



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PASTORALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Report of the 2nd Pastoralist
Leadership Summit

PLS CONFERENCE

2016

Devolved Governance:

*A call for more effective Public
Participation and Political
Action in Pastoralist Areas*

Venue: Simba Lodge, Isiolo County

Date: March 10 – 12, 2016

Pastoralism: Our Pride and Life!



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG) Secretariat
Lonrho House, 17th Floor
Standard Street
P.O. Box 53547-00200
Nairobi, Kenya.
Email: ppg@ndma.go.ke
Tel: 0708424412



European Union

Disclaimer: This document is produced with financial support of the European Union through the Drought Risk Management and Coordination (EDE/DRMC) programme. However, the views expressed do not in any way reflect the opinion of the European Union.

Table of Contents

	Abbreviation and Acronyms.....	ii
	Acknowledgements.....	iii
	Foreword.....	1
1.0	Introduction.....	2
1.1	Official Speeches And Remarks.....	3
1.1.2	Remarks by H.E Deputy President William Samoei Ruto.....	6
1.1.3	Remarks by PLS leadership.....	6
1.1.4	Remarks by other PLS members.....	7
2.0	Conference Proceedings.....	8
2.1	Status of development in ASALs.....	9
2.2	Devolved Governance: Status of peace and cohesion in pastoralist counties.....	10
2.3	Livestock: Is it a game changer for pastoralists?.....	13
2.4	Status of Kenya Meat Commission.....	16
2.6	Plenary Discussions.....	17
3.0	Conference Outcomes.....	19

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex I:	The PLS Structure.....	20
Annex II:	PLS Executive Committee Members.....	21
Annex III:	PLS Press Release on Conference Resolutions.....	22
Annex IV:	Media Coverage of PLS Conference 2016.....	24
Annex V:	PLS 2016 Conference Financial Report.....	25
Annex VI:	Original Budget and Pledges.....	26

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ASALS	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
DLCI	Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative
ENNDA	Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority
EU	European Union
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KMT	Kenya Markets Trust
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
LAPSET	Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Corridor
MCA	Member of the County Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
MNA	Member of National Assembly
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non – Governmental Organisation
NOREB	North Rift Counties Economic Bloc
OP	Office of the President
PLS	Pastoralist Leadership Summit
PPG	Pastoralist Parliamentary Group
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
TARDA	Tana-Athi River Development Authority

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The success of this year's conference was made possible by efforts of many stakeholders who provided financial and other forms of support.

We sincerely thank the Isiolo County Government for jointly hosting the conference with the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG) secretariat and contributing towards the transportation of participants to and from the conference. We also appreciate the financial contribution of the Kenya Markets Trust, especially meeting the bulk of accommodation costs at the Samburu Simba Lodge and catering costs at the conference venue.

Special thanks go to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the European Union, who supported travel of some of the participants through the Kenya Rural Development Programme (KRDP/ASAL-DM). The support also facilitated accommodation of high level dignitaries at the Sarova Shaba Hotel. Additional technical support in event organisation was provided through the NDMA Communications Department.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative (DLCI), which provided funding from the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and provided staff time for two months to manage the entire process leading up to the main event.

We are also grateful to the following for their invaluable contribution towards success of the two-day conference: PLS Executive Committee for mobilising Pastoralist Leadership Summit (PLS) members to attend the conference; International Crisis Group, Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority (ENNDA) and Directorate of ASAL for availing staff to assist with conference logistics and rapporteuring; the Manager and staff of Samburu Simba Lodge for working round-the-clock to ensure a comfortable stay for the high level participants; Isiolo County Commissioner for providing adequate security.

Jarso Guyo Mokku

Executive Officer, Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG)

FOREWORD

I am delighted to write the foreword to this report in my capacity as the Patron of the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG).

As a chartered founder member and Secretary General of the PPG in 1998 and the Patron for the last four years, it is gratifying to note the progress made so far. Some of the significant events included the 1998 PPG meeting in Garissa on Peace and Conflict; the 1999 PPG meeting in Turkana on Education; the contribution to the Constitution making process which factored Devolution; Article 100 on Legislation on Minorities and Marginalised communities; Affirmative Action; Equalisation Fund; more constituencies to improve representation, etc. The Annual Pastoralists' Week brought issues, colour and pomp to the city while the petition of pastoralists, who walked to highlight the pathetic state of infrastructure, resulted in the tarmacking of the Isiolo–Moyale road.

All this would not have been possible without the commitment of PPG members, who in 1998 galvanised efforts for representation, development of unity of purpose and to speak with one political voice given their commonalities. This approach ensured pastoralists' issues attracted attention at higher national platforms. With the onset of devolution, the PPG was expanded to create the PLS to accommodate entire pastoralists' leadership: from the grassroots to the top.

The second Pastoralist Leadership Summit took place one year after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the slogan "No one should be left behind". Pastoralist communities had been left behind in the development and political agenda of the nation. This was an opportunity to ensure no pastoralist is left behind as the country and counties implement the Constitution of Kenya, rule of law, devolution for provision of proximate services and gender mainstreaming.

Under the banner "Ending conflict and accelerating development in the pastoralists' areas", PLS members in 2015 made a commitment to restore peace by finding lasting solutions for inter-community conflicts which had undermined development in pastoralist regions.

Under the theme "Devolved Governance: A call for more effective Public Participation and Political Action in Pastoralists' Areas", the 2016 conference had multiple objectives to: i) review progress on implementation of devolution; ii) Status of cohesion, integration & peace in the ASALs; iii) Livestock export markets; iv) political stewardship in the forthcoming 2017 General Elections & beyond.

The Summit attracted 90 out of its 130 members who include Senators, Governors, Members of the National Assembly and Speakers of County Assemblies. Some Cabinet Secretaries, Chairs and Directors of Parastatals were also in attendance. In addition, the conference was graced by H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta and Deputy President H.E William Ruto. The conference became a platform for the official launch of the Equalisation Fund and the announcement of our intention to form a political vehicle to spearhead and accelerate realisation of the socio-economic development of ASAL regions. I must acknowledge here that the Deputy President has attended most of the PPG events, demonstrating the Government's commitment to the pastoralist agenda.

Never in our recent history have the pastoralist communities come together to speak with one voice to realise their aspirations. The conference affirmed the pastoralists' resolve to take charge of their own affairs and claim a stake at the national leadership. It is now up to the next generation of the PLS leadership to improve on all these initial strides and ensure effective leadership, sustainable development, peace and most importantly, "No Pastoralist is Left Behind". Then and only then, shall we surely realise our motto: *Pastoralism: Our Pride & Life*.

Rt. Hon. David Ekwee Ethuro, EGH, EBS, MP

Speaker of the Senate of the Republic of Kenya & Patron of the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The first Pastoralist Leadership Summit (PLS) conference was held in 2015 in Narok County. The conference was an outcome of a Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG) meeting held in Mombasa in 2013, which recommended involvement of county leadership in the annual pastoralist leaders' conference.

The PLS brings together leaders from 15 counties; Turkana, Baringo, West Pokot, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kajiado, Narok, Laikipia and Lamu. It, therefore, comprises 15 Governors, 17 Senators, 85 MPs including the 23 Women County Representatives in the National Assembly and 14 Speakers of the County Assemblies.

This year's PLS conference was held at the Samburu Simba Lodge in Isiolo County and attended by about 90 leaders from all the 15 pastoralist counties. Other participants were drawn from regional and national development authorities working in pastoralist regions and included chairpersons and managing directors of; Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA), Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority (ENNDA), Ewaso Ngiro South River Basin Development Authority (ENSDA), Tana-Athi River Development Authority (TARDA) and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). Some civil society organisations also attended the conference.

