



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY**

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**NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING AND  
MAINTAINING OVER 10% TREE COVER BY 2022**

**May, 2019**

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## 1. NATIONAL FOREST COVER MAP, 2010

Kenya's forest cover was 6.99% in 2010. This status was according to the comprehensive National Forest Resources Assessment and Mapping report (KFS 2013).

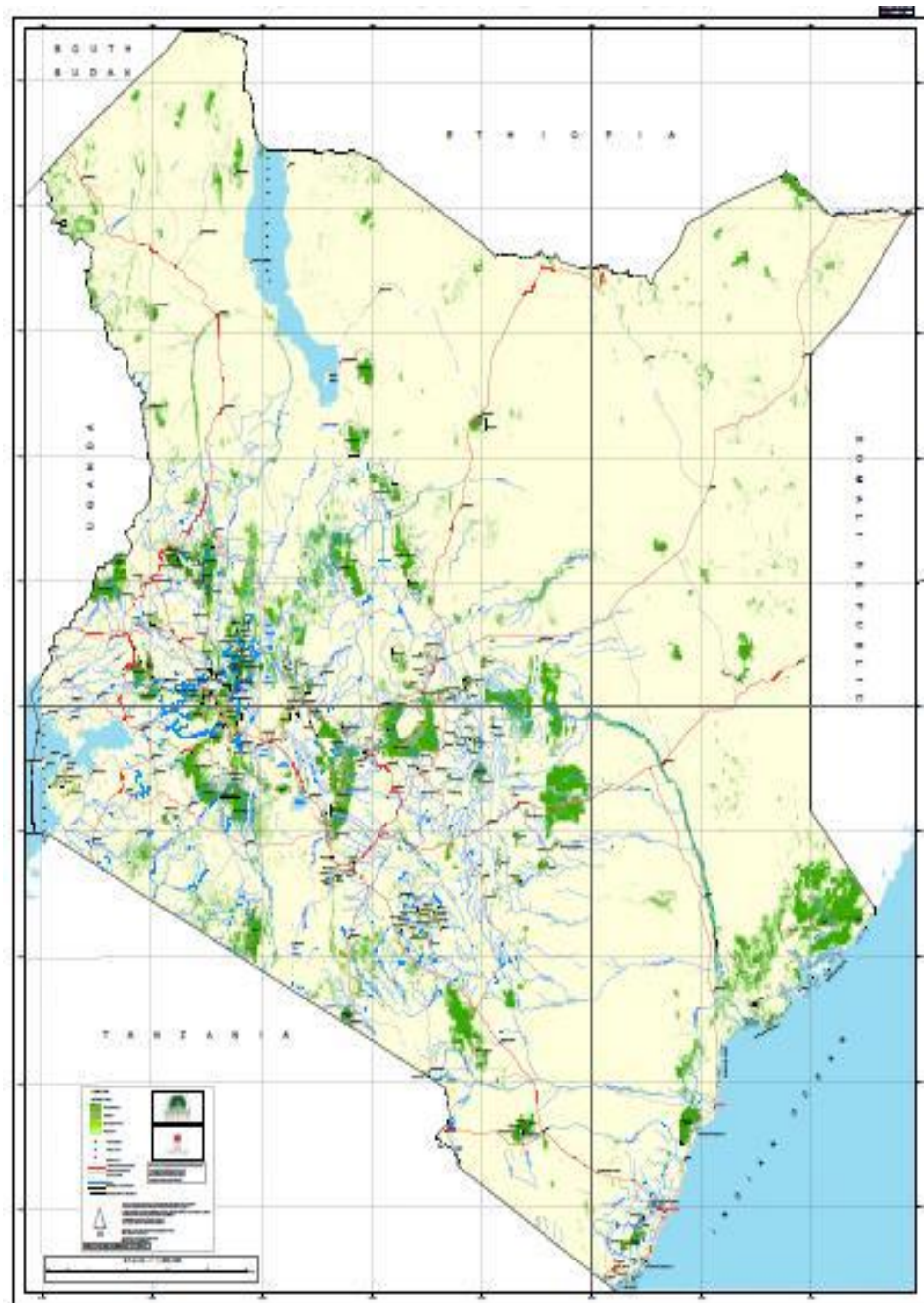


Figure 1 Distribution of the Kenya's forest cover (KFS 2010)

## **1. BACKGROUND**

### **1.1. Rationale for this strategy**

This strategy, which is aligned to the National Forest Program , is a cross-sectoral framework that provides for:

- (i)** Broad Institutional and multi-stakeholder participation in accelerating the achievement of the Constitutional target of 10% tree cover of the national land area as provided under Article 69 (1) (b);
- (ii)** Implementation of Presidential Directives that the Constitutional target of 10% national tree cover should be achieved by 2022 through among other initiatives the revival of Chief’s tree nurseries with technical support of Kenya Forest Service and allocation of 10% Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to tree growing;
- (iii)** Opportunity to implement several national and global commitments with respect to climate change, biodiversity conservation, and land degradation. The government has committed to restore 5.1 million Ha of degraded landscapes as a contribution to the Africa Forest Landscape Initiative (AFR100), 50% reduction of green house gases from the forest sector by 2030 as part of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to climate change, and to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030 as a commitment to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);
- (iv)** Shared responsibility towards addressing climate change impacts and public concerns with regard to protection, conservation and sustainable management of forest resources ;
- (v)** Enhancing the contribution of the forestry sector towards implementation of the Big 4 Agenda. The environment and forest sector is the foundation upon which the performance of the key primary sectors of the economy is anchored including, manufacturing, energy, health and agriculture.

This strategy provides for a series of interventions towards achieving and maintaining 10% tree cover by 2022.

## 1.2. Extent of national forest cover

- (i) The last comprehensive forest cover assessment, “wall-to-wall”, conducted in 2013, established that by 2010 the national forest cover stood at 4.18 million Ha, representing 6.99% of the total land area.
- (ii) Gazzetted public forests managed by Kenya Forest Service cover 2.59 million Ha. Their distribution is as contained in *annex 1*.
- (iii) In 2015, the forest cover was estimated at 7.2% based on the national projection from the 2010 forest cover data. This is according to the Global Forest Resources Assessment Report, 2015 (FAO, 2015).
- (iv) The forest cover is below the recommended minimum global standard of 10%. Kenya has set the goal of increasing and maintaining the national tree cover to at least 10% by 2022.
- (v) Analysis of land-use change over the period 1990-2015 has established that Kenya lost 311,000 Ha of forestland. Forest cover loss is mostly due to conversion to settlements, crop farming and infrastructure developments. This is summarized in table 1.
- (vi) The increasing and largely rural population and high dependency on rain-fed agriculture also explains the expansion of the croplands at the expense of the forestland.

**Table 1: Land-use area changes in Kenya (‘000 Ha), 1990-2015**

| Land use          | 1990   | 2000   | 2005   | 2010   | 2015   |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Forest land       | 4,724  | 3,557  | 4,047  | 4,230  | 4,413  |
| Crop land         | 9,258  | 9,661  | 9,868  | 10,072 | 10,276 |
| Grassland         | 41,522 | 41,654 | 41,496 | 41,080 | 40,664 |
| Settlement        | 57     | 87     | 109    | 126    | 143    |
| Other lands       | 1,004  | 1,574  | 1,035  | 1,044  | 1,053  |
| <b>Wetlands</b>   | 1,472  | 1,504  | 1,482  | 1,485  | 1,488  |
| <b>Total area</b> | 58,037 | 58,037 | 58,037 | 58,037 | 58,037 |

*Source: FAO, 2015*

## 1.3. Forest types

- (i) Forests in Kenya are classified into four (4) major forest types and eight sub-types. Table 2 presents information regarding the forest types, sub-types and the approximate area for each category as at 2010.

**Table2: Forest types**

| Forest type                  | Forest sub-types   | Approximate area (Ha) | % of total forest area |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>1. Western rainforest</b> | Natural forest (mixed indigenous) [ <i>Kakamega, Nandi forests</i> ]   | 144,615               | 3.5                    |
| <b>2. Montane forests</b>    | Natural forest (mixed indigenous) which include Mt. Kenya, Aberdares, Mau, Cherangany, Mt. Elgon, Matthews Ranges and Chyulu Hills | 1,359,860             | 32.9                   |
|                              | Bamboo   | 85,693                | 2.1                    |
| <b>3. Coastal forest</b>     | Natural forest (mixed indigenous trees) [ <i>Arabuko sokoke, Dakatcha, Boni, Shimba Hills, Kayas</i> ]                             | 295,871               | 7.2                    |
|                              | Mangroves  | 48,522                | 1.2                    |
| <b>4. Dryland forests</b>    | Natural forest (mixed indigenous trees) [ <i>Hilltops in Eastern and Northern Kenya and Lake Victoria regions</i> ]                | 1,875,316             | 45.4                   |
|                              | Riverine forest  | 135,231               | 3.3                    |
| <b>5. Forest plantations</b> | <i>Public and private forests</i>  | <b>186,716</b>        | <b>4.5</b>             |

Source: KFS 2013, based on the forest cover mapping of 2013 using 2010 satellite imageries

## 2. NATIONAL POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

The following laws and policies have direct relevance in supporting this strategy of increasing the tree cover to 10%;

### (i) *The Constitution of Kenya*

The Constitution requires the Country to increase and maintain tree cover at a minimum 10% of the total land area. Article 69 (1) (b) emphasizes on the need to “work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya”.

### (ii) *The Kenya Vision 2030*

The Vision places the environmental sector in the social pillar and emphasizes the need to conserve natural resources to support economic growth. For forests, the goal is to increase area under forest to 10% by 2030 and sustainably manage natural forest resources for environmental protection and enhanced economic growth.

### (iii) **Medium Term Plan III (2018-2022)**

Under the Medium Term III, the government has committed to protect natural forests in the water towers and continued rehabilitation of landscapes to increase and sustain water flow and ecological integrity.



*(iv) Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016*

**Section 6(3)(a)(iii)** highlights the need to develop “programmes for achievement and maintenance of tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya”.

**Section 37(1)** requires every County Government to, establish and maintain arboreta, green zones or recreational parks for use by persons residing within its area of jurisdiction. In this regard, every County shall cause housing estate developers within its jurisdiction to make provision for the establishment of green zones at the rate of at least 5% of the total land area of any housing estate intended to be developed.

*(v) Environmental Management and Coordination CAP 387 and (Amendment) Act, 2015*

The Act Provides for protection of forests and environmental impact assessments of forest-related developments.

**Section 9(2)(r)** of the Act requires NEMA to work with other lead agencies to issue guidelines and prescribe measures to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya.

**Section 44** of the Act requires that NEMA in consultation with other relevant lead agencies, develop, issue and implement regulations, procedures, guidelines and measures for sustainable management of hilltops, hillsides and wetlands.

*(vi) Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules 2009*

These Rules shall apply for the purposes of promoting and maintaining farm forest cover of at least 10% of every agricultural land holding and to preserve and sustain the environment in combating climate change and global warming. Part II Section 6 of the Rules specifically deals with the maintenance of 10% tree cover.

### **3. THE ROLE OF FORESTS IN ENHANCING ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The environmental, economic and social development of any country is centred on its environment, natural resources and the choice of appropriate conservation and management strategies, (MENR, 2016).

#### **3.1. Ecological functions of forests**

Forest ecosystems are important in supporting ecological integrity and provide a wide range of services including;

- (i) Foundation for the success of other productive sectors such as agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, livestock, wildlife, industry, water, health and energy;

- (ii) Support to a wide variety of ecological niches with about 7,000 indigenous plant species;
- (iii) Reservoirs for biodiversity and critical habitats for wildlife. Mangrove forests for example are essential breeding grounds for fish and protect the coastal areas from degradation;
- (iv) Dryland forests are critical to human existence and drought resilience in the ASALs.
- (v) Climate change mitigation and adaptation;

For example, an assessment done in Mau Forest Complex, Cherangany Hills, and Mt. Elgon ecosystems estimated that the total economic value (TEV) of the three water tower ecosystems is estimated to be **KES 339 billion** per year which translates to about 5.0% of Kenya's GDP (2017) as shown in table 3.

**Table 3: Total Economic Value for Mau, Cherangany, and Mt. Elgon ecosystems**

| Type of Ecosystem Services | Ecosystem Services       | Annual (KES)           | Contribution to TEV (%) |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Provisioning</b>        | Timber and Non-timber    | 22,941,590,363         | 6.33                    |
|                            | Food Production          | 634,770,000            | 0.18                    |
|                            | Water                    | 3,427,027,000          | 0.95                    |
|                            | Hydropower               | 11,983,679,000         | 3.31                    |
|                            | Biodiversity             | 5,712,786,000          | 1.58                    |
|                            | Tourism                  | 9,300,000,000          | 2.57                    |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            |                          | <b>53,999,852,363</b>  | <b>14.90</b>            |
| Regulating                 | Water Flow               | 2,960,143,000          | 0.82                    |
|                            | Water-Quality Regulation | 1,155,366,000          | 0.32                    |
|                            | Carbon Sequestration     | 176,657,067,000        | 48.75                   |
|                            | Oxygen Generation        | 118,461,049,000        | 32.69                   |
|                            | Microclimatic Regulation | 2,099,161,000          | 0.58                    |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            |                          | <b>301,332,786,000</b> | <b>83.16</b>            |
| Supporting                 | Soil Conservation        | 1,060,000,000          | 0.29                    |
|                            | Nutrient Conservation    | 4,499,000,000          | 1.24                    |
|                            | Pollination              | 930,564,000            | 0.26                    |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            |                          | <b>6,489,564,000</b>   | <b>1.79</b>             |
|                            | Cultural and Spiritual   | 235,358,000            | 0.06                    |
|                            | Bequest                  | 297,905,000            | 0.08                    |
| <b>Subtotal</b>            |                          | <b>533,263,000</b>     | <b>0.15</b>             |
| <b>Grant Total</b>         |                          | <b>362,355,465,363</b> | <b>100.00</b>           |

### 3.2. Contribution of forests to the economy

- i) The contribution of the forest sector to the GDP is estimated at USD 365 million (3.6%) annually, excluding environmental services, non-timber products, and contributions to other sectors and household wood energy (FAO, 2014). This represents an under

valuation of the sector contribution to the national economy, largely due to the subsistence nature and informal marketing of most of the forest products (UNEP, 2012).

- ii) The Current Economic Survey (2019), combines the contribution of environment and natural resources at 3.2% of the GDP in 2018.

### 3.3. Forests and the Big 4 agenda

Forests are enablers of the big 4 Agenda whose contributions are described as follows;

- i) **Housing:** The success of the government's plan to provide at least 500,000 affordable and decent housing by 2022 will depend strongly on the inputs from the forest sector, including; timber, poles, pulp, veneer, parquets. The furniture industry, which strongly depends on inputs from forests, has an estimated annual production value of KES 23 billion (Creapo Oy, 2014).

Kenya is a net importer of sawn timber, panel products paper, furniture and transmission poles. In 2011; these imports, mainly from D.R. Congo, Tanzania, South Sudan, Malawi and Mozambique were worth USD 50 million. Between 2009 and 2013, Kenya imported Timber from DRC and Tanzania worth Kshs 15.6 billion.

