Pastoralist Parliamentary Group - PPG
Pastoralism : Our Pride and Life!

Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative

FCDC

MINISTRY OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY, THE ASALs AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THE ASALS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE 4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT (PLS) HELD AT WAJIR GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL IN WAJIR TOWN FROM 8TH TO 10TH DECEMBER 2024

REPORT

7TH MARCH 2025



Pastoralist Parliamentary Group - PPG
Pastoralism : Our Pride and Life!

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UNITY AND JUSTICE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY, THE ASALs AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THE ASALS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT



PLS 2024

4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT

THANK YOU ALL

"Thank you for making the 4th Pastoralist Leadership Summit in Wajir Town such a success."

Jarso Mokku
Chief Executive Officer - CEO DLCI/PPG

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Col. Hon Dido Rasso, MP,

Patron, the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group-PPG

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 4th Pastoralist Leadership Summit (PLS) occurred from December 8 to 10, 2024, at Wajir Girls High School in Wajir Town. This summit brought together pastoralist leaders, government policymakers, donors, development partners, and community stakeholders to discuss critical issues affecting pastoralist communities in Kenya. The theme was **"Unlocking Policy and Financing Bottlenecks to Maximize Pastoralism's Full Potential in Kenya."** The three-day high-level engagement focused on key thematic areas that addressed pressing community concerns and proposed actionable resolutions to unlock the economic and social potential of pastoralist communities in Kenya.

Key Discussions and Resolutions:

Peace and security are recognised as vital components of sustainable pastoralist development. Community-led peacebuilding initiatives and collaboration among local leaders, security agencies, and regional organisations such as IGAD and EAC are emphasised as essential for ensuring cross-border security. Establishing a Pastoralists Elders Council (PEC) is suggested to provide strategic, long-term mechanisms for conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and stability in pastoralist areas.

Pastoralism and livestock sector development have emerged as top priorities, with commitments to allocate 10% of county development budgets to the growth of the livestock sector. The summit called for the operationalization of **the National Livestock Development and Promotion Service** Board, the establishment of hides and skins processing facilities, and the creation of a Camel Center of Excellence to enhance camel development, productivity, and disease control. Additionally, it was proposed that pastoralist livestock cooperatives be established to streamline marketing, strengthen pastoralist social organization, and curb unregistered land encroachment.

Community Land Rights, Natural Resource Governance, and Climate Change were thoroughly discussed, emphasizing the need to expedite community land registration under the Community Land Act (2016). The summit underscored the importance of strengthening environmental conservation and recommended developing climate credit schemes to improve rangeland health and generate income for communities through carbon credit frameworks overseen by the county governments, sustainable drylands afforestation initiatives, and proposed some amendments to the Wildlife Act (2013).

Gender, Youth, and Technology Inclusion were emphasized as essential components of pastoralist development. The summit called for the complete abolition of vetting processes for national identification.

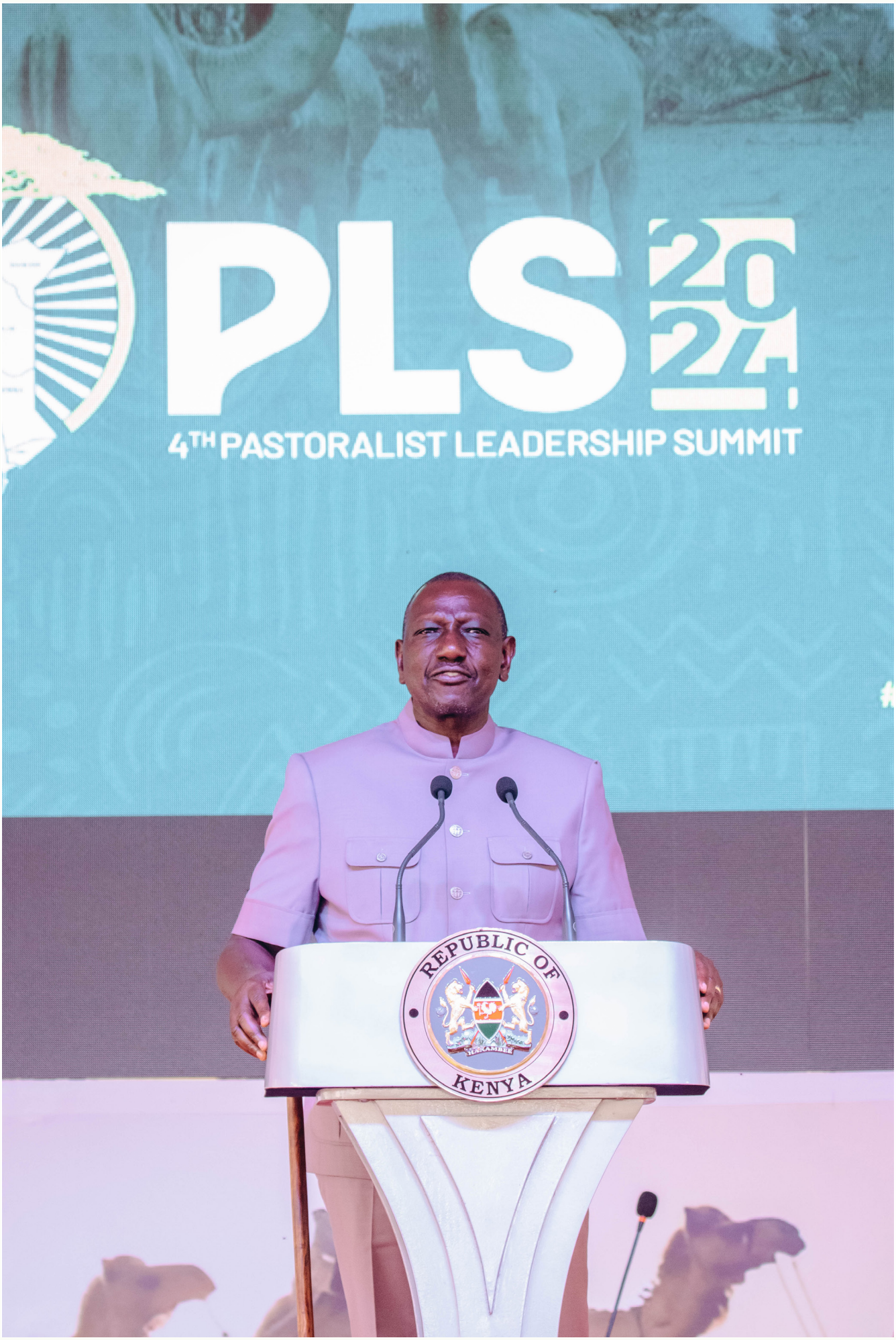
Cards and birth certificates ensure equal access to documentation and services for all citizens in Kenya. Expanding technology and digital infrastructure are highlighted as means to enhance education and economic opportunities for pastoralist communities. Furthermore, the necessity to incorporate gender inclusivity into national and county development plans was emphasized.

The Human Capital - Basic Services (Education, Health, and Water) gap in pastoralist areas was also addressed. Key resolutions included implementing mobile education models for nomadic children, establishing KEMRI regional diagnostic healthcare centers, and expanding maternal and child healthcare services with a gender-sensitive approach. The development of a Water Master Plan for ASAL counties aimed to tackle water scarcity, promote the construction of mega-dams, and create climate-adaptive infrastructure.

Infrastructure development, encompassing roads and telecommunications, was recognized as a major driver of economic transformation in pastoralist areas. The summit called for the expedited completion of the 704 km Isiolo-Mandera road, including the 360 km section funded by the World Bank. Discussions included establishing an infrastructure bond for ASAL road and energy projects, along with securing an annual allocation of KES 10 billion for LAPSSET corridor initiatives. The expansion of solar energy mini-grids was deemed a vital intervention for powering essential services in remote settlements. The summit suggested reforms to the Equalization Fund to prioritize more impactful, large-scale projects. Strengthening intergovernmental coordination was strongly recommended by transferring the State Department of ASAL to the Office of the President for improved oversight, enhanced resource mobilization, and better coordination of government services in the region. Embracing evidence-based, community-led policy approaches was supported as the most effective path for sustainable pastoralist development.

Hon Major (Rtd) Bashir Abdullahi, MP,

Chairman - Pastoralists Parliamentary Group (PPG)


PLS 2024
4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CORDAID	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
DLCI	Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative
EAC	East African Community
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGRTC	Inter-Governmental Relations Technical Committee
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NOREB	North Rift Economic Bloc
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
PEC	Pastoralist Elders Council
PLS	Pastoralist Leadership Summit
SDC	Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development
TCF	The Christensen Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

1. Introduction

The Pastoralist Leadership Summit (PLS) 2024 brought together key stakeholders, including government representatives, policymakers, development partners, and grassroots organizations, to deliberate on the critical challenges and opportunities in the pastoralist regions of Kenya. The discussions focused on the following thematic areas:

(i) Peace and Security – Addressing Community Conflict in Pastoralist Areas
(ii) Pastoralism and Livestock Sector Development
(iii) Securing Community Land Rights, Climate Change Mitigation and Environmental Protection,
(iv) Gender, Youth, and Emerging Social Issues – Technology
(v) Improving Basic Services (Education, Health & Water) in Pastoralist Areas
(vi) Human Capital Development in Pastoralist Communities
(vii) Infrastructure Development for Northern Kenya

This report synthesizes key resolutions from plenary and breakout sessions.

A coordination and reporting framework was proposed at all levels, ensuring transparency and accountability, particularly in resource allocation, with clear mechanisms for development partner engagement. Participants called for legislative measures to guarantee adequate budgetary allocation to the livestock sector, recognizing its significant contribution to Kenya's GDP. This includes leveraging funds such as the Equalization Fund and equitable revenue-sharing models.

The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Plans were highlighted as requiring alignment with the Kenya Vision 2030 Fourth Medium-Term Plan (2022-2027), which serves as the primary development blueprint. Stakeholders stressed the importance of technology and evidence-based research in fostering anticipatory interventions for mitigating drought impacts.