In order to foster greater integration and prioritisation of pastoralist welfare, organisers also invited senior Government officials, including Cabinet Secretaries and Principal Secretaries, from pastoralist areas. The conference was officially opened by H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta, who was accompanied by H.E Deputy President William Ruto. This was aimed at charting a political course for pastoralist regions.

The conference deliberated on key issues regarding livestock markets and plans for ensuring a peaceful 2017 General Election.

2016 Conference Theme

Devolved Governance: A call for more effective Public Participation and Political Action in Pastoralist Areas

Conference Objectives

Objectives of the conference included review of;

- i. Progress made with devolution in arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties.
- ii. Status of peace and cohesion in ASAL counties and mechanisms for its strengthening as a critical catalyst for socio-economic development.
- iii. Opportunities for the realisation of livestock export markets for pastoralists; including addressing the Kenya Meat Commission matter.
- iv. Political stewardship and destiny of pastoralist regions for 2017 General Elections and beyond.

1.1 OFFICIAL SPEECHES AND REMARKS

Speech by H.E Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, during the Pastoralist Leadership Summit conference at the Samburu Simba Lodge in Isiolo on 11th March, 2016



H.E Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta delivers his speech during official opening of the PLS conference.

Political and religious leaders,

Fellow Kenyans,

Karibuni Sana hapa Isiolo.

What a pleasure it is to join you today.

Let me begin with a little personal history. The first President of the Republic was confined in a dry semi-arid part of Kenya. I will not go into the details, but suffice it to say that I have often returned to Samburu, and to the north, for these parts of Kenya mean something special to me.

Let me say, also, that I am especially grateful for the wonderful welcome that I always receive when I visit these parts of the country. I am truly grateful.

Now: since independence, our country has registered tremendous economic growth, national development and social transformation.

Unfortunately, a few regions, a few groups, and a few people have historically experienced the tangible benefits of our remarkable progress exclusively. Yet this kind of gap in inclusivity ultimately betrays the promise of our independence.

Health, education, infrastructure, security, electricity, and other basic services were never meant to be the preserve of a few, but rather the right of the many. At independence, our rallying cry was ‘Harambee’ – implicit recognition that Kenya never truly grows until and unless we grow together; that no region, no constituency, no citizen could be left behind either in the work or the fruits of national development.

In 2010, in a landmark national effort, we voted in a comprehensive constitution that put in place mechanisms to mitigate the reality of a system that was skewed and preferential in the way it

allocated resources for national development.

Devolution, which we have implemented thoroughly and without scruple, was one of those mechanisms. The Equalisation Fund was another. Everybody here has eagerly awaited the inception of that fund. Today marks the end of our wait. As we launch this fund, the culmination of several years' hard work, I could not be prouder to see it become operational.

KSh. 6.0 billion has been allocated to it for the 2015/2016 financial year: that is 0.8 per cent of the last audited revenues approved by the National Assembly, and a notable improvement on the minimum constitutional requirement of 0.5 per cent. We plan to continue exceeding the minimum requirement until we compensate for the time that has lapsed without the fund.

Under the fund, counties of the ASAL region will receive between KSh 185 million and KSh 650 million in the 2015/2016 financial year. There is no doubt in my mind that the capital, with proper co-ordination and administration, will spark a wave of public investments that will hasten development in your counties, and bring greater equity to the process of national development.

With the money now available, I urge local leadership to immediately begin leveraging the funds to cater to basic community needs in your respective counties and create meaningful change for your constituents.

Now, as always, you are assured of my administration's support. In word and deed, my Administration has demonstrated unwavering commitment to investing in regions traditionally disadvantaged. We defend devolution and empower responsive county governments to realize relevant initiatives that spur local development.

Each year, we increase funding to counties, maintaining a level of financing that is well above the minimum constitutional requirement. In the last financial year, counties received a total of KSh 294 billion. Between 2013 and 2016, we devolved KSh 168.2 billion to our arid and semi-arid regions. Indeed, I am very proud that partnership between national government and county governments has yielded a marked difference in the ASAL regions, and in each of your counties.

With over 6,000 administrative police and over 4,000 regular police deployed to the region, each county represented here has been provided with a greater police presence. 400 vehicles deployed to the region mean that police forces have greater mobility to rapidly deal with security threats, and curb criminal activity.

But here, ladies and gentlemen, let me be blunt. There are some young people who have been lured into violence and extremism. For them, the siren song of the fanatics beyond our borders has proved difficult to resist. Kenya must defend itself as best we can. The first step is to trust ourselves. Parents who see their children falling into the clutches of extremists must call on the authorities.

I say this because I know, as well as you do, that the defence of the nation, and the security of each and every one of us, begins with you and me. I ask you now to join with me, and with my Government, in protecting the lives and property of Kenyans. If you see something, say something. We are all in this together, and we will win this war only if we stand together.

As well, you must be wary of ethnic and inter-clan conflict. These conflicts undermine cohesion, development, and ultimately, growth in these counties and our country.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dark days are quickly becoming a relic in this region, as thousands of schools and households are powered by solar energy. Wajir is connecting to opportunity with its first tarmac road. In Narok's Transmara District Hospital, a new casualty, and a new general ward have been constructed. In Narok, an incinerator and minor operating theatre have been built, and refurbishments and

improvements undertaken. Isiolo, Turkana, Narok, Kajiado and Wajir Counties all have Huduma Centers, and others will be opened in Marsabit, Samburu, Garissa and Mandera before June 2016.

As national Government, we have also undertaken numerous national projects that improved lives of populations represented here. We have built roads, schools, improved access to and quality of healthcare, strengthened security mechanisms, increased our power production, connected more citizens to the national grid, invested in youth – and we are still going.

In terms of roads, last year the Marsabit-Moyale road was completed, ferrying the citizens of Marsabit to better economic prospects. Major construction continues on the Marsabit-Turbi road, the Merrille-River-Marsabit road and the Turbi-Moyale road, all of which are approaching completion.

On power generation, the KSh 70 billion Lake Turkana Wind Power project in Marsabit county was launched last year; it is poised to produce 310 MW of electricity for the country. As I speak, the first wind turbine is being erected, and will be up within the next few days.

In terms of connecting citizens to electricity, my Government has connected over 2.1 million Kenyans to the national grid since 2013. If I may say so, that is a remarkable and historic feat. Also remarkable, is the fact that last year, for the first time in Kenya's history, the residents of Lamu Island were connected to the national grid.

That gave residents reliable and more affordable electricity and enables the construction of Lamu Port, the expansion of the Manda Airport and the construction of additional hotels in Lamu. And last year, Garissa and Isiolo were also connected to the national grid.

In terms of health: the KSh 380 billion Managed Equipment Service Programme we introduced last year will see Kenyans across the country experience radically enhanced medical service delivery through the upgrading of our hospitals. By June this year, two hospitals in every county will receive state of the art medical equipment – including diagnostic equipment.

As part of my pledge to build a healthier nation, I, in 2013, declared free maternal health services, to stem a maternal health crisis, which is particularly felt in the ASAL region. Since then, there has been an exponential increase in deliveries conducted in public facilities, and for many of the counties represented here, safe deliveries have approximately doubled.

In terms of investing in youth and women, I can say without reservation that the Jubilee Government has been, without question, the single most pro-youth, pro-women administration Kenya has ever had. Even as I speak, the Women and Youth Empowerment Funds currently have cheques worth KSh 107.2 million for the 12 ASAL Counties ready for immediate issuance to 1,041 groups, which successfully applied and qualified for the funds.

