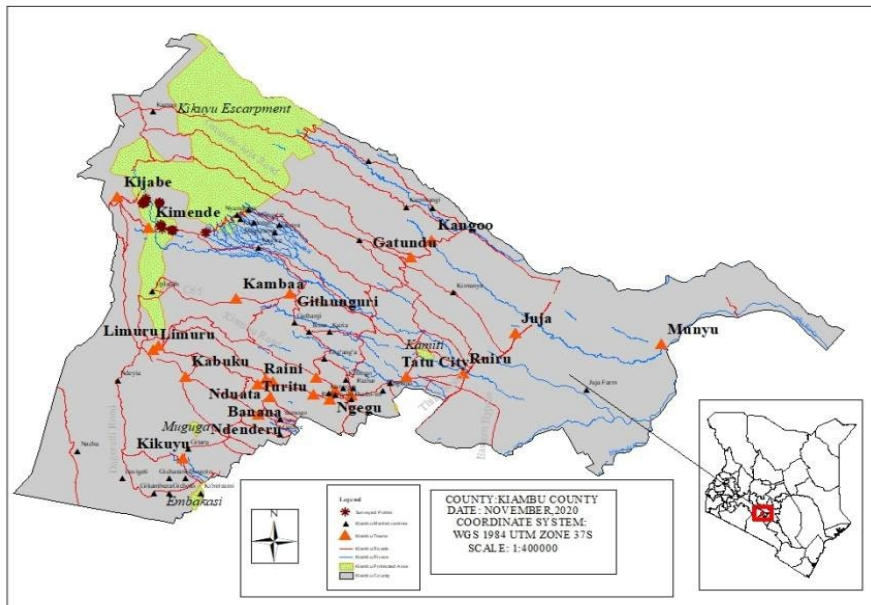
RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Undertake community afforestation projects designed with the purpose of restoring forest tree cover, creating economic benefits and educating local farmers on climate change while planting economic trees in individual/community farmlands to combat desertification
2. Increase the efficiency of KFS in handling forest emergencies through provision of adequate tools and human capacity and enhance enforcement of forest laws to curb over-exploitation of forest resources
3. Undertake trainings to empower all genders on adaptation and resilience efforts aimed at reducing the effects of climate change i.e., establishment of tree nurseries and sustainable tree planting technologies
4. Establish and promote value addition programs, entrepreneurship initiatives, incentives and job opportunities to forest dependent communities to achieve viable livelihood alternatives and economic empowerment
5. Enhance engagement of local communities in developing benefit sharing arrangements that address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (articulate clear monetary and non-monetary benefits that local communities can directly access)

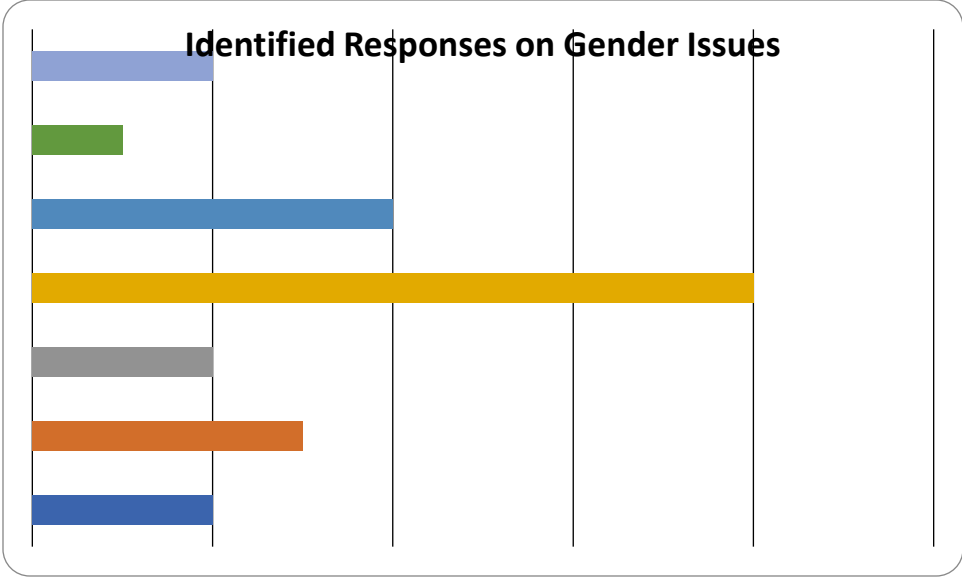
vii. Kiambu County- Kieni, Kereita, Ragia Forest Block

KIAMBU COUNTY

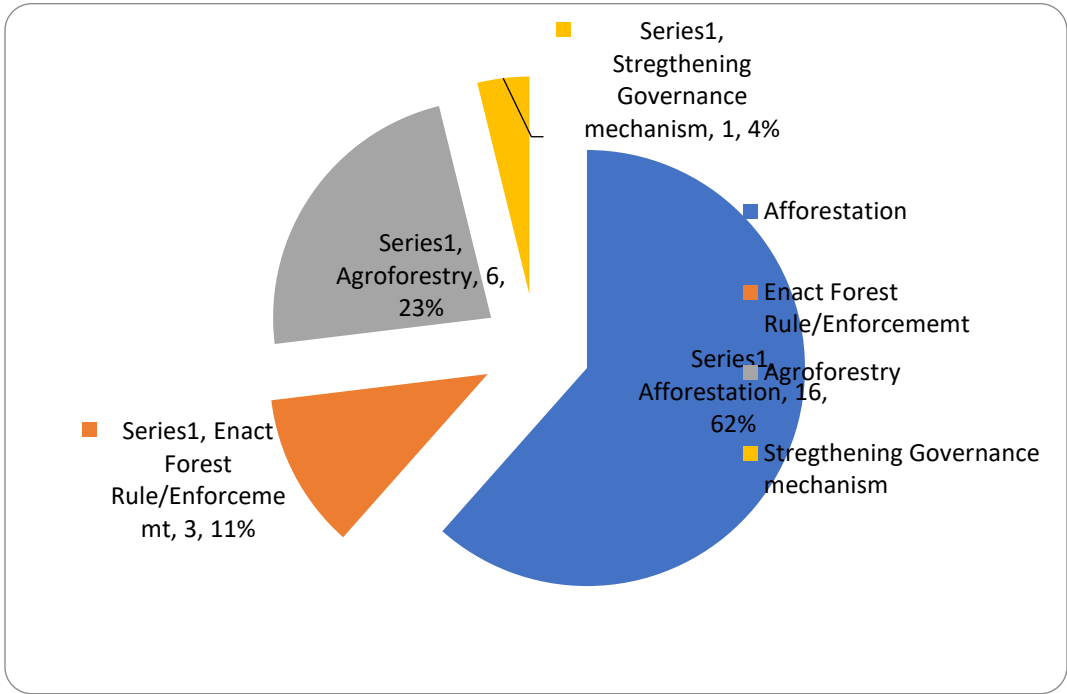


Kereita, Ragia and Kieni Forests are located in Lari Sub- County, Kiambu County. The forests form part of the Aberdare Forest eco-system with a spectrum of flora and fauna that include a variety of endemic species. Kereita forest is an outstanding place with 75% of indigenous trees, 8% exotic forest and the rest are bamboo, shrub-land and herbaceous crops. With over 140 species of birds, it is classified as an important bird area and considered a bird watchers paradise. Kereita forest is home to the magnificent waterfall on the Gatamaiyu River, a cave that is home to a small colony of bats and wild animals.

Gender Issues



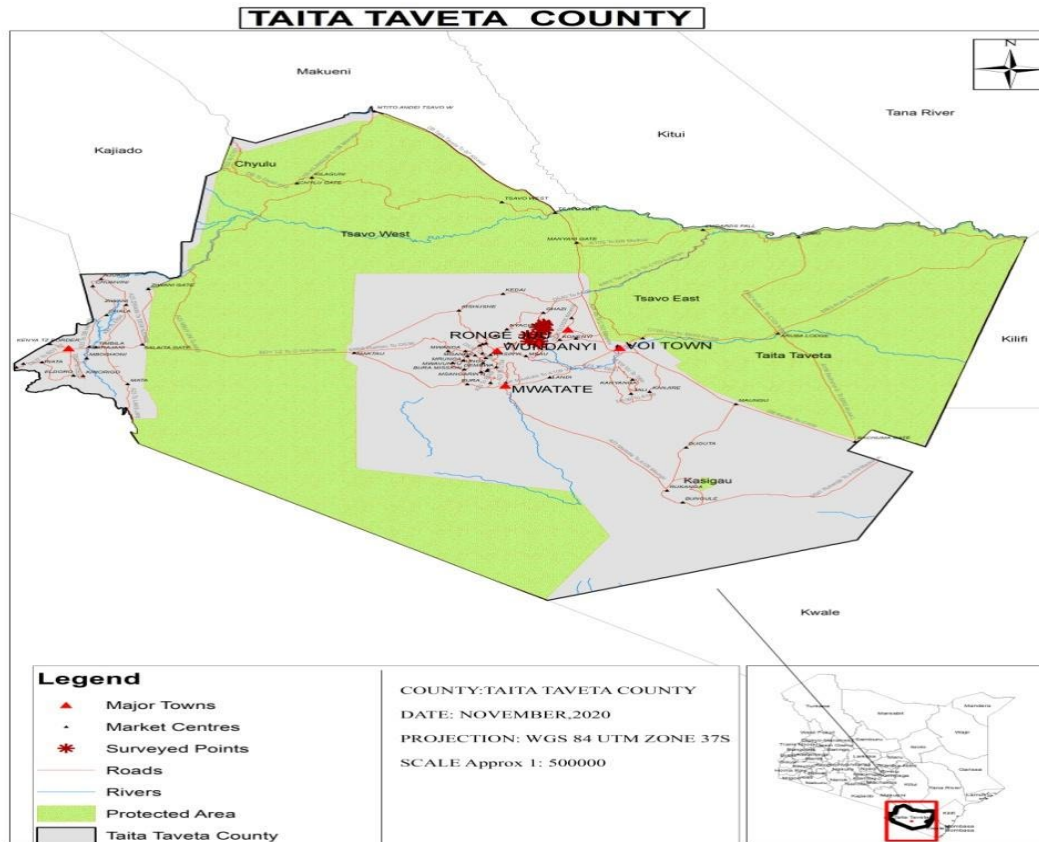
RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Enhance the percentage of forest tree cover by undertaking afforestation programs involving local communities, providing technical support tree growers associations for establishment and management of high value plantations