The Inter-Governmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC), in collaboration with both levels of government, was urged to fast-track the unbundling of devolved functions under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution to ensure adequate resources are allocated accordingly. Additionally, the National Treasury was called upon to establish sustainable funding mechanisms to finance pastoralist development projects effectively. The Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) was encouraged to develop the **Third Marginalization Policy**, unlocking the Equalization Fund for projects specifically targeting pastoralist communities.

2. Thematic Areas

Thematic areas discussed were as follows:

2.1. Peace and Security – Addressing Community Conflict in Pastoralist Areas

The discussion highlighted key challenges contributing to conflict, underdevelopment, and insecurity in the region. These issues are deeply interconnected, requiring both immediate government action and long-term policy strategies.

Conflict in the region is driven by multiple factors. Inter-ethnic and political violence continues to be exacerbated by political exclusion and historical grievances. Political tensions, especially after the 2013 elections, have strained peace efforts. Economic violence, fueled by the unchecked proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons trade, sustains both political and resource-driven conflicts, creating an "economy of conflict" that hinders regional development. Youth in the region are often caught in cycles of violence, making it critical to provide education, employment, and economic opportunities to prevent their recruitment into conflict. Border insecurity further compounds these issues, as weak border controls create vulnerabilities that entangle security challenges with trade, cross-border conflicts, and regional cooperation.

Security challenges in the region include militarization, poor infrastructure, and a significant trust deficit between communities and security agencies. The heavy military presence, while meant to address insecurity, has strained local resources and development efforts. Despite this, many crucial projects remain abandoned due to persistent security threats. Poor roads, limited transport networks, and inadequate communication infrastructure further inhibit economic growth and security. For example, insecurity has led to the abandonment of major projects such as LAPSETT and oil exploration in Turkana.

Additionally, the lack of trust between communities and security agencies undermines intelligence-sharing and security measures, as communities are often hesitant to report crimes due to fear or mistrust.

Governance and exclusion play a significant role in the persistence of conflict. Political marginalization of pastoralist communities fuels tensions, making inclusive governance a crucial factor in peacebuilding. Calls for fair representation of all communities in political decision-making processes have been emphasized. While devolution offers potential solutions, weak state capacity at the county level has limited the provision of security and development interventions.

The impact of insecurity on economic and social development is also profound, as ongoing violence discourages local and foreign investment, particularly in infrastructure projects. Sustainable development efforts must integrate peace and security strategies to be effective. Additionally, the region lacks adequate social infrastructure such as education, healthcare, and community institutions, making it difficult to break the cycle of conflict.

To address these challenges, immediate government action is necessary. Strengthening collaboration between national security agencies, county governments, and local communities can improve intelligence-sharing and community policing. Community-driven peace initiatives should be prioritized over militaristic responses. Controlling the flow of illicit arms is also critical, requiring stricter regulations and cross-border collaboration with IGAD and the EAC. Youth inclusion must be a priority, with investment in education, vocational training, and entrepreneurship programs to prevent their involvement in violence. Diplomatic engagement with neighbouring countries such as Somalia and Ethiopia is essential to address cross-border conflicts, enhance security cooperation, and resolve territorial disputes through border demarcation efforts. Additionally, prioritizing infrastructure development, including roads, markets, and water systems, will support economic growth and security.

Long-term strategic interventions must focus on governance, economic cooperation, and community-led peacebuilding. Inclusive governance is key, requiring continuous dialogue among political leaders to foster trust and unity. Social infrastructure investments in education, healthcare, and community-driven peace programs are vital for sustainable peace. Regional economic collaboration should be strengthened by encouraging partnerships between counties and regional blocs such as NOREB and FCDC to drive holistic development and stability. Local elders, women, and youth must be supported in grassroots peace initiatives to strengthen reconciliation and social cohesion.

Key policy recommendations include formalizing resource-sharing agreements between counties and communities to minimize conflicts over land and water. Legal and institutional reforms should align county-level peace policies with national frameworks, ensuring a strong legal basis for peacebuilding. Reintegration programs for ex-combatants should be implemented

to transition former fighters into peaceful, productive livelihoods. Additionally, peace and security considerations must be mainstreamed into national and county-level development strategies, with dedicated budget allocations for peacebuilding initiatives.

Peace and security challenges in Northern Kenya are complex and context-specific—what works in Turkana may not be effective in Marsabit. Achieving sustainable peace requires a holistic and integrated approach that addresses both immediate security concerns and long-term structural issues such as political inclusion, economic development, and community-led peacebuilding.

Policymakers should focus on localizing peacebuilding efforts by ensuring that funding, design, and strategies are rooted in community-specific solutions. This approach recognizes that while conflicts may have national and regional dimensions, sustainable peace must be built at the local level. A new security framework should be adopted, centring the role of citizens in shaping security policies and strategies. Leveraging cultural initiatives such as festivals in conflict-prone areas can help promote peace messaging and dialogue.

Stronger regional and international cooperation is necessary, with collaboration between the national government, IGAD, and the EAC on resource-sharing frameworks, disarmament initiatives, the eradication of small arms trade, and clear border demarcation to reduce geopolitical uncertainties fueling conflict. Additionally, enhancing political collaboration between county governments is critical, as the absence of coordinated governance structures often exacerbates conflict. Meaningful engagement and unity among political leaders at the county level must be promoted to ensure peace and stability.

By integrating these interventions into policy and development strategies, a more stable and prosperous future for the region can be achieved.

2.2. Pastoralism and Livestock Sector Development

The pastoralism and livestock sector faces significant challenges that are not due to a lack of strategies and policies but rather the implementation of approaches that effectively bridge the gap between policy formulation and execution.

The livestock sector in pastoralist regions presents significant economic potential, yet it remains largely underdeveloped due to limited investment in critical areas. Strengthening this sector requires targeted funding and policy interventions to enhance veterinary services, market infrastructure, disease control, trade, and value chain development. These interventions will not only improve livelihoods for pastoralist communities but also boost national economic growth by leveraging regional and international trade opportunities.



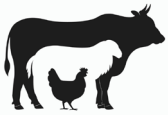
2.2.1 Livestock Disease Control

A key area for investment is the improvement of veterinary services, market infrastructure, and disease control programs. Pastoralist communities heavily rely on livestock as their primary source of income, food, and cultural identity, making animal health a crucial factor in economic stability. However, frequent outbreaks of livestock diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Rift Valley fever (RVF), peste des petits ruminants (PPR), contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and camelpox, significantly impact productivity. Strengthening veterinary extension services, increasing the availability of vaccines and establishing a sustainable vaccine delivery model such as sharing routine vaccination service role with the private sector for selected diseases in order to increase vaccination coverage will help mitigate disease outbreaks.



2.2.2 Trade and Market Linkages

Enhancing trade and market linkages is another critical intervention that will unlock the sector's potential. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) markets provide vast opportunities for Kenyan livestock and livestock products. However, for pastoralists to fully benefit, there must be structured mechanisms to facilitate cross-border trade. Investments in export standard compliance, certification programs, and quality assurance systems will ensure that Kenyan livestock meets international requirements. Additionally, establishing direct trade partnerships with high-demand markets such as the Middle East will reduce reliance on intermediaries, thereby increasing pastoralists' profit margins. Additionally, investing in modern livestock markets with adequate holding pens, auction yards, and weighing stations will ensure that pastoralists can sell their animals at fair prices in well-regulated environments.



2.2.3 Livestock Marketing Board

To further streamline trade, the establishment of a Livestock Marketing Board is essential. Currently, pastoralist livestock markets remain highly informal and unpredictable, with significant price fluctuations dictated by intermediaries. A centralized marketing board would help regulate pricing, quality standards, and market access, ensuring that pastoralists receive fair prices for their animals and livestock products. The board would also be instrumental in coordinating export deals, negotiating trade agreements, and setting up standardized meat grading and certification processes.



2.2.4 Livestock Cooperatives

Another critical step is operationalizing pastoralist livestock cooperatives under the Ministry of Cooperatives. A well-organized cooperative system can help aggregate livestock products, facilitate bulk sales, and create value-addition opportunities. The success of tea, coffee, and dairy cooperatives in Kenya provides a replicable model for the livestock sector. Through structured cooperatives, pastoralists can negotiate better prices, access credit facilities, and invest in shared infrastructure such as feedlots and cold storage facilities. This will enhance collective bargaining power and promote the sustainability of the sector.



2.2.5 Value Addition

Investment in processing facilities for hides, skins, and other livestock products will unlock additional revenue streams and create employment opportunities in value-added industries. Kenya currently exports most of its hides and skins in raw form, missing out on the economic benefits of leather processing. Establishing tanneries and leather production units in pastoralist regions will not only increase the value of livestock products but also create jobs and stimulate local manufacturing industries. Similarly, setting up meat processing plants will allow for the production of high-quality meat products for both local and international markets, reducing post-slaughter losses and increasing export potential.



2.2.6 Controlled Settlements

Protecting grazing lands through controlled settlement policies is essential for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the pastoralist economy. Uncontrolled land encroachment, urban expansion, and land degradation are shrinking

grazing lands and increasing conflicts over resources. Governments must develop clear land-use policies that designate specific areas for grazing, settlement, and conservation. Additionally, investments in rangeland rehabilitation programs, water access points, and pasture reseeding initiatives will support sustainable grazing practices. Encouraging community-led land management systems can also play a crucial role in preserving grazing lands while reducing land-based conflicts.



2.2.7 Camel Research and Development Center

Camels play a crucial role in the livelihoods of pastoralist communities in arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) by providing milk, meat, transport, and income. However, the sector remains largely underdeveloped, with inadequate investment in disease control, productivity enhancement, and value addition.

To address these challenges, it is imperative to establish a dedicated Camel Research and Development Center in counties where camel rearing is predominant, such as Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit, Isiolo and Tana River.

The Camel Research and Development Center aims to enhance camel productivity, improve disease management, and create sustainable economic opportunities for pastoralist communities. It will focus on key areas such as veterinary research, breeding programs, value addition, climate resilience, and capacity building.