Overall, Ladies and Gentlemen, as I conclude, the Jubilee Government is working. We have been working with you and we have been working for you.

As we launch the equalisation fund, I look forward to furthering the frontiers of our work, together. I look forward to collectively lifting the ASAL region to the highest heights of prosperity because I am confident that your success will, ultimately, be Kenya's success.

God bless you; God bless Kenya.



H.E Deputy President William Samoei Ruto addresses participants.

1.1.2 Remarks by H.E Deputy President William Samoei Ruto

The Deputy President emphasised the fact that 85% of Kenya is home to pastoralists, thus the need to prioritise challenges in the region. He underscored the benefits of devolution and the opportunity it presents for the Government to transform the ASAL region.

1.1.3 Remarks by PLS leadership

Hon Billow Kerrow, Mandera County Senator and PLS President: He noted that the conference was different from the previous two because it brought together national and county government leadership. He thanked H.E the President for attending with a team of Cabinet Secretaries, adding that it was a clear demonstration of the Government's recognition of the significant contribution of pastoralists to the development of the country.

The PLS President lauded the results achieved since the first PLS meeting held in Narok in 2015, during which an executive team was set up to prepare and implement the Summit's agenda. He stressed the importance of the PLS platform in bringing together both national and county level representatives.

He urged participants to engage openly with H.E the President on what the Jubilee Government had accomplished for pastoralists as well as plans in place to enable pastoralists to reap the full benefits of devolution.

Hon. Chachu Ganya, North Horr MP and PPG Executive Committee Secretary

General: Hon Ganya briefed participants on the background of the PPG, a caucus within Parliament formed in 1998. The PPG's main purpose is to mainstream the pastoralist agenda within the national political process.

Membership is open to all MPs and Senators from pastoralist regions regardless of ethnicity or party affiliation. The PPG seeks to provide leadership on all issues that impact on the lives and livelihoods in ASALs, particularly those relating to policies and legislation.

Parliamentary committees, which include PPG members, strongly advocate on issues such as community land, energy and the Equalisation Fund. Hon. Ganya informed participants that amendments were ongoing on Bills that affect pastoralist communities. Hon Chachu reiterated the need for PPG members to work together irrespective of party affiliation to ensure greater benefits for their communities.

He expressed pride at the achievements of the PPG since its inception in 1998, adding that much more could be achieved if the leaders worked together.

Hon. Alois Lentoimaga, Samburu North MP and PPG Executive Committee Chair:

Hon. Lentoimaga cited the challenge of unregistered land in pastoralist areas in the face of investor interest in the regions in resources such as minerals and oil.

He called for consultation of communities with regard to such interests since the land is largely community owned. He urged political leaders from pastoralist areas to guard the resources and protect communities from exploitation by foreign investors.

1.1.4 Remarks by other PLS members

Isiolo County **Governor Godana Doyo**, who was the conference host, welcomed the Pastoralist leaders to the county and thanked the President for gracing the occasion. The Governor underscored the need to reflect on achievements made with devolution. He also expressed concern over unresolved boundaries issues between the county and its neighbours.

Garissa Township MP **Hon. Aden Duale**, who is also Leader of Majority in the National Assembly stressed that though every constituency has its own interests, they all support the Government agenda and the country would never again be divided along regional or religious lines.

Isiolo North MP **Hon. Joseph Lomwa**, in whose constituency the event venue is located, highlighted some of the county's main assets, namely wildlife, arable land and multi-culturalism and invited potential investors to the county.

Marsabit County **Governor Ukur Kanacho Yattani** pointed out that support from government was most needed in the security sector. He noted that though Marsabit County shares an international border with Ethiopia, there is no police point on the frontier. He expressed appreciation for support by the Deputy President through the African Development Bank for establishment of abattoirs that meet international standards.

2.0 CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Mandera County Senator Hon Billow Kerrow addresses participants during the conference.

Senate Speaker Rt. Hon. Ekwee Ethuro introduced the conference theme; *Devolved Governance: A call for more effective Public Participation and Political Action in Pastoralist Areas*. He explained that the 2016 conference built on the work of the 2015 conference that had the theme; ‘Ending conflict and accelerating development in the pastoralist areas’.

The 2015 conference had deliberated on critical issues that were affecting peace and development of pastoralist communities in Kenya. Quoting the phrase from UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon’s popular speech, the Summit adopted the slogan: No development without peace and no peace without development. At the end of the conference the pastoralist leadership resolved to advocate for a paradigm shift in national security and justice system to ensure a lasting solution for inter-community conflict and to restore peace in pastoralist areas.

In recognition of the need for greater focus on political action and accountability, as well as public participation in preparation for the 2017 General Election, the PLS adopted the 2016 theme *Devolved Governance: A call for more effective Public Participation and Political Action in Pastoralist Areas*. The PLS President, Senator Billow Kerrow, gave an update on the status of development in ASALs, while Deputy Chief of Staff in the Executive Office of the President Mr Nzioka Waita presented National Government development initiatives in pastoralist regions.

As a follow up to the 2015 theme of peace and conflict resolution in the pastoralist areas, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) was invited to update leaders on the status of peace and cohesion in pastoralist counties.

The Kenya Markets Trust (KMT) was also invited to make a presentation on opportunities in livestock export markets and strategies necessary to tap the full potential of the sector. This was complemented by updates by the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC).

The presentations were followed by plenary discussions, from which resolutions were drawn.

2.1 Status of development in ASALs

Senator Kerrow noted that pastoralists had for years been marginalised, both in political discourse and in terms of socio-economic development. He emphasised that with 85 MPs, the PPG represents the largest political constituency in Parliament. Thus, instead of being spectators, pastoralists should leverage their political strength to lobby Government to address issues affecting them.

Hon. Kerrow informed participants that as part of addressing the gap, a Bill was before the Senate that would ensure that allocation of the Equalisation Fund would be done not only at county but also at constituency level. He also announced that PLS members would bind themselves to a Leadership Code of Conduct to address conflict and promote peace-building.

Key highlights

- ▶ There have been impressive accomplishments since the PPG was established in 1998. However, a lot more needs to be done.
- ▶ Kenya's pastoral communities represent 14 counties, accounting for 14% of the country's population, and occupy four fifths of the total land mass. Considering the size of pastoral land, Kenya is a pastoralist country.
- ▶ In 2015, 10 million head of cattle, 36 million sheep and goats and three million camels (i.e. 99% of the country's total camel population) were produced in Kenya's pastoral counties. However, livestock exports remained low. Somalia (without a functioning government) and Ethiopia exported much more livestock than Kenya. A big opportunity is being missed. Livestock exports could eliminate Kenya's budgetary deficit.
- ▶ A Livestock Marketing Board is yet to be established.
- ▶ Drought remains the single most challenge in pastoralist regions. For instance, in 2004-2005 pastoralists lost almost 70 percent of the livestock population.
- ▶ The livestock sector is suffering from inadequate funding from the National Government.
- ▶ Livestock marketing is still a huge challenge, which is further compounded by inconsistent production. There is huge potential and need for investment in the sector since the beef industry is one of the sectors of the global economy that is growing due to an expanding middle class.
- ▶ Regional organisations dealing with water provision and development, such as the Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (ENNDA), do not receive adequate funding.
- ▶ County Governments have also failed to prioritise need in the livestock sector. For instance, out of the 14 ASAL counties, only one has allocated over 19% of its budget to the sector.
- ▶ The Equalisation Fund is yet to be operationalised.
- ▶ Mechanisms for addressing insecurity are proving successful as demonstrated by reduced cases of cattle rustling and inter-ethnic conflicts. However, security requires adequate funding.