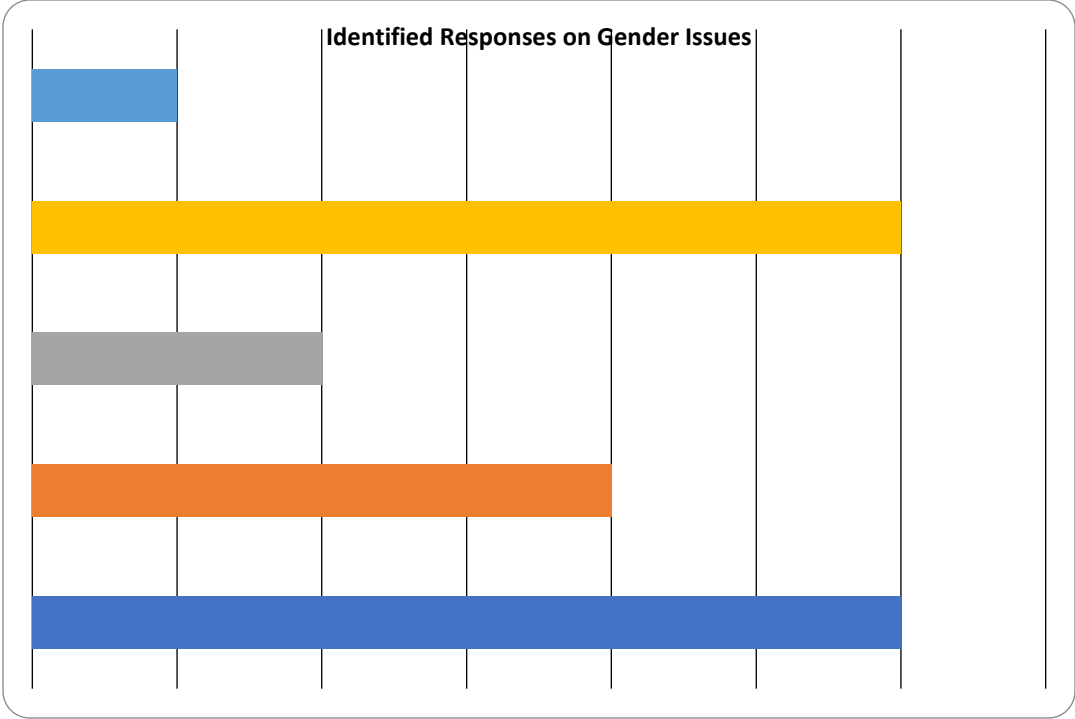
2. Enhance the percentage of forest tree cover by undertaking afforestation programs involving local communities, providing technical support tree growers associations for establishment and management of high value plantations
3. Undertake capacity building programs for local communities on forest conservation and management through conducting trainings/ workshops on sustainable exploitation of forest resources, importance of establishment of nurseries and need for undertaking tree planting programs
4. Establish and strengthen platforms of engagement for all gender groups in forest governance
5. Increase efficiency of KFS in handling forest emergencies through provision of adequate tools and human capacity and enhance enforcement of forest laws to curb over-exploitation of forest resources
6. Collaborate with communities in development and implementation of benefit sharing policies/mechanisms for the forest sector that integrates vulnerable groups and their gender dynamics
7. Design, develop and implement alternative sustainable livelihood programs e.g., value addition of farm produce, eco-tourism, adoption of climate smart technologies, creation of forest related employment opportunities so as to reduce overdependence on forest resources by local people
8. Enhance public private partnerships in forest conservation and management by involving communities in specific CSR programs in line with the needs of local people

viii. Taita Taveta County-Mbololo, Vuria, Ksasigau Forest Block

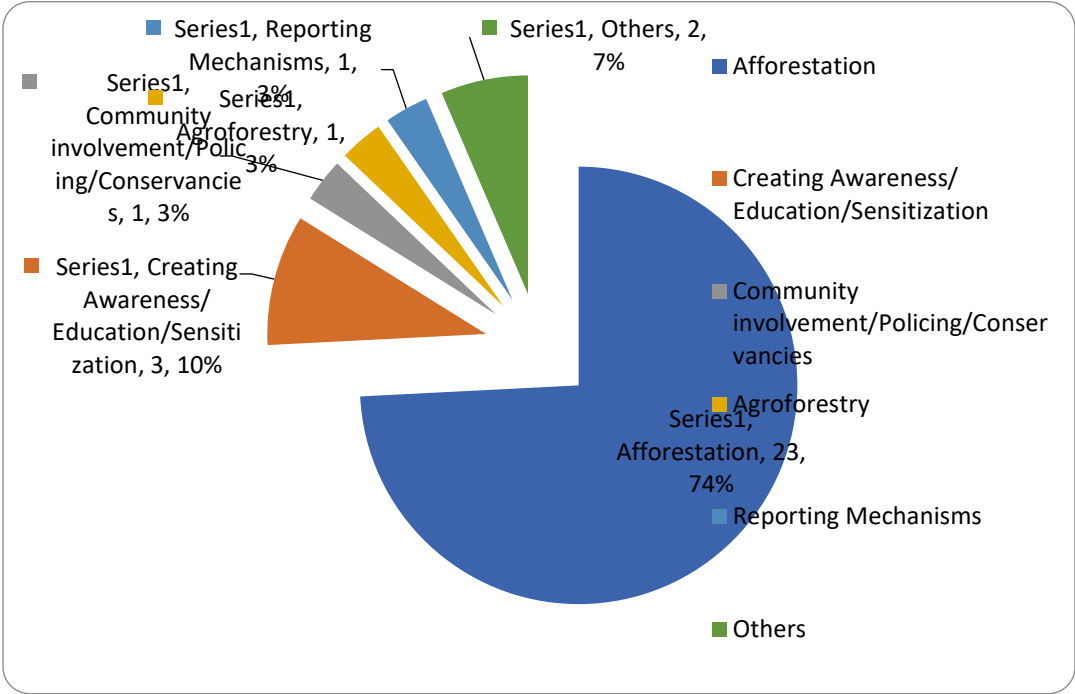


Taita Taveta County holds Taita hills forests with 48 forests on hill tops, of which 28 are gazetted and are under government protection and management. They range in size and comprise both indigenous and exotic forests. The Taita Hills forest hold a unique biodiversity of wildlife, indigenous forests and clean water flowing to the lowland areas, catering for both human activities and wildlife. This study was conducted in Mwambirwa and Mbololo forests. Mbololo forest is owned by the national government while the Mwambirwa forest is owned by the County government. The two forests are managed by *Mwambo* CFA due to the proximity of the forests to the local villages.