- ii) **Health:** Forests play critical roles in the achievement of 100% Universal Health Care (UHC) by supporting; production of raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry, absorption of pollutants, water purification, herbal medicine, and improved nutrition. There is significant clinical evidence that deforestation has significant impact on the mosquito vectoral capacity by increasing the number of new mosquito infections from one infected individual by 77%.

World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 80% of the population of developing countries relies on traditional medicine, originating from forests, for their primary health care needs. It is further estimated that 60 % of anticancer and antihypertensive drugs are of plant origin. Forests and trees serve as natural air conditioners, filter harmful pollutants and act as carbon sinks.

- iii) **Manufacturing:** Forests provide raw materials, energy sources for the industries, power transmission, and water sources. The assessment, of Mau Forest Complex, Cherangany Hills, and Mt. Elgon ecosystems valuation, established that they provide 35 million m<sup>3</sup> of water valued at KES 3.4 billion per year for irrigation, industry, and commercial uses by various stakeholders.

- iv) **Food Security:** Source of food, fodder for Livestock, soil and water conservation, household incomes, and employment. The Mau, Cherangany and Mt. Elgon ecosystem contribution towards production of fodder, food (fruits, game meat), planted food crops (maize, potatoes, peas, etc) is estimated at KES. 634,770,000. The rivers and

streams that emanate from these ecosystems support the irrigation of 52,030 hectares of agricultural land in Kenya, thus making invaluable contributions to food security. They support soil and nutrient conservation, provision of water and habitat for pollinators.

### **3.4. Forests and water**

- i)** Under Article 43(1)(d) of Constitution of Kenya, every person has the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities. However, the country is classified as a water scarce country where the renewable water resource is 647 m<sup>3</sup> per capita which is below 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> threshold.
- ii)** Forests have capacity to store water during the rainy seasons and release it slowly, ensuring water flow during dry periods, thus providing resilience to seasonal weather variations.
- iii)** Of great importance also are the five critical montane forests, (Mt Kenya, Aberdare Ranges, Mau Complex, Cherangani Hills and Mount Elgon) . These montane forests serve as water catchments for major rivers draining into the major water bodies in Kenya and the East African Region. investment in sustainable forest management and conservation of water catchment is critical to Kenya's rural and urban water supplies, and hydropower generation.
- iv)** Ecological functioning Forests is threatened by agricultural expansion, over-exploitation and unsustainable use. Between 2000 and 2010, deforestation in the water towers amounted to an estimated 50,000 hectares per year, leading to reduced water availability by approximately 62 million cubic meters per year (UNEP, 2012);
- v)** The continued existence and sustainability of irrigation schemes and water reservoirs, which are a major investment by government and the private sector are dependent on the ecological stability of the water catchments;

### **3.5. Forests and energy**

- i)** Over 80% of Kenyan rural households rely on wood fuel either as firewood or charcoal. The charcoal industry is a leading contributor to job creation, employing approximately 700,000 people, and estimated to support between 2.3–2.5 million dependants (MENR, 2016);

- ii) The Country will need to invest heavily in alternative energy sources for cooking and lighting, to address the over reliance on woodfuel which is associated with deforestation and forest degradation.
- iii) Hydro power generation in Kenya is derived from the forested catchments of Kenya's water towers and principally from the Aberdares Mt. Kenya, Mau, and Charangani forest ecosystems. Forests are the main source of water for hydropower electricity generation, currently estimated at 282.8 megawatts valued at KES 11.9 billion per year but with a potential of 508 megawatts once the full capacity is exploited.

### **3.6. Forests and Climate Change**

- i) Forests, due to their capacity to act as carbon sinks and by providing key environmental services, are globally recognized as critical in climate change mitigation and adaptation. This capacity can be enhanced through conservation, rehabilitation of degraded areas, afforestation and reforestation activities;
- ii) By providing important environmental goods and services, including water, biodiversity conservation, soil erosion control, maintenance or improvement of landscape, forest landscapes are credited with strengthening community resilience to climate change;
- iii) Analysis in the Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), the second National Communication (SNC) and nationally determined contribution (NDC) indicates that the forestry sector has the highest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and therefore the highest potential to deliver on Kenya's NDC;
- iv) Kenya has made a commitment to the UNFCCC, to participate in REDD+ as a global mechanism to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while protecting available forest resources and promoting afforestation and reforestation activities. This also provides an opportunity for the forest sector to tap into global funding mechanisms. There exists a potential for carbon trading using credits from REDD+ and other forestry related activities.

## **4. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND OBLIGATIONS**

### **4.1. Commitments to global initiatives and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)**

- i) Restoration of 5.1 million Ha by 2030 of degraded landscapes as part of its contribution to the Africa Forest Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and the Bonn challenge, which contribute to the Paris Agreement goals and the United Nations declaration of forests;
- ii) Reduction of 11 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions every year upto 2030 from the forest sector as an obligation to the Paris Climate Change Agreement. This will require

huge investments in restoration of degraded landscapes and new afforestation and reforestation programmes.

- iii) Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030 as its contribution to the United Nations Conference to combat desertification (UNCCD).

Kenya has also ratified the following MEAs:

- i) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in relation to biodiversity and the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS) most of which resources in Kenya occur in forests;
- ii) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement identifies forestry as a key vehicle for delivering global climate change goals. Under the obligation Kenya has developed; the climate change policy and Act, and the National Climate Change Action Plan. The implementation of the action plan will contribute to the achievement of the 10% tree cover;
- iii) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) recognizes afforestation as key in arresting the spread of deserts. Kenya has committed to land degradation neutrality by 2030. National action plan for restoration of degraded sites in ASALs, and Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy exist to support the national efforts;
- iv) United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) which has developed a Strategic Plan for Forests (2017-2030) that operationalizes the Global Forest Goals on sustainable management of all forests and trees outside forests;
- v) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Forest provide habitat for a wide verity of endangered species of fauna and flora.
- vi) Convention for the protection of world cultural and natural heritage (UNESCO). Forests, because species diversity harbor most of the country's natural and cultural heritage, such as Kayas, indigenous resources and knowledge.

#### **4.2. Forests and SDGs**

Sustainable forest management positively impacts on several SDGs: SDG 1 (poverty eradication) by forests providing income to fight poverty; SDG 2 (zero hunger) through the provision of fruits, employment, reducing soil erosion, dry season grazing lands; SDG 3 (good health and well-being) through the provision of medicinal plants, ; SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) through the provision of fresh water for drinking and irrigation; SDG 13 (climate action) through carbon capture and storage (CCS) and SDG 15 through contributions to biodiversity.

## **5. DRIVERS OF TREE COVER LOSS**

While forests are recognized for their social, economic and environmental importance, deforestation, forest degradation and fragmentation of forests have undermined their capacity for sustainable delivery of these key services.

The major causes of tree cover loss include;

- i)** Weak forest governance, coordination and collaboration in the management of public, community and private forests;
- ii)** Increasing population and overreliance on forests for production of wood energy especially for charcoal. The gap between supply and demand for wood is estimated at 13 million m<sup>3</sup>;
- iii)** Inadequate land and forest tenure security to support conservation and forest investments especially in community and private forests;
- iv)** Forest and grassland fires and overgrazing in forest reserves, national parks, game reserves, community and private forests;
- v)** Conversion of forest land to agriculture, settlements and infrastructure development arising from lack of implementation of national and CGs spatial plans;
- vi)** Wastage in wood utilization especially in timber conversion and charcoal production; and
- vii)** Climate change and associated impacts.

Reduced water levels in rivers and dams, declining economic activities arising from water rationing, loss of wildlife habitats, conflicts over water and pasture and increased soil and water erosion in catchment areas are major manifestation of deforestation and landscape degradation.

Strengthening of institutional capacities of Kenya Forest Service and County Governments to enable them implement their respective mandates, and providing incentives to catalyze community and private sector investment in tree growing and conservation efforts are critical in halting deforestation and forest degradation and driving positive transformation in the forest sector.

## **6. PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES**

The following Presidential Directives have been issued to support achievement of the 10% tree cover;

- i)** Accelerated attainment of 10% National tree cover by 2022;

- ii) Commitment at One Planet Summit during the UNEA4 Conference to achieve and surpass Constitutional target of 10% National tree cover by 2022;
- iii) Review of teaching curriculum to include sustainable forest management ;
- iv) All Chiefs to revive Chief’s tree nurseries; and
- v) Allocation of 10% CSR budget for tree growing by all Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs).

## 7. AREA AND SEEDLINGS REQUIREMENTS FOR 10% TREE COVER

This strategy is premised on total seedling production of 1.8 billion over a period of 4 years

**Table 5: Intervention areas (Ha)**

| Intervention Areas  | Area (Ha)        | No of seedlings      |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rehabilitation of degraded natural forests in gazzetted forests and water towers               | 300,000          | 330,000,000          |
| 2. Rehabilitation of degraded water towers and wetlands outside gazetted forests                  | 100,000          | 110,000,000          |
| 3. Rehabilitation of degraded mangrove ecosystems   | 17,036           | 18,739,600           |
| 4. Industrial forest plantation areas, restocked  | 31,000           | 34,100,000           |
| 5. Commercial private forests plantations established   | 150,000          | 165,000,000          |
| 6. Bamboo plantations established   | 50,000           | 55,000,000           |
| 7. Trees in farmlands established   | 350,000          | 385,000,000          |
| 8. Woodlots, botanical gardens, boundary planting established                                     | 70,000           | 77,000,000           |
| 9. Rehabilitation of degraded dryland forest landscapes   | 543,000          | 597,300,000          |
| 10. Greening of infrastructure (Roads, a long railway lines, dams), schools , cooperates and MDAs | 14,000           | 15,400,000           |
| <b>11. Total</b>  | <b>1,625,036</b> | <b>1,787,539,600</b> |

## 8. THE STRATEGY

### 8.1. Strategic Goal

The overall goal of the strategy is to accelerate actions towards the achievement of Constitutional, Vision 2030 and the Presidential Directives of 10% national tree cover, for environmental integrity and social economic development.



## **8.2. Strategic Objectives**

This strategy will deliver on the following objectives;

1. Produce 1.8 billion quality tree seedlings by 2022 needed to increase tree cover to 10%;
2. Implement National policies , legislations and rules that require increased tree planting by 2022;
3. Strengthen institutional capacity of Kenya Forest Service to implement its mandate, including fire management and law enforcement and compliance strengthened;
4. Enhance conservation and protection of Natural forests on public, community and private lands and rehabilitation of degraded areas;
5. Strengthen Coordination and collaboration in the governance of the forest sector;
6. Establish commercial forest plantation on public, private and community lands to provide adequate and sustainable timber, poles and fuelwood for industrial and domestic consumption;
7. Implement innovative restoration programs, including the Greening Kenya Initiative; Greening of infrastructure and Institutions, the “Adopt a forest” concept and the Environmental Soldier Programme (ESP) of the Kenya Defence Forces to support seedlings production and rehabilitation of degraded forest areas;
8. Enhanced national tree planting campaigns through national and county tree planting events, public education, awareness , sensitization;
9. Adopt use of alternative Energy Sources and Efficient wood conversion and utilization technologies by institutions, industry and households;
10. Strengthen Forest resources assessment, monitoring and reporting capabilities of forest sector institutions.

## **9. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS**

This strategy will be delivered through the following strategic interventions

### **9.1. Produce 1.8 billion quality tree seedlings by 2022 needed to increase tree cover to 10%.**

#### **9.1.1. Improved seed production**

To achieve the 10% tree cover the country requires 1.8 billion seedlings in the next four years. This translates to a total collection and distribution of 90 tons of assorted tree seeds. To achieve this, the following interventions will be implemented;

- i) Enhance seed collection, processing and distribution;

- ii) Registration and regulation of seed collection by the private sector
- iii) Establish and maintain seed sources in all the eco-regions;
- iv) Develop and implement seed standards;
- v) Support tree breeding programs to enhance quality of planting materials.

### **9.1.2. Production of high quality seedlings**

Sustainable supply of high quality tree seedlings is fundamental to the success of any tree planting. To facilitate production of 1.8 billion high quality seedlings in the next four years the following interventions will be implemented;

- i) Secure quality tree seeds;
- ii) Enhance capacity of KFS tree nurseries;
- iii) Establish model tree nurseries for seedlings for production of 20,000 seedlings each per year;
- iv) Implement the Greening Kenya Initiative by National Prisons Service and National Youth Service;
- v) The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, through the County Commissioners to establish 8,500 Chiefs' tree nurseries with an annual capacity of 20,000 seedlings each;
- vi) Incentivize production of quality seedlings by County Governments and the private sector;
- vii) Registration and certification of all tree nurseries;

### **9.1.3. Avail information on site species matching**

To optimize on the survival of trees and establishment of forests, the species site matching guidelines will be updated and availed to the public. To achieve this, the following interventions will be implemented;

- i) Translate and disseminate the guidelines to the tree nurseries operators, county governments and the private sector;
- ii) Conduct awareness campaigns for the stakeholders;
- iii) Upload the guidelines on KEFRI, KFS and the Ministry's websites.

## **9.2. Enhance conservation and protection of natural forests on public, community and private lands and rehabilitation of degraded areas**

This strategy seeks to protect, conserve and rehabilitate all natural forests and water towers. The following interventions will be employed;

- i) Enhance protection of the existing 4.18 million Ha of natural forests and water towers, of which 2.59 million Ha are public and managed by Kenya Forest Service;

- ii) Use of technology for establishment, surveillance and protection;
- iii) Rehabilitate 300,000 Ha through enrichment planting;
- iv) Fence 1,500 Kms of natural forest boundaries;
- v) Rehabilitate 200,000 hectares through natural regeneration;
- vi) Rehabilitate 50,000 hectares of degraded community and private forests;
- vii) Promotion of alternative livelihood enterprises;

### **9.3. Rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves**

This strategy will enhance protection and conservation of mangroves to ensure continuous provision of goods and services. The interventions will include;

- i) Implementation of the Mangrove Management Plan (2017-2027);
- ii) Rehabilitation 17,036 ha of degraded mangrove through partnerships;
- iii) Enforcement of regulations in licensing of mangrove harvesting;
- iv) Development and implementation of guidelines on mangrove restoration.

### **9.4. Establish commercial forest plantations on public, private and community lands**

#### **9.4.1. Improve productivity and management of public forest plantations**

Public forest plantations cover 135,000 Ha. The strategy will seek to enhance the productivity of these plantations through the following interventions;

- i) Develop and implement a sustainable management strategy with an institutional framework for public forest plantations;
- ii) Restock 31,000 Ha of planting backlogs;
- iii) Maintain 5,240 Km fire breaks
- iv) Maintain 8,236 Km of forest roads;
- v) Implement silvicultural operations (pruning and thinning) in 54,000 Ha;

#### **9.4.2. Establish commercial forests on private land**

Commercial private forest plantations provide the best opportunity to offset the national wood supply deficit, and supplement the wood supply from public forests. This strategy seeks to promote establishment of commercial forest plantations through the following interventions;

- i) Private sector and farmers to establish 300,000 Ha of plantations, including commercial charcoal production belts;
- ii) Provide technical support to the Tree Growers Associations for establishment and management of high value plantations;
- iii) Appropriate policy, fiscal and other incentives provided to commercial private forest enterprises, including access to forest financing facilities;
- iv) Establish private forest register by mapping the established plantations;
- v) Upscale innovative funding for sustainable farm forestry and livelihood enterprises.