Development initiatives in pastoralist regions

Development achievements by the National Government in pastoralist regions are as follows;

- Disbursement of KSh 168.2 billion to twelve counties out of targeted 14, namely; Tana River, West Pokot, Kajiado, Narok, Turkana, Lamu, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa and Wajir. The exceptions are Baringo and Laikipia counties.
- Social inclusivity interventions including:
 - Hunger Safety Net Programme, KSh 6.7 billion.
 - Uwezo Fund, KSh 849 million.
 - Women Enterprise Fund, KSh 617 million.
 - Youth Enterprise Fund, KSh 71.8 million.
 - Affirmative Action Social Development Fund (AASDF).
 - County by county survey of government interventions.

2.2 Devolved Governance: Status of peace and cohesion in pastoralist counties

The NCIC reported that the Government, under Agenda 4 of the 2008 National Accord, recognises both the threat posed by regional inequality and the potential that exists in all peoples and production systems. On this basis, the commission said, there is need to close the developmental gap between northern Kenya and the rest of the country to strengthen national cohesion. It, however, noted that through devolution, significant progress had been made in bridging the developmental gap. The NCIC status report on cohesion and integration in pastoralist counties was presented by Mr Guyo Liban of behalf of the Chairman Hon. Francis Ole Kaparo.

Devolution benefits and fears

NCIC noted that devolution had brought benefits for pastoralists. Among benefits is the self-governance by devolved units, which empowers them to make informed decisions on unique challenges and issues affecting citizens in their regions. It is on this basis that economic blocs such as Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) and North Rift Counties Economic Bloc are being formed. These blocs argue that emerging disparities amongst counties pose major threats to trade and investment. NOREB, for instance, seeks to harmonise taxation and legislation in order to woo investors to their counties.

With devolution, pastoralist counties now enjoy improved service delivery. Lack of basic foundations for development in pastoralist counties, particularly infrastructure, human capital and security have been great impediments to long term development. These often result in prolonged emergency response, which drains resources. With devolved governance, however, more resources have been channeled to the counties to build the basic foundations for resilience. Wajir, for example, saw its first tarmac road, and many counties now have access to electricity, improved health services and education.

Conflict drivers, trends and impact

One of the persistent perceptions with northern Kenyan is insecurity and violence. These perceptions deter investment and undermine development. Insecurity is primarily driven by competition over natural and/or political resources. While the region still has relatively strong systems of traditional justice and governance, it is poorly served by the formal justice system. Until recently, there was no High Court in any of the arid counties .

Negative ethnicity still remains prevalent, notably clannism. Clan superiority and domination over affairs of the Counties have been reported, with increased cases of impeachment. There are supremacy battles and growing clamour for County Governor's seat, even from amongst the Senators.

It was also noted that localised terror attacks, armed violence, inter-community and inter-clan conflicts and cross-border attacks have been on the rise. This has been compounded by the negative use of social media spheres, which is a problem in the pastoralist counties just like the rest of the country. It is also very hard to police social media.

Cattle rustling, violent extremism, political incitement and exclusionist sentiments also still pose a challenge. Boundary disputes between counties or within counties have also emerged. For instance, the PLS and the NCIC will be watching how the courts will resolve the current boundary dispute pitting the Turkana and Pokot, which will also act as a lesson for other counties.

Some of the economic drivers of conflict include:

- Unequal distribution of resources (national and county level)/Economic disparities within counties eg competition over jobs, contracts, grazing land etc.
- High poverty levels exacerbated by frequent drought.
- High unemployment rates, particularly among the youth.
- Lack of proper community consultation in award of contracts and employment opportunities during implementation of mega development projects such as LAPPSET.
- Social tensions around the extractive industry such as oil and minerals in Turkana County.

NCIC Interventions and Achievements

1. *Resolved, mitigated and transformed violent inter-ethnic conflict through mediation, facilitated dialogue & reconciliation*
 - The Commission witnessed ceasefire and peace agreements in Isiolo, Samburu, Laikipia, Marsabit and North Rift Counties (Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot), and is closely monitoring full implementation of the issues raised.
 - The peace agreements facilitated peaceful co-existence between communities, return of stolen animals, sharing of grazing lands and water points.
 - In Isiolo County, members of Samburu Community returned over 300 shoats stolen from the Maasai community in the neighbouring Laikipia County.
 - There has been exchange of stolen livestock between Turkana and Pokot communities.
 - Community members willingly shared actionable intelligence with security officers, leading to arrest of criminals and cattle rustlers.
 - County Governments have established peace infrastructure for purposes of sustainability.

2. *Increased use of traditional conflict resolution mechanism to resolve communal issues*

As a result, there is increased recognition and appreciation of use of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism among communities.

3. *Increased capacity for peace building and approaches to reconciliation*

- Through partnership with local, international non-governmental organisations and UN agencies, the commission has trained more than 400 key personnel from state and non-state actors in conflict transformation, intra and inter-communal reconciliation.
- The NCIC has significantly enhanced a national pool of peace builders and cohesion champions whose knowledge and skills can be tapped into by all peace and cohesion actors.
- NCIC has conducted a series of meetings with communities in the North to bring them together, resulting in relative peace.
- Turkana and Pokot leaders have worked hard to bring their communities together in the last few months.

The commission stressed that peace is very expensive and while there is demand for the NCIC presence in the counties, the commission cannot operate in the devolved units due financial constraints.

Challenges and lessons learned	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peace and reconciliation processes are not an event but rather continuous processes requiring constant engagement with stakeholders. ➤ The need for adequate resources cannot be gainsaid. ➤ Difficulty in implementing social contracts and peace agreements between and amongst communities. ➤ The fluidity and dynamic nature of conflict which is exacerbated by new forms of conflict over county boundaries and mega projects pathways such as LAPPSET. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased collaboration, coordination and cooperation of key actors at both national and county level, including relevant Committees of Parliament. ➤ Adequate funding to enable the Commission to execute its mandate. ➤ Continuous conflict mapping of hotspots counties. ➤ Inclusive and honest dialogue between communities to end conflict and restore harmony. ➤ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms. ➤ Monitoring implementation of community ceasefire and peace agreements. ➤ Strengthening local capacity for peace building and community reconciliation. ➤ Sensitisation and awareness on impact of extractive industries on community social cohesion.

2.3 Livestock: Is it a game changer for pastoralists?

Kenya Markets Trust is a Kenyan NGO that works in partnership with the Government and the private sector to improve competitiveness, inclusiveness and sustainability in the livestock markets. According to KMT Director of Livestock Portfolio, Mr Ali Hassan, there is need for effective commercialisation of the livestock sector in Kenya. He noted that the private sector is key to livestock marketing development.

