



IMPACT

Indigenous Movement For Peace Advancement &
Conflict Transformation

NEWSLETTER ~ 3RD ISSUE

JULY-SEPTEMBER 2021



COMMUNITY LAND PROTECTION PROGRAM

Communities' engagement-CLA implementation:

Several community meetings were conducted at the village level as show below;

1. Fact finding and in-depth study
2. CLA awareness meetings- community wide meetings, village level meetings, radio talk shows
3. Filling of CLA form 1
4. By-laws drafting
5. By-law's review
6. Advertisement and election of CLMCs
7. Register updating
8. Acquisition of deed maps from NLC offices
9. Adoption of the by-laws, register of members, minutes and signing of CLA form 3
10. Submission of the registration documents to the office of the community land registrar



Figure 1: Nkaroni CLMC elections in

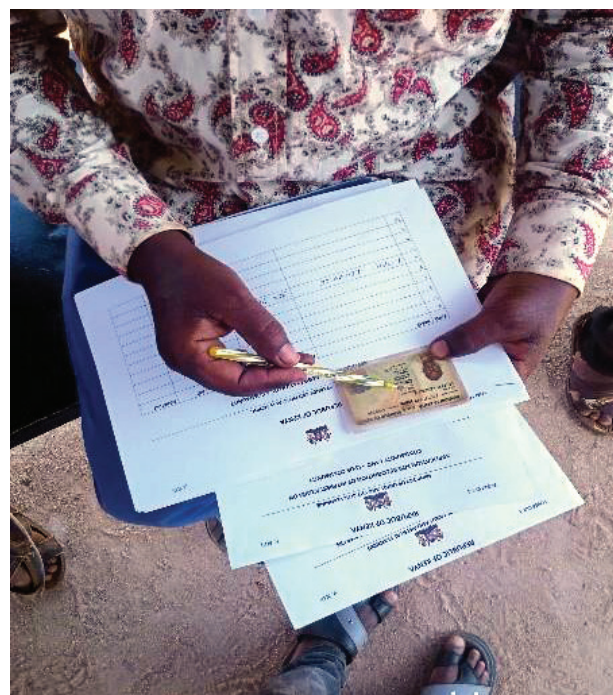


Figure 2; Signing of CLA forms

Community	Size Ha	Membership approx..	Status	County
Lekuruki	6847.5	3000	Conducted zonal elections subject to endorsement by the community land registrar	Laikipia
Kurikuri	6230	4500	Conducted zonal elections subject to endorsement by the community land registrar	Laikipia
Nkiloriti	2815	246	Registered	Laikipia
Tinga B	6438.0	969	Submitted their documents to the community land registrar	Samburu
Nkaroni	28033	10000	Met all the requirements Only remaining with register validation activity	Samburu
Lpus	26000	5000	Met all the requirements Only remaining with register validation activity	Samburu
Sesia	41000	20000	Met all the requirements Only remaining with register validation activity	Samburu
Ltirimini	4555	1260	Met all the requirements Only remaining with register validation activity	Samburu
Nonkeek	742	155	Bylaws drafted, reviewed subject to adoption Elections not yet conducted	Samburu
Opiroi	43000	423	Met all the requirements Only remaining with register validation activity	Samburu
Marti	27131	237	Met all the requirements Only remaining with register validation activity	Samburu
Leparua	10000	2300	Following up on the 10,000ha that was initially given to them through a presidential decree in 2007, and NLC recommendation in 2018.	Isiolo

Inter-county learning visits:

LAIKIPIA COUNTY, TWALA CULTURAL WOMEN

This event brought together communities from Northern Kenya to learn and share their experience, the aim was to generate key lessons from communities that have managed to obtain their community land title. It was attended by PARAN Alliance members; Kivulini, Waso Trustland, SWT, and DLCI

- Representatives from 11 former group ranches in Laikipia county; Makurian, Kurikuri, Lekuruki, Tiamamut, Mayiannat, Ilmotiok, Musul, Nkiloriti, Ilpolei and Munishoi.
- Representatives from 7 former group ranches in Samburu County; Tinga B, Marti, Opiroi