### **9.4.3. Promote bamboo growing**

Bamboo presents diverse opportunities that broadly supplement forest products. This strategy seeks to establish 50,000 Ha of bamboo largely through private sector investments. The following interventions shall be used;

- i) Develop and implement the bamboo policy;
- ii) Support establishment of bamboo by farmers and the private sector;
- iii) Support production of high quality bamboo seedlings by KFS and other stakeholders;
- iv) Develop bamboo value chains with reliable markets;
- v) Strengthen the capacity of Bamboo Association of Kenya / cooperatives.

### **9.5. Implement the Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules, 2009**

This intervention will be targeted at planting of appropriate trees and fruits in the 10.5 million Ha of agricultural land using appropriate technologies. This will be achieved through;

- i) Support establishment of 350,000 ha of trees on farm forestry;
- ii) Adopt and promote high value fruit tree species such as avocado, mangoes and Macadamia for increasing tree cover ;
- iii) County Governments to revitalize forest and agricultural extension services.

### **9.6. Restoration of degraded landscapes in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs)**

ASALS face severe land degradation arising from unsustainable charcoal burning, overgrazing and erratic weather patterns. This strategy will rehabilitate 543,000 Ha over the next four years through the following;

- i) Impose a moratorium on unplanned settlements in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas;
- ii) Implementation of appropriate livestock grazing systems that promote tree growing;
- iii) Rehabilitation of degraded national parks, game reserves and wildlife sanctuaries;
- iv) Development and implementation of woodlands management plans;
- v) Promote natural regeneration of degraded forested landscapes;
- vi) Invasive Prosopis species controlled and managed by implementing the Strategic management plan ;
- iv) Pilot use of aerial seeding of grass and appropriate tree species.

### **9.7. Implementation of national forest policies , legislations and Strategies**

All the non-gazetted public forests which include; community forests, green spaces and urban forests are managed by county governments. County governments are required to implement specific national policies on forestry which include; provision of forest extension services to communities, farmers and private land owners. The County governments will be expected to;

- i) The Ministry of planning and County Governments to integrate spatial development plans into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) to identify areas for forestry and tree development;
- ii) County Governments to develop policies and legislation to implement the devolved forestry functions as detailed in the Transition Implementation Plans (TIPs);
- iii) The National Environmental Management Authority to implement the National action plan for restoration of degraded sites in Arid and Semi Arid Lands,
- iv) The Ministry of Agriculture and County Governments to implement the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy ;
- v) Kenya Forest Service and County Governments to implement the Forest Act 2016 requirement for establishment of Arboreta in urban centres and the Forest (Charcoal) Rules, 2009;
- vi) The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and Kenya Wildlife Service to implement the National Wildlife Conservation Strategy 2030 which calls for protection, rehabilitation and restoration of wildlife habitats, including forests, savannas and mountains.
- vii) Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya Forest Service, and County Governments to implement Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules, 2009.
- viii) County Governments to implement the physical planning rules that require 5% of all residential premises are covered by appropriate tree species

### **9.8. Urban Forests and Green Spaces**

This strategy will seek to increase urban forests and green spaces in all the urban centers in the 47 counties. The following initiatives will be implemented;

- i) County Governments to promote avenue tree planting and establishment of green parks, arboreta and botanical gardens;
- ii) Securing and rehabilitation of riparian areas and wetlands;

### **9.9. Implementation of the Greening Kenya Initiative**

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the National Prisons Service, the National Youth Service and UNEP will implement this initiative as follows;

- i) Production of 50 million tree seedlings annually;
- ii) Rehabilitation of 1,000 Ha of identified degraded forest areas;
- iii) Establish 2,000 Km of boundary planting within the Prison Services land;
- iv) Establish 700 Ha of commercial woodlots within Prison Services land;

### **9.10. Greening infrastructure**

Government land and other un-alienated public land provide opportunities for increasing the tree cover in the country. These include; railway lines, road network, large settlements, large mining sites and dams. The strategy will seek to;

- i) enforce compensatory planning for infrastructure developments that lead to deforestation;
- ii) Enforce the Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) licensing provisions;
- iii) Institute a deposit bond mechanism to ensure compliance with requirements for restoration.

### **9.11. Greening of Institutions including, Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs)**

This strategy seeks to ensure that;

- i) MDAs identify land and invest in tree growing as their contribution to the 10% tree cover;
- ii) MDAs to set aside 10% of their CSR budget for tree growing.

### **9.12. Greening of schools and other Institutions of learning**

There are 12,322,253 students in primary, secondary schools and teachers training colleges in Kenya (2014, Basic Education Statistical Booklet, by the MoEST). This strategy will leverage on the pupils and students to enhance the tree cover through;

- i) Establishment of woodlots and boundary planting
- ii) Creation of environmental awareness;
- iii) Planting and adoption of at least two trees by the students;

### **9.13. Strengthening of the institutional capacity of Kenya Forest Service , including fire management and law enforcement and compliance**

This strategy will involve;

- i) Recruitment and training of more staff and forest rangers;
- ii) Acquisition of equipment for enhanced surveillance and protection of forest resources;
- i) Acquisition of modern equipment for surveillance and firefighting;
- ii) Training of foresters and forest rangers on fire management;

### **9.14. Adoption of forests and strengthening of Environmental Soldier Program (ESP)**

MDAs, NGOs, corporate and the private sector will be encouraged to partner with the MoEF, KFS and CGs to adopt forest blocks within public and community forests for rehabilitation and conservation as part of their CSR. Kenya Defence Forces have adopted several forest blocks, including Ngong Hills, Ngong Road forest and Ololua forest under the Environmental Soldier Program.

All disciplined forces, including Kenya Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service, Kenya Wildlife Service and the National Youth Service will adopt Forests for purpose of rehabilitation and enhanced protection and conservation.

#### **9.15. Public education, awareness and sensitization on tree growing**

This strategy seeks to educate, sensitize and create awareness to the public for the uptake of tree growing. The following interventions will be undertaken through;

- i) Develop and implement a comprehensive communication strategy on tree growing;
- ii) Media campaigns through print, electronic and social platforms;
- i) The Ministry of Education will review the teaching curriculum of primary and Secondary schools to include sustainable forest management;
- iii) Organizing field days, exhibitions and showcasing events;
- iv) Leveraging on other national and global events for tree growing e.g. World Environment Day, World Day to Combat Desertification, World Wetlands Day and World Meteorological Day;

#### **9.16. National tree planting campaigns**

This strategy seeks to mobilize the public for the uptake of tree growing. The following interventions will be undertaken through;

- i) Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to direct Chiefs to Mobilize citizenry to plant 100,000 seedlings each planting season;
- ii) Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs to use Government machinery to promote tree planting for soil and water erosion control;
- iii) Launch the national and county level tree planting seasons;
- iv) Marking of the International Day of Forests
- v) Creation of partnerships with the private sector to support the campaigns;

#### **9.17. Efficiency in wood conversion, utilization and alternatives energy sources**

This strategy seeks to ensure that;

- i) Licensing of saw-millers by Kenya Forest Service to operate in public forest plantations to be based on investment in efficient wood conversion machinery;
- ii) Eco-labeling of charcoal produced from efficient technologies is done for market access;
- iii) Efficient cook stoves are affordable and available for use in schools, prisons, hospitals and households;
- iv) Industries invest in efficient boiler technologies.
- v) Ministry of Energy to increase use of alternative energy sources such as; solar, wind, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG ), biogas, briquettes

### **9.18. Provision of incentives and awards**

Incentives will be provided to support sustainable conservation and management of forests as identified in the Environment Management and Coordination Act, 2015, Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016, Climate Change Act, 2016 and others. These include;

- i) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the National Treasury to provide economic and fiscal incentives e.g. tax rebates that promote efficiency in wood conversion and utilization.
- ii) Payment for Ecosystem Services , including water, carbon, and tourism levies;
- iii) Provision of affordable credit facilities to businesses engaged in forest development;
- iv) Provision of grants to communities for forest development.

Other incentives directed at counties, institutions, schools, media houses, communities, individuals and institutions who excel in forestry conservation and management include;

- i) Trophies;
- ii) Certificates;
- iii) Cash and in-kind prizes;
- iv) Recommendation to the Head of States for decoration

### **9.19. Research, technology and innovations for forest restoration**

This strategy seeks to deploy the latest technologies in forest regeneration, protection, and planting and will be implemented through;

- i) Enhance capacity of KEFRI and other relevant agencies to undertake research;
- ii) Identification and promotion of innovative technologies for forest restoration;
- iii) Application of indigenous technical knowledge on conservation;

### **9.20. Enhance forest resources assessment, monitoring and reporting capability**

This strategy seeks to strengthen capability of forest institutions to effectively monitor and report on forest sector performance. It will be implemented through;

- ii) Implementation of a full national forest inventory;
- iii) Establishment of a National Forest Monitoring System with reporting capabilities;
- iv) Periodic monitoring and reporting on performance on tree planting, survival rates and status of protected forests.

### **9.21. Mobilization of resources**

Forestry is a long term, capital intensive investment that mainly generates common goods and services. In order to sustainably conserve, manage, promote forestry activities, the National and County Governments should explore opportunities for increased financing of forestry sector development, in addition to incentivizing private sector investment.



The National and County Governments should take responsibility for financing of forestry development in addition to exploring opportunities for.

This strategy will be achieved through;

- i)** Enhanced funding from the National Treasury;
- ii)** Establishment of joint coordination Committee for mobilization of Resources with participation of National and County Governments, NGOs, Development Partners and the private sector;
- iii)** Diversified revenue streams by Kenya Forest Service, including from sale of mature and over-mature trees in public forest plantations, eco-tourism and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES);
- iv)** Development of climate finance policy and strategy for tapping into International Climate Finance opportunities and a framework for issuance of green bonds;
- v)** Operationalization of the Forest Conservation and Management Trust Fund (FCMTF);
- vi)** Formulation of the REDD+ Strategy and investment plan to facilitate carbon trading and access to other global carbon finance sources ;
- vii)** Establishment of Public Private Partnerships: Seedlings production and infrastructure development are potential targets under this arrangement;
- viii)** Development & implementation of joint resource mobilization plan between the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Kenya Forest Service and County Governments;
- ix)** Conservation levies particularly water and tourism levies;

## **10. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**

In order to effectively coordinate the implementation, monitoring and reporting of this strategy, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will strengthen its coordination function and enhance capacity of its SAGAs, MDAs, county governments and other stakeholders. This will be achieved through;

- i)** A National inter-ministerial Steering Committee based at the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to provide oversight and policy guidance for implementation of the Strategy;
- ii)** An inter-Ministerial Technical Committee chaired by the Principal Secretary , Ministry of Environment and Forestry to Coordinate and supervise implementation of activities ;

- iii) A multi-institutional Technical Team with a Secretariat at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with representatives from relevant government agencies, Council of Governors, NGOs, Private sector and development partners representatives;
- iv) County implementation Coordination Committees co-chaired by County Commissioners and County Governments with Kenya Forest Service as the Secretary;
- v) Sub-county level coordination committee

## **11. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry will establish a Secretariat to coordinate implementation of the strategy and report on performance. In this respect, the Ministry will develop a framework for monitoring and reporting by Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs), County Governments, private sector and other stakeholders.

## **12. COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING THIS STRATEGY**

The cost of implementation of this strategy is estimated to be **KES 48 Billion**, which will be shared between ministries, agencies, departments, CGs, private sector, farmers, CSOs and other stakeholders.

## **13. COST OF NOT TAKING ACTION**

Implementation of this strategy is expected to yield numerous economic benefits to the country. Under the strategy, 1.8 Billion seedlings will be produced and planted for purposes of rehabilitation of degraded natural forests and commercial public forest plantations, establishment of private forests, bamboo, tree planting in schools and greening of institutions and infrastructure.

In the event that these interventions are not implemented, the consequences will manifest in form of reduced supply of important products and ecological services emanating from forested landscapes.

The cost of inaction is estimated at **KES 168 Billion** over the four- year period.

## 14. IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

| Strategy / Intervention         | Activity   | Unit                                 | Target | Budget (KES) | Responsibility                         | Key Performance indicator (KPI)   |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------|--|---|
| <b>Improved seed production</b> | Establish and maintain seed sources in all the eco-regions                         | Ha                                   | 50     | 60,000,000   | KEFRI, KFS, KALRO                      | Ha of seed sources established & Maintained                                 |
|                                 | Enhance seed collection, processing and distribution                               | Ton                                  | 90     | 200,000,000  | KEFRI, KFS, KALRO                      | % increase in species diversity & quantities of seeds produced              |
|                                 | Registration and regulation of seed collection by the private sector;              | No.                                  | 50     | 2,000,000    | KEFRI, KFS, KALRO, KEPHIS              | No. of private sector players registered                                    |
|                                 | Develop and implement seed certification standards                                 | No.                                  | 1      | 5,000,000    | KEBS, KEPHIS, KEFRI, KFS               | Certification standards adopted   |
|                                 | Establish and capacity build association of private tree seed collectors / dealers | No                                   | 1      | 5,000,000    | KEFRI, KFS, KARLO, CGs, Private sector | % of association members conforming to the certification standards.         |
|                                 | Establish tree breeding programs to enhance quality of planting materials          | No                                   | 1      | 60,000,000   | KEFRI, KFS, Universities               | Number of programs established  |
|                                 | Update and avail information on site species matching to the general public        | No                                   | 1      | 5,000,000    | KEFRI, KFS and MoEF                    | Guidelines on site species matching uploaded to MoEF, KEFRI & KFS web sites |
|                                 | Produce high quality seedlings   | Production of 1.80 billion seedlings | No     | 1.8 billion  | 18,000,000,000                         | KFS, CGs, KEFRI, KWTA, National Prisons Service, National Youth Service,    |

| Strategy / Intervention   | Activity   | Unit | Target       | Budget (KES)  | Responsibility                                 | Key Performance indicator (KPI)                             |
|---|--|------|--------------|---------------|--|---|
|   |  |      |              |               | Private Sector,                                |   |
|   | Refurbish & expand KFS central tree nurseries in each county/ region for mass seedlings production | No   | 47           | 141,500,000   | KFS  | Number of quality seedlings produced                        |
|   | Establish model tree nurseries for seedlings   | No   | 12           | 80,000,000    | KFS  | Number of model nurseries produced                          |
|   | Provide incentives to enhance quality seedlings production.  | No   | 1            | 5,000,000     | MEF, KFS, KWTA, Private sector, Nursery owners | Number of incentives provided and adopted                   |
|   | Develop certification standards for tree nurseries   | No   | 1            | 5,000,000     | KFS, KEFRI, private sector, Nursery owners     | Adoption of certification standards by the stakeholders     |
|   | Develop and maintain an electronic database for all tree nurseries                                 | No   | 1            | 5,000,000     | KFS, KEFRI, private sector,                    | No of private tree nurseries registered                     |
| Enhance protection and rehabilitation of natural forests and water towers | Protect the existing natural forests and water towers  | Ha   | 4.18 Million | 3,000,000,000 | MEF, KFS, KWS, KWTA, CGs, CFAs                 | Enhanced delivery of important forest products and services |
|   | Develop water tower ecosystem management plans   | No.  | 30           | 120,000,000   | KWTA, CGs, NEMA, KFS                           | No. of management plans developed                           |
|   | Fence of natural forests (Mt. Kenya, Kakamega, and Mau forests)                                    | Km   | 1,500        | 5,000,000,000 | KFS, KWTA, UTaNRMP, NEMA, Rhino Arc, CGs       | Area of forest protected by the fence.                      |
|   | Protection of public natural forests for   | Ha   | 200,000      | 3,000,000,000 | MEF, KFS, KWS, KWTA,                           | Area of forest regenerating                                 |