Key highlights

- National Government investment is insufficient in the livestock sector. There is need for more focus on the livestock sector, just like the oil exploration sector. For instance, in the FY 2014-2015, the Government invested KSh.3.8billion, i.e that is 1% out of KSh. 385billion of GDP.
- There is also need for ASAL counties to carry out census to provide more up-to-date statistics on the number of livestock in these counties.
- Instead of county governments spending money on building abattoirs in their respective counties, there is need to pull resources and do cross-country trade.
- Regionally, Kenya is a poor performer in terms of exports. On the international market, Kenyan beef is 10% more expensive due to inefficiencies of production value chain (taxes, levies, skills etc). There is, therefore, need to harmonise tax.
- Somalia, which does not have a proper functioning government, is doing much better in beef and livestock exports. Livestock exports from Somalia totalled 4.5 million in 2013 and 4.4 million in 2014, while Kenya's livestock exports amounted to just 200,000 in 2013 and 180,000 in 2014. Ethiopia has also overtaken Kenya, hence the urgent and radical shift in investing in the livestock sector. Animals are being taken from Kenya to Djibouti for export with allegations that rather than facilitating trade, Kenya is hindering it.
- Kenyan meat is less competitive in the international market due to the following factors:
 - Erratic supply.
 - High cost of production.
 - Questionable food safety standards.
 - Kenya's weak meat brand visibility.
 - Lack of restructured policies in line with world meat trends.
 - Inadequate focus, investment and infrastructure.
 - Inadequate, non-topical, often times incorrect and irrelevant information
 - Untargeted research & development.
- There is urgent need to revive customary rangeland management systems. Counties should set aside enough land to protect rangelands and promote livestock grazing for exports.

FACT BOX

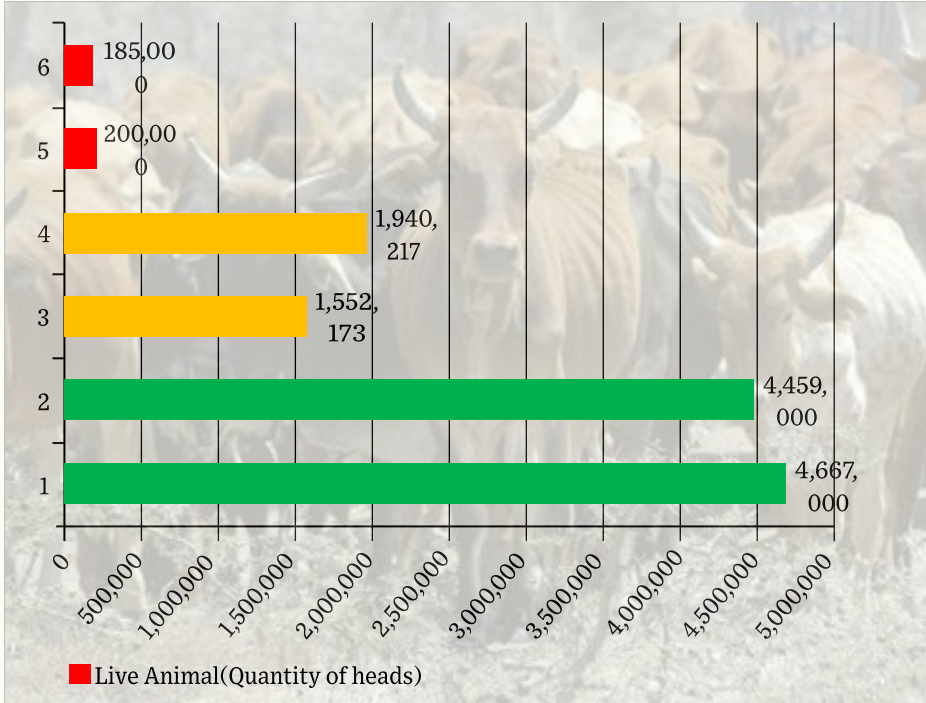
■ More than 80% of Kenya's land mass is arid and is home to about 14 million people and approximately 70% of the national livestock herd.

■ The livestock GDP value is estimated at 13%.

■ Previously, not much attention and support was provided to this critical sector.

■ Only 14% of the livestock is sold by livestock keepers, while the rest is kept for prestige and other reasons.

Comparative Regional Livestock Exports



Source: FAO

Ways of improving ASAL livestock wealth

KMT recommended bringing together all key industry players – producers, ranchers, processors, exporters and the Government- to discuss challenges and potential of the sector.

- i. **Livestock census:** Proper planning cannot be done without knowing the number of livestock in the country.
- ii. **Grazing needs and livestock movements:** Addressing these issues provides opportunities for counties to come together and work collectively.
- iii. **Challenging the status quo:** Currently, pastoralists in Kenya are not producing for markets. They essentially keep livestock for prestige. Only 14% of the animals owned by pastoralists reach the market. Production for the market is production for business. Livestock doesn't meet market specifications, particularly for Middle Eastern markets, which are the main target.
- iv. **Current state of the production system:** Pastoralists should be able to control the whole livestock value chain from primary production to export. While Kenyan sheep and goats are enough for domestic consumption, there is a deficit in cattle production. Cattle come either from southern Somalia or the West. Kenya's beef is 10% more expensive due to inefficiencies of production, tax rates and poor skills. For the same reasons, Kenyan hides and skins don't penetrate the market. 22% of damage to hides happens in slaughtering houses. Inconsistency of supply. Pastoralists are currently unable to ensure regular supply of livestock, which meets market specifications.

Challenges and lessons learned	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Degraded rangelands and water availability within counties. Inaccessibility of rangelands due to insecurity. Even when excellent pastures and water points are available, they can be inaccessible due to insecurity. ➤ Poor animal health service delivery. Counterfeit drugs for instance, very cheap, counterfeit veterinary drugs coming from Somalia were found in Diff, Wajir County. ➤ Unqualified veterinary personnel and inadequate lab services, with permanent quarantine as a result. ➤ Increased frequency and severity of drought. The Kenyan Government is spending KShs 2 million in emergency relief. How about investing in the livestock sector before drought strikes? ➤ Inadequate investment in infrastructure. About 50% of insecurity is due to poor roads. Tarmac roads will open-up trade and improve market access. ➤ Inappropriate policies for the livestock sector. A large number of Bills are lying around in Parliament and require fast tracking. Coordination is required between the national and county levels to improve livestock policies. The current legislation is old and needs to be updated. ➤ Insufficient county investments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Linkages between producers, ranchers and traders. ➤ Penetrate/ actively explore new markets. ➤ Development of niche-marketing strategies – such as production of organic meat from pasture-fed livestock. ➤ Fast-tracking of compliance to food safety standards. ➤ Common meat voice. ➤ Harmonised tax and cess regimes. ➤ Fast-tracking of policy restructuring. ➤ Encouraging better investments. ➤ Support to demand-driven research and development. ➤ Establishment of the Kenya Meat Board. ➤ Need for a Livestock Authority Bill ➤ Veterinary policy. ➤ Taxes and levies across counties. ➤ Community land governance and Land Bill. ➤ Allocation of not less than 12% of the total National and county budget to the livestock sector. ➤ Specialisation along production value chain. ➤ Market information and demand-driven production

2.4 Status of Kenya Meat Commission

The status of KMC was presented by the Commission Chairman, Mr Josiah Taraiya Ole Kores, who reported that the commission developed a strategic plan for its privatisation in 2015. A technical audit by a Turkish firm is ongoing, which will lead to floating a tender for modernization of the factory. Mr Kores also reported that quite a number of Arabs had shown interest in public –private partnerships in the livestock sector.

Kenya currently exports goats and sheep to Somalia and Djibouti for re-export, which should not be the case. KMC recommended the following;

- ▶ Government institutions to buy meat from KMC instead of private enterprises. Exploration of Chinese markets in view of the trade imbalance between Kenya and China.
- ▶ Establishment of an Authority that will serve as a regulator of quality standards, which KMC currently does not have the capacity to do.
- ▶ Creation of disease-free zones, including annual vaccination to ensure livestock health.
- ▶ Focus on markets by counties instead of abattoirs.