Gender Issues



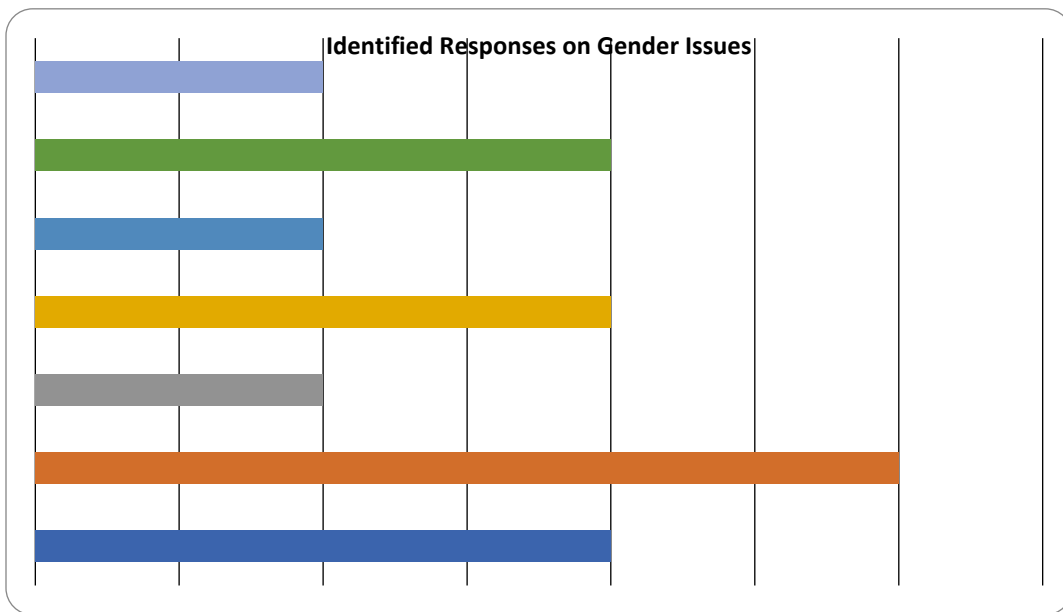
RECOMMENDATIONS



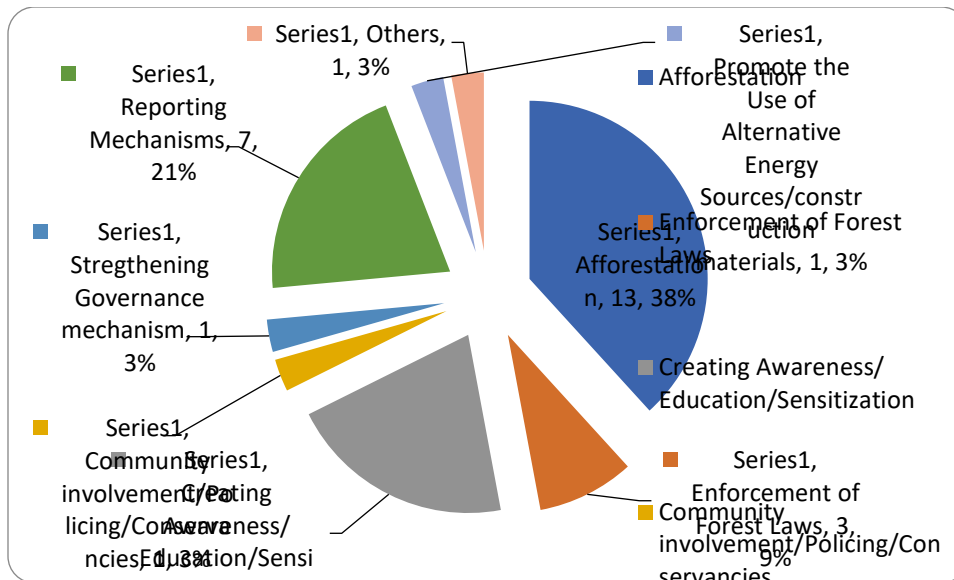
1. Enhance tree planting campaigns and undertake tree planting programs with communities to increase the percentage forest tree cover

Kilifi County is characterized by four major topographic features including a coastal plain, plateaus and a coastal range. The drainage pattern of the county is formed by one permanent river the Sabaki River and seasonal rivers such as Nzovuni, Rare, Goshi and Kombeni. The streams include Wimbi, Kanagoni, Masa, Muhomkulu and Mleji. The County contains remnants of heterogeneous groups of isolated evergreen or semi-green forests with high biodiversity. These forests fall within the purview of the Eastern African coastal forests. There are 18 forests which are gazetted and 7 that are not gazetted. The main forests include Arabuko Sokoke, Mangrove Forest and Dakatcha woodlands.

Gender Issues



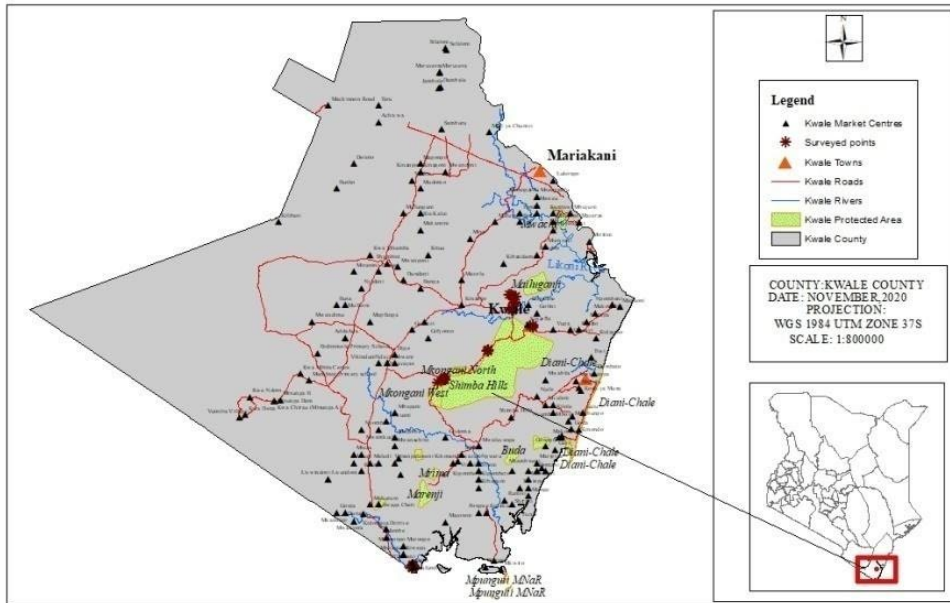
RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Undertake tree planting programs in deforested and degraded areas within the community to increase forest cover and enhance forest conservation
2. Enhance efficiency in forest service delivery e.g., deployment of more technical staff at KFS office, establishment of rapid response teams to handle forest matters, collaboration of local people with forest agencies and enforcement of forest laws
3. Engage local communities in developing benefit sharing arrangements that address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (articulate clear monetary and non-monetary benefits that local communities can directly access)
4. Establish a permanent electric fence system at Mwaluganje Forest reserve to ensure security and prevent human wildlife conflict
5. Undertake monitoring and evaluation of forest conservation projects/programs to ensure maximum project/program outcomes and improvement on identified areas.
6. Construct access roads for ease of forest resources protection and transportation of farm harnessed forestry resources by communities to marketplaces
7. Improve community livelihoods and strengthen adaptation by ensuring access, control and ownership of forest resources (land, livestock, and property and income opportunities) by all genders and promote gender roles in forest governance through capacity building programmes on existing forest laws and policies