| Strategy / Intervention  | Activity   | Unit | Target | Budget (KES)  | Responsibility                       | Key Performance indicator (KPI)       |
|--|--|------|--------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | natural regeneration   |      |        |               | CGs, CFAs                            | naturally                             |
|  | Rehabilitation of public natural forests through enrichment planting | Ha   | 50,000 | 2,000,000,000 | MEF, KFS, KWS, KWTA, CGs, CFAs       | Area rehabilitated                    |
|  | Rehabilitation of degraded wetlands, community and private forest    | Ha   | 50,000 | 2,000,000,000 | KFS, CGs, KWTA, NEMA, Private sector | Area rehabilitated                    |
|  | Reclamation of forest areas from invasive species                    | Ha   | 10,000 | 300,000,000   | KFS, KWS, CGs                        | Area reclaimed                        |
|  | Reservation and gazettelement of new forest areas & water towers     | Ha   | 10,000 | 5,000,000     | KFS, KWTA, CGs,                      | Forest areas gazetted                 |
|  | Support Community groups in alternative livelihood enterprises       | No   | 50     | 200,000,000   | KFS, KWTA, NETFUND, NEMA, CGs,       | Number of enterprises established     |
| Conservation and rehabilitation of mangrove forest areas/        | Implement Mangrove Management Plan (2017-2027)                       | No   | 1      | 200,000,000   | KFS, CGs, KEMFRI, KEFRI, KWS         | Benefits accruing,                    |
|  | Rehabilitate degraded areas of mangrove forests                      | Ha   | 17,036 | 150,000,000   | KFS, CGs, KMFRI, KEFRI, KWS          | Area of mangrove forest rehabilitated |
| Improve productivity and management of public forest plantations | Establish new plantation in the un-stocked areas                     | Ha   | 31,000 | 310,000,000   | KFS, CFAs                            | stocked plantation area               |
|  | Maintain fire breaks to protect plantations against fires            | Km   | 5,240  | 56,200,000    | KFS, CFAs                            | Length of fire breaks maintained      |
|  | Maintain forest roads  | Km   | 8,236  | 611,800,000   | KFS, CFAs                            | Length of the roads maintained        |

| Strategy / Intervention                      | Activity  | Unit                                    | Target  | Budget (KES) | Responsibility                      | Key Performance indicator (KPI)           |
|--|---|---|---------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|  | Implement silvicultural operations (pruning and thinning)   | Ha;                                     | 54,000  | 208,000,000  | KFS, CFAs                           | Total areas thinned and pruned            |
|  | Develop and implement a management strategy for efficient management of public forest plantations | No                                      | 1       | 10,000,000   | MEF, KFS, CFA, NEMA, Private sector | Increased revenue, Improved governance,   |
| Establish commercial forests on private land | Establishment of commercial private plantations by farmers and Tree Growers Associations          | Ha                                      | 150,000 | 150,000,000  | KFS, CGs, TGAs, Farmers             | Area under commercial private plantations |
|  | Provide technical support to the Tree Growers Associations & farmers                              | No                                      | 47      | 150,000,000  | KFS, CGs, TGAs, Farmers             | No. of TGAs supported per county          |
|  | Provide incentives to commercial private forest plantations,                                      | No                                      | 100     | 200,000,000  | KFS, CGs, TGAs, Farmers             | No. of beneficiaries                      |
|  | Establish private forest register by mapping the established plantations                          | No                                      | 47      | 80,000,000   | KFS, CGs, TGAs, Farmers             | Forest areas registered                   |
|  | Upscale innovative funding for commercial forestry, farm forestry and livelihood enterprises      | No                                      | 47      | 300,000,000  | NETFUND, KFS, CGs, TGAs, Farmers    | No. of households supported per county    |
|  | 6. Promote bamboo   | Develop and implement the bamboo policy | No      | 1            | 20,000,000                          | KFS, KEFRI, KWTA, MEF, Private sector     |

| Strategy / Intervention                               | Activity   | Unit | Target     | Budget (KES) | Responsibility                              | Key Performance indicator (KPI)              |
|---|--|------|------------|--------------|---|--|
| growing   | Support bamboo planting by farmers, private sector & communities | Ha   | 50,000     | 150,000,000  | KFS, KEFRI, KWTA, MEF, Private sector       | Area established                             |
|   | Support production of high quality bamboo seedlings              | No   | 20 Million | 140,000,000  | KFS, KEFRI, MoEF, Private sector            | No of seedlings produced                     |
|   | Strengthen the capacity of Bamboo Association of Kenya           | No   | 1          | 2,000,000    | KFS, KEFRI, MEF, Private sector             | Functional associations                      |
| Implement the Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules, 2009 | Support tree growing on farms                                    | Ha   | 350,000    | 205,000,000  | KFS, KEFRI, TGAs, CGs, CSO                  | Area established                             |
|   | Promote adoption of high value agro forestry tree species;       | No   | 47         | 47,000,000   | KFS, KEFRI, TGAs, CGs, CSO                  | No. of species promoted                      |
|   | Development of incentives for farm forestry by CGs               | No   | 47         | 94,000,000   | KFS, KEFRI, TGAs, CGs, CSO                  | No. of CGs providing incentives              |
|   | Revitalize forest extension services by CGs                      | No   | 47         | 15,000,000   | KFS, KEFRI, TGAs, CGs, CSO                  | No. of CGs providing extension services      |
| Restoration of degraded landscapes in the ASALs       | Awareness creation on appropriate stocking capacity of livestock | No   | 23         | 46,000,000   | KFS, Interior Ministry, NDM, CGs, CSO       | No. of county meetings held                  |
|   | Enforcement of charcoal rules by the CGs                         | No   | 23         | 320,000,000  | KFS, Interior Ministry, NDM, CGs, CSO, NEMA | No. of counties enforcing the charcoal rules |
|   | Promote planting of appropriate tree species                     | No   | 23         | 46,000,000   | KFS, Interior Ministry, NDM, CGs, CSO       | % survival rates                             |
|   | Pilot use of aerial seeding of grass and                         | No   | 2          | 200,000,000  | KFS, Interior Ministry,                     | Area covered                                 |

| Strategy / Intervention   | Activity   | Unit | Target | Budget (KES) | Responsibility   | Key Performance indicator (KPI)             |
|---|--|------|--------|--------------|--|---|
|   | appropriate tree species   |      |        |              | NDMA, CGs, CSO   |   |
| Implementation of national forest policies and legislations by County governments | Support Implementation of the Transition Implementation Plans (TIPs) in all the counties | No   | 47     | 100,000,000  | MEF, KFS, CGs, COG   | No. of Counties signing and adopting TIPs   |
| Implementation of Presidential Directives   | <b>Review of teaching curriculum to include forest conservation</b>                      | -    | -      | -            | MoEF, MoEST, KICD  | Level of curriculum review & implementation |
|   | <b>Revival of Chief's tree nurseries;</b>  | No.  | 8,500  | 425,000,000  | Ministry of interior, KFS  | No. of tree nurseries revived               |
| Implementation of the Greening Kenya Initiative                                   | Capacity building of tree nursery operators for the production of tree seedlings         | No.  | 100    | 5,000,000    | Ministry of Interior, MEF, UNEP, NYS, Prison Service, KFS, KEFRI | No. of operators trained                    |
|   | Rehabilitation of identified degraded forest areas                                       | Ha   | 1,000  | 30,000,000   | Ministry of Interior, MEF, UNEP, NYS, Prison Service, KFS, KEFRI | Area rehabilitated                          |
|   | Establish 2,000 Km of boundary planting within the Prison Services land                  | Km   | 2,000  | 10,000,000   |  | Length of boundary planting                 |
|   | Establish 700 Ha of commercial woodlots within Prison Services land                      | Ha   | 700    | 21,000,000   |  | Area established                            |
| Greening infrastructure   | Rehabilitate degraded areas arising from infrastructure development                      | Ha   | 14,000 | 20,000,000   | KFS, NEMA, KeNHA, KURA, KeRRA, Kenya Railways, KPA, CGs, CoG     | Area rehabilitated                          |



| <b>Strategy / Intervention</b>   | <b>Activity</b>  | <b>Unit</b> | <b>Target</b> | <b>Budget (KES)</b> | <b>Responsibility</b>                   | <b>Key Performance indicator (KPI)</b>       |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Greening by MDAs and the Private Sector  | Rehabilitate natural forest areas by the Government MDAs and the Private Sector, in line with the Presidential Directive | Ha          | 50,000        | 2,000,000,000       | MEF, MDAs, Private sector               | Increase in the forest cover                 |
| Greening of Institutions of learning   | Support schools and various other institutions in planting of trees  | Ha          | 20,000        | 600,000,000         | MoEF, KFS, KWTA, MoE, Interior Ministry | Increase in tree cover                       |
| Strengthen the enforcement and compliance capacity of KFS                        | Recruitment of professional and technical staff  | No.         | 600           | 2,000,000,000       | MoEF, KFS                               | No. of staff recruited                       |
|  | Recruitment of more staff and forest rangers;  | No.         | 2,500         | 3,000,000,000       | MoEF, KFS                               | No. of staff recruited                       |
| Enhance KFS capacity for forest fires management and response                    | Acquisition of modern equipment for surveillance, forest protection and fire management;                                 | -           | -             | 1, 500,000,000      | MoEF, KFS                               | No. of equipment                             |
|  | Training of foresters and forest rangers on fire fighting;   | No.         | 3,000         | 300,000,000         | MoEF, KFS                               | No. of foresters and forest rangers trained  |
|  | Training of community forest associations on fire fighting   | No.         | 150           | 50,000,000          | MoEF, KFS                               | No. of community forest associations trained |
| <b>Adoption of forests and strengthening Environmental Soldier Program (ESP)</b> | Rehabilitation of degraded areas through tree growing;   | Ha          | -             | -                   | Ministry of Defence, MoEF, KFS          | Areas rehabilitated                          |
|  | Adoption of degraded forest areas for  | No.         | -             | -                   | Ministry of Interior                    | No. of forests                               |

| Strategy / Intervention   | Activity  | Unit | Target | Budget (KES) | Responsibility   | Key Performance indicator (KPI)   |
|---|---|------|--------|--------------|--|---|
|   | rehabilitation  |      |        |              |  |   |
| Promote the concept ‘adopt a forest’ as a sustainable rehabilitation method | Support various MDAs, Embassies, and private sector in adopting forests                                       | Ha   | 10,000 | 5,000,000    | MEF, KFS, KDF, Embassies, MDAs, private sector, CSOs                     | Increase in the forest cover  |
| National tree planting campaigns  | Develop and Implement a communication strategy to promote tree planting                                       | No   | 1      | 10,000,000   | MEF, Interior Ministry, Government Spokesman,                            | Enhanced public education, awareness and increased tree planting activities |
|   | Conduct national launches for IDF and long and short rainfall tree planting season campaigns                  | No   | 9      | 450,000,000  | MEF, NETFUND, Interior Ministry, KFS, All MDAs, CGs, CSO, Private sector | Areas planted   |
| Efficiency in wood conversion, utilization and alternatives energy sources  | Charcoal producers associations adopt and utilize improved charcoal production, and briquetting technologies. | No   | 150    | 260,000,000  | CG, KFS, Private sector, CPAs  | % of increased recovery   |
|   | Households and Institutions adopt and utilize energy saving technologies                                      | No   | 5,000  | 110,000,000  | CG, KFS, Private sector, CPAs  | No of Households  |
|   | Institutions adopt alternative cooking methods  | No   | 500    | 100,000,000  | KFS, Ministry of Energy, County Governments, Private sector              | No of institution   |
|   | Saw millers adopt the use of modern efficient sawmilling technologies.  | No   | 800    | 200,000,000  | KFS, CGs, Private sector, CPAs   | Number of sawmillers using high efficiency sawmilling                       |

| Strategy / Intervention  | Activity   | Unit      | Target | Budget (KES)  | Responsibility                           | Key Performance indicator (KPI)                |
|--|--|-----------|--------|---------------|--|--|
|  |  |           |        |               |  | technologies                                   |
| Provision of incentives and awards   | development and implementations of incentives & reward schemes   | No        | 1      | 200,000,000   | NETFUND, KFS, MEF, KEFRI, Private sector | Framework for incentives & rewards implemented |
| Research , technology and innovations for forest restoration   | Identification of the technologies and their appropriateness;  | No        | 3      | 60,000,000    | NETFUND, KEFRI, KFS, MEF, Private sector | No of technologies identified                  |
|  | Piloting of technologies for efficiency and effectiveness.   | No        | 3      | 500,000,000   | NETFUND, KEFRI, KFS, MEF, Private sector | No of technologies piloted                     |
| Strengthen institutional capacities of the MEF and KFS to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the strategy. | Establish and maintain a Secretariat   | No        | 1      | 1,000,000,000 | MEF, KFA, KEFRI                          | Progress reports                               |
|  | Strengthen partnerships with print and electronic media  | No        | 10     | 200,000,000   | MEF, KFS                                 | Advertisement in prints & electronic media     |
|  | Establish a monitoring and reporting framework   | No        | 1      | 50,000,000    | MEF, KFS, KERI, KWTA                     | Progress reports                               |
|  | Conduct regular data collection, analysis and dissemination  | No        | 12     | 20,000,000    | MEF, KFS                                 | Progress reports                               |
| Enhanced Forest Resources Assessment, Monitoring and Reporting capabilities  | Implement a full National Forest Inventory and<br><br>Develop a National Forest Monitoring System;<br><br>Enhance Remote sensing capabilities of forest sector | Establish |        | 500,000,000   | MEF, KFS, KEFRI, Universities,           | Progress Reports                               |

| <b>Strategy / Intervention</b> | <b>Activity</b>   | <b>Unit</b> | <b>Target</b> | <b>Budget (KES)</b>   | <b>Responsibility</b>                                      | <b>Key Performance indicator (KPI)</b> |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|--|
|                                | Institutions.   |             |               |                       |  |  |
| Mobilization of resources      | Operationalise the Forest Management and Conservation Trust Fund                        | No          | 1             | 50,000,000            | MoEF,  | Increased funding to the Forest sector |
|                                | Diversify revenue streams for forest management, including tapping into private sector. | No          | 1             | 50,000,000            | KFS, NETFUND, MoEF, FMCTF                                  | Increased funding for KFS operations   |
|                                | Formulate the REDD+ strategy and investment plan,                                       | No          | 1             | 400,000,000           | MEF, KFS, CGs, CSOs, Private Sector, Development partners. | Reports                                |
|                                | <b>Total (KES)</b>  |             |               | <b>48,748,500,000</b> |  |  |