A primary objective of the centre is to identify causes of many camel diseases with unknown etiology, develop effective vaccines and support disease control strategies. Many diseases affecting camels remain unidentified, as shown by numerous outbreaks of diseases with unknown etiology in recent years. These diseases significantly affect camel health and productivity, leading to economic losses for the pastoralists. The centre will also conduct genetic research to improve disease resistance and enhance overall productivity. Additionally, it will provide training programs for local veterinarians and pastoralists, equipping them with best practices in camel health management to reduce disease outbreaks and mortality rates.

To maximize camel productivity, the centre will implement selective breeding programs aimed at enhancing both milk and meat production. Research and training will promote the use of high-yield camel breeds that are better adapted to various climatic conditions. Furthermore, artificial insemination and embryo transfer research will be explored to improve breed quality and ensure a sustainable and profitable camel industry.

Developing the camel industry beyond traditional livestock farming is crucial for economic growth. The centre will establish camel milk processing facilities to produce value-added products such as powdered milk, yoghurt, and cheese, which have growing local and international demand. Additionally, the centre will conduct research and promote commercial camel meat processing, helping pastoralists access larger and more profitable markets. To further support trade, it will develop standards and certification processes to ensure camel products meet local and export market requirements, boosting competitiveness.

Given that camels thrive in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), the centre will conduct research on climate adaptation strategies to enhance camel-based livelihoods. This includes promoting sustainable grazing and water conservation practices that ensure long-term productivity. Additionally, the centre will develop early warning systems to help predict droughts and extreme weather conditions, enabling communities to take proactive measures to protect their herds.

Building the capacity of pastoralist communities

is a critical goal of the centre. It will offer technical training on modern camel-rearing techniques, equipping pastoralists with innovative and sustainable livestock management skills. Furthermore, the centre will establish partnerships with universities and research institutions to facilitate knowledge exchange, innovation, and research collaboration. Community-driven research initiatives will also be supported, integrating traditional knowledge with modern science to ensure practical and culturally relevant solutions for camel herders.

By addressing these key objectives, the Camel Research and Development Center will play a transformative role in improving camel productivity, strengthening disease management, enhancing market access, and ensuring climate resilience for pastoralist communities.

The Camel Research and Development Center will be a game-changer in unlocking the full economic potential of camels in Kenya, transforming pastoral livelihoods, and contributing to national food security and economic growth

2.2.8 Transferring the State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) to the Office of the President

The call for transferring the **State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL)** to the **Office of the President** is rooted in the need for **better coordination, resource mobilization, and oversight** of ASAL-related policies and programs. The ASAL regions face unique challenges such as climate change, droughts, food insecurity, conflict over resources, and inadequate infrastructure. These require **high-level political attention** and cross-sectoral collaboration.

Enhanced coordination of ASAL development efforts is crucial, given that multiple ministries and agencies are involved, including those responsible for agriculture, livestock, water, security, and regional development. Placing the State Department of ASAL under the Office of the President would ensure inter-agency coordination at the highest level, allowing for streamlined collaboration and oversight. This move would facilitate a multi-sectoral approach, reducing duplication of efforts and inefficiencies in program implementation.

Improved resource mobilization is another key advantage of this transfer. ASAL programs require significant financial and technical resources from both national and international donors. Under the **Office of the President**, the department would gain **greater visibility and influence**, making it easier to **secure funding** from the national budget, bilateral donors, and international development partners. Additionally, it would enhance direct engagement with county governments in ASAL regions, ensuring that resources are aligned with local priorities and that funding is distributed efficiently.

Stronger oversight and policy implementation would also be achieved through this move. The transition would enhance accountability in executing ASAL programs, ensuring transparency and efficiency. With **presidential oversight**, strategic interventions such as **climate resilience projects, peacebuilding initiatives, and economic empowerment programs** for marginalized communities could be **fast-tracked**. Furthermore, integrating ASAL development into the **broader national development framework**, including **Kenya's Vision 2030** and the **Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)**, would ensure that these regions receive sustained attention and investment.

Crisis response and conflict resolution would also significantly benefit from this structural change. ASAL regions are prone to humanitarian crises**, including** drought-induced displacement, food insecurity, and inter-community conflicts over scarce resources. Transferring the department to the **Office of the President** would enable it to **leverage emergency response mechanisms** more effectively. Additionally, the shift would support the development and implementation of **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) frameworks**, particularly for managing pastoralist conflicts over

pasture and water **resources**. These efforts would contribute to long-term stability and resilience in ASAL regions

In conclusion, integrating the **State Department of ASAL** into the **Office of the President** could significantly enhance the government's ability to **prioritize ASAL issues**, attract funding, and implement sustainable interventions for Kenya's marginalized arid and semi-arid regions.

2.3. Securing Community Land Rights, Climate Change Mitigation and Environmental Protection,

2.3.1 Securing Community Land Rights

The slow progress in community land registration was a major concern, with only 59 communities (50 group ranches and 9 trust lands) successfully registered under the Community Land Act in the past seven years.

The process of community land registration has faced numerous challenges, hindering its progress and effectiveness. One of the key issues is the lack of concurrence between communities and county governments regarding the unit of registration, leading to delays and disputes. Additionally, county governments often submit incomplete or non-comprehensive land inventories, further complicating the process. Another major challenge is negative ethnicity, which exacerbates tensions and divisions within communities, making consensus difficult to achieve.

Boundary disputes between neighbouring communities have also emerged as a significant barrier, often leading to conflicts that delay registration. Insecurity in some areas has made it difficult for registration teams to operate effectively, with threats from armed groups or inter-community violence posing serious risks. Furthermore, ongoing court cases filed by community members contesting land claims and decisions have slowed down progress, creating legal roadblocks that are time-consuming to resolve.

In some regions, overriding and competing land interests present additional hurdles. For example, in Lamu, where all land is categorized as public or private, there is no recognition of community land, leading to disputes over ownership and land-use rights. Moreover, the process of community land registration is costly, and limited financial resources have made it difficult to complete the necessary steps, leaving many communities without proper land tenure security.

Additionally, clarity was needed on carbon credit ownership, ensuring that benefits are directed to local landowners rather than brokers. Conservation initiatives should extend beyond tourism, incorporating wildlife trade and community-based conservation models. The Wildlife Act (2013) should be amended to allow counties in Northern Kenya to establish their own conservancies.

To address these challenges, dedicated funding must be allocated for community land registration in pastoralist areas to accelerate the process and ensure all communities can secure legal land ownership. There is also a need to address the lack of compensation for unregistered community land by harmonizing contradictory laws, such as the Community Land Act and the Valuation Act while supporting counties in preparing comprehensive and accurate land inventories.

Ensuring the development and implementation of **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** guidelines is crucial in guiding land acquisition and project implementation on community lands. These guidelines will help protect the rights of communities and ensure fair consultation before any development takes place.

Finally, respect for court rulings on irregular community land acquisitions must be enforced, with strong compensation mechanisms put in place to address past injustices and safeguard community land rights. These actions will help create a more equitable and structured approach to community land registration, reducing conflicts and ensuring that land rights are upheld for all affected communities.



2.3.2 Climate Change and Carbon Credits

Addressing climate change through carbon credits requires clear ownership structures to ensure that benefits reach the rightful stakeholders. Carbon rights must be tied to landowners or community land titleholders, preventing external entities from exploiting local communities. Additionally, benefit-sharing mechanisms need to be streamlined to guarantee that communities receive a fair share of carbon credit revenue. Regulating brokers and intermediaries in the carbon credit market is crucial to preventing exploitation and ensuring transparency in transactions.

Expanding wildlife conservation beyond tourism can provide additional economic benefits for ASAL (Arid and Semi-Arid Lands) regions. Supporting breeding programs, live trade, and other sustainable wildlife utilization models can create alternative revenue streams for communities. Providing direct incentives to communities actively participating in conservation efforts will encourage long-term engagement and stewardship of natural resources.

Legal reforms are also necessary to strengthen conservation efforts. Amending the **Wildlife Act (2013)** would grant counties in northern Kenya the legal authority to establish and manage conservancies, ensuring that conservation initiatives align with local governance structures. Strengthening the role of county governments in conservation will enhance environmental protection while fostering community ownership of conservation programs.

The contribution of ASAL regions to GDP through wildlife conservation should be recognized and promoted. Increasing government investment in community-based conservation initiatives can drive economic growth while preserving biodiversity. Additionally, counties in northern Kenya should enact laws that enable the development and management of conservancies. Ensuring that cross-border conservancy initiatives are managed collaboratively within regional economic blocs will enhance conservation effectiveness and economic benefits for local communities.

By implementing these measures, ASAL regions can leverage carbon credits and wildlife conservation to create sustainable economic opportunities while mitigating climate change impacts.



2.3.3 Protection of Environment and Natural Resources

Efforts to protect the environment and natural resources in ASAL regions should prioritize large-scale afforestation and sustainable land-use practices. One of the key initiatives is the **fast-tracking of the 15-billion-tree project**, with a focus on planting species suited to the local environment, such as Acacia tortilis and date trees**.** To ensure sustainable fuelwood extraction, strategies must be developed, including Mathenge utilization and woodlot promotion, particularly in areas impacted by refugee settlements. These measures will help restore degraded lands and provide sustainable livelihoods for local communities.

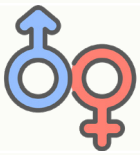
A significant environmental challenge in ASAL regions is **refugee-driven deforestation**, which results from the high demand for fuelwood in refugee camps. To mitigate this, there is a need to develop long-term solutions**,** including promoting alternative energy sources**,** sustainable charcoal production, and community-led tree-planting initiatives. These strategies should involve both refugees and host communities to create sustainable and inclusive environmental conservation efforts.

Additionally, regulating pesticide use in the country is crucial to ensure safer and more sustainable agricultural practices. This can be achieved by encouraging the adoption of bio-pesticides and other environmentally friendly alternatives. The development and enforcement of a pesticide

bio-safety policy will help minimize the harmful effects of chemical pesticides on human health, biodiversity, and ecosystems.