x. Kwale County- Shimba Hills, Vanga and Buda Forest Block

KWALE COUNTY

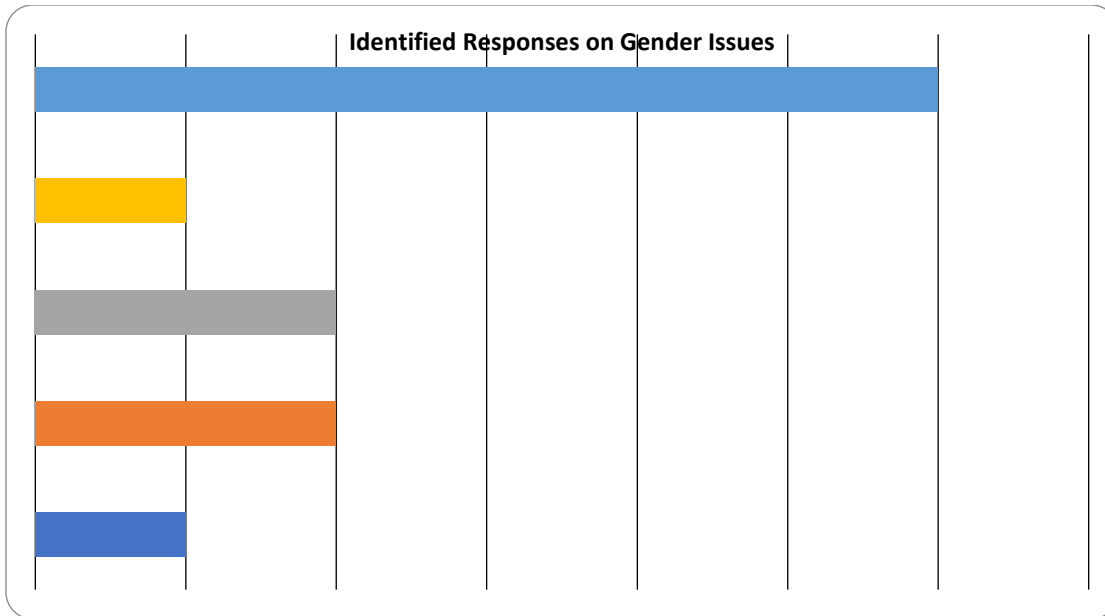


Kwale County

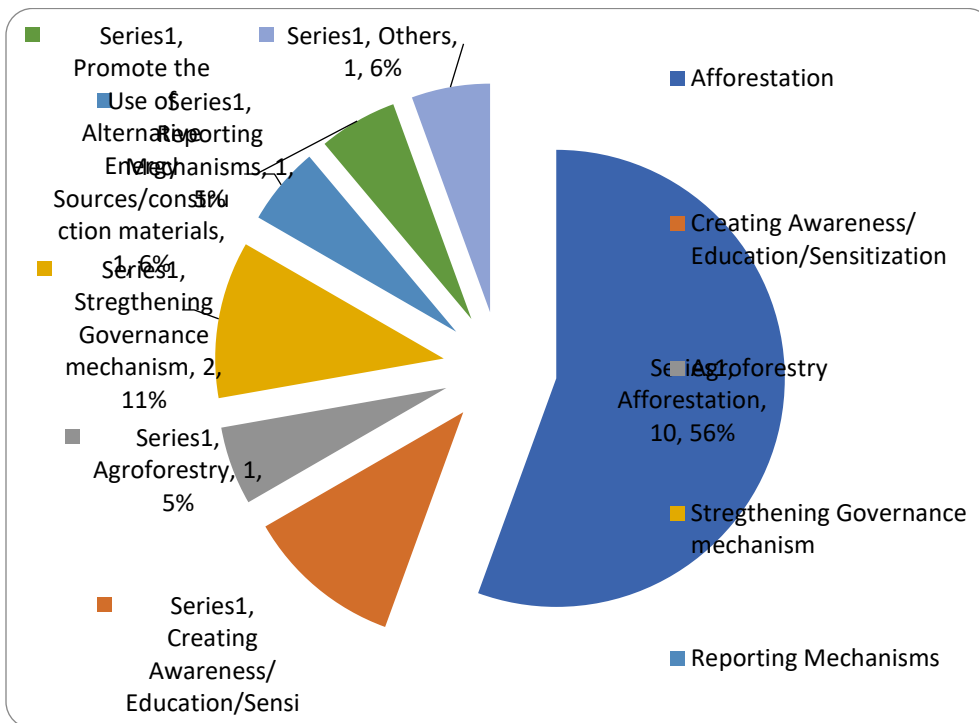
is home to gazetted forest reserves, national monuments and private forests. It is also a county that is experiencing rapid large scale economic developments with the potential of negative impacts on the environment if not undertaken sustainably. The biodiversity-rich shoreline encompassing a huge variety of habitats from mangroves and wetlands, through coastal forests, swamplands, to the open savanna and remnants of miombo woodlands at Arabuko- Sokoke as well as montane forests and grasslands in Kwale and Shimba Hills.

The Shimba Hills forests are located within the Shimba Hills National reserve, a protected area gazetted as a national forest. The highland climate attracts a rich biodiversity of wildlife, trees and plants. The Vanga forests constitute mangrove ecosystems providing a wide range of benefits for humans as well as the natural environment due to their ability to sequester carbon, and act as a natural buffer against soil erosion. Buda forest is dominated by tree vegetation.

Gender Issues



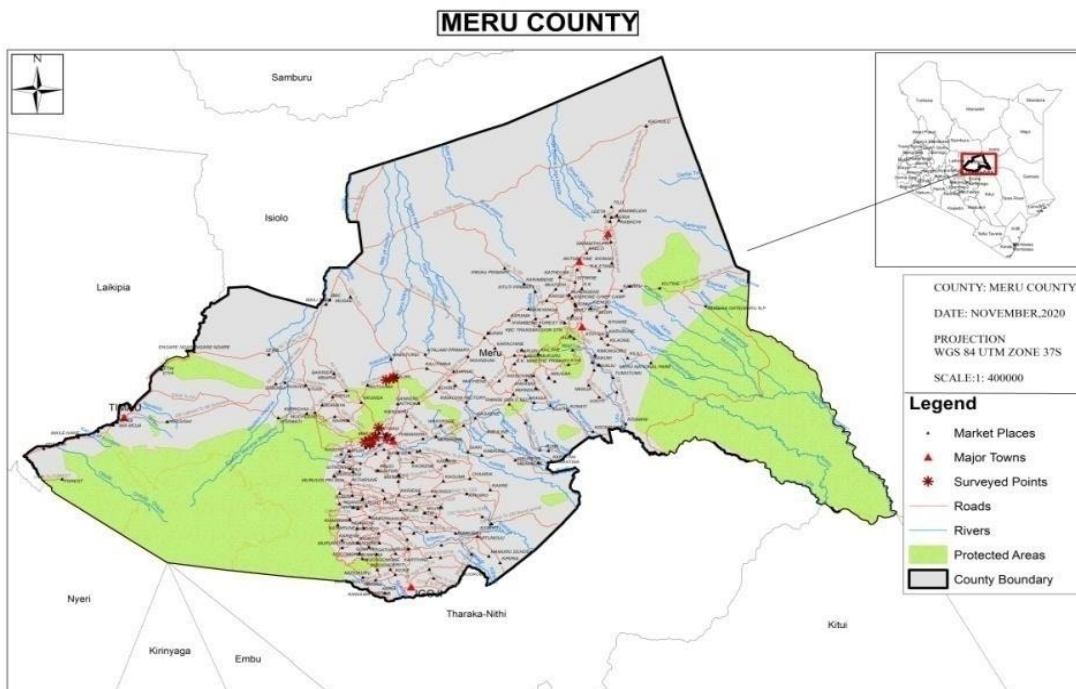
RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Undertake tree planting programs in deforested and degraded areas within the community to increase forest cover and enhance forest conservation
2. Design, develop and implement alternative sustainable livelihood programs e.g., value addition of farm produce and adoption of climate smart technologies by local communities
3. Improve community livelihoods and strengthen adaptation by ensuring access, control and ownership of forest resources (land, livestock, and property and income

- opportunities) by all genders and promote gender roles in forest governance through capacity building programmes on existing forest laws and policies
4. Engage local communities in developing benefit sharing arrangements that address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (articulate clear monetary and non-monetary benefits that local communities can directly access)
 5. Enhance efficiency in forest service delivery e.g., deployment of more technical staff at KFS office, establishment of rapid response teams to handle forest matters, collaboration of local people with forest agencies and enforcement of forest laws
 6. Undertake monitoring and evaluation of forest conservation projects/programs to ensure maximum project/program outcomes and improvement on identified areas.
 7. Establish a permanent electric fence system at Mwaluganje Forest reserve to ensure security and prevent human wildlife conflict

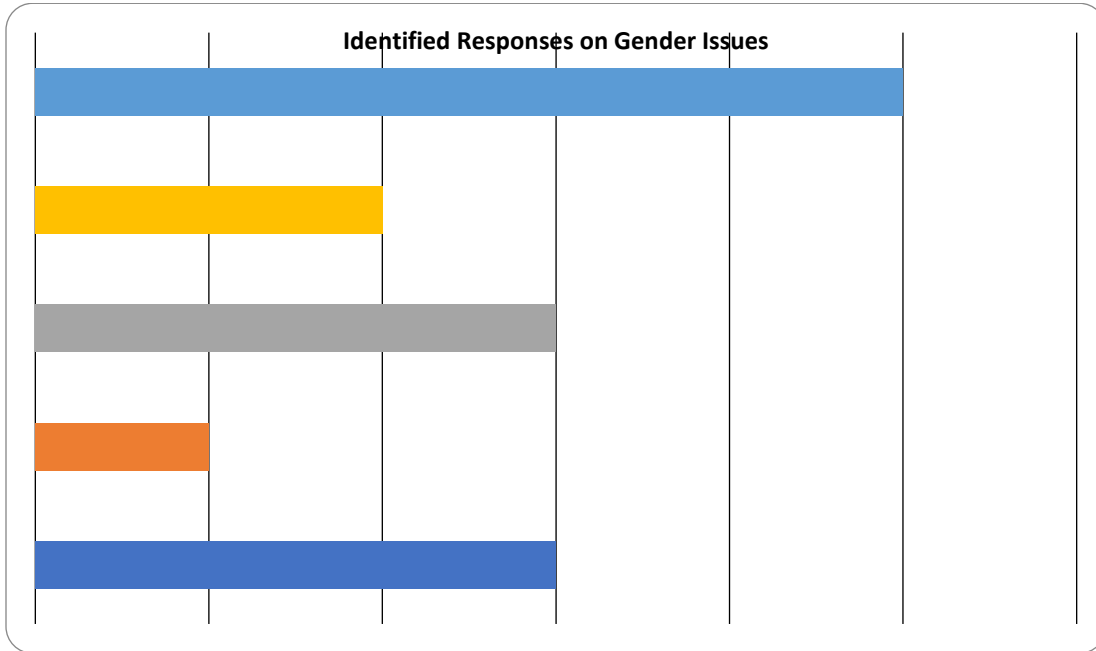
xi. Meru County- Meru and Nyambene Forests