## 15. REFERENCES

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## 16. ANNEXES

### 16.1. Annex 1: Forest Areas managed as public forests as at December 2017

| No | FOREST BLOCK   | COUNTY LOCATION  | AREA (HA)  | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|----|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1  | Chebartigon    | Baringo          | 103.200    | 15/1949          |
| 2  | Chepkuchumo    | Baringo          | 319.700    | 27/1962          |
| 3  | Cherial        | Baringo          | 42.500     | 15/1949          |
| 4  | Kabarak        | Baringo          | 1,392.100  | 27/1962          |
| 5  | Kabiok         | Baringo          | 14.200     | 15/1949          |
| 6  | Kaisungor      | Baringo          | 1,085.800  | 102/1941         |
| 7  | Kaptimom       | Baringo          | 89.000     | 15/1949          |
| 8  | Katimok        | Baringo          | 2,056.040  | 19/1949          |
| 9  | Ketnwan        | Baringo          | 46.500     | 15/1949          |
| 10 | Kinyo          | Baringo          | 323.700    | 15/1949          |
| 11 | Kiptaber       | Baringo          | 2,056.140  | 49/1967          |
| 12 | Marop          | Baringo          | 214.720    | 15/1949          |
| 13 | Mosegem        | Baringo          | 203.900    | 15/1949          |
| 14 | Mtarakwa       | Baringo          | 112.100    | 15/1949          |
| 15 | Kiplombe Hills | Baringo          | 1,554.300  | 2/1936           |
| 16 | Mukutani       | Baringo          | 13,195.800 | 1470/2017        |
| 17 | Pemwai         | Baringo          | 135.230    | 15/1949          |
| 18 | Mukobe         | Baringo          | 748.700    | 27//1962         |
| 19 | Perkerra       | Koibatek/Baringo | 4,358.500  | 27//1962         |
| 20 | Saimo          | Baringo          | 750.700    | 15/1949          |
| 21 | Saino          | Baringo          | 274.500    | 15/1949          |
| 22 | Sekenwo        | Baringo          | 862.000    | 27//1962         |
| 23 | Sokta Hill     | Baringo          | 163.500    | 15/1949          |
| 24 | Tarambas Hill  | Baringo          | 417.610    | 15/1949          |
| 25 | Tutwon         | Baringo          | 12.000     | 15/1949          |
| 26 | Mumbaka        | Busia            | 478.500    | 284/1986         |
| 27 | Wanga          | Busia            | 76.100     | 286/1986         |
| 28 | Namuluku       | Busia            | 8.200      | 285/1986         |
| 29 | Nanyungu       | Busia            | 16.000     | 283/1986         |
| 30 | Gembe          | Homa Bay         | 2,755.010  | 141/2017         |
| 31 | Simenya        | Homa Bay         | 10.020     | 172/2017         |
| 32 | Rabour Hills   | Homa Bay         | 3.600      | 173/2017         |
| 33 | Ruri Hills     | Homa Bay         | 809.900    | 144/2017         |

| No | FOREST BLOCK     | COUNTY LOCATION        | AREA (HA)  | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|----|------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 34 | Kolosasi         | Homa Bay               | 17.000     | 174/2017         |
| 35 | Rangwa Hills     | Homa Bay               | 1,294.740  | 124/2017         |
| 36 | Gwasssi Hills    | Homa Bay               | 4,835.700  | 102/1941         |
| 37 | God Nyaingu      | Homa Bay               | 31.570     | 125/2017         |
| 38 | Kodera           | Homa Bay               | 703.900    | 126/2017         |
| 39 | God Jope         | Homa Bay               | 30.440     | 127/2017         |
| 40 | Asego Hills      | Homa Bay               | 18.980     | 128/2017         |
| 41 | Nyasore          | Homa Bay               | 2.650      | 129/2017         |
| 42 | Samanga Hill     | Homa Bay               | 10.250     | 130/2017         |
| 43 | God Kopalo       | Homa Bay               | 11.540     | 131/2017         |
| 44 | Urianda Hills    | Homa Bay               | 18.960     | 132/2017         |
| 45 | Aywaya Hills     | Homa Bay               | 126.140    | 133/2017         |
| 46 | Nyakayiembra     | Homa Bay               | 44.570     | 134/2017         |
| 47 | Lugongo          | Homa Bay               | 227.290    | 135/2017         |
| 48 | Homa Hills       | Homa Bay               | 1,010.080  | 136/2017         |
| 49 | Chabera          | Homa Bay               | 17.400     | 137/2017         |
| 50 | Agai Hill        | Homa Bay               | 14.760     | 138/2017         |
| 51 | Kamondi Hill     | Homa Bay               | 2.000      | 139/2017         |
| 52 | Onoo Water Point | Homa Bay               | 0.110      | 102/1941         |
| 53 | Mfangano         | Homa Bay               | 553.080    | 140/2017         |
| 54 | Maeta            | Homa Bay               | 36.000     | 102/1941         |
| 55 | Kegonga          | Homa Bay               | 8.600      | 139/1995         |
| 56 | Got Okombo       | Homa Bay               | 2.230      | 142/2017         |
| 57 | God Oogo         | Homa Bay               | 2.800      | 143/2017         |
| 58 | Wire             | Homa Bay               | 387.300    | 36/2013          |
| 59 | Embakasi         | Kajiado                | 573.000    | 102/1941         |
| 60 | Loitokitok       | Kajiado                | 763.940    | 221/1977         |
| 61 | Namangahill      | Kajiado                | 11,784.000 | 304/1979         |
| 62 | Ngong Hills      | Kajiado                | 3,077.000  | 90/1985          |
| 63 | Ololua           | Kajiado                | 667.700    | 102/1941         |
| 64 | Bunyala          | Kakamega               | 825.600    | 421/1956         |
| 65 | Kakamega         | Kakamega               | 19,792.400 | 14/1933          |
| 66 | Lugari           | Kakamega               | 2,163.000  | 3/1977           |
| 67 | Maragoli         | Kakamega               | 469.500    | 266/1957         |
| 68 | Misango          | Kakamega               | 103.700    | 28/2013          |
| 69 | Malava           | Kakamega               | 718.800    | 14/1933          |
| 70 | Turbo            | Kakamega & Uasin Gidhu | 10,788.000 | 145/1968         |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK      | COUNTY LOCATION  | AREA (HA)   | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 71  | Kapchorua 1       | Elegeyo Marakwet | 145.780     | 102/1941         |
| 72  | Kapchorua 1 1     | Elegeyo Marakwet | 141.600     | 102/1941         |
| 73  | Kaptagat          | Elegeyo Marakwet | 12,801.120  | 57/1941          |
| 74  | Kessop            | Elegeyo Marakwet | 2,347.200   | 102/1941         |
| 75  | Kipkabus          | Elegeyo Marakwet | 920.300     | 64/1961          |
| 76  | Kipkabus          | Elegeyo Marakwet | 5,827.410   | 57/1941          |
| 77  | Metkei            | Elegeyo Marakwet | 1,987.000   | 26/1954          |
| 78  | Kapchemutwa       | Elegeyo Marakwet | 8,945.150   | 102/1941         |
| 79  | Cheboyit          | Elegeyo Marakwet | 2,488.800   | 102/1941         |
| 80  | Embobut           | Elegeyo Marakwet | 21,933.900  | 26/1954          |
| 81  | Kaisungor         | Elegeyo Marakwet | 1,085.800   | 102/1941         |
| 82  | Kiptanurr         | Elegeyo Marakwet | 15,175.700  | 102/1941         |
| 83  | Kiptaberr         | Elegeyo Marakwet | 12,886.400  | 102/1941         |
| 84  | Tigwa Hill        | Elegeyo Marakwet | 914.600     | 26/1954          |
| 85  | Toropket          | Elegeyo Marakwet | 117.400     | 102/1941         |
| 86  | Tumeya            | Elegeyo Marakwet | 366.800     | 64/1961          |
| 87  | Sogotio           | Elegeyo Marakwet | 3,561.200   | 102/1941         |
| 88  | Chemurokoi        | Elegeyo Marakwet | 3,965.900   | 102/1941         |
| 89  | Kererr            | Elegeyo Marakwet | 2,160.200   | 26/1954          |
| 90  | Chepalungu        | Kericho          | 4,976.600   | 360/1956         |
| 91  | Londiani          | Kericho          | 107.600     | 102/1941         |
| 92  | Dagoretti         | Kiambu           | 764.000     | 104/1938         |
| 93  | Escarpment        | Kiambu           | 73.700      | 57/1941          |
| 94  | Kamiti            | Kiambu           | 169.600     | 14/1933          |
| 95  | Kiambu            | Kiambu           | 79.320      | 44/1932          |
| 96  | Kikuyu Escarpment | Kiambu           | 38,311.710  | 48/1943          |
| 97  | Muguga            | Kiambu           | 225.300     | 104/1938         |
| 98  | Nyamweru          | Kiambu           | 797.200     | 57/1941          |
| 99  | Boni Ijara        | Garissa          | 451,430.700 | 262/2017         |
| 100 | Ribe(Kaya)        | Kilifi           | 36.000      | 88/1994          |
| 101 | Jibana(Kaya)      | Kilifi           | 140.000     | 88/1994          |
| 102 | Arabuko Sokoke    | Kilifi           | 41,763.500  | 48/1943          |
| 103 | Kambe Kaya        | Kilifi           | 56.500      | 88/1994          |
| 104 | Chonyi Kaya       | Kilifi           | 194.500     | 88/1994          |
| 105 | Molinduko         | Kirinyaga        | 202.300     | 385/1994         |
| 106 | Njukiini West     | Kirinyaga        | 574.870     | 385/1994         |
| 107 | Karateng          | Kisumu           | 41.600      | 175/2017         |