By implementing these measures, ASAL regions can achieve sustainable environmental conservation while supporting economic development and community resilience against climate change

2.4. Gender, Youth, and Emerging Social Issues – Technology



2.4.1 Gender

The conversation focused on challenges in implementing gender equality policies by the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) and identified key gender policy gaps under Article 27 of the Constitution. These gaps have resulted in several challenges. One major issue is the **inadequate representation of women in decision-making processes**, which limits their ability to influence policies that affect their lives. Additionally, there has been a **slow implementation of laws and policies, particularly those related to gender equality**, hindering progress toward more inclusive governance and development.

Another significant challenge is limited access to essential services, including education, healthcare, and sanitation. This lack of access disproportionately affects marginalized communities, particularly women and girls. Furthermore, high rates of child and early pregnancies, especially in pastoralist communities, continue to pose barriers to education and economic opportunities for young girls.

The situation is further complicated by the lack of comprehensive statistics and data to support gender-responsive programming. Without reliable data, it becomes difficult to design and implement effective interventions. Lastly, insufficient funding for nomadic children's mobile schools has severely restricted access to education for mobile communities, limiting their opportunities for growth and development

The **National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)** has initiated several programs to address these pressing issues. One key initiative focuses on promoting economic opportunities and technology-based skills training for youth, equipping them with the necessary tools to thrive in a rapidly evolving economy.

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of climate change on vulnerable populations, the NGEC is actively addressing climate change effects, particularly its differentiated impact on women and marginalized communities. By ensuring that these communities receive targeted support, the commission aims to build resilience and promote sustainable development.

Additionally, the NGEC is identifying marginalized groups to ensure that policy interventions are effectively tailored to their specific needs. This effort is complemented by conducting research on inequality and inclusion, which provides valuable insights to inform data-driven policy decisions.

To foster a more inclusive society, the commission is also encouraging the engagement of men in gender equality work, recognizing that meaningful change requires the participation of all members of society. Furthermore, strengthening coordination between state and **non-**state actors is a priority, aimed at improving policy implementation and shifting societal mindsets toward greater inclusivity.

Lastly, while legal provisions on inclusion are considered sufficient, the NGEC is working to enforce existing laws more effectively, ensuring that they are fully implemented to achieve tangible progress in gender equality and social inclusion.

The **existing laws on gender inclusion** are considered adequate; however, stronger **enforcement mechanisms** are needed to ensure effective implementation. A key priority should be the **implementation of the two-thirds gender rule** across all sectors to promote equal representation

and participation of women in leadership and decision-making roles.

Moreover, all **development programs should be evidence-based**, ensuring that policies consider **gender-differentiated effects**, thereby promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.

2.4.2 Exclusionary Policies

One of the critical issues raised was the **exclusion of pastoralist communities and minorities** in ongoing **registration and digitization processes**. Despite a **presidential directive abolishing vetting** for identification documents, the process remains **bureaucratic and costly** for many community members. New **vetting layers** have emerged, with reports of corruption by verification officers. Another critical issue is the vetting process, which, despite its formal abolition, continues to be practised at lower administrative levels. This has raised concerns about its impact on individuals seeking essential services and documentation.

Additionally, the registration process remains cumbersome, costly, and heavily reliant on officers who are often unavailable. The requirement for National Intelligence Service (NIS) reports has been flagged as a significant source of delay, further complicating the process for

The impacts of vetting and exclusion have also been highlighted, particularly regarding the denial of rights and restricted access to essential services. Many individuals face unnecessary barriers that limit their ability to fully participate in society.

To address these challenges, there is a strong push to advocate for the full abolition of vetting and to ensure the equal treatment of all citizens, from obtaining identification documents to accessing services and economic opportunities.

Access to essential documents remains a challenge due to the high costs associated with birth certificates and identity cards. There is a need for a dedicated budget allocation for registration centres, particularly in pastoralist and marginalized areas, to make these services more accessible. Additionally, the complete abolition of vetting should be prioritized to ensure equal treatment of pastoralist communities and minorities in obtaining documentation and services.

Several key action areas have been identified to promote inclusivity and streamline processes. One important focus is the review of digitization processes to ensure that they are accessible and inclusive across different contexts. This involves making digital services more user-friendly and adaptable to diverse populations.

2.4.3 Digital Divide

The discussion also focused on the role of **Konza Technopolis** in digitizing services and its interaction with pastoralist and marginalized communities. Several key points were highlighted regarding the role of technology in development, particularly in pastoralist communities. One crucial aspect is the use of technology as a driver of development, especially in supporting youth-led innovations that can transform traditional livelihoods and enhance economic opportunities.

Another important area is **smart city initiatives**, which leverage technology to increase equity and access to essential services. By integrating digital solutions into urban planning, these initiatives aim to bridge existing gaps in service delivery.

The involvement of multiple actors in digitization is also essential, with efforts focusing on the establishment of digital hubs as centres of excellence. These hubs can serve as training and innovation centres, fostering skills development and technological advancement.

To enhance connectivity in pastoralist areas, there is a need to expand fibre optic infrastructure, improving bandwidth and access to digital services. This is crucial for ensuring that remote communities can fully participate in the digital economy.

Technology is also playing a significant role in climate resilience. Early warning systems, satellite-based flood prediction tools, and **bulk messaging systems for disaster preparedness** can help communities respond more effectively to climate-related challenges.

Furthermore, green energy solutions, such as solar power, are essential for mitigating power outages and ensuring uninterrupted connectivity in rural areas. By investing in renewable energy, communities can reduce their reliance on unreliable power sources.

Addressing the digital divide in pastoralist regions requires partnerships between technology providers and state actors to expand connectivity and digital access. Technology should be leveraged to enhance pastoralist production, improve early warning systems, and promote economic inclusion.

Additionally, digitization efforts must be **inclusive**, ensuring that all communities, including those in remote areas, can **fully participate in e-government services and digital documentation** processes. This approach will help bridge the existing gap and promote broader economic and social inclusion.

2.5. Improving Basic Services (Education, Health & Water) in Pastoralist Areas

2.5.1 Education Sector Challenges and Resolutions

In ASAL regions, the number of out-of-school children remains significantly high. For example, 83% of school-aged children in Garissa County are not attending school due to financial barriers, lack of infrastructure, and cultural practices such as early marriages. Nationally, approximately 2.5 million children are out of school, with ASAL regions bearing the highest burden. In Mandera County, the out-of-school rates range between 48% and 78%, depending on the locality.

Beyond access, the quality of education in these areas remains a significant challenge. Schools are under-resourced, with severe shortages in trained teachers, educational materials, and adequate facilities. In Garissa, for example, one teacher often manages over 110 students in ECD centres. Additionally, low transition rates from primary to secondary and tertiary education result from poor preparation at earlier stages of learning.

To address these issues, a robust mobile education system should be developed to cater to the nomadic lifestyle of many pastoralist communities. Successful models, such as Iran's mobile schools, could be adapted to the Kenyan context. Investment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) should be prioritized, ensuring access to nutrition, early education, and stimulation programs to build a strong foundation for learning. Additionally, integrating informal education systems such as madrassas and Duksi into the formal education structure would improve inclusivity. Establishing vocational and technical training centres is also crucial to bridging the skills gap among youth in these regions.

One of the key resolutions is to expand mobile education by developing and funding mobile education systems tailored for nomadic populations. This initiative should be modelled after successful international case studies, such as Iran, which has effectively implemented mobile schooling for mobile communities.

A key priority is to increase education funding. A significant portion of county budgets should be allocated to health and education, helping to address systemic inequalities that have historically marginalized communities in Northern Kenya.

2.5.2 Healthcare Concerns and Recommendations

Maternal and infant mortality remains alarmingly high in ASAL regions. Mandera County records a maternal mortality rate of 3,795 per 100,000 live births, compared to the national average of 530. Infant and under-five mortality rates also exceed national averages, primarily due to poor healthcare access and the lack of skilled birth attendants.

Additionally, the health infrastructure in these regions is weak. Most health facilities lack

diagnostic tools, medical personnel, and essential supplies. Residents often travel long distances to access basic healthcare, leading to delays in treatment. Emerging diseases such as chikungunya and dengue fever are becoming more prevalent due to climate change and inadequate surveillance systems.

To improve healthcare, diagnostic centres and well-equipped medical facilities should be established in remote areas. Maternal and child healthcare programs should be prioritized, with a focus on training female healthcare workers in regions where cultural norms prevent women from seeing male practitioners. Additionally, surveillance systems for emerging diseases should be strengthened to improve early detection and response.

Another critical resolution is to strengthen the healthcare infrastructure. The **KEMRI CEO** was requested to **support the establishment of regional diagnostic centers in Northern Kenya** to improve access to healthcare services. Additionally, there is a need to ensure that healthcare delivery is gender-sensitive, addressing the specific needs of women and marginalized groups.

2.5.3 Water and Sanitation

Access to clean water and sanitation remains a major challenge in schools and health centres. 70% of schools in ASAL regions lack running water, leading to high absenteeism rates and increased disease burden among children.

To address this, water and sanitation programs should be implemented in schools, including borehole installations and water pipeline connections. Additionally, partnerships with development organizations can ensure every school and health centre has access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities.

To address economic and physical water scarcity, it is essential to advocate for efficient water governance and prioritize large-scale infrastructure projects, such as dams, to ensure long-term water security. Mobilizing sustainable financing mechanisms, including adaptation funds and debt financing, will provide the necessary resources for water infrastructure development. Additionally, integrating climate resilience efforts with community-specific water needs will enhance the sustainability of water access solutions, ensuring they are tailored to the unique challenges faced by different regions.

Developing a **Water Master Plan** for **ASAL (Arid and Semi-Arid Lands) counties** is a key priority to ensure sustainable water access. This plan should guarantee the financing of at least one mega-dam through climate adaptation funds, addressing persistent water scarcity challenges in these regions.