The hope is that KMC will be in a position to export livestock and livestock products once the market opens.



2.6 Plenary Discussions

TOPIC	FEEDBACK	RESPONSE
Livestock Markets	<p>What are KMT and KMC plans with regard to the need for an independent livestock board?</p> <p>Senator Naisula Lesuuda called for formation of boards that focus on pastoralist issues, just like coffee and tea boards serving other regions, to cushion producers.</p> <p>Kenya is the only country in East and Central Africa where livestock movement to markets is restricted. The legal environment is very hard for livestock production, especially because pastoralists cannot move their livestock freely.</p> <p>There is need to change the mind-set of livestock herders who still keep animals for prestige to sell them when they are still healthy instead of leaving them to be wiped out by drought.</p> <p>Often by the time animals reach KMC, they are already under stress and development of county abattoirs was proposed as a possible solution. There was a call for transformation and privatisation of KMC for better performance. An instance was cited where a delegation to Dubai secured an order which could not be serviced.</p> <p>It was noted that KSh 1.2 billion had been spent on tarmacking of the main road in Wajir town and a similar project was being undertaken in Mandera. Better development impact would have been obtained if the money was spent in the livestock sector.</p>	<p>H.E the President directed immediate creation of an independent livestock marketing board.</p> <p>KMC reported that a request for repeal of rules and regulations that hinder free movement of livestock would be presented to Parliament. KMC transporters are also required to constantly report to police officers.</p> <p>KMT underscored the importance of strengthening the institutional capacities of pastoral communities and encouraged county governments to invest in it. It is already working on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Isiolo County Government and was planning to implement the same in Wajir and Marsabit.</p> <p>KMC encouraged counties to directly explore overseas markets And develop abattoirs in a more coordinated manner.</p> <p>Counties were urged to get their priorities right by investing more in the livestock sector.</p>
Equalisation Fund	<p>Despite being provided for in the Constitution, the Equalisation Fund is yet to be operationalised. Pastoralist leaders were urged to tap into constitutional provisions to resolve the issue of marginalisation.</p>	<p>H.E the President launched the Equalisation Fund with an initial KSh 6 billion and directed its immediate operationalisation.</p>
Economic Blocs	<p>The Summit was informed that discussions were ongoing for establishment of a Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC). The blocs would bring together seven counties from the North-Eastern and the Coast regions, namely; Lamu, Tana River, Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, Wajir and Mandera.</p>	<p>Governors were urged to cooperate around economic blocks and use them as vehicles to channel resources from the National Government and foreign investors.</p>
Peace and Cohesion	<p>The issue of boundary disputes, which remain unresolved, was highlighted. What is being done towards resolution of boundary disputes?</p> <p>Poor police pay remains a problem.</p>	<p>NCIC reported that the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) was working on resolution of boundary disputes in 30 counties. However, the process is tedious, thus need for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>Counties should also support local peace-building initiatives. NCIC cited the Wajir District Peacebuilding Committee (DPC) as a good example.</p>
Rangeland Management	<p>A participant noted that rangelands are shrinking as land is converted for maize production. For instance, land between Lamu and Tana River has been given to farmers. Enclosure of rangelands was proposed.</p>	<p>KMT stressed on the need for grass reseeding, adding that a Bill was being crafted to address issues of rangeland management. However, working with traditional rangeland practices may yield better results than bringing seeds and fodder preservation techniques from outside. Local techniques used in Garbatula were cited as an effective example.</p> <p>KMT also highlighted the importance of livestock insurance to protect pastoralists against the effects of drought, animal disease and poor rangeland management. Livestock insurance companies are already operating in Wajir, Mandera and Garissa.</p>
Revenue sharing	<p>Pastoralist leaders were urged to press for amendments to the Petroleum Bill to ensure a rightful share of resources to counties. There were also calls for establishment of a petroleum rights body, with the current revenue-sharing formula of 20% to County government, 10% to local communities and 70% to the National Government referred to as unfair.</p>	
Role of PPG	<p>It was noted that PPG lacks a structural framework for operation within Parliament, thus it has not done enough to mobilise financial resources necessary to address the issues affecting pastoralists.</p>	



There is need to conduct a sustained public campaign to change the attitude of pastoralist communities so that they can co-exist peacefully, and to empower them to resist violent manipulation by divisive political leaders.

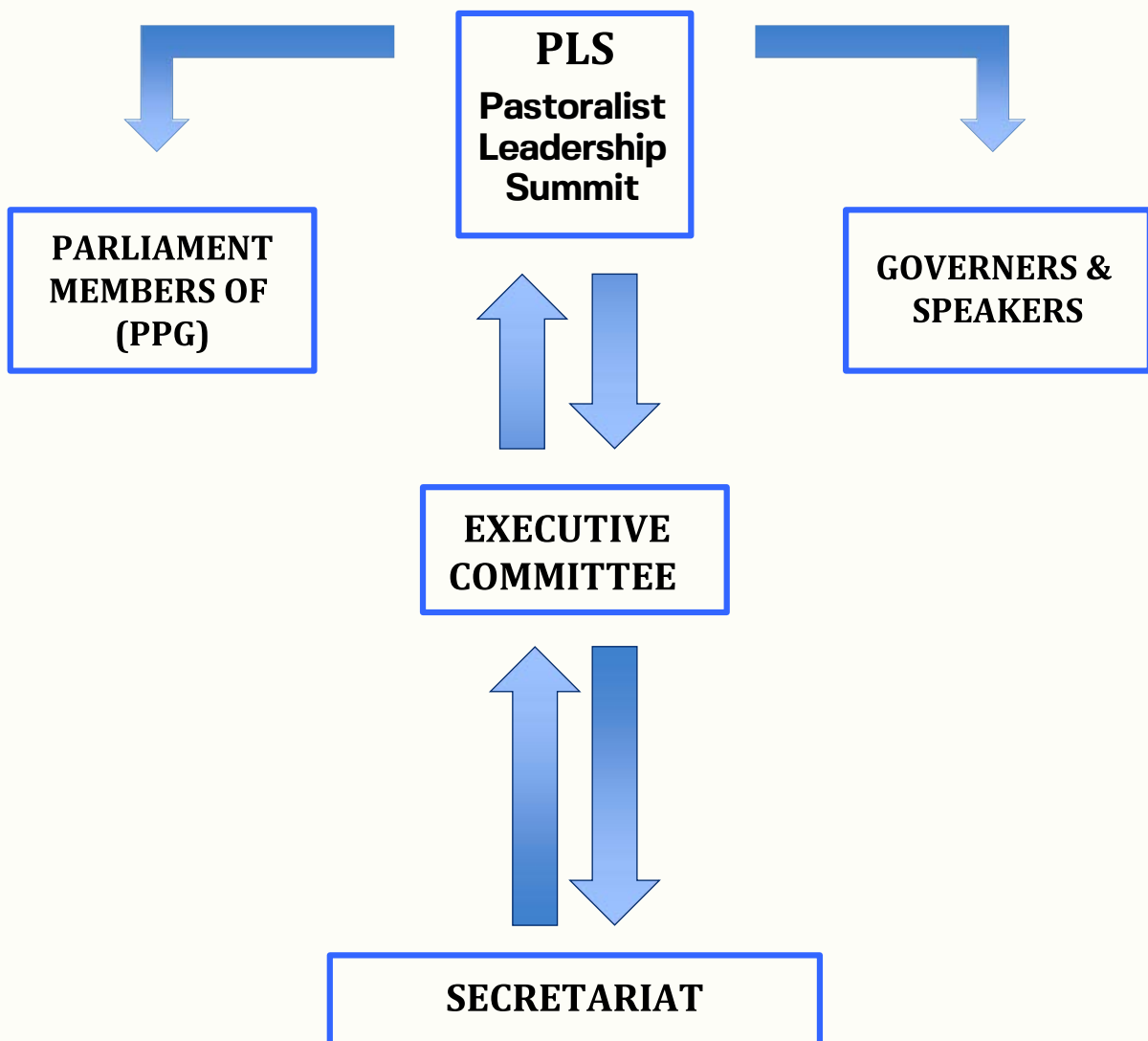
3.0 CONFERENCE OUTCOMES

The closed-door discussion on political mobilisation and action in pastoralist areas was chaired by MP for Tarbaj Hon. Mohamed Elmi. The Summit drew up the following resolutions which were shared with the media at the end of the conference;