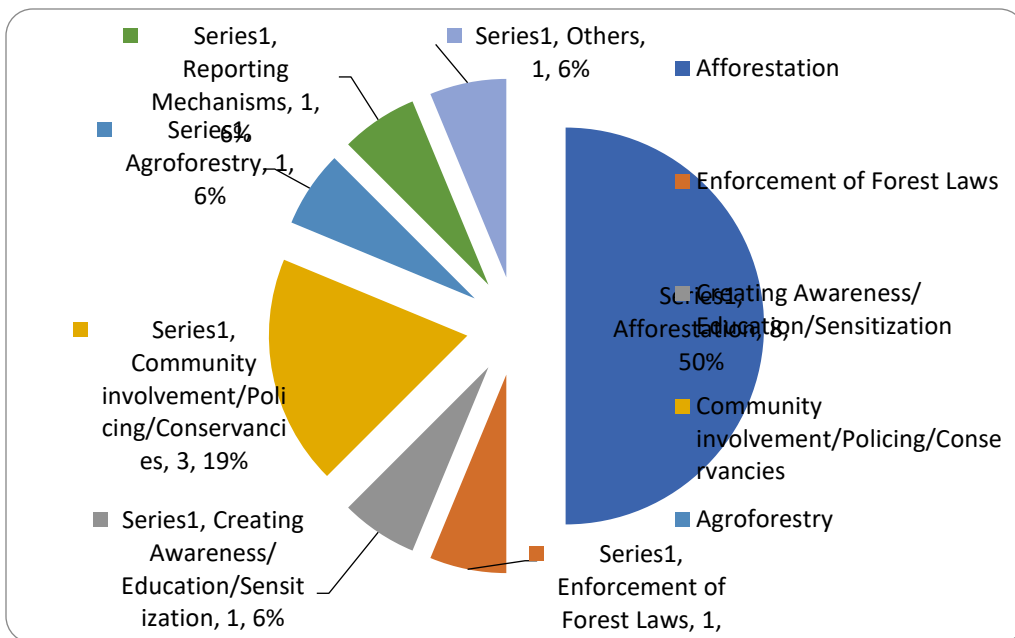
Meru County is characterized by dense oak forests. The Forest blocks consist of Nchoroiboro in upper Imenti, Mpuri and Thege in lower imenti. Meru Forest is a gazetted forest under the Kenyan law. The area is mostly inhabited by the Ameru community. This study was conducted in Nyambene forest. Nyambene forest is a sacred site to the Ameru people where customary practices and governance systems are conducted to maintain the wellbeing of their territory. The

Njuri Ncheke (council of elders) play a vital role in sustaining traditional knowledge in conservation and management of forests.

Gender Issues

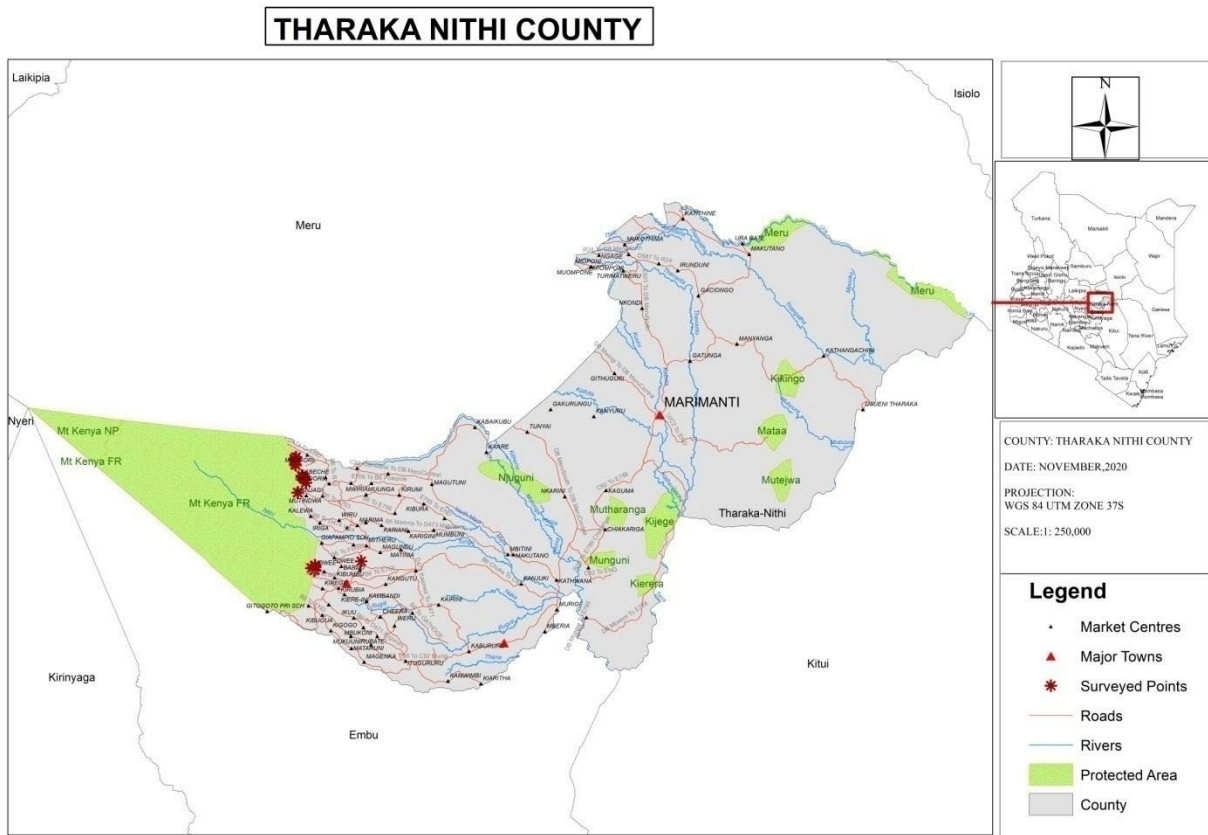


RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Undertake tree planting programs in deforested and degraded areas within the community to increase forest cover and enhance forest conservation
2. Create employment opportunities and promote sustainable livelihood programs for community members through engagement in ecotourism activities, tree nursery establishment and engagement of locals through CFAs in monitoring access, use, and specific needs of communities in exploitation of forest resources
3. Improve women's livelihoods and strengthen climate change adaptation by ensuring women's access, control and ownership of resources (land, livestock, and property and income opportunities)
4. Enforce forest related laws and encourage the uptake of roles by women in forest governance, and build their capacity on existing forest laws and policies
5. Undertake capacity building programs on the importance of sustainable forest conservation and management for local communities

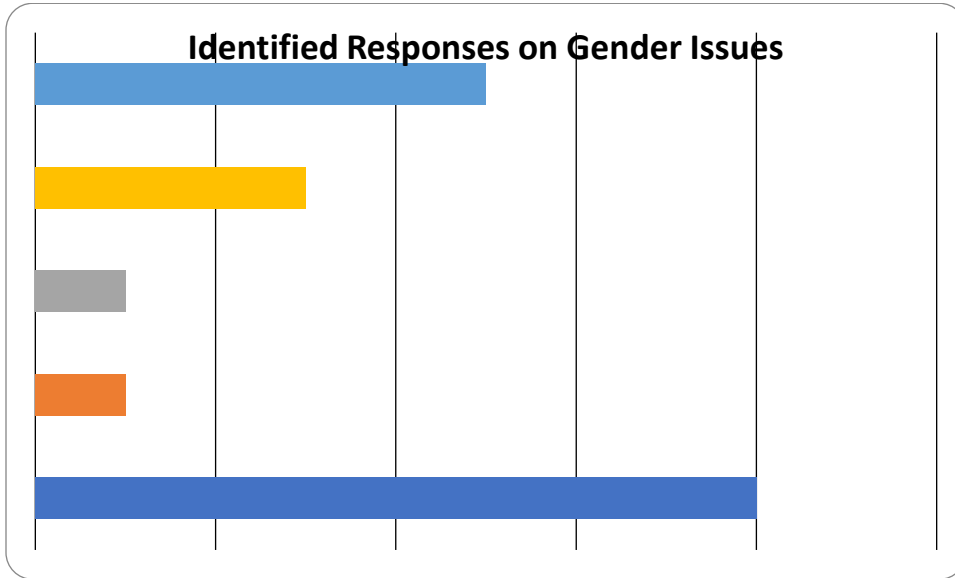
xii. Tharaka Nithi County- Chuka and Muunguni Forest Block



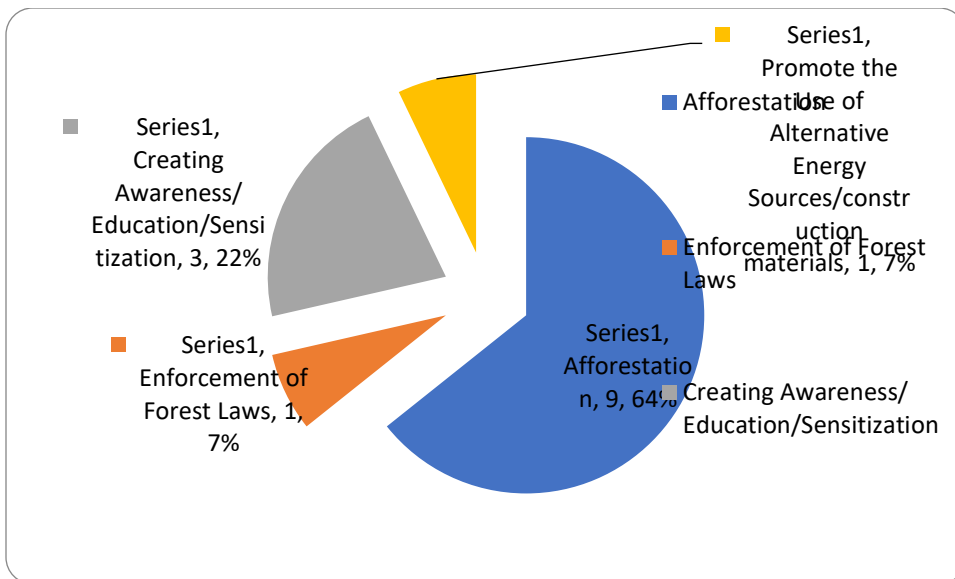
Tharaka Nithi borders Embu, Meru and Kitui counties covering an area of 2662.1 km² including 360km² of Mt. Kenya. The Forests of Meru south are of the montane type which are found in the Mt. Kenya Forest, Kiera hills and Muunguni hills. The Kiera hills and Muunguni form part of the

Nyambene complex. The forest types are further divided into high potential forest, bushland, grassland, bamboo and plantation forest.