2.6 Human Capital Development in Pastoralist Communities

Holistic human capital development in pastoralist areas requires a multisectoral approach, integrating education, health, and social services. For children under eight, adequate nutrition and early stimulation are critical, as 85% of brain development occurs during this period.

Partnerships with organizations like UNICEF and the Aga Khan Foundation have already introduced digital learning platforms and AI-based maternal care services, which should be scaled up further. Interventions must prioritize marginalized communities, ensuring equitable access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

The government should allocate at least 30%-40% of county budgets to health and education in ASAL regions. Additionally, developing a national and regional human resource development plan will help align education outputs with labour market demands, ensuring that pastoralist youth can access meaningful employment.

Climate change has further intensified vulnerabilities in education, healthcare, and livelihoods. Flooding damages schools and forces families to relocate, disrupting children's education. Droughts exacerbate water scarcity, often leading to school dropouts, as children are forced to travel long distances in search of water and pasture.

To mitigate these effects, investment in resilient infrastructure, such as weatherproof schools and community water systems, is crucial. Additionally, sustainable agricultural practices and improved water conservation strategies can help counter climate-related challenges.

2.7 Infrastructure Development for Northern Kenya

Discussions on infrastructure in Northern Kenya highlighted key initiatives, including LAPSSET, roads, schools, hospitals, water systems, and digital connectivity, which are critical for boosting socio-economic development. Investments in solar energy, mini-grids, and solar-powered facilities are helping address energy deficits and support equitable growth. Water scarcity, worsened by climate change and governance challenges, requires innovative solutions. To ensure sustainable development, priorities should focus on impactful projects, contractor accountability, sustainable financing models, and inclusive decision-making involving local communities and women.

2.7.1 Isiolo-Mandera Road

A key priority is to **expedite the construction of the 704 km road** in **Northeastern Kenya**, with a specific focus on **completing the 360 km World Bank-funded segment**, which currently stands at only **35% completion**. Accelerating this infrastructure project is critical for enhancing connectivity and economic development in the region.

To ensure successful implementation, several challenges must be addressed, including environmental impact concerns, disruptions to pastoralist migratory routes, **procurement** delays, and stakeholder coordination. Addressing these issues will facilitate smoother execution and minimize unintended consequences for local communities.

Additionally, the leverage of campsite installations should be explored to provide post-construction community services. These services may include the establishment of schools, hospitals, water systems, and digital connectivity to ensure that infrastructure development benefits surrounding communities in a sustainable manner.

Finally, to sustain project funding and ensure regulatory compliance, there is a need to transition to international procurement standards. Aligning with global best practices will enhance transparency, efficiency, and long-term success in infrastructure development across Northern Kenya.

2.7.2 Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET)

Accelerating progress on **LAPSSET** is a key priority, with a focus on developing critical infrastructure such as roads, ports, railways, and airports. Advancing these projects will enhance regional connectivity, stimulate economic growth, and improve trade opportunities across East Africa.

To ensure seamless implementation, there is a need to improve collaboration between county and national governments. Strengthening coordination mechanisms will help resolve bureaucratic challenges, streamline project execution, and ensure efficient resource allocation.

Additionally, the establishment of a **"charter city"** could serve as a strategic hub for **enhancing intra-African trade and market integration**. This initiative would facilitate business growth, attract investment, and create economic opportunities by positioning the region as a key trade and logistics centre.

To support road development, an **Infrastructure Bond** should be established to provide sustainable funding for critical projects. Additionally, exploring **alternative funding models for LAPSSET** will help accelerate infrastructure development and enhance regional connectivity.

Securing **political acceptance and budgetary support for LAPSSET** is crucial for its long-term success. A minimum **allocation of Ksh 10 billion annually** should be committed to sustain the corridor's development**,** ensuring that it meets its full potential as a regional trade and transport hub

2.7.3 Energy Infrastructure and Solar Solutions

Expanding solar mini-grids and household solar systems is a crucial step in harnessing Northern Kenya's abundant solar resources. Investing in decentralized renewable energy solutions will enhance energy access, particularly in remote and off-grid communities.

A key priority is to develop specialized solar systems for hospitals to ensure reliable power for essential services**.** Stable electricity in healthcare facilities is critical for medical equipment, refrigeration of vaccines, and overall service delivery, improving health outcomes for local populations.

To facilitate the widespread adoption of solar energy, bureaucratic barriers must be simplified to attract private solar investors**.** By creating an enabling regulatory environment**,** pastoralist communities can integrate solar farming into their livelihoods**,** providing additional income sources while enhancing energy security in the region.

Northern Kenya has the potential to become a **renewable energy powerhouse** and strategic investments in **solar mini-grids and climate change mitigation policies** should be prioritized. Expanding renewable energy infrastructure will enhance energy security, create jobs, and contribute to environmental sustainability.



3. Participants Structure at Wajir 4th PLS

3.1 Participants Structure

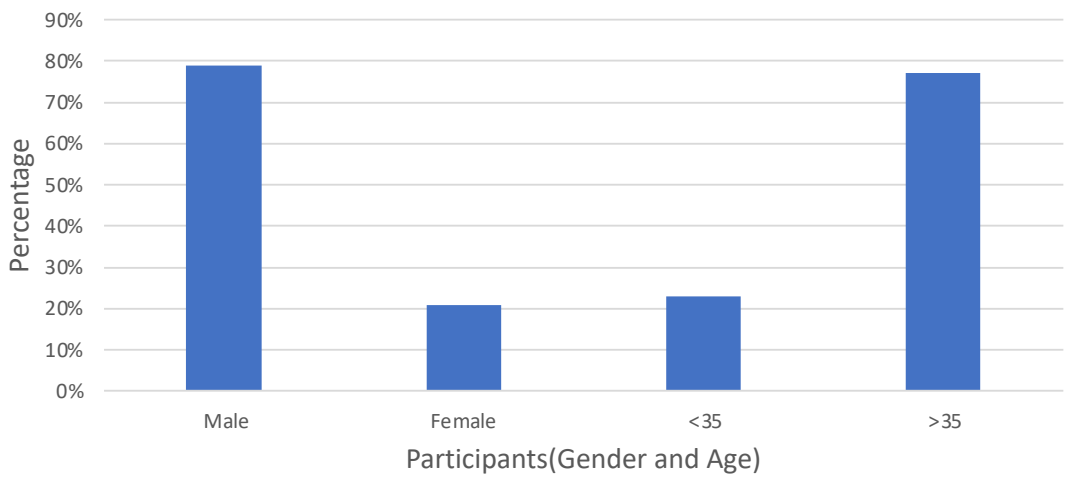
Participant list/institutions
PPG, (Senators, women Rep, Constituency MPs)
FCDC Governors
Pastoralist MPS from IGAD countries & EALA
Other Governors from PPG Counties
Speakers of County Assembly)
Deputy Governor's
County Majority leaders
County Minority leaders
County Assemblies (2 women leaders each from FCDC counties)-
County Executive - FCDC Sector Forum Chairs (Agriculrure & Livestcok, Land, Peace, Education, Health & Blue Economy, Women Affairs, & Education
County Assembly of Wajir County (all MCAs)
Government ministries- Dept of ASAL to generate the list
ASAL State Corporations (NDMA, Ewaso Nyiro North & South, Kerio Valley, Leather, KMC, NACONEK, Ushanga Auth, LAPSETT, NEDI,
Senior Govt Officials from ASAL
CSOs (local, National & international NGOs)
Donors/Embassies
PPG Elders
Pastoralists Associations
Secretariat-FCDC/DLCI
Consultants/Facilitators /Rappotures (media, etc)

3.2 Participation Report

Institutions/ Organizations	No of Agencies	M	F	Total	%	Institutions/Agencies
IGOS/NGOS and Development Partners/Private Sector	64	124	33	157	23%	Mercy Corps, TCF, MWA,MID-P, PPI, NRT, Deris Wanang, Red Cross, WFP, Aga Khan University, WARDA, Islamic Relief, Reconcile, USAID-KUZA, Ushanga Initiative, PAARAN, CORDAID, IMAPCT, CCD, Interpeace, World Vision, University for Peace, EAREP, FAO, NEDI, Saferworld, Solargen, NAMATI, GIZ, FOLT, NRT, UNICEF, SRO, PRM, Aghan Foundation HN, NAMLEF, IGAD, SUPKEM,USDI, Gatsby, KWCA, UNDP, NECA, NRM, SDDLP, Forester, SCDL, DLP, SDARD, ALT, PPO, RLP, Directors, WEG-ADIM, NECAM, SCM, Disow Player, NILT, FANNDA, CCLTS, PICTO, Lamu pastoralist community,
WAJIR HOST COUNTY	5	125	29	154	23%	Wajir County Executives, County Assembly, Medical Staff, Religious leaders. Wajir Girls Secondary

STATE CORPORATIONS, MINISTRIES AND INDEPENDENT COMMISSION	34	85	35	120	18%	NDMA, livestock, LAPSSET, ASAL & Regional Development, NGEC,ENNDA,IGRTC, Ministry of Environment, KWS, NACONEK,CPF, KENHA, Davis and Shirtliff, EFAB, CRA,KAGRC, KFS, Ministry of Lands, Labour,KEFRI,15B Trees, KOTDA, KEMRI, National treasury, KEVAVAPI, Equalization Fund, SRC, Sports Fund, CMA, State department of research, Twende - project, SDGAA, State Department for Wildlife, CS/PS/GOK.
PASTORALIST COUNTIES	15	59	6	65	10%	West Pokot, Tana River, Narok, Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Mandera, Marsabit, Nairobi, Isiolo, Laikipia, Turkana, Garissa, County Directors, MAA Economic Block, NOREB, Council of Governors
KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	4	51	10	61	9%	PARLIAMENT, Speaker, Senators, MPs, CWR, Clerks, Speaker and support staff
PLS SECRETARIAT	4	30	19	49	7%	DLCI, FCDC, PPG Secretariat, Consultants
SECURITY LEADERS	5	34	4	38	6%	APC, BPU, County & Regional Commissioner, security leaders- Does not include 300 Soldiers & military officers on duty during the conference
EMBASSIES, HIGH COMMISSIONS, UN.	9	8	5	13	3%	Ambassadors- Swiss Embassy, British High Commission, Ireland, Finland, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, EU & UNDP- Assistant Secretary General and Regional Director Bureau for Africa (RBA)
STATE HOUSE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	2	5	1	6	1%	Office of the president, Attorney General, State House: Does not include HE President Entourage & protocol staff & security
RESEACHERS	1	4	3	7	1%	Researchers, Reportuers
MEDIA	1	8	1	9	1%	Media. Local media- FM radios and social media bloggers not included
TOTAL	**144**	**535**	**149**	**684**	100%	