| No  | FOREST BLOCK          | COUNTY LOCATION   | AREA (HA)  | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| 108 | Nuu                   | Kitui             | 3,532.900  | 303/1961         |
| 109 | East Ngamba           | Kitui             | 1,070.410  | 101/1978         |
| 110 | Endau                 | Kitui             | 6,717.800  | 102/1941         |
| 111 | Gaikuyu               | Kitui             | 3,075.600  | 253/1993         |
| 112 | Maai                  | Kitui             | 515.000    | 26/2013          |
| 113 | Imbachakuyu           | Kitui             | 732.100    | 321/1993         |
| 114 | Makongo               | Kitui             | 3,431.700  | 303/1961         |
| 115 | Mumoni                | Kitui             | 10,440.900 | 253/1993         |
| 116 | Mutito Hill           | Kitui             | 1,958.700  | 25/1962          |
| 117 | Mutha                 | Kitui             | 1,785.000  | 25/2013          |
| 118 | Ngamba                | Kitui             | 1,070.400  | 303/1961         |
| 119 | Chemorogok            | Koimbatek         | 1,346.800  | 15/1949          |
| 120 | Kilombe Hill          | Koimbatek         | 1,554.300  | 13181            |
| 121 | Lembus                | Koimbatek         | 12,273.800 | 280/1959         |
| 122 | Maji Mazuri           | Koimbatek         | 7,599.500  | 44/1932          |
| 123 | Mt. Londiani          | Koimbatek/Kericho | 29,682.400 | 44/1932          |
| 124 | Kamuthetu             | Tharaka-Nithi     | 13.090     | 181/2017         |
| 125 | Karagwaru Hill        | Tharaka-Nithi     | 10.020     | 182/2017         |
| 126 | Mutaragwa Hill        | Tharaka-Nithi     | 299.500    | 179/2017         |
| 127 | Gitugu Hill           | Tharaka-Nithi     | 53.220     | 180/2017         |
| 128 | Kaura Hill            | Tharaka-Nithi     | 6.930      | 183/2017         |
| 129 | Mariene Hill          | Tharaka-Nithi     | 131.540    | 184/2017         |
| 130 | Muugi Hill            | Tharaka-Nithi     | 93.690     | 185/2017         |
| 131 | Nkarini Hill          | Tharaka-Nithi     | 77.230     | 186/2017         |
| 132 | Rwara Wa Takiutha     | Tharaka-Nithi     | 8.550      | 187/2017         |
| 133 | Tunyai Hill           | Tharaka-Nithi     | 51.840     | 188/2017         |
| 134 | Karauri Hill          | Tharaka-Nithi     | 31.960     | 189/2017         |
| 135 | Kiunguni Hill         | Tharaka-Nithi     | 101.670    | 190/2017         |
| 136 | Gambare Hill          | Tharaka-Nithi     | 6.650      | 191/2017         |
| 137 | Mukeria Hill          | Tharaka-Nithi     | 145.950    | 192/2017         |
| 138 | Kamanyole And Ranchar | Tharaka-Nithi     | 27.350     | 193/2017         |
| 139 | Kiamara & Ranchai     | Tharaka-Nithi     | 105.840    | 194/2017         |
| 140 | Mwarera & Irigo       | Tharaka-Nithi     | 60.770     | 195/2017         |
| 141 | Kaguma & Njiru        | Tharaka-Nithi     | 51.580     | 196/2017         |
| 142 | Ntamaini & Inarua     | Kwale             | 13.980     | 197/2017         |
| 143 | Buda                  | Kwale             | 667.700    | 44/1932          |
| 144 | Gogoni                | Kwale             | 824.300    | 44/1932          |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK    | COUNTY LOCATION                 | AREA (HA)   | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 145 | Gonja           | Kwale                           | 841.700     | 304/1961         |
| 146 | Shimba Hills    | Kwale                           | 19,242.800  | 407/1956         |
| 147 | Jombo           | Kwale                           | 906.500     | 102/1941         |
| 148 | Mailuganji      | Kwale                           | 1,714.700   | 107/1941         |
| 149 | Marenji         | Kwale                           | 1,528.500   | 44/1932          |
| 150 | Mkongani North  | Kwale                           | 1,113.300   | 406/1956         |
| 151 | Mkongani West   | Kwale                           | 1,365.800   | 406/1956         |
| 152 | Mrima           | Kwale                           | 376.800     | 304/1961         |
| 153 | Mwachi          | Kwale                           | 417.200     | 104/1938         |
| 154 | Laliak          | Laikipia                        | 4,998.200   | 44/1932          |
| 155 | Lusoi           | Laikipia                        | 259.500     | 215/1984         |
| 156 | Muruai          | Laikipia                        | 733.100     | 177/2017         |
| 157 | Marmanet        | Laikipia                        | 22,455.470  | 44/1932          |
| 158 | Kirima          | Laikipia                        | 527.500     | 178/2017         |
| 159 | Rumuruti        | Laikipia                        | 6,366.900   | 44/1932          |
| 160 | Ol Arabel       | Laikipia                        | 9,364.600   | 107/1941         |
| 161 | Mukogodo        | Laikipia                        | 30,189.500  | 89/1937          |
| 162 | Uaso Narok      | Laikipia                        | 2,040.960   | 386/1960         |
| 163 | Ndare           | Laikipia/Meru                   | 5,554.300   | 44/1932          |
| 164 | Mangrove Swamps | Tana River Kilifi, Lamu&Mombasa | 45,068.100  | 44/1932          |
| 165 | Mbalambala      | Tana River                      | 4,253.500   | 40/2013          |
| 166 | Hirimani        | Tana River                      | 98,020.500  | 196/2017         |
| 167 | Hewani          | Tana River                      | 2,698.200   | 30/2013          |
| 168 | Kokani          | Tana River                      | 61,495.500  | 32/2013          |
| 169 | Mwina           | Tana River                      | 3,347.200   | 31/2013          |
| 170 | Bangali         | Tana River                      | 119,373.000 | 39/2013          |
| 171 | Wayu            | Tana River                      | 42,512.200  | 29/2013          |
| 172 | Witu            | Lamu & Tana River               | 4,639.100   | 454/1932         |
| 173 | Ikilisa         | Machakos                        | 78.500      | 532/1960         |
| 174 | Iveti           | Machakos                        | 347.500     | 14/1933          |
| 175 | Nduluni-Kalani  | Machakos                        | 110.100     | 532/1960         |
| 176 | Uuni            | Machakos                        | 992.700     | 532/1960         |
| 177 | Kalimani        | Makueni                         | 179.700     | 532/1960         |
| 178 | Katende         | Makueni                         | 949.500     | 532/1960         |
| 179 | Kemeto          | Makueni                         | 210.400     | 15/1949          |
| 180 | Kenze           | Makueni                         | 187.800     | 532/1960         |
| 181 | Kibwezi         | Makueni                         | 5,849.600   | 80/1936          |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK  | COUNTY LOCATION | AREA (HA)  | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 182 | Kilala        | Makueni         | 150.900    | 532/1960         |
| 183 | Kilungu       | Makueni         | 148.430    | 14/1933          |
| 184 | Kiongwani     | Makueni         | 33.600     | 532/1960         |
| 185 | Kioo          | Makueni         | 45.300     | 532/1960         |
| 186 | Kiteta Hill   | Makueni         | 22.300     | 14/1933          |
| 187 | Kithendu      | Makueni         | 218.900    | 532/1960         |
| 188 | Kitondu       | Makueni         | 1,085.400  | 532/1960         |
| 189 | Kitoo         | Makueni         | 37.200     | 532/1960         |
| 190 | Kitumbuuni    | Makueni         | 76.100     | 532/1960         |
| 191 | Kiu(Ngungu)   | Makueni         | 83.400     | 532/1960         |
| 192 | Kyai          | Makueni         | 106.000    | 532/1960         |
| 193 | Momandu       | Makueni         | 139.200    | 20271            |
| 194 | Mutuia        | Makueni         | 566.600    | 532/1960         |
| 195 | Nzaui         | Makueni         | 967.200    | 532/1960         |
| 196 | South Mbooni  | Makueni         | 207.600    | 14/1932          |
| 197 | Kyemundu      | Makueni         | 140.800    | 532/1960         |
| 198 | Tulimani      | Makueni         | 325.800    | 532/1960         |
| 199 | Utangwa       | Makueni         | 55.400     | 532/1960         |
| 200 | Utunene       | Makueni         | 165.900    | 532/1960         |
| 201 | Nthangu       | Makueni         | 843.800    | 532/1960         |
| 202 | Nthoani       | Makueni         | 1,387.000  | 27/2013          |
| 203 | Mataa         | Makueni         | 42.900     | 532/1960         |
| 204 | Ndatai        | Makueni         | 13.800     | 532/1960         |
| 205 | North Mbooni  | Makueni         | 39.700     | 14/1933          |
| 206 | Waiya         | Makueni         | 263.000    | 532/1960         |
| 207 | Makongo       | Makueni         | 166.300    | 532/1960         |
| 208 | Makuli Nguuta | Makueni         | 1,653.100  | 532/1960         |
| 209 | Mandunguni    | Malindi         | 951.850    | 109/2004         |
| 210 | Boni Lungi    | Lamu            | 39,925.700 | 261/2017         |
| 211 | Panda Nguo    | Lamu            | 41,316.000 | 263/2017         |
| 212 | Marsabit      | Marsabit        | 15,280.900 | 44/1932          |
| 213 | Lowdour Town  | Turkana         | 17.770     | 198/2017         |
| 214 | Kakuma        | Turkana         | 5.320      | 149/2017         |
| 215 | Loima Hill    | Turkana         | 19,739.200 | 264/2017         |
| 216 | Kiagu         | Meru            | 1,366.200  | 335/1959         |
| 217 | Kibithewa     | Meru            | 206.400    | 335/1959         |
| 218 | Kieiga        | Meru            | 546.300    | 335/1959         |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK       | COUNTY LOCATION | AREA (HA)  | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 219 | Kierera            | Meru            | 793.200    | 335/1959         |
| 220 | Kijegge            | Meru            | 3,296.200  | 335/1959         |
| 221 | Kikingo            | Meru            | 1,234.300  | 335/1959         |
| 222 | Maatha             | Meru            | 639.400    | 335/1959         |
| 223 | Meru(Lower Imenti) | Meru            | 2,462.100  | 104/1938         |
| 224 | Meru(Upper Imenti) | Meru            | 10,375.800 | 104/1938         |
| 225 | Thunguri Hills     | Meru            | 631.300    | 335/1959         |
| 226 | Munguni            | Meru            | 194.200    | 335/1959         |
| 227 | Mutejwa            | Meru            | 1,375.900  | 335/1959         |
| 228 | Mutharanga         | Meru            | 299.500    | 335/1959         |
| 229 | Ngaia              | Meru            | 4,139.900  | 335/1959         |
| 230 | Njuguni            | Meru            | 2,003.200  | 335/1959         |
| 231 | Ntugi              | Meru            | 1,378.800  | 335/1959         |
| 232 | Nyambene           | Meru            | 5,391.200  | 335/1959         |
| 233 | Thuuri             | Meru            | 734.500    | 335/1959         |
| 234 | Timau              | Meru            | 295.400    | 335/1959         |
| 235 | Kimanyi            | Migori          | 2.500      | 34/2013          |
| 236 | Marabu Magina      | Migori          | 25.000     | 219/1992         |
| 237 | Mukuro             | Migori          | 20.500     | 284/1986         |
| 238 | Migori Town        | Migori          | 36.300     | 200/2017         |
| 239 | God Bim            | Migori          | 9.600      | 201/2017         |
| 240 | God Kogalo         | Migori          | 72.100     | 202/2017         |
| 241 | Biangongo Hill     | Migori          | 2.300      | 203/2017         |
| 242 | Nyangena Hill      | Migori          | 20.500     | 204/2017         |
| 243 | Nyamarere          | Migori          | 18.200     | 205/2017         |
| 244 | Agongo Hill        | Migori          | 62.200     | 206/2017         |
| 245 | Nyandwi            | Migori          | 14.500     | 207/2017         |
| 246 | Tigira Hill        | Migori          | 186.000    | 208/2017         |
| 247 | Obembo             | Migori          | 18.300     | 209/2017         |
| 248 | Otacho             | Migori          | 117.500    | 219/1992         |
| 249 | Sagegi Hill        | Migori          | 8.000      | 219/1992         |
| 250 | Got Achama         | Migori          | 47.200     | 210/2017         |
| 251 | Got Keyo           | Migori          | 9.110      | 211/2017         |
| 252 | Got Otaro          | Migori          | 0.180      | 33/2013          |
| 253 | Getambwega Hill    | Migori          | 41.000     | 212/2017         |
| 254 | Omange Hill        | Migori          | 32.970     | 213/2017         |
| 255 | Nyalgwena Hill     | Migori          | 43.800     | 214/2017         |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK      | COUNTY LOCATION       | AREA (HA)  | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|
| 256 | Makarangwe Hill   | Migori                | 6.930      | 215/2017         |
| 257 | Marabu-Magina     | Migori                | 25.000     | 219/1992         |
| 258 | Tarangwiti Hill   | Migori                | 36.350     | 216/2017         |
| 259 | Kebaroti Hill     | Migori                | 28.500     | 218/2017         |
| 260 | Kwa Hill          | Migori                | 2.400      | 219/1992         |
| 261 | Rabour            | Migori                | 50.000     | 219/1992         |
| 262 | Giribe            | Migori                | 43.500     | 219/1992         |
| 263 | God Agulu         | Migori                | 12.400     | 139/1995         |
| 264 | God Kwach         | Migori                | 5.000      | 139/1995         |
| 265 | Nyasumbi          | Migori                | 9.200      | 139/1995         |
| 266 | Nyaitara          | Migori                | 11.200     | 80/1997          |
| 267 | Raga              | Migori                | 16.000     | 218/2017         |
| 268 | Ranen             | Migori                | 66.600     | 37/2013          |
| 269 | God Kwer          | Migori                | 1.300      | 37/2013          |
| 270 | Kuja Bull Camp    | Migori                | 17.500     | 38/2013          |
| 271 | Kagure            | Muranga               | 188.200    | 185/1961         |
| 272 | Karaini           | Muranga               | 23.870     | 385/1994         |
| 273 | Karua(A)          | Muranga               | 27.900     | 185/1961         |
| 274 | Karua(B)          | Muranga               | 137.200    | 185/1961         |
| 275 | Karua©            | Muranga               | 44.900     | 185/1961         |
| 276 | Kiambicho         | Muranga               | 376.400    | 185/1961         |
| 277 | Kiamuti           | Muranga               | 182.100    | 185/1961         |
| 278 | Karura            | Nairobi               | 956.090    | 44/1932          |
| 279 | Arboretum(Nbi)    | Nairobi               | 30.390     | 44/1932          |
| 280 | Ngong Road        | Nairobi               | 1,189.520  | 44/1932          |
| 281 | Amara             | Nakuru                | 1,050.000  | 69/2012          |
| 282 | Bahati            | Nakuru                | 10,186.700 | 44/1932          |
| 283 | Eastern Mau       | Nakuru                | 64,970.710 | 57/1941          |
| 284 | Eburu             | Nakuru                | 8,715.300  | 44/1932          |
| 285 | Kijabe Hill       | Nakuru                | 706.030    | 184/1980         |
| 286 | Mau Narok         | Nakuru                | 772.030    | 110/1967         |
| 287 | Menengai          | Nakuru                | 5,989.900  | 127/1977         |
| 288 | Likia Extension   | Nakuru                | 544.500    | 68/2012          |
| 289 | Nakuru            | Nakuru                | 618.900    | 128/1977         |
| 290 | South Western Mau | Kerich,Bomet & Nakuru | 83,395.510 | 44/1932          |
| 291 | Western Mau       | Nakuru & Kericho      | 22,885.280 | 44/1932          |
| 292 | West Molo         | Nakuru                | 275.200    | 44/1932          |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK               | COUNTY LOCATION                 | AREA (HA)   | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 293 | Transmara                  | Narok                           | 35,270.300  | 102/1941         |
| 294 | Olposimoru                 | Narok                           | 36,947.700  | 196/1957         |
| 295 | South Western Mau          | Narok                           | 136.000     | 44/1932          |
| 296 | Bonjoge                    | Nandi                           | 2,150.000   | 371/1984         |
| 297 | Nandi North                | Nandi                           | 10,500.710  | 76/1936          |
| 298 | South Nandi                | Nandi                           | 17,960.500  | 76/1936          |
| 299 | Ururu                      | Nandi                           | 433.400     | 76/1936          |
| 300 | Kaptaroi                   | Nandi                           | 327.000     | 76/1936          |
| 301 | Teressia                   | Nandi                           | 384.500     | 76/1936          |
| 302 | Kipipiri                   | Nyandarua                       | 5,019.300   | 218/1956         |
| 303 | Ol Bolossat                | Nyandarua                       | 3,326.900   | 104/1938         |
| 304 | Magumo North               | Nyandarua                       | 241.500     | 253/1978         |
| 305 | Magumo South               | Nyandarua                       | 368.900     | 305/1979         |
| 306 | Muruai                     | Nyandarua                       | 733.100     | 177/2017         |
| 307 | Kirima                     | Nyandarua                       | 527.500     | 178/2017         |
| 308 | Aberdare                   | Nyandarua/Nyeri/Muranga         | 103,024.930 | 48/1943          |
| 309 | Kiganjo                    | Nyeri                           | 302.200     | 44/1932          |
| 310 | Nyeri Municipality         | Nyeri                           | 7.880       | 200/1987         |
| 311 | Nyeri Hill                 | Nyer                            | 192.100     | 26/1944          |
| 312 | Nyeri                      | Nyeri                           | 1,135.430   | 44/1932          |
| 313 | Muringato Nursery          | Nyeri                           | 25.000      | 44/1932          |
| 314 | South Laikipia             | Nyeri                           | 3,232.500   | 44/1932          |
| 315 | Mount Kenya                | Nyeri, Meru, Embu And Kirinyaga | 200,870.880 | 48/1943          |
| 316 | Mathews Range              | Samburu                         | 93,765.500  | 454/1956         |
| 317 | Ndots Range                | Samburu                         | 97,167.140  | 454/1956         |
| 318 | Mount Nyiru                | Samburu                         | 45,931.700  | 454/1956         |
| 319 | Leroghi                    | Samburu                         | 91,944.400  | 13181            |
| 320 | Abiero                     | Siaya                           | 62.500      | 42/2013          |
| 321 | Ramogi                     | Siaya                           | 399.500     | 42/2013          |
| 322 | Lambwe                     | Suba                            | 724.200     | 43/2013          |
| 323 | Insaria                    | Kisii                           | 4.570       | 117/2017         |
| 324 | Nyangweta                  | Kisii                           | 18.530      | 119/2017         |
| 325 | Ndomyo                     | Kisii                           | 12.590      | 120/2017         |
| 326 | Ngeri Hill                 | Kisii                           | 16.210      | 121/2017         |
| 327 | Ritumbe                    | Kisii                           | 9.570       | 122/2017         |
| 328 | Basi/Masige Forest Nursery | Kisii                           | 4.650       | 123/2017         |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK         | COUNTY LOCATION              | AREA (HA)  | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 329 | Mdengu               | Taita Taveta                 | 0.360      | 235/1991         |
| 330 | Ngangao              | Taita Taveta                 | 139.93     | 125/1991         |
| 331 | Choke(Mnjonyi)       | Taita Taveta                 | 73.500     | 235/1991         |
| 332 | Figi                 | Taita Taveta                 | 0.400      | 235/1991         |
| 333 | Fururu               | Taita Taveta                 | 14.120     | 235/1991         |
| 334 | Goye                 | Taita Taveta                 | 8.230      | 235/1991         |
| 335 | Kasigau              | Taita Taveta                 | 202.300    | 102/1941         |
| 336 | Kilulunyi            | Taita Taveta                 | 0.250      | 235/1991         |
| 337 | Kinyesha Mvua        | Taita Taveta                 | 49.500     | 235/1991         |
| 338 | Kulundu              | Taita Taveta                 | 0.080      | 235/1991         |
| 339 | Macha                | Taita Taveta                 | 14.570     | 235/1991         |
| 340 | Ngomenyi             | Taita Taveta                 | 0.200      | 235/1991         |
| 341 | Mbili                | Taita Taveta                 | 1,025.000  | 235/1991         |
| 342 | Mchungunyi           | Taita Taveta                 | 8.000      | 235/1991         |
| 343 | Modagache(Weni-Tole) | Taita Taveta                 | 3.400      | 235/1991         |
| 344 | Mtege                | Taita Taveta                 | 0.280      | 235/1991         |
| 345 | Mwachora             | Taita Taveta                 | 6.400      | 235/1991         |
| 346 | Mwakamu              | Taita Taveta                 | 1.500      | 235/1991         |
| 347 | Weni Mbogho          | Taita Taveta                 | 2.000      | 235/1991         |
| 348 | Yale                 | Taita Taveta                 | 22.330     | 235/1991         |
| 349 | Susu                 | Taita Taveta                 | 1.700      | 235/1991         |
| 350 | Weni Mwana           | Taita Taveta                 | 5.260      | 235/1991         |
| 351 | Mwandongo            | Taita Taveta                 | 688.000    | 235/1991         |
| 352 | Ndiwenyi             | Taita Taveta                 | 5.600      | 235/1991         |
| 353 | Kapolet              | Trans-Nzoia                  | 1,551.600  | 57/1941          |
| 354 | Kitalale             | Trans-Nzoia                  | 1,848.100  | 128/1977         |
| 355 | Sekhendu             | Trans-Nzoia                  | 804.100    | 152/1977         |
| 356 | Kitale Township      | Trans-Nzoia                  | 401.000    | 44/1932          |
| 357 | Mount Elgon          | Trans-Nzoia & Bungoma        | 73,705.600 | 44/1932          |
| 358 | Eldolet 1 & 11       | Uasin Gishu                  | 147.990    | 258/1966         |
| 359 | Kapsaret             | Uasin Gishu                  | 1,194.200  | 44/1932          |
| 360 | Nabkoi               | Uasin Gishu                  | 3,014.500  | 44/1932          |
| 361 | Timboroa             | Uasin Gishu                  | 5,891.000  | 44/1932          |
| 362 | Tinderet             | Uasin Gishu, Kericho & Nandi | 27,869.900 | 44/1932          |
| 363 | Tumeya               | Uasin Gishu                  | 215.300    | 57/1941          |
| 364 | Maragoli             | Vihiga                       | 469.500    | 266/1957         |
| 365 | Kapkanyar            | West Pokot                   | 6,037.400  | 49/1967          |

| No  | FOREST BLOCK  | COUNTY LOCATION | AREA (HA)            | LEGAL NOTICE NO. |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 366 | Lelan         | West Pokot      | 14,820.000           | 128/1958         |
| 367 | Mnangei/Siyoi | West Pokot      | 25.500               | 22/2013          |
| 368 | Makunga       | Bungoma         | 252.530              | 23/2013          |
| 369 | Mulinduko     | Embu            | 202.300              | 385/1994         |
| 370 | Maranga       | Embu            | 218.500              | 24/2013          |
|     | <b>Total</b>  |                 | <b>2,585,516.520</b> |                  |