Gender Issues



RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Establish tree nurseries within community areas, undertake tree planting programs and campaigns, and ensure ease of access to tree seedlings for planting by communities to increase the percentage forest cover

2. Implement the partially lifted ban on logging in public and community forests (forest moratorium) to enhance use of forest resources by communities
3. Engage local communities in developing benefit sharing arrangements that address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (articulate clear monetary and non-monetary benefits that local communities can directly access)
4. Improve access roads for ease of forest resources protection and for communities to harness forestry resources
5. Undertake capacity building programs on the importance of sustainable use of forest resources, their conservation and management amongst local communities
6. Empower local communities on sustainable alternative livelihood projects to reduce people's dependence on forest resources and increase livelihoods security through adoption of viable income generating activities

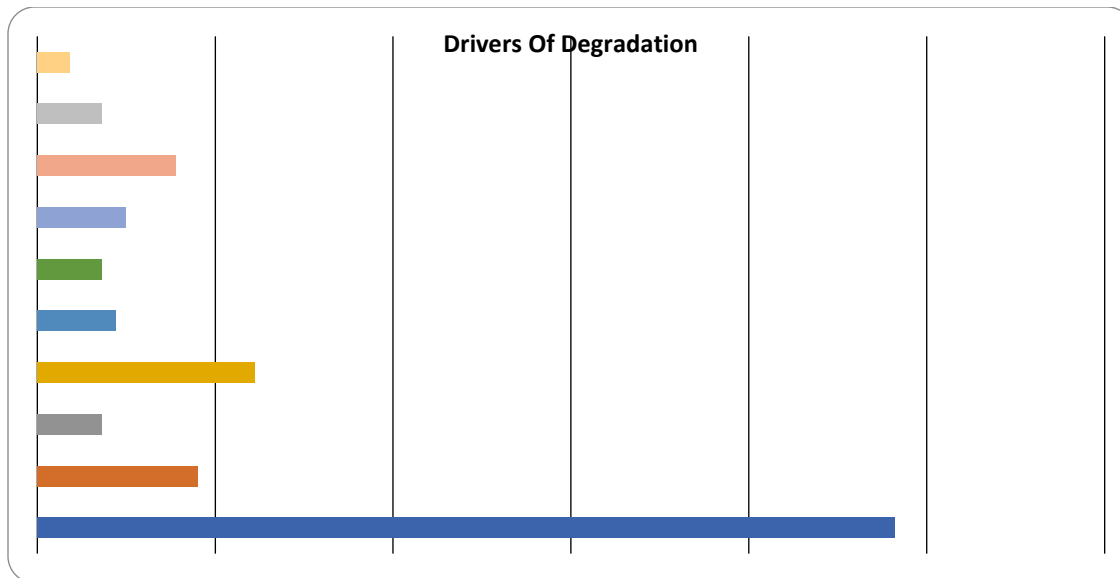
4.4 Gender Dimensions on Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Deforestation and forest degradation of the environment has devastating effects on women and men. Among forest communities, certain gender groups are disproportionately affected by these impacts based on the forest resources that they rely on, and/or the activities that they engage in.

This study involved developing a profile for the different activities and resources that different genders participate or access in order to identify gaps and inform interventions that are needed under thematic areas such as: Access and control of forest; Participation and decision-making in forest management resources; Benefit sharing; policy; and land tenure in addition, drivers on deforestation and Forest degradation.

The assessment revealed that forest dependent communities have different roles and responsibilities for men, women, girls and boys informed by their level of access, control and benefit from forest resources.

Although causes of deforestation and degradation vary from region to region, the major causes include wood extraction, forest fires and agricultural activities. The different roles played by different genders have differentiated impacts on some that cause more negative impacts than others.



From the study, men are predominantly engaged in timber harvesting, charcoal burning, logging, as well as pruning for farming purposes. On the other hand, women are more involved in fetching fuel wood, farming and collection of medicinal herbs.

The assessment established that men are more likely to engage in deforestation activities than women. This is related to the products they access from the forest which have more impacts on the environment. Women and youth on the other hand are more likely to participate in afforestation and reforestation.

CHAPTER SIX

Gender inclusion assessment

This section outlines the national recommendations from data collected and analyzed from 20 sample counties:

National Key recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Actors
1.	Ensure gender mainstreaming in forestry related policies, laws, strategies and plans. Gender relations, roles and perceptions at local level have been furthered by environmental and climate change impacts. Creating an enabling environment for all genders to participate in forest conservation, protection and management through legislations will ensure achievement and sustainability of REDD+ long term goals	KFS, County Governments, National Government, NGEC, ME &F, NEMA, Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs, CFAs, FDCs
2.	Design, develop, implement and strengthen gender specific programs on climate change, forest resources governance and sustainable alternative livelihoods. This includes identification and development of value addition technologies and adoption of climate smart technologies in the forest sector to reduce overdependence of communities on use of forest resources, increase employment opportunities and create livelihood security	KFS, County Government, ME&F, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries, Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development, KAM, FDCs

<p>3.</p>	<p>Enhance environmental and forestry programs that take into account the specific needs of the most vulnerable as well as issues of their participation in decision making. This entails undertaking education, training, awareness raising and information on forestry conservation and management in order to avoid exacerbating inequalities and advocating maladaptive actions and plans</p>	<p>KFS, County Government, ME&F, NEMA, NGEC, Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs, FDCs, KEMRI</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Establish, review and promote frameworks on public private partnerships in forestry resources management. This will enhance participation and collaboration amongst local communities, Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Kenya Forest Service, Institutions of Learning, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Civil Societies and relevant agencies in programs on forest conservation, protection and management</p>	<p>ME&F, NEMA, KAM, FDCs, NGEC, Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs</p>

5.	<p>Design, establish, implement and promote the REDD+ safeguards information system. This will ensure delivery of social and environmental benefits, enhance emission reduction, mitigate or avoid the risk of negative impacts and bring additional benefits to access, use, protection, conservation and management of forest resources. Further, developing and implementing local community programs that contribute to positive behavior and attitude change in relation to culture will ensure sustainable development from forest resources use to all genders</p>	KFS, ME&F, NEMA, FDCs, NGEC, Research Institutions, UNEP, UNDP
6.	<p>Implement principles of good governance in forestry related matters that is inclusive to all genders. Forestry related conservation and management matters to be informed by views of all different genders and should be participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. There should be adherence to the $\frac{2}{3}$ gender rule in elective positions and mainstream gender balance in all leadership positions related</p>	KFS, ME&F, NGEC, National Government, County Government, Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs, FDCs

7.	<p>Ensure engagement of all genders in developing benefit sharing arrangements. This will ensure equal access to forestry resources by all genders, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are addressed for sustainable community livelihoods and forest conservation. Participation in advocacy initiatives to fast-track enactment of the Benefit Sharing Bill to be undertaken by relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>ME&F, CFAs, NEMA, KFS, NGEC, Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs, FDCs, County Government, National Government, CFAs</p>
8.	<p>Improve enforcement of laws towards GBV prevention and response and increase in access to quality and comprehensive support services in the community</p>	<p>KFS, NGEC, Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs,</p>
9.	<p>Develop and improve infrastructure including construction of access roads, bridges, fences, sanitation facilities and communication systems. This will improve livelihoods for communities by allowing access to forest resources by all genders, promote ease of access to credit and market facilities, and ensure timely redress of any forest related emergencies</p>	<p>National Government, County Government, KFS, CFAs</p>

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS TO REDD+

This assessment in conclusion makes appropriate recommendations on gender equality and inclusion in REDD+ process as a starting point for the works of various expertise developing the elements of being ready. To this, the various recommendations from the findings are thus specified to the REDD+ process as follows:

1. The principles of gender equality and inclusion should be included into the process of developing the national REDD+ Strategy and Investment plan through a consultative process developing the strategy and plan so as to accommodate the unique interest of special interest groups.
2. Implementation of REDD+ interventions and investments options must focus and uphold equality and equitable access, use and control of forest resources for sustainable benefit sharing by all stakeholders.
3. REDD+ Mechanism through Stakeholder engagement (SE) should realize meaningful participation of all gender groups in the respective locations of interventions that recognize the gender roles in conservation and management of forest resources. Meaningful participation of special interest groups should anchor on FPIC guidelines.
4. Integration of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge / customary traditions into the Safeguards and Information System (SIS) for use, reference and to inform forestry governance in Kenya and be incorporated in the Gender Action plan.
5. The proposed IPLCs plan and gender plans must realize the right of protection of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge.
6. The inclusivity of all groups (Indigenous Peoples and forest dependent communities, women, youth, elderly, minorities, vulnerable groups) through the Stakeholder engagement (SE) be realized as the foundation for fair representation in leadership and governance structures in forest resources management.
7. The proposed REDD+ options for investment in Kenya should support/offer alternative sources of livelihood for men, women, youth and the elder through employment opportunities or incentivized engagement
8. The national REDD+ and Investment plan shall develop a mechanism to promote alternative sources of livelihood as a measure in the protection of IPLCs and other groups to avoid/mitigate Gender Based Violence and insecurity related issues in the forest resources management.
9. The proposed REDD+ options for investment in Kenya should support/offer alternative sources of livelihoods for men, women, youth and the elder through employment opportunities or incentivized engagement.