3.3 Participation by Gender and Age



4. Financial Report - Wajir 4th PLS

4.1 Total Contributions

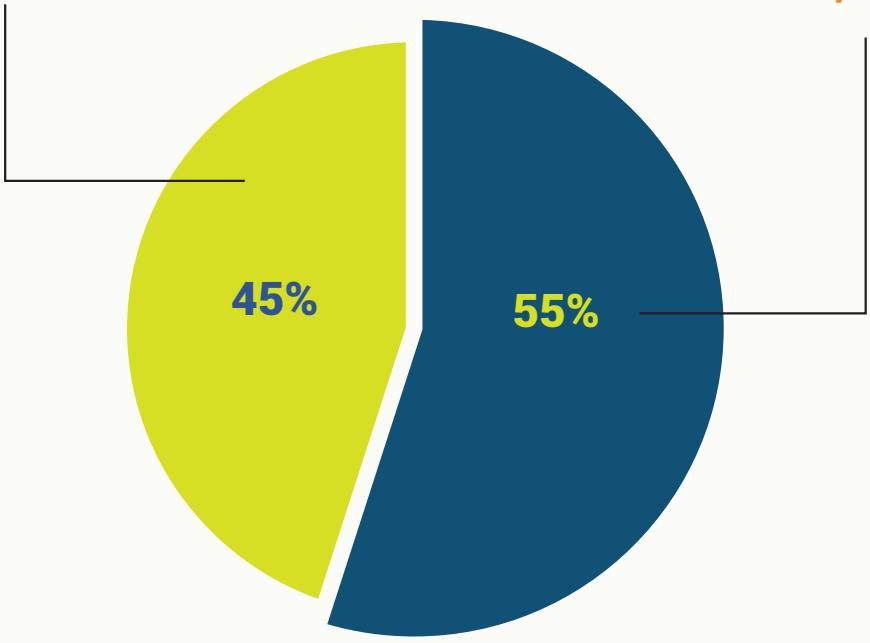
Total - Kshs.44,621,185.20

Donors Paid Service Providers in Wajir Directly

Kshs. 20,079,533.34

Funds transferred to FCDC & PPG Secretariat

Kshs. 24,541,651.86



4.2. Expenditure and donor contribution

	Donor/Funder	Amount (KES)	Services provided	Comments
1.	TCF- The Christensen Fund	12,501,000	Event Production and Facilitation	Funded through FCDC
2.	SDC- Swiss Development Cooperation	5,750,000	Air transport, Folders, conference Booklet, Confrence meal	Funded through FCDC
3.	Agha Khan University	2,500,000	Transport, Accommodation and DSA for staff	Direct support
4.	Rangeland Project	162,000.00	transport of Staff	Funded through FCDC
5.	NDMA- National Drought Management Authority	5,248,000	Air transport	Direct support - secured services required
6.	NRT-Northern Rangelands Trust	1,872,155.20	Half Board	Direct support - secured services required
7.	NAMATI	960,000	Half Board	Funded through DLCI
8.	CORD Aid	118,030	Folders, conference Booklet, Name tags	Direct support - secured services required

9.	UNICEF	640,000	Confrence meal for the PLS participants	Direct support - secured services required
10.	Mercy Corps	2,982,000	Half Board	Direct support - secured services required
11.	Inter peace	696,000	Confrence meal for the PLS participants	Direct support - secured services required
12.	State Department of ASAL	6,750,000	Confrence meal for the PLS participants	Direct support - secured services required
13.	NACONEK	1,000,000	Conference Facilitators/MC / Modarators	Funded through DLCI
14.	ASDEF	50,000	Event refreshment	Direct support - secured services required
15.	WWF	450,000	Event planning and staff support and secretariat accommodation	Funded through DLCI
16.	FAO	1,000,000	Event planning and staff support and secretariat accommodation	Funded through DLCI
17.	Austrian Development Agency	500,000	Event planning and staff support and secretariat accommodation	Funded through DLCI
18.	USAID KUZA	0	Proffesional Fees Rapportuers	In Kind suport (one Person)
19.	KNA- Kenya National Parliament	0	Proffesional Fees Rapportuers	In Kind suport (Six staff and MPs costs)
20.	ILRI/Jameel Observatory	0	Proffesional Fees Rapportuers	In Kind suport (Four staff - Post Docs)
21.	Solargen	300,000	Event planning and staff support and secretariat accommodation	Funded through DLCI
22.	GIZ	500,000	Event planning and staff support and secretariat accommodation	Funded through DLCI
23.	HOST- Wajir County Government	0	Event additional tent, security team, logistics, and personnel	In Kind suport - 20 ground logistics committee mmbers & 25 full time staff
24.	Saferworld	492,000	Facilitating participation of Turkana county delegates	Funded through DLCI
25.	International Alert	150,000	Funding DLCI to support logistics	Direct support
	GRAND TOTAL	**44,621,185.2**		

4.3. Distribution of 4th PLS Financial Contribution by Institutions:

Institutions	Total contribution in Kes	Percentage
Development Partners & Foundations	19,343,000.00	42.6%
Government Agencies	12,998,000.00	29.6%
Non-Government Organizations-NGOs	7,340,185.20	16.6%
University/Research Institutions	2,500,000.00	5.6%
UN agencies	1,640,000.00	3.7%
Private Sector	800,000.00	1.8%
Total Contributions in Kenya Shillings	**43,979,185.20**	**100%**

5. Annexes

5.1. 4th PLS Resolutions

RESOLUTIONS MADE AT
THE 4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT (PLS)
Held at the Wajir Girls Secondary School on 8-10th December 2024

1. PEACE AND SECURITY SECTOR

I. **Prioritize localized peacebuilding efforts** - Policy makers should prioritize local peace building efforts. Funding should be designed to local contexts to address the root causes of conflict and foster community-led sustainable peace efforts. Cross-sectoral mechanisms should be established to address key drivers of vulnerability including:-

(i) proliferation of small arms, light weapons and their business network.

(ii) impacts of climate change and food insecurity

iii) intersection of gender, youth, and cultural dynamics in peacebuilding efforts.

II. **Operationalize new security framework** - Both levels of government should adopt new security framework that places citizens at the centre of solutions and ensure people-focused approach to peace and stability.

III. **Commitment to peace and stability by the political leaders and the national government** - Political leaders and the national government actors shall demonstrate goodwill and sustained commitment in addressing both internal and cross-border conflicts and collaborate with key partners, such as EAC and IGAD, to develop actionable agreements within a shared peace and development framework.

IV. **Implementation of the national peacebuilding architecture**- The national peacebuilding architecture should be fully implemented, resourced and operationalized. It must also leverage on the influence and expertise of eminent personalities within the region.

V. **Tackling Cattle Rustling** – Cattle Rustling should be tackled collaboratively, including structured dialogues, addressing impunity, maintaining the rule of law and order, Constitutionalism. The strategies employed must also mitigate structural vulnerabilities that exacerbate and promote the practice.

Way Forward/Actions

a. Develop a structured implementation framework with clear logic.

b. Design a resource mobilization strategy aligned with the implementation framework to ensure sustainable funding.

c. Create a comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEAL) framework to track progress, assess impact, and facilitate continuous improvement.

d. Establish a Supervisory and Advisory Team to oversee the implementation of the Pastoralists

Leadership Summit (PLS) resolutions and other government declarations.

e. Create an Implementation Program Team to drive execution and coordination of actions.

2. PASTORALISM AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

I. **Budgetary allocation by county governments to Livestock sector:** In the 3rd PLS (held in Garissa in 2019) County Governments resolved to implement a budgetary commitment of 10% of their development budgets to the livestock sector. This was not implemented. Consequently, this 4th PLS further resolves and reiterates that the County Governments of the 15 pastoralist Counties fully implement this commitment.

II. **The National Livestock Development and Promotion Services:** The President to appoint the Chairperson and Board Members of the National Livestock Development and Promotion Services, and to operationalize the same as per the Legal Notice No. 87 of June 2nd, 2016.

III. **Hides and Skins Value Addition:-** (i) The export of leather raw materials from Kenya be banned; (ii) Strategically establish and operationalize facilities for processing hides and skins in the Pastoralist Counties.

IV. **Establishment of the Camel Centre of Excellence:** Kenya is the 3rd largest Camel producer in the greater Horn of Africa and 4th globally. However, the Camel has been neglected and there is no Camel research and development institution in Kenya. To address this, the National Government should establish a Centre devoted to Camel Research and Development in Northern Kenya.

V. **Pastoral Livestock Co-operatives:** The Ministry of Co-operatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development should establish a dedicated unit to lay a strong foundation for Pastoral Livestock Co-operatives in the 15 Pastoralists Counties. This initiative is an affirmative action that promotes rural development in pastoralist counties and aligns with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda (BETA) Model, creating a robust livestock based co-operative system tailored to the diverse needs of the pastoralists.

VI. **Rangeland Protection:** To prevent rangeland degradation and safeguard livelihoods of pastoralists that depend on exploitation of rangeland resources through mobility, a DECREE should be issued to stop creation of new settlements in pastoralist counties.