- Livestock:**
Initiation of a comprehensive national livestock-marketing plan. The H.E the President directed immediate creation of an independent livestock marketing board.
- Equalisation Fund:**
H.E the President launched the Equalisation Fund with an initial KSh 6 billion and directed its immediate operationalisation.
- Infrastructure:**
The Summit appreciated Government efforts in improving infrastructure in pastoralist regions, particularly the on-going construction of Isiolo-Moyale highway, requested fast tracking of the planned Kitale-Lokichar – Nadapal roads. The Summit further requested the National Government to give urgent attention to other critical roads including; 1. Garsen – Hola - Garissa, 2. Garissa-Wajir- Manderu. 3. Isiolo-Modogashe 4. Wajir-Moyale 5.Rumuruti-Marala-Loyangalani.
- Education:**
 - Strengthening of National Council for Nomadic Education (NACONEK) to become a fully independent, legal and well-funded entity that can effectively discharge its mandate. The PLS was concerned that nearly two million school-age children from nomadic families are currently out of school since they cannot be reached by the national formal education system.
 - Revival of the adult literacy programme as well as addressing the acute shortage of teachers in pastoralist regions.
- Issuance of National Identity Cards:**
Issuance of national identity cards to enable pastoralist communities to access critical government services.
- Funding for regional authorities:**
Increased funding for regional authorities to effectively complement the county governments and other development
- Privatisation of KMC**
 - The PLS urged the National Government to immediately commence the process of identifying a strategic investor to inject adequate funding into KMC, and secure a market for their products.
 - Development of a trade export strategy for livestock and meat.
- Code of conduct for PLS members:** The Summit agreed to abide by a self-executing code of conduct binding members to maintain peace and security in their respective counties.
- Political party:** The Executive Committee to immediately commence the process of formation of a political party that would be used by pastoralist leaders during the 2017 General Election. The party would provide an independent platform for advancing the common political interest and aspiration of pastoralists.

4.0 ANNEXES

Annex I: Pastoralist Leadership Summit Structure



Annex II: PLS Executive Committee Members

SENATORS		
Sen. Billow, Adan Kerow, Interim President	Senator	Mandera
Sen. Mositet, Peter Korinko	Senator	Kajiado
GOVERNORS		
H.E. Ukur Yattani	Governor	Marsabit
H.E. Ahmed Abdullahi	Governor	Wajir
H.E. Simon Kitalei	Governor	West Pokot
COUNTY ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS		
Hon. Nuh Nassir Abdi	Speaker	Tana River
Hon. Geoffrey Eyane Kaituko	Speaker	Turkana
Hon. Muhamed Tupi Bidu	Speaker	Isiolo
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY		
Hon. Aden, Abdikadir Omar	MP, Balambala	Garissa
Hon. Lati, Jonathan Lelelit	MP, Samburu West	Samburu
Hon. Sarah Korere	MP,	Laikipia
Hon. Grace Kipchoim	MP, Baringo South	Baringo
Hon. Ntutu, Patrick Keturet Ole	MP, Narok West	Narok
Hon. Kangogo Bowen	Marakwet East	Elgeyo Marakwet
PPG OFFICIALS		
Hon. Lentoimaga, Alois Musa/ Chairman	MP, Samburu North	Samburu
Hon. Ganya, Francis Chachu/Secretary	MP, North Horr	Marsabit
Hon. Elmi, Mohamed Ibrahim, Treasurer	MP, Tarbaj	Wajir
Hon. Ali, Fatuma Ibrahim, Vice Chair	Women Representative	Wajir
Sen. Lesuuda, Naisula ,Org Secretary	Senator	Nominated
Hon. Tiyah Galgalo, Vice Treasurer	Women Representative	Isiolo

Annex III: Press Release on Conference Resolutions



Mandera County Senator and PLS President Hon. Billow Kerrow, PPG Patron and Senate Speaker Rt. Hon. Ekwee Ethuro and Garissa Senator Hon. Yusuf Haji during the press conference.

The 2nd Pastoralist Leadership Summit conference was held on 11th March 2016, at Samburu Simba Lodge in Isiolo County. Over 70 political leaders attended the 2016 Summit conference, comprising of governors, senators, MPs and Speakers of County Assemblies. The Summit conference was graced by H.E. the President, The Deputy President and five Cabinet Secretaries and six Principal Secretaries as well as five Chairpersons of Regional Development Authorities and six Managing Directors of State Corporation working in the Pastoralists regions.

The Summit conference discussed various issues affecting the pastoralist communities including:

1. Realization of Livestock market opportunities for export.
2. Strengthening Peace and Cohesion as a critical catalyst for socio-economic development among the Pastoralist Counties.
3. Addressing the Kenya Meat Commission matter.
4. Political stewardship and political destiny of the pastoralist regions.

Following detailed discussion with the President it was agreed that;

- 1. LIVESTOCK:** A comprehensive national livestock-marketing plan is initiated. The President directed immediate creation of an independent Livestock Marketing Board to lead the issue of livestock market.
- 2. EQUALISATION FUND:** The President further directed immediate operationalization of the Equalization Fund and regretted that over 5 years delay and launched the fund with initial funding of Kshs. 6 Billion.
- 3. INFRASTRUCTURE:** The Summit while taking cognizance of government efforts in improving infrastructure in the pastoralist regions particularly the on-going construction of Isiolo-

Moyale highway, requested fast tracking of the planned Kitale-Lokichar – Nadapal roads. The summit further implored on the national government to give urgent attention to other critical roads including; 1. Garsen-Hola –Garissa, 2. Garissa-Wajir- Manderu roads. 3. Isiolo-Madogashe road, 4. Wajir-Moyale Road, 5. Rumuruti-Marala-Loyangalani.

4. **EDUCATION:** The summit-commended national government in provision of electrify for schools but appealed for their sustainability. It also requested strengthening of **National Council for Nomadic education-NACONEK** to become a fully independent, legal and well-funded entity so that it can effectively discharge its mandate. The PLS was concerned with nearly two million school age children from nomadic families currently are out of school since they cannot be reached by National formal education system. The leaders also appealed to the National government to revive the **adult literacy program** as well as addressing the acute shortage of teachers in this the region.
5. The PLS was gravely concerned by the challenges faced by the pastoralist communities in issuances of **National Identity cards**.
6. The summit implored on the president to increase funding for the **regional authorities** to effectively complement the county governments and other development
7. The PLS urged the national government to immediately commence the process of identifying a strategic investor to inject adequate funding into **Kenya Meat Commission**, and secure a market for their products. Similarly, the leaders urged the government to develop a trade export strategy for the livestock and meat in order to enhance our exports.
8. The PLS members agreed to abide to **a self-executing code of conduct** for the members to bind them to maintenance of peace and security in their respective counties.
9. **Conference resolution:** Members of the Pastoralist Leadership Summit also resolved to form a political party as vehicle that will be used for election in 2017 by national and County Pastoralists Leaders. The members agreed after a lengthy deliberation that it is necessary to secure an independent platform for advancing the common political interest and aspiration of the pastoralist people in Kenya. The Executive Committee was mandated to immediately execute this decision without delay.