10. The proposed / procured expertise in firms or individuals that will undertake the development of various REDD+ readiness elements/activities must be mandated to engage all gender groups within their targeted constituencies.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that the communities had a wealth of knowledge on forest resources and its management. The communities, women and men, the youth and the elderly explicitly reported that the forest resources were the source of their livelihood. On many occasions, there were variations by gender on the different types of forest resources identified. Women were more likely to identify forest resources that fulfill their household needs such as water, fuelwood, herbs and vegetables, fruits, grass for thatching, special soil for beatifications and aesthetics while men tended to identify forest resources with commercial and traditional value. Men often mentioned resources such as grazing land, the timber and poles for construction, beekeeping, burning of charcoal, space to brew alcohol, sacred sites to perform ritual and cultural ceremonies, water for animals and farming, and wild animals.

Data from the community members and key informants shows that the community access to forest resources is not guaranteed and is limited by many factors including the restrictions places on access by government agencies, council of elders, CFA or other structured local agencies mandated by the community or the state to control access into the forest areas. Women access to forest is limited by fear from attacks by wild animals or criminals. They also fear harassment by the KFS officials. In all study areas, women reported suffering sexual violence while accessing forest resources. Women also do not access some of the forest resources found deep into the forest and are more likely to exploit resources found in the periphery of the forests.

Men and especially young men on the other hand are more likely to access forest resources in nearly all zones of the forests. In all the study areas, the indigenous community lamented that were discriminated by government officials in accessing forests compared to non-indigenous communities. Due to corruption, the KFS and CFA collaborated with other communities living far from the forest to extract timber, burn charcoal for sale, graze large stocks of animals and divert water for use in farming. The indigenous communities were often denied opportunities to graze their animals in the forest, Harvey honey and herbs or even access firewood.

Data shows that men and women, children, youth and PWDs are involved variably in the degradation of the forests. Through their own actions such as causing forest fires when harvesting honey, cutting down young trees for fuel wood or felling down trees to burn charcoal, human activities contribute to forest degradation. Indigenous communities were stated that they were more involved in the forest conservation compared to forest degradation. Due to traditional and cultural attachments they have on forest, indigenous communities reported that they are hardly involved in forest destruction. They lamented that communities that settled near forest area in

the recent past drive forest degradation. Some of the most common drivers of forest degradation and deforestation include; the clearing of the indigenous forests and their replacement with exotic tree plantations, increase in human population that has caused much pressure on the little forest resources, over grazing of livestock particularly by non-indigenous communities, forest fires cause by youth when burning charcoal and older men when harvesting honey have led to destructions of large portions of the forest vegetation, invasion of the forest land by farming communities, the illegal logging of trees for timber and other wood products mainly advanced by KFS, CFA and youth, and large scale extraction of the forest resources by the private companies upon receiving licenses from the government but without the authority of the community.

In conclusion, this assessment provides an initial overview under five thematic areas in forest conservation protection and management. The assessment acknowledges that there are many more areas relevant and ought to be considered to fully address gendered dimensions in REDD+ implementation. The report highlights that society is not a homogenous group and draws the need for the reinforcement of participation of marginalized groups and indigenous persons. A key observation from the assessment is the lack of a comprehensive and collaborative approach in gender inclusion. It is suggested to significantly strengthen gendered approaches with a focus on women and girls in REDD+ processes and its implementation.

References

APPENDIX

The executive moratorium on the ban of logging

Resource Mapping and Pair-wise Ranking

Trans Nzoia County

Table 1: Resource Pairwise Matrix Drawn during Men FGD

Forest Resources	Codes for Resources				
	F	Q	R	Score	Rate
Forest (F)		F	F	2	1
Quarry (Q)			R	0	3
Rivers (R)				1	2

Women on the other hand identified forest, rivers, own farm trees, livestock, herbs, honey and wild fruits as important resources as shown in Table 2.

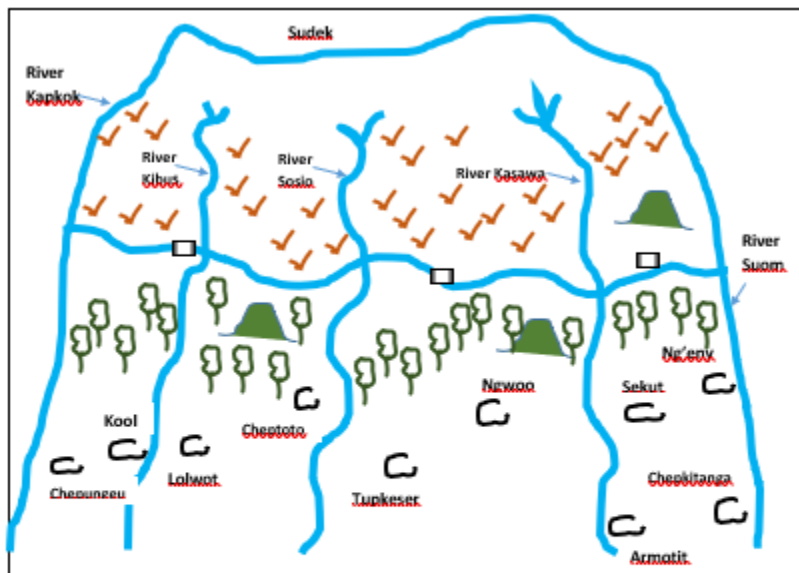
Table 2 Resource Pairwise Matrix Drawn during Women FGD

Forest Resources	Codes for Resources								
	F	R	T	L	HE	HO	FR	SCORE	RATE
Forest (F)		R	F	F	F	F	F	5	1
Rivers (R)			T	R	R	R	R	5	1

Trees (T)				L	T	T	T	4	2
Livestock (L)					L	L	L	4	2
Herbs (HE)						HE	HE	2	3
Honey (HO)							HO	1	4
Fruits (FR)								0	5

Resource Maps:

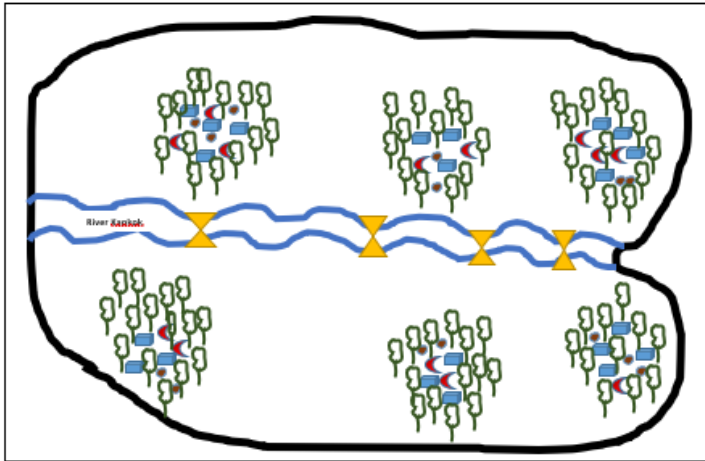
Mt. Elgon, Bungoma County



Key

	Caves
	Bamboo/Forest Cover
	Hills
	Moorland
	Rivers
	Houses

Figure 2: Distribution of Forest Resources in *Chepkitale*, Mt Elgon Forest as Marked by Men