## 16.2. Annex 2: Guidelines for Species Site Matching

| ECO-ZONE                  | Species                      | Common Name  | Altitude (m) | Preferred Soil Type   | Management Options                           | End Use                         | Rotation  |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|
| I (Over 1800 mm rainfall) | <i>Ocotea usambarensis</i>   | Camphor      | 1600-2500    | Volcanic deep loamy soils   | Plantation/mixed systems                     | Timber                          | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                                      |
|                           | <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>       | Black wattle | 1600-2000    | Volcanic deep loamy soils   | Woodlot                                      | Fuel wood, tannins              | Short (5-10 years)  |
|                           | <i>Polyscias kikuyuensis</i> | Mutati (Kik) | 1600-2500    | Variable, red to loamy clay soils   | Mixed, enrichment and natural systems        | Peeler wood for boards          | Medium (30-40 yrs)  |
|                           | <i>Prunus africana</i>       | Muiri (Kik)  | 1600-2500    | Variable from highland red loamy to volcanic deep soils                             | Plantation/mixed/enrichment planting systems | Timber, medicinal               | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                                      |
|                           | <i>Pinus patula</i>          | Pine         | 1600-3000    | Deep wet loams, but adaptable to variable soils but not clay and water-logged soils | Plantation                                   | Timber/paper                    | Short (16-20 yrs pulp) (25-30 yrs for timber)                   |
|                           | <i>Vitex keniensis</i>       | Meru oak     | 1700-2200    | Deep volcanic, red to loamy clay soils  | Plantation/natural management system         | Timber                          | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                                      |
|                           | <i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>  | Podo         | 1800-2400    | Red to loamy clay and volcanic soils  | Plantation/mixed/amenity                     | Timber, amenity                 | Medium to long (30-60 yrs), (pulp 16-20 yrs) (timber 25-30 yrs) |
|                           | <i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>  | Cypress      | 1800-3000    | Well adaptable to variable highland soils   | Plantation                                   | Timber/hedge/shelter belts      | Short (25-30 yrs)   |
|                           | <i>A. melanoxylon</i>        | Black wood   | 2000-3000    | Variable deep red to loamy sandy soils  | Plantation/mixed planting                    | Soil conservation, timber, fuel | Short (8 yrs) (30 yrs timber)                                   |

| ECO-ZONE                            | Species                    | Common Name      | Altitude (m) | Preferred Soil Type                      | Management Options  | End Use  | Rotation                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|---|--|---|
|                                     | <i>Arundinaria alpina</i>  | Bamboo (Murangi) | 2200-3000    | Deep red to volcanic loamy soils         | Plantation, boundary, groves, soil protection                         | Building, fencing, handicraft, soil protection | Short (6-10 yrs)                          |
| <b>II (1400 - 1800 mm rainfall)</b> | <i>Markhamia lutea</i>     | Siala (Luhya)    | >1400        | Red loam to clay loamy soils             | Woodlot/amenity/agroforestry  | Timber/amenity soil nutrient enhancement       | Short (15-30 yrs)                         |
|                                     | <i>Chlorophora excelsa</i> | Mvule            | 0-1400       | Variable sandy to deep soils             | Plantation/mixed planting   | Timber/Sha                                     | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                |
|                                     | <i>Grevillea robusta</i>   | Mukima (Kik)     | 0-2500       | Mostly variable but loves deep red soils | Plantation, hedge planting, agroforestry, woodlot, shelterbelt system | Timber, fuel, fodder, poles                    | Short (6 yrs for pole)(30 yrs for timber) |
|                                     | <i>Phoenix reclinata</i>   | Wild date Palm   | 0-3000       | Swampy and riparian soils                | Mixed system amenity  | Water conservation, basketry, ornamental       | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                |
|                                     | <i>Croton megalocarpus</i> | Mukinduri        | 1000-2000    | Variable deep red to loamy sandy soils   | Plantation/mixed/enrichment/natural systems                           | Fuel, poles, construction, peeler wood         | Short to Medium (15-25 yrs)               |
|                                     | <i>Syzygium species</i>    | Mukoe (Kik)      | 1000-2500    | Swampy and riparian soils                | Mixed system in water courses   | Water conservation, timber                     | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                |
|                                     | <i>Bischofia javonica</i>  | Bishop wood      | 1200-1600    | Deep red/loamy soils                     | Plantation, enrichment planting                                       | Timber   | Short (30-40 yrs)                         |
|                                     | <i>Maesopsis eminii</i>    | Mutere           | 1200-1600    | Deep red/loamy soils                     | Plantation/mixed/enrichment systems                                   | Timber   | Short (25-50 yrs)                         |

| ECO-ZONE  | Species                       | Common Name                              | Altitude (m) | Preferred Soil Type                 | Management Options                     | End Use  | Rotation  |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
|   | <i>Fagara microphylla</i>     | East African satinwood, Munyenyene (Kik) | 1200-1900    | Deep red to sandy loamy soils       | Plantation, enrichment planting        | Timber   | Medium(30-40yrs)                                      |
|   | <i>Cordia abyssinica</i>      | Muringa                                  | 1400-2500    | Variable and wide spectrum but deep | Plantation                             | Timber/shade   | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                            |
|   | <i>E. saligna/grandis</i>     | Blue gum                                 | 1400-2500    | Variable, medium to deep soils      | Plantation/woodlots                    | Fuel, transmission posts, construction, timber, pulp | (Short 15-25 yrs for timber) 5-12 yrs for other uses) |
|   | <i>Sesbania sesban</i>        | Sesbania                                 | 1400-2500    | Variable                            | Agroforestry/mixed system conservation | Firewood, soil enrichment, water                     | Short (2-3 yrs)                                       |
|   | <i>Olea welwitschii</i>       | Elgon Teak                               | 1600-2400    | Deep loamy soils                    | Plantation/mixed natural system        | Timber   | Long (80-120 yrs)                                     |
|   | <i>E. regnans</i>             | Mountain ash                             | 2500-3000    | Deep highland forest soils          | Plantation/woodlots                    | Fuel, poles, building, timber                        | Short (4-6 yrs-poles) (10-20 yrs for timber)          |
|   | <i>A. mearnsii</i>            | Black wattle                             | 1600-2000    | Deep to medium red to red loam      | Plantation/woodlot                     | Tanning, fuel  | Short - (6-10 yrs)                                    |
| <b>III – HIGHLAND REGION (800-1400 mm rainfall)</b> | <i>Brachyleana huillensis</i> | Muhugu (Kik)                             | 200 - 1850   | Red loamy to clay loam sandy soils  | Mixture/enrichment/ natural system     | Timber, fuel, carvings, construction, fencing        | Long (60-100 yrs)                                     |
|   | <i>Phoenix reclinata</i>      | Wild date palm                           | 0-3000       | Swampy and riparian soils           | Mixed system, amenity                  | Water conservation, basketry, ornamental             | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                            |
|   | <i>Acacia xanthophloe</i>     | Olerai (Maa)                             | 1000-2000    | Riparian soils                      | Mixed systems                          | Water & soil   | Medium (30-40yrs)                                     |

| ECO-ZONE | Species                    | Common Name            | Altitude (m) | Preferred Soil Type                       | Management Options                                | End Use  | Rotation  |
|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---|---|--|---|
|          | <i>a</i>                   |                        |              |   |   | conservation, soil enrichment                          |   |
|          | <i>Croton megalocarpus</i> | Mukinduri              | 1000-2000    | Well adaptable to variable highland soils | Mixed, woodlot, boundary agroforestry managements | Fuel, shelter wood, charcoal, hedge, boundary planting | Short (10-25 yrs)                               |
|          | <i>Syzgium</i> species     | Mukoe (Kik)            | 1000-2500    | Swampy and riparian soils                 | Mixed system in water courses                     | Water conservation, timber                             | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                      |
|          | <i>Cordia abyssinica</i>   | <i>Muringa</i>         | 1400-2500    | Mainly red loamy soils                    | Plantation/mixed, woodlots, amenity, agroforestry | Timber, amenity, fuel                                  | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)                      |
|          | <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>  | <i>Sydney blue gum</i> | 1400-2500    | Highland loamy Soils                      | Plantation/woodlots/shelterbelts                  | Fuel, poles, posts, fencing, timber                    | Short (5-12 yrs for poles) (15-25 yrs – timber) |
|          | <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>  | <i>Blue gum</i>        | 1400-2500    | Highland loamy Soils                      | Plantation/woodlots/shelterbelts                  | Fuel, poles, posts, fencing, timber                    | Short (5-12 yrs for poles) (15-25 yrs – timber) |
|          | <i>Sesbania sesban</i>     | <i>Sesban</i>          | 1400-2500    | Variable soils                            | Agroforestry/mixed systems                        | Firewood, soil enrichment, water conservation          | Short (2-5yrs)                                  |
|          | <i>Schinus molle</i>       | <i>Peppercorn</i>      | 1500-3000    | Variable red to cotton loamy soils        | Boundary/oramental planting                       | Amenity, fuel  | Short (8-20 yrs)                                |

| <b>ECO-ZONE</b>                           | <b>Species</b>                 | <b>Common Name</b> | <b>Altitude (m)</b> | <b>Preferred Soil Type</b>              | <b>Management Options</b>         | <b>End Use</b>                             | <b>Rotation</b>            |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|   | <i>Juniperus procera</i>       | Cedar              | 1600-2000           | Red loam to rocky shallow drained soils | Plantation/woodlots /mixed        | Timber, posts, fencing, protection         | Long (60-100 yrs)          |
|   | <i>Macheriatipu</i>            | Tipuanati pu       | 1600-2000           | Red loams to black cotton soils         | Plantation/mixed                  | Timber                                     | Medium (30-40 yrs)         |
|   | <i>Olea africana</i>           | Mutamaiyu          | 1600-2000           | Red to clay loamy soils                 | Mixed planting                    | Beams, posts, carvings, fencing, wood fuel | Long (80-120 yrs)          |
|   | <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>   | Jacaranda          | 1600-2500           | Variable soils                          | Single tree management            | Amenity                                    | Short (4-10 yrs)           |
|   | <i>Brachylaena huillensis</i>  | Muhugu             | 200-1850            | Mainly red loamy and sandy soils        | Woodlot, mixed, enrichment system | Timber, fencing, carving                   | Long (60-100 yrs)          |
|   | <i>Aberiacaffra</i>            | Kei apple          | 1400-2200           | Variable Soils                          | Hedge management                  | Hedge                                      | Short to medium (8-25 yrs) |
| <b>IV-LOWLANDS (400 - 800mm rainfall)</b> | <i>Borassus aethiopicum</i>    | Borassus palm      | 0 - 1400            | Variable but mainly riparian            | Mixed systems                     | Water conservation, palm wine, basketry    | Medium to long (30-60 yrs) |
|   | <i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i>  | Calliandra         | 0-1400              | Variable                                | Agroforestry system               | Fuel, soil nutrient enhancing              | Short (4-10 yrs)           |
|   | <i>Cassia siamea</i>           | Senna              | 0-1400              | Sandy to sandy-loam                     | Plantation/mixed                  | Timber, fuel, fencing                      | Short (4-10 yrs)           |
|   | <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | Whispering pine    | 0-1400              | Sandy soils                             | Plantation /agroforestry          | Timber, fuel, amenity                      | Short (4-6 yrs)            |
|   | <i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>     | Mvule              | 0-1400              | Red clay-loamy to sandy loamy soils     | Plantation/mixed system           | Timber                                     | Medium to long (30-60 yrs) |

| ECO-ZONE | Species                      | Common Name              | Altitude (m) | Preferred Soil Type                                    | Management Options                     | End Use                                  | Rotation                   |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
|          | <i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> | Mpingo                   | 0-1400       | Variable, sandy to sandy-clay                          | Plantation/mixed                       | Timber, fuel, fencing, wood carving, etc | Long (80-120 yrs)          |
|          | <i>E. camaldulensis</i>      | River red gum            | 0-1400       | Red clay-loamy to sandy-loamy soils                    | Plantation/shelter-belt woodlot system | Fuel, poles, construction                | Short (6-8 yrs)            |
|          | <i>E. europylla</i>          | Blue gum                 | 0-1400       | Sandy to clay loams                                    | Plantation/woodlots                    | Fuel, poles, posts                       | Short (5-12yrs)            |
|          | <i>Gmelina arborea</i>       | Gmelina                  | 0-1400       | Sandy to sandy loam soils                              | Plantation                             | Timber, paper, match box, construction   | Short (15-25yrs)           |
|          | <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> | Leucaena                 | 0-1400       | Clay-loamy to sandy soils                              | Woodlots/agroforestry systems          | Fuel, fodder, nutrient enhancement trees | Short (4-10 yrs)           |
|          | <i>Markhamia lutea</i>       | Muu (Kik), Siala (Luhya) | 0-1400       | Red loam to clay loamy soils                           | Plantation/amenity agroforestry system | Timber/amenity/soil nutrient input       | Short (15-30 yrs)          |
|          | <i>Terminalia brownii</i>    | Mururuku (Kik)           | 0-1400       | Sandy to sandy/clay loams                              | Woodlots, mixed plantings              | Fuel, fodder, posts                      | Short (6-15 yrs)           |
|          | <i>Azadirachta indica</i>    | Mwarobaini               | 0-1400       | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed/enrichment planting system       | Timber, fuel, posts, fodder              | Short 15-25 yrs            |
|          | <i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> | Mpingo                   | 0-1400       | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Woodlot/mixed enrichment systems       | Timber, fuel, poles, carvings            | Medium to long (30-60 yrs) |
|          | <i>E. camaldulensis</i>      | River red gum            | 0-1400       | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine                  | Plantation/woodlot/boundary plantings  | Fuel, poles, posts                       | Short (6-8 yrs)            |