PLS Press conference held at Simba Lodge, Isiolo County, Dated; 12th March 2016

Signed: *Hon. Billow Kerrow,*

PLS President and Senator, Manderu County.

In presence of the following PLS Executive Committee members;

1. Hon. Yusuf Haji, Senator, Garissa County
2. PPG Chairman Hon. ALois Lentoimanga, MP, Samburu North
3. Secretary General, Hon. Chachu Ganya, MP, North Horr
4. PPG Treasurer, Hon. Mohamed Elmi, MP. Tarbaj, Wajir.
5. Deputy Chair PPG. Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim, Woman Representative, Wajir County
6. Deputy Organising. Hon Naisula Lesuuda, Nominated Senator.
7. Deputy Treasurer, Hon. Tiyah Galgalo, Woman Representative, Isiolo County
8. Hon Amb. Ukur Yattani, Marsabit Governor
9. Hon. Geoffrey E. Kaituko, Speaker County Assembly, Turkana County
10. Hon. Moitaille Ole Kenta, MP, Narok North
11. Hon. Governor, Godana Doyo, Isiolo County
12. Hon. Ali Wario, MP Bura, Tana River.

Annex IV: Media Coverage of PLS Conference 2016

1. Daily Nation (10 March 2016) Pastoralist leaders meet in Isiolo
<http://www.nation.co.ke/counties/Pastoralist-leaders-meet-in-Isiolo//1107872/3110654/-/1010gxuz/-/index.html>
2. State House (March 2016) President to open the pastoralists forum in Isiolo <http://www.president.go.ke/2016/03/11/president-kenyatta-to-open-pastoralists-forum-in-isiolo/>
3. Billow Kerrow, (13 March 2016). We must do more to promote growth in pastoralist regions <http://www.billowkerrow.com/blog/we-must-do-more-to-promote-growth-in-pastoralist-regions/31>
4. Daily Nation (13 March 2016). Uhuru launches Sh6bn fund to uplift poor regions <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/Uhuru-launches-Sh6bn-fund-to-uplift-poor-regions/-/1056/3113656/-/yc4f4z/-/index.html>
5. Capital FM President Kenyatta launches Sh6bn Equalization Fund <http://www.capitalfm.co.ke/news/2016/03/president-kenyatta-launches-sh6bn-equalization-fund/>
6. Daily Nation (Sunday 14 March 2016) 14 counties unite to form party <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/14-pastoralist-counties-to-form-new-party/-/1056/3114808/-/u925nez/-/index.html>
7. Standard Digital (Sunday 14 March 2016) Jubilee and CORD leaders fear as Kenyan pastoralists launch party : <http://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2000195471/jubilee-and-cord-leaders-fear-as-kenyan-pastoralists-launch-party>
8. The Star Newspaper, New party for pastoralists aims at growth: http://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2016/03/24/new-party-for-pastoralists-aims-at-growth_c1318688
9. The Start Newspaper (14 March 2016) Pastoralist leaders to form political party http://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2016/03/14/pastoralist-leaders-to-form-political-party_c1312145
10. KBC TV (12 March 2016) President Uhuru launches Ksh 6 billion Equalization Fund <http://kbctv.co.ke/index.php/president-uhuru-launches-ksh-6-billion-equalization-fund/>

Annex V: PLS 2016 Conference Financial Report

PASTORALISTS LEADERSHIP SUMMIT CONFERENCE MARCH2016 EXPENDITURE REPORT			
Organisation	Payee	Description	Amount - Kshs
NDMA	NIC Bank for Safari Link Ltd	Charter of aircraft to carry participants to attend Pastoralists Leadership In Isiolo	960,000.00
NDMA	NIC Bank for Z Boskovich Aviation	Charter of plane for Cabinet Secretary travel to Isiolo to attend the PLS Conference	293,000.00
NDMA	The Media Agency Ltd	Design, Printing & Supply of Communication materials for Pastoralists Leadership Summit	274,000.00
NDMA	Sarova Shaba	Accommodation for Conference participants	630,000.00
NDMA	JJ Studio	Printing and supply of business cards for PPG coordinator	2,500.00
KMT	Samburu Simba Lodge	Accommodation for Conference participants	2,625,000.00
SDC	Media	Reporting and Recording	136,000.00
SDC	PPG Staff	February - March Salaries, interns, Casuals, local traders	1,426,000.00
SDC	Facilitators	Honoraria	40,000.00
SDC	Security	All PLS Conference Venue (Police and Rangers)	42,000.00
SDC	PLS Members	Transport reimbursment	180,000.00
Isiolo County Government	Safarilink	Chartered Planes for PLS members	-
Isiolo County Government		Conference tent	-
SUB Total			6,609,958.00
Unpaid	Samburu Simba Lodge	Food and accomodation for President's Security Staff	1,094,156.00
GRAND TOTAL			7,704,114.00

Annex VI: Original Budget and Pledges

	Items	Unit	Period	Qty	KES Unit Cost	Total Cost	Remarks
	Accountability items						
1.	Conference package (full board for PLS members)	pax	3	70	12,500.00	2,625,000.00	Kenya Markets Trust
2.	Accommodation for guests and other participants	pax	2	15	12,500.00	375,000.00	NDMA/EU
3.	Day 4 accommodation and breakfast	pax	1	25	10,000.00	250,000.00	NDMA/EU
4.	Accommodation/meals for Regional Elders	Pax	3	10	12,500.00	375,000.00	NDMA/EU
5.	Transport fuel and reimbursement	pax	1	95	20,000.00	1,900,000.00	Isiolo County Government
6.	Transport for PPG Secretariat (hired van)	trips	3	2	25,000.00	150,000.00	
7.	Banners (Podium and Horizontal banners)	pcs	1	5	20,000.00	100,000.00	NDMA/EU
8.	Media and publicity	Prov.	1	1	500,000.00	500,000.00	
9.	Facilitators/ Rapporteurs	Pax	1	5	25,000.00	125,000.00	SDC
10.	Honararia for presenters/ rapporteurs	pax	1	5	20,000.00	100,000.00	SDC
11.	Publishing of the final PLS conference Report	docs	1	200	2,000.00	400,000.00	
12.	Local Transport (Vehicle hire)	trips	3	3	15,000.00	135,000.00	
13.	PLS Conference staff wages	months	2	5	760,000	1,520,000.00	SDC
14.	Secretariat night out allowances	days	5	5	5,000.00	125,000.00	SDC
	Admin support					125,000.00	DLCI
	TOTAL					8,845,000.00	



H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta consults with his Deputy William Ruto during the conference.



2. H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta and H.E Deputy President William Ruto are received by Isiolo County Commissioner.



3. Participants follow conference proceedings during the conference.



2016 PLS Conference Partners



Drylands Learning and
Capacity Building Initiative
for Improved Policy and
Practice in the Horn of Africa



European Union



Isiolo County Government



Better Markets, Better Lives



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG) Secretariat
Lonrho House, 17th Floor, Standard Street
P.O. Box 53547-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Email: ppg@ndma.go.ke
Tel: 0708424412