Way Forward/Actions

a. **Counties allocation of 10% to Livestock sector:** Sensitize the county governments, both the Executives and Assemblies, to ensure the county executives allocate 10% of their counties development budget to the Livestock sector.

b. **The Operationalization of the National Livestock Development and Promotion Services Board (NLDPSB)**

- Fast track the operationalization of the Board
- Form a Livestock Sector Technical Working Group (STWG) to support the

operationalization of the Board

- STWG to convene meetings to develop the operationalization roadmap
- Engage development partners and other stakeholders to mobilize resources for the operationalization of the Board

c. Hides and skins

- Kenya Livestock Development Council (KLDC) to convene a stakeholder's workshop on how to operationalize the resolution.
- Increase the finishing of hides and skins.

d. Camel Center

- Review the camel policy to align to the above Resolution
- The NLDPSB to take the lead on the establishment of the center.

e. Co-operatives

- Follow up with the Minister for Co-operatives to form the Sector technical working Group.
- The NLDPSB to lead in cooperatives formation and strengthening
- Commission participatory research on cooperatives and appropriate models.

3. GENDER, YOUTH, DIVERSITY, INCLUSION AND EMERGING ISSUES SECTOR

I. **Abolition of discriminatory vetting and fair documentation process** - The government should abolish discriminatory vetting for citizenship documentation and ensure equal access to basic citizenship documents (birth certificates and Identity Cards). The registration services should be decentralized to the lowest levels, with mobile units deployed in remote areas and an online pre-registration system should be implemented to reduce reliance on local chiefs. The ID application fee should be scrapped, and expiration dates should be removed to eliminate barriers, while the transition to digital ID must resolve, not exclude cases of double registration. Policies should ensure gender equality, allowing fathers to confer nationality to their children.

II. **Strengthening Gender Based Violence (GBV) Response**: - Establish fully functional and equipped GBV centres in every county to offer comprehensive services, including medical care, counselling, legal aid, and shelter. There should be functional gender desks in every police station across the country and these desks should be staffed by trained personnel who are sensitive to the needs of survivors of GBV.

III. **Youth and Women Social Economic Empowerment** - Provide training to equip young people and women with knowledge, entrepreneurial skills, and digital literacy to enhance their ability to be self-employed and self-reliant. Consequently, provide access to capital and entrepreneur support for start-ups.

4. HUMAN CAPITAL AND BASIC SERVICES SECTOR

I. **Expand Education opportunities for nomadic populations** – Approximately 1.5 million children are out of school in pastoralist counties. The national government should urgently implement the recommendations of the Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms and fast track the transition of the National Council for Nomadic Education (NACONEK) to a semi-autonomous state corporation under the Ministry of Education.

II. **Accelerate Implementation of Education Programme** - foster development of education infrastructures (low-cost boarding schools), increased educational funding that covers early years education and Juniour Secondary School (JSS) and offer special scholarships to ASAL students to study nursing, education, psychology, psychiatry and medicine to bridge the gaps in the region.

III. **Strengthen essential healthcare infrastructures** - establish and resource regional diagnostic centers, increase health financing to strengthen PHC, Human resources, medical supply chain systems, referral systems, and evidence generation. Invest in capacities for Community Health Promoters and caregivers to bridge current capacity gaps.

IV. **Improving healthcare access –** improve and equip existing health facilities in pastoralist areas and provide essential mobile clinic services to remote and underserved areas to deliver prenatal care, postnatal care, immunizations, and treatment for common illnesses.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

I. **Equalization fund:** The Commission on Revenue Allocation should fast-track the review of the marginalization policy, paying particular attention to the Constitution's purpose and definition of marginalization. Redesign the fund to focus on the original conceptualization outlined in the Constitution and to have a meaningful impact through delivery of impactful mega projects across counties. In a nutshell:- (i) a legal notice should be a priority to re-instate the 14 historically marginalized counties as beneficiaries; (ii) the funds to be utilized at the county level; and (iii) for mega impactful infrastructure projects in water, energy, and roads sectors.

II. **Bridge the infrastructure gap to accelerate development for resilient and inclusive growth in pastoralist areas** - The region needs to be opened for investment by strategically financing the development of facilitative road, water, and energy infrastructure in the arid and semi-arid lands.

a. **Roads:** Focus on developing strategic missing links that connect counties and communities across pastoralist areas:-

- The national government should prioritize all Class B roads for inter-county connectivity,
- the government should consider the introduction of Infrastructure Bonds for roads development in the pastoralist regions,

- The government should ring-fence an annual budget of KShs10 billion to LAPSSET projects,
- Complete the Horn of Africa Gateway Development Project (Isiolo-Mandera Road). Emphasis to be put on renegotiating the Samatar and Rhamu road sections and removing related annuity arrangements.

b. **Energy:** The goal is to achieve a minimum of one gigawatt of energy from the national grid and solar mini grids for pastoralist counties. While northern/pastoralist counties of Kenya contribute significantly to the national grid, most of these counties are not linked to the national grid and rely largely on diesel generators. As such, these counties:-

- should be connected to the national grid;
- solar mini grids made available to the sub-counties that may not be reached in the medium term.
- establish appropriate policy to brand Northern Kenya as a green or renewal energy powerhouse to leverage opportunities under climate change mitigation financing.

c. **Water:** The government should provide water security by developing a strategic Water Master Plan for Pastoralist Counties that takes into consideration the unique vast setting of the counties and its dispersed populations and constructing appropriate water infrastructure based on feasibility studies.

III. **Financing the Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) –** EDE 2.0 should be adequately financed and both levels of Government should urgently align the plans set out in the EDE framework to their respective development plans to ensure budget allocations.

IV. **Positioning of the State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands and Regional Development (SDARD)** - There is a need to strategically place the State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands and Regional Development (SDARD&RD) under the presidency for effective resource mobilization and coordination and timely emergency responses.

6. LAND RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

I. **Community Land Registration:** The National Government through the Ministry of Lands shall spearhead the formation of a multi-agency taskforce to enhance effective coordination of systematic community land registration in Kenya. The taskforce shall identify the current bottlenecks to community land registration and make recommendations on the allocation of adequate budget allocation to address the challenges. The National and county governments shall allocate adequate resources, monetary, human and technical to facilitate massive community land registration. The National and County Governments, in partnership with the private sector and civil society shall coordinate and undertake capacity building of communities on the community land registration process. The Ministry of Lands shall ensure that all County

governments submit up-to-date inventories within specified timelines.

II. **Community Land use:** The National Government shall provide incentives for expanding benefits of participatory wildlife conservation as a form of land use on community land beyond tourism, to enhance community revenue generation and benefit sharing in ASAL regions. The county governments shall allocate resources to enhance participatory community land use planning, to facilitate the gainful use of the rangelands, improve drylands productivity and manage natural resources equitably, economically, and environmentally.

Way Forward/Actions

a. Presidential/Ministerial round table on community land registration - PPG and DLCI.

b. Formation of a multi-agency taskforce to coordinate land registration - Ministry of Lands & other Partners.

c. Development of a community land registration master-plan to provide for National Budgetary allocation to facilitate massive community land registration and guide on community land use planning (multi-agency task-force).

d. Simplify the community land registration process and sensitize the communities on land use planning - the taskforce, Ministry of Lands, County Governments.

VALIDATION AND CONFIRMATION SIGNATURES

SIGNATURE----------

HON. MAJOR (RTD) BASHIR ABDULLAIH,
MP MANDERA NORTH,
CHAIRMAN, THE PASTORALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUP (PPG)

DATE 24th Feb, 2025

SIGNATURE----------

H.E. MOHAMUD ALI,
GOVERNOR MARSABIT COUNTY,
CHAIRMAN, FRONTIER COUNTIES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (FCDC)

DATE 25th Feb 2026

5.2. HE President's commitments in Wajir

The President of the Republic of Kenya made the following commitments during the Pastoralist Leadership Summit (PLS) 2024 in Wajir County.

1. **Expansion of Livestock Markets** – Allocated Ksh. 1 billion to complete the Kenanian Project for skins and hides to enhance the market for livestock products.
2. **Livestock Breed Improvement** – Committed to improving livestock breeds for both milk and beef production by making artificial insemination more accessible, affordable, and widely available.
3. **Livestock Disease Management** – Pledged to open up markets for livestock products by controlling livestock diseases through a nationwide vaccination campaign and disease management initiatives.
4. **Livestock Market Leadership** – Announced plans to identify and appoint leadership for the livestock marketing Board to ensure effective management and regulation.
5. **NEDI Project Implementation** – Launched a Ksh. 2 billion projects under the North and North Eastern Development Initiative (NEDI), to be implemented through the Office of the President.
6. **Equalization Fund Review** – Directed that the Equalization Fund be rationalized, with the relevant ministries providing a clear policy direction in the first quarter of 2025 to ensure that only eligible counties benefit from the fund.
7. **Livestock Restocking Support** – Allocated Ksh. 1 billion to support restocking for households affected by drought, targeting 10,000 families.
8. **Horn of Africa Gateway Project** – Committed to upgrading the 740 km road from Mogadashe to Samatar and from Lamu to Mandera to a fully constructed highway instead of an annuity-based model.
9. **Road Infrastructure Development** – Pledged to follow up on the tarmacking of the 120-150 km road from Samatar to Wajir and to ensure the Nairobi-Mandera Road is fully tarmacked.
10. **Implementation of PLS Resolutions** – Ensured that all resolutions from past PLS summits are translated into actionable government projects, policy frameworks, and collaborative initiatives with the support of the Parliamentary Caucus and county leadership.
11. **Security Modernization** – Allocated Ksh. 20 billion to modernize security equipment and improve the national security architecture, making it more people centred.
12. **Elimination of Vetting** – Announced the elimination of certain vetting processes to streamline governance and service delivery.
13. **Water and Sewerage Infrastructure** – Committed to unlocking and improving water supply and sewerage systems in Wajir town.
14. **Water Policy Reforms** – Signed into law the Water Bill, which provides a new policy framework for water harvesting, storage, and management to ensure sustainable water access.
15. **Education Sector Support** – Pledged to hire 20,000 teachers by December to enhance the quality of education in the country.