| ECO-ZONE | Species                     | Common Name                        | Altitude (m) | Preferred Soil Type                                    | Management Options                       | End Use                                  | Rotation                   |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
|          |                             |                                    |              | clay/sandy soils                                       |  |  |                            |
|          | <i>Prosopis chilensis</i>   | <i>Algaroba</i>                    | 0-1400       | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed/agroforestry systems               | Fuel, poles, fodder                      | Short 15-25 yrs            |
|          | <i>Gliricidiasepium</i>     | <i>Gliricidia</i>                  | 0-1600       | Clay-loamy to sandy soils                              | Woodlots/agroforestry systems            | Fuel, fodder, nutrient enhancement trees | Short (4-10 yrs)           |
|          | <i>Ficussycomorus</i>       | <i>Mukuyu (Kik)</i>                | 0-2000       | Riparian soils   | Mixed systems                            | Water conservation, fodder               | Medium to long (30-60 yrs) |
|          | <i>Leucaenaleucocephala</i> | <i>Leucaena</i>                    | 0-2000       | Variable but prefers slightly alkaline                 | Mixed, agroforestry systems              | Fuel, fodder, agroforestry, benefit      | Short (4-10 yrs)           |
|          | <i>Acacia albida</i>        | <i>Olasiti (Maa)</i>               | 1000-1400    | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed, woodlot, riverine plantings       | Fuel, poles                              | Short (6-15 yrs)           |
|          | <i>A. senegal</i>           | <i>Gum arabic, Enderkesi (Maa)</i> | 1000-1400    | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Woodlot/mixed enrichment                 | Fuel, poles, gum arabic production       | Short 15-25 yrs            |
|          | <i>A. tortilis</i>          | <i>Sagararam (Maa)</i>             | 1000-1400    | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed enrichment /agroforestry           | Fuel, poles, fodder                      | Short 15-25 yrs            |
|          | <i>A. polyacantha</i>       | <i>Falcon's claw acacia</i>        | 1000-1400    | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed/woodlot systems                    | Fuel, poles                              | Short 15-25 yrs            |
|          | <i>A. seyal</i>             | <i>Oljerai (Maa)</i>               | 1000-1400    | Sandy clay to sandy loam soils                         | Woodlot/mixed enrichment planting system | Fuel, poles, posts                       | Short 15-25 yrs            |

| ECO-ZONE                            | Species                                | Common Name                        | Altitude (m) | Preferred Soil Type                                    | Management Options                 | End Use  | Rotation                    |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|                                     | <i>Melia volkensii</i>                 | <i>Mkau</i>                        | 1000-1400    | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed/agroforestry systems         | Fuel, poles, fodder                                    | Short 15-25 yrs             |
|                                     | <i>Tamarindus indica</i>               | <i>Tamarind</i>                    | 1000-1400    | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed/agroforestry systems amenity | Fuel, poles, fodder, fruits                            | Short 15-25 yrs             |
|                                     | <i>Croton megalocarpus</i>             | <i>Mukinduri (Kik)</i>             | 1000-2000    | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Woodlot/mixed enrichment systems   | Fuel, Agropoles  | Short to Medium (15-25 yrs) |
|                                     | <i>Balanitesae gyptiaca</i>            | <i>Desert date</i>                 | 500-1400     | Sandy to sandy-clay soils to riverine clay/sandy soils | Mixed/enrichment planting system   | Timber, fuel,  | Short 15-25 yrs             |
|                                     | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Mwarobaini) | <i>Mwarobaini, Neem</i>            | 0 - 1400     | Sandy to sandy-loam                                    | Plantation/mixed                   | Timber, fuel, fencing, amenity, medicinal              | Short (6-15 yrs)            |
| <b>V-VI (Under 400 mm rainfall)</b> | <i>Brachystegi aspiciiformis</i>       | <i>Mrithi</i>                      | 0-200        | Red loamy to clay loam sandy soils                     | Mixture/enrichment/natural system  | Timber, railway sleepers                               | Long (60-100yrs)            |
|                                     | <i>Hyphaenecoriacea</i>                | <i>Doum palm</i>                   | 0-1000       | Sandy riparian soils                                   | Mixed systems                      | Water conservation, basketry                           | Medium to long (30-60 yrs)  |
|                                     | <i>A. senegal</i>                      | <i>Gum arabic, Enderkesi (Maa)</i> | 1000-1400    | Sandy clay to sandy loam soils                         | Woodlot/mixed/enrichment planting  | Fuel, poles, gum arabic                                | Short 15-25 yrs             |
|                                     | <i>Prosopis chilensis</i>              | <i>Algaroba</i>                    | 1000-1400    | Sandy clay to sandy loam soils                         | Enrichment/agroforestry systems    | Fodder, fuel, soil protection and nutrient enhancement | Short 15-25 yrs             |



| <b>ECO-ZONE</b> | <b>Species</b>            | <b>Common Name</b>                          | <b>Altitude (m)</b> | <b>Preferred Soil Type</b>     | <b>Management Options</b>               | <b>End Use</b>                    | <b>Rotation</b>             |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                 | <i>Cordia sinensis</i>    | <i>Oseki (Maa)</i>                          | 1000-1500           | Sandy clay to sandy loam soils | Woodlot/enrichment systems              | Fuel, poles, fodder               | Short to Medium (15-25 yrs) |
|                 | <i>Salvadorapersica</i>   | Toothbrush tree, mustard tree, mustard bush | 1000-1500           | Sandy clay to sandy loam soils | Woodlot/enrichment systems              | Fodder, soil, protection, amenity | Short to Medium (15-25 yrs) |
|                 | <i>Syzyphusmauritiana</i> | Chinee apple, jujube, Indian plum           | 1000-1500           | Sandy clay to sandy loam soils | Hedge planting management               | Live fencing, fruits              | Short to Medium (15-25 yrs) |
|                 | <i>Acacia tortilis</i>    | <i>Sagararam (Maa)</i>                      | 1000-1400           | Sandy clay to sandy loam soils | Mixed, enrichment, agroforestry systems | Fuel, poles, fodder               | Short 15-25 yrs             |

### 16.3. Annex 3: List of Gazetted & Ungazetted Water Towers in Kenya

|           | Water Tower                    | Immediate Bordering Counties  |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>A.</b> | <b>GAZETTED WATER TOWERS</b>   |   |
| 1.        | Aberdare Range                 | Nyeri, Muranga, Kiambu, Nyandarua and Laikipia                        |
| 2.        | Cherangani Hills               | Elgeyo Marakwet, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu                 |
| 3.        | Chyulu Hills                   | Makueni, Taita Taveta and Kajiado counties                            |
| 4.        | Huri Hills                     | Marsabit  |
| 5.        | Kirisia Hills                  | Samburu   |
| 6.        | Loita Hills                    | Narok   |
| 7.        | Marmanet                       | Laikipia, Nakuru, Baringo and Nyandarua                               |
| 8.        | Matthews Range                 | Samburu   |
| 9.        | Mau Forest Complex             | Nakuru, Baringo, Kericho, Narok Bomet, Nandi and Uasin Gishu counties |
| 10.       | Mount Elgon                    | Bungoma and Trans Nzoia   |
| 11.       | Mount Kenya                    | Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Meru , Laikipia, Nyeri, Kirinyaga                |
| 12.       | Mount Kipipiri                 | Nyandarua   |
| 13.       | Mount Kulal                    | Marsabit  |
| 14.       | Mount Marsabit                 | Marsabit  |
| 15.       | Mount Nyiru                    | Samburu   |
| 16.       | Ndots                          | Samburu   |
| 17.       | Nyambene Hills                 | Meru  |
| 18.       | Shimba Hills                   | Kwale   |
| <b>B.</b> | <b>UNGAZETTED WATER TOWERS</b> |   |
|           | Ngong Hills                    | Kajiado   |
|           | Namanga Hills                  | Kajiado   |
|           | Emali Hills                    | Kajiado   |
|           | Maparasha Hills                | Kajiado   |
|           | Gwasssi Hills                  | Migori&Homabay  |
|           | Kaptagat Hills                 | Elgeyo Marakwet/Uasin Gishu   |
|           | Loima Hills                    | Turkana   |
|           | Kalapata                       | West Pokot  |
|           | Lorusuk                        | West Pokot  |
|           | Kachakalau                     | West Pokot  |
|           | SekerrMtelo                    | West Pokot  |
|           | Kprer                          | West Pokot  |
|           | KawukKamchoror                 | West Pokot  |
|           | Psakas-Poito                   | West Pokot  |
|           | Karasuk Hills                  | West Pokot  |

|  |                              |              |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|
|  | Imenti hills                 | Meru         |
|  | Mkogodo Hills                | Laikipia     |
|  | Manga Hills                  | Nyamira      |
|  | Karima Hills                 | Nyeri        |
|  | Tumutumu Hills               | Nyeri        |
|  | Kiamucheru Hills             | Nyeri        |
|  | Nyana Hills                  | Nyeri        |
|  | Nyeri Hills                  | Nyeri        |
|  | Taita Hills                  | Taita Taveta |
|  | Kasigau Hills                | Taita Taveta |
|  | Maungu Hills                 | Taita Taveta |
|  | Iyale hill                   | Taita Taveta |
|  | Susu hill                    | Taita Taveta |
|  | Ngangao Hill                 | Taita Taveta |
|  | Wesu Area (To Be Identified) | Taita Taveta |
|  | Vura Hill                    | Taita Taveta |
|  | Shigharo Area (Irido)        | Taita Taveta |
|  | Chawia Forest Area           | Taita Taveta |
|  | Mwang'ea Hills               | Kilifi       |
|  | Itilal Hills                 | Kajiado      |
|  | Nkoora Hills                 | Nyamira      |
|  | InkoraHills                  | Nyamira      |
|  | MageriHills                  | Nyamira      |

|  |                     |          |
|--|---------------------|----------|
|  |                     |          |
|  | NyabogoyeHills      | Nyamira  |
|  | RiomegoHills        | Nyamira  |
|  | KiabonyoruHills     | Nyamira  |
|  | IkongeHills         | Nyamira  |
|  | MogusiiHills        | Nyamira  |
|  | NyabisimbaHills     | Nyamira  |
|  | Ol Donyo Orok       | Kajiado  |
|  | Nguruman Escarpment | Kajiado  |
|  | Machakos Hills      | Machakos |
|  | Kibauni Hills       | Machakos |
|  | Kanzalu Hills       | Machakos |
|  | Matetani Hills      | Machakos |
|  | Iveti Hills         | Machakos |
|  | Ol Donyo Sabuk      | Machakos |
|  | Makuli Hills        | Makueni  |
|  | Mbooni Hills        | Makueni  |
|  | Nthangu Hills       | Makueni  |
|  | Kilungu Hills       | Makueni  |
|  | Mbui Nzau Hills     | Makueni  |
|  | Yekanga Hills       | Makueni  |
|  | Nzau Hills          | Makueni  |
|  | Makongo Hills       | Makueni  |

|  |                       |             |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|
|  | Mutito Hills          | Kitui       |
|  | Kavonge/Museve Hills  | Kitui       |
|  | Mutuluni Hills        | Kitui       |
|  | Mumoni/Ngaikuyu Hills | Kitui       |
|  | Kyaweia Hills         | Kitui       |
|  | Endau Hills           | Kitui       |
|  | Mutha Hills           | Kitui       |
|  | Nuu Hills             | Kitui       |
|  | Tugen Hills           | Baringo     |
|  | Subukia Escarpment    | Nakuru      |
|  | Kikuyu Escarpment     | Kiambu      |
|  | Mt. Suswa             | Narok       |
|  | Leseru Swamp          | Uasin Gishu |
|  | Ngaya Hills           | Meru        |
|  | Kirimiri Hills        | Embu        |
|  | Kiang'ombe Hills      | Embu        |
|  | Kianjiru Hills        | Embu        |
|  | Nyangweta Hills       | Kisii       |
|  | Sironga Wetland       | Nyamira     |
|  | Sameta Hills          | Kisii       |
|  | Taracha Hills         | Kisii       |
|  | Nyacheki Hills        | Kisii       |
|  | Kibirong Swamp        | Nandi       |

|  |                         |               |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|
|  |                         |               |
|  | Kingwal Swamp           | Nandi         |
|  | Lake Kenyatta           | Lamu          |
|  | Mt. Nyiro               | Samburu       |
|  | Kerugoya Hills          | Kirinyaga     |
|  | Chebuko/Kamalagon       | West Pokot    |
|  | Kamelei & Chesuko Hills | West Pokot    |
|  | Maeta Hills             | Migori        |
|  | Magaimuya Hills         | Migori        |
|  | Wire Hills              | Homabay       |
|  | Gembe Hills             | Homabay       |
|  | Taragwiti Hills         | Migori        |
|  | Kiera Hills             | Tharaka Nithi |
|  | Mutarakwa Hill          | Bomet         |
|  | Yaganek Hill            | Bomet         |
|  | Chepalungu Forest       | Bomet         |
|  | Murwangoi/Kembu Hill    | Bomet         |
|  | Longisa Hill            | Bomet         |
|  | Tiroto Hill             | Bomet         |
|  | Koisomoi Hill           | Bomet         |
|  | Chebongi Hill           | Bomet         |

|  |                            |                                   |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|  | Rotik/Mabwaita Hill        | Bomet                             |
|  | Gelegele Hill              | Bomet                             |
|  | Terek Hill                 | Bomet                             |
|  | Bosto Hill                 | Bomet                             |
|  | Seyanin Hill               | Bomet                             |
|  | Kambit/Kaptien Hill        | Bomet                             |
|  | South West Mau- Londiani   | Kericho (Londiani Forest)         |
|  | South West Mau- Chepsir    | Kericho (Chepsir/Chepseon Forest) |
|  | Timbilil Water Catchment   | Kericho (Chepseon/Kuresoi)        |
|  | Kipchorian Water Catchment | Kericho (Kipkelion West)          |
|  | Yurith Water Catchment     | Kericho (Bureti/Belgut/Sigowet)   |
|  | Tionysoyet Water Catchment | Kericho (Ainamoi/Belgut)          |
|  | Lemotit Hills              | Kericho (Kipkelion East)          |
|  | Tendeno/Malagat Catchment  | Kericho (Kipkelion West)          |
|  | Tionysoyet Wetland         | Kericho (Ainamoi)                 |

|  |                            |   |
|--|----------------------------|---|
|  | Kaplutiet/Kiptule Wetland  | Kericho (Kabianga-Belgut)                   |
|  | Kuje Wetland               | Kericho (Sigowet/Kaplelartet- Soin Sigowet) |
|  | Tiritab Moita Wetland      | Kericho (Cheplanget- Bureti)                |
|  | Daraja Sita Wetland        | Kericho (Kapkatet-Bureti)                   |
|  | Tolony Wetland             | Kericho (Kapkatet-Bureti)                   |
|  | Kibukat Wetland            | Kericho (Tebesonik-Bureti)                  |
|  | Kabusienduk/Ngenda Wetland | Kericho (Tebesonik-Bureti)                  |