Key

	River
	Forest
	Sand
	Beehives
	Fruits
	Herbs

Figure 2: Sketch Map of Kapkok Glade Forest Resources Marked by women

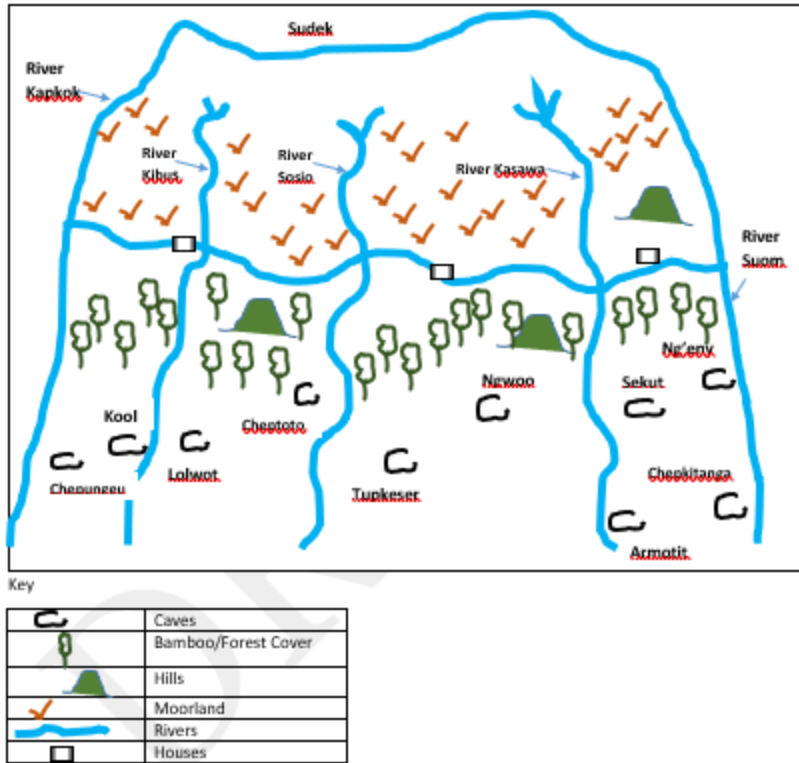
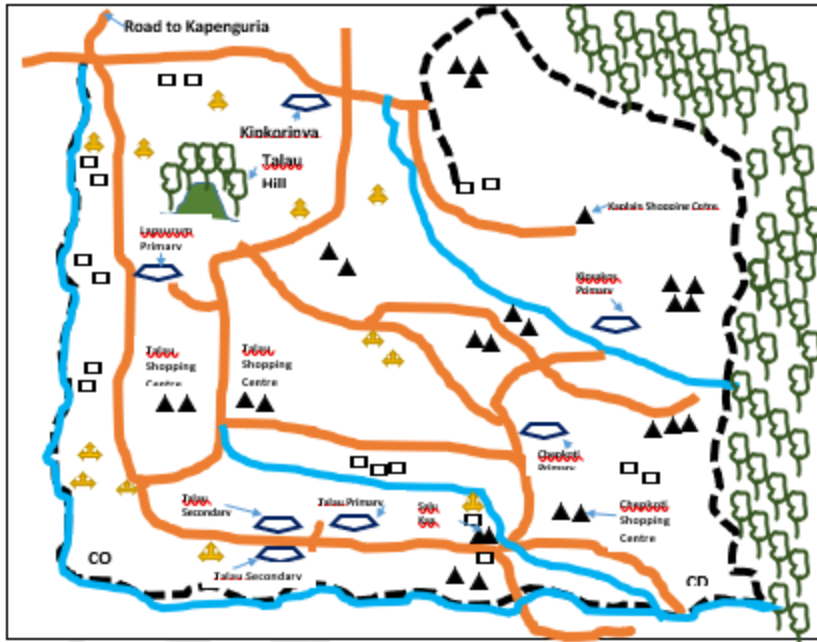


Figure 3. Distribution of Forest Resources in *Chepkitale*, Mt Elgon Forest as Marked by Men

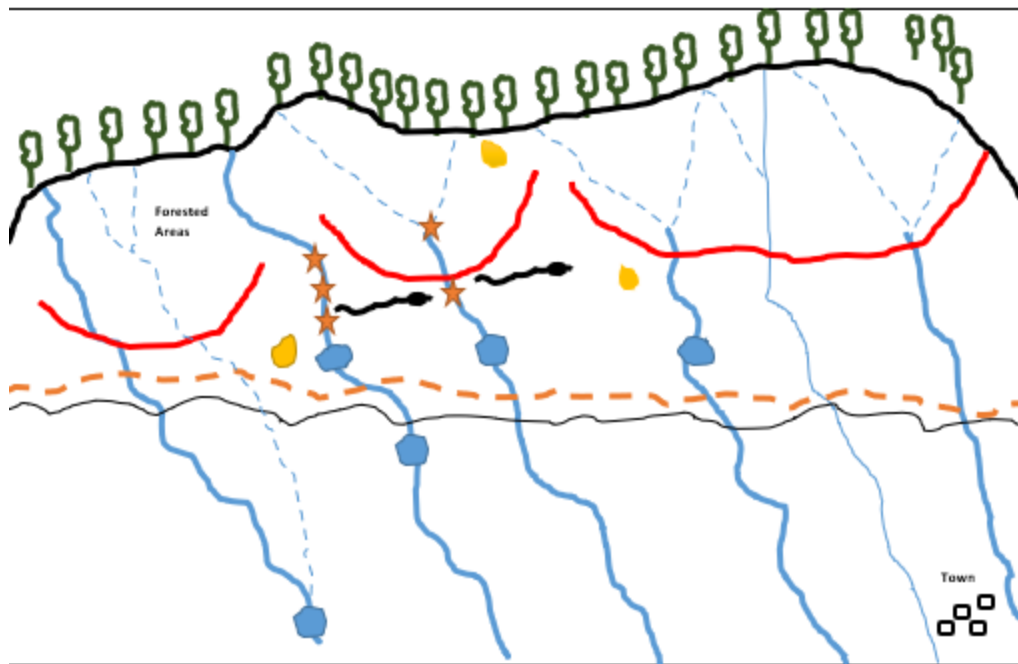


Key

	Schools
	Homes
	Shopping Center
	Forest
	Hills
	Cattle Dip
	Chiefs Office
	Church
	Boundary

Figure: Distribution of Some of the Forest Resources within Talau Location, Marked by Women

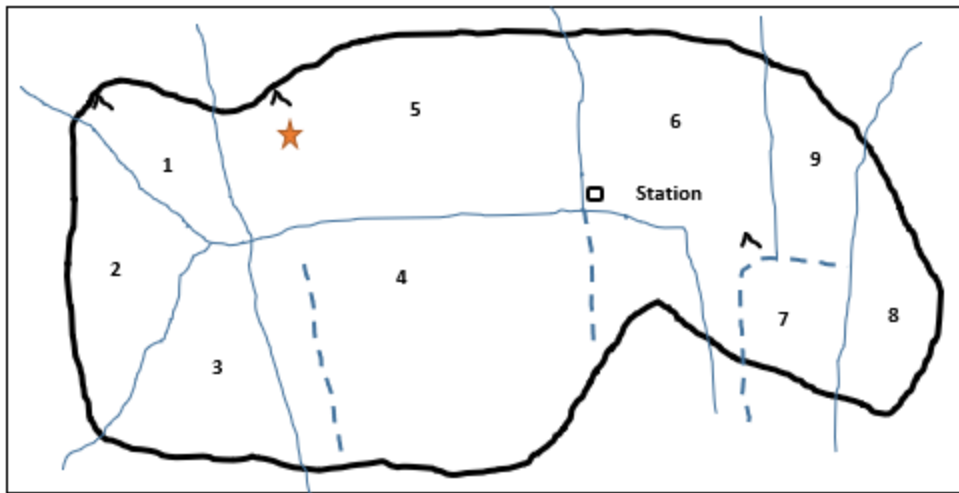
Figure 4: Sketch Map of Mutitu Hill Resources Marked by Men






Key

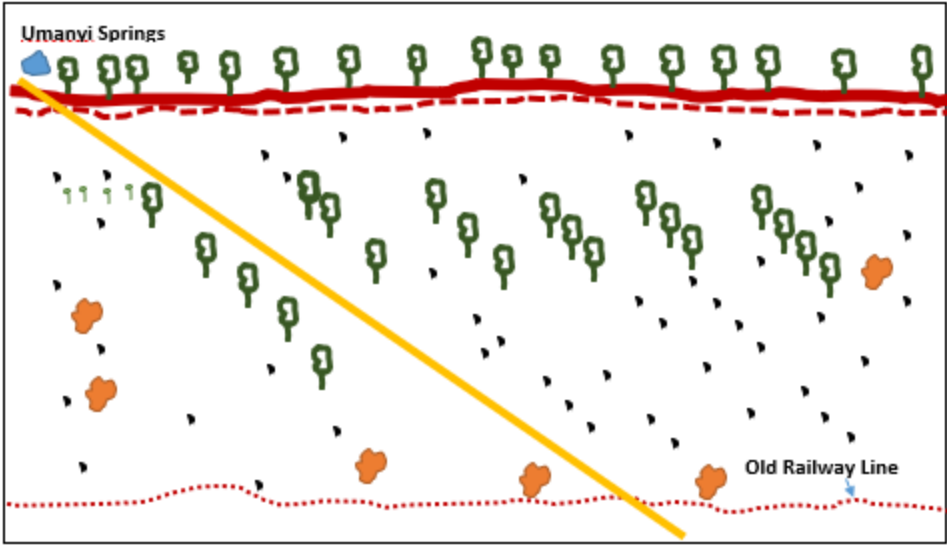
	River
	Forest on top
	Caves
	Snakes
	Forest Boundary
	Town
	Dams
	Rocks
	Indigenous Forest Trees
	Exotic Forest Trees

Figure 10: Sketch Map of Makuli Forest Resources Marked by Men












Key

	River
	Cave Zone
	Station
	Peak
1 - 9	Buffer Zone



Key

	Highway
	Pipeline
	Standard Gauge Railway Line
	Old Railway Line
	Stones
	Seedlings
	Trees
	Spring
	Soil (Manure)

Data Collection Tools- Questionnaire, FGD and KII guide