5.3. Photo Gallery










PLS 2024
PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT
Theme:












Unlocking Policy and Financial


Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative
DLCI
FCDC




KERINGET






















DLCI
Drylands Learning
and Capacity
Building Initiative
FCDC






WWF
KENYA
ISLAMIC
RELIEF


PLS 2024
4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT




Maximize Pastoralism Potential in Ke
FCDC
REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Date 10th December 2024
Pay: FY 2024/2025 Stipends to Hunger Safety Net Programme
Regular Cash Transfer in Tana River, Turkana, Samburu,
Marsabit, Isiolo, Wajir, Mandera and Garissa counties.
Kshs.
5,465,600,000/-
Authorised Signature
Kenya Shillings: Five Billion, Four Hundred Sixty Five Million,
Six Hundred Thousand Shillings Only.
Cheque Number
Bank Code
Account Number










World Food Programme
EWASO NG'IRO NORTH
RIVER BASIN DEV. AUTHORITY
Inclusion – leave no one behind
Improving markets creates new business opportunities for women and youth
Enabling environments for trade ensure the welfare of herders and their livestock and facilitate business development.
Cooperative members have deserted the place due to insecurity.


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locking the Policy and Financing
ttlenecks to Maximize Pastoralism
tential in Kenya






RAPID+


SOLARGL
SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS
KENYA RAPID+
World Vision


NORTHERN KENYA RANGELANDS CARBON PROJECT




Re-examining Early Warning Systems and Humanitarian Responses in Pastoral Areas of the Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia
USAID
Disconnect between External Policy/Practice and Pastoral Perspectives
CRDD




4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT (PLS), WAJIR 2024
#PLSWajir2024


PLS 2024
4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT


4TH PASTORALIST LEADERSHIP SUMMIT WAJIR 2024


PLS 2024

5.4. Pastoralist Leadership Summit (PLS) Programme

TIME	ACTIVITY
	CONFERENCE MASTER OF CEREMONY (MC) Ms EVERLINE NAIRESIAE
DAY 1- Sunday, 8th December 2024	
2.00 – 600pm	**SESSION 1 - REGISTRATION- COUNTY & REGIONAL DESKS, BADGES/TAGS ISSUEING- PLS Secretariat, Arrival and Check-in.**
7.00 pm - 9.00 pm	**SESSION 2 – OPENING CEREMONY- PLS delegates (National & County leadership) invited to Gala Night hosted by HE FCPA Ahmed Abdullahi, Wajir Governor, Chair Council of Governors.** **DINNER PROGRAM- MC** **Welcoming Remarks- County Commissioner, Wajir & Deputy Governor/Host MP** - 715-815 pm-Entertainment/Dinner is served - 815-850- Speeches- MPs/Governors/Partners-AKU/UNICEF. - **850 pm- OFFICIAL OPENING:** Remarks by PPG Secretary General-Hon Sarah Korere, MP Remarks by PPG Chairman Hon Major (RtD) Bashir, MP Remarks by PPG Patron, Hon Raso Dido, MBS, MP Remarks by FCDC Chairman, HE Mohamud Ali, EGH, Governor Marsabit Remarks by Host Governor, HE FCPA Ahmed Abdullahi, EGH, Chair COG **Keynote Address by the Chief Guest, Rt. Hon. (Dr.) Moses M. Wetang'ula, EGH, MP.**
Day 2: Monday, 9th December 2024	
8:00 – 9.00 AM	REGISTRATION DESKS- REGISTRATION- COUNTY & REGIONAL DESKS
9.00 – 10:30 AM	**SESSION 3 - ENDING DROUGHT EMERGENCY-EDE** **CO- Moderator- HE Nadhif Jamah, Vice Chair- FCDC.** **Presentation- 15 minutes: Paul Obunde- Highlight of the framework** **Panelist- 5 minutes each** - Kello Harsama, PS State Department of ASAL - Col. Hared Hassan, CEO NDMA - Dr Guyo Malicha- Head of Jameel Observatory- History of Drought Management in Kenya. - Video on fodder production- how to end drought emergency by Hon Elijah Memusi, MP Kajiado Central **Plenary Session – one-hour minutes- - Including draft session resolutions** **Q & A**
10:30-11:30 AM	**TEA BREAK**
11:30-1:00 PM	**SESSION- 4- Development Financing of the Pastoralists Areas of Kenya** **Moderator- Dr. David Ndii – Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors** **Presentation- 15 Minutes- CS Treasury Hon CPA John Mbadi, EGH** **Panelists- 5 minutes each** - Mr Francis Anyona- Director General- Budget - National Treasury - Mr. Raphael Owino Otieno- Director General Resource mobilization - Ronald Musundi- USAID-KUZA- Access to finance in the Northern Kenya region. **Plenary Session – one-hour minutes including session resolution** **Q & A**

1:00-2:00 PM	LUNCH BREAK
2:00 PM-5:00 PM	**SESSION 5 – BREAK OUT SESSIONS** **Group 1- Peace & Security- Finding lasting solution to community conflict in the pastoralist areas.** **Moderator - Hon Major Dekow, MP** **Venue: Tent 1** - **Presentation- 15 Minutes - Com Sam Kona** - Unlocking ASALs Potential through development for Peace. **Panelist - 5 minutes each** - Mohamed Barre -Secretary Peace Building - Hassan Ismael- Inter peace- community led peace building - Capt. Augustine Lokwang-Role of Regional Economic Blocs in Peace & Social Cohesion in Kenya" **Plenary Session – one-hour minutes including session resolution** **Q & A**
	Group 2- Pastoralism & Livestock Sector Development **Venue: Main Auditorium** **Moderator- Hon Adan Haji, MP** **Presentation- 15 minutes- Bishar File, Director, Holistic Approach to Livestock Sector in Pastoralist Areas** **Panelists- 5 minutes.** - Prof Abdi Guliye- The Bottom Up- Economic Transformation Agenda-BETA, The Livestock Plan. - Diyad Hujale- DLCI- Pastoralist Livestock Cooperative Development in the Pastoralist Areas - Dr Diba Dida, Mercy Corps, Camel Strategy & Vaccine Privatization - Prof Idle Farah, FCDC - County Government Funding to Livestock Sector **Plenary Session – one hour including session resolution** **Q & A**
	Group 3- Securing community land rights, Protection of Environmental and Natural Resources in pastoralist areas. **Venue: Tent 2** **Moderator – Hon Joseph Lekuton, MP** **Presentation- 15 minutes- Kenedy Njenga – Director Land Adjudication** **Panelist-5 minutes:** - Dr Pacifica - Ministry of Environment- Carbon Markets Panelists - Mohamed Shibia - Carbon Credit –Northern Kenya Soil Carbon project (NRT) - Gladys Wairigia - KWCA- Community conservancies in Kenya **Plenary Session- one hour including session resolution** **Q & A**
	Group 4- Gender, Youth & Emerging Social Issues -Technology **Venue: Tent 3** **Moderators, Hon Leah Sankaire MP** **Presentation- 15 minutes- Dr Purity Ngina- NGEC- Gender Policy Gap & Practice**

1:00-2:00 PM	LUNCH BREAK
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	Group 4- Gender, Youth & Emerging Social Issues -Technology **Venue: Tent 3** **Moderators, Hon Leah Sankaire MP** **Presentation- 15 minutes- Dr Purity Ngina- NGEC- Gender Policy Gap & Practice**

	Panelist: 5 minutes each - Vincent Ombaka- Summary of ASAL Strategies and Policy Review - Mrs Chebukati Chair CRA–Marginalization Policies - Mahboub Maalin- Chair Equalization Fund Board **Plenary Session -one hour including Session Resolution**
10:45 - 11:15 AM	**TEA BREAK**
11:15 - 1:30 PM	**SESSION 7- PLENARY FOR PLS MEMBERS (CLOSED DOOR SESSION).** **Moderator– Rt. Hon Francis Ole Kaparo, EGH, Speaker Emeritus** **Presentation- Rt. Hon David Ethuro- Reflection on PPG journey, Achievement and Challenges with implementing the PLS resolution.** **Panelist: Making pastoralist Institutions & PLS resolution impactful.** - Hon Hussein Maalin - Hon Mohamed Elmi, - Hon Abdullahi Wako, - Hon Julius Sunkuli - Hon Alois Lentoimaga, - Sen Farhiya Haji **Plenary- One Plenary:** **Review of Draft communique- Hon Mohamed Adow, MP**
1:30-2:30 PM	**LUNCH**
2:30- 4:30 pm	**SESSION 8- OFFICIAL CLOSING- 4th PLS SUMMIT – PLS Leadership - Welcoming the HE.** **Plenary Session:** **MASTER OF CEREMONY – HON MAJOR (RTD) BASHIR ABDULLAHI, CHAIR PPG,** - Mr Eliud Owalo FIHRM, FESK, EGH- Deputy Chief of Staff, Performance and Delivery Management, Executive Office of the President - Ambassador Mirko Guilietti-Swiss Ambassador/Permanent Rep to UN Office Nairobi (behalf of the PLS donors & development Partners). - Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa- UNDP Assistant Administrator/ Director, Regional Bureau for Africa. - PPG Patron, Hon Col (RtD) Dido Raso, MP -present 4th PLS- Wajir-2024 Resolution to HE. - HE Mohamed Ali, Chair FCDC - Remarks- HE Ahmed Abdullahi, Chair COG, - **CS - Hon Beatrice ASKUL invites the President to address the delegates** - **Summit Closing Address by H.E. Dr. William S. Ruto, CGH, The President.**
	LAUNCHING THE ASALs & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN-2023-2027
END OF THE SUMMIT - GROUP PHOTOS WITH CHIEF GUEST.	
DAY 4- 11th DECEMBER 2024- ALL DELEGATES DEPART FROM CONFERENCE VENUE AFTER BREAKFAST	

Pastoralist Parliamentary Group - PPG
Pastoralism : Our Pride and Life!

DLCI
Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative

FCDC

UNITY AND JUSTICE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY, THE ASALs AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THE ASALS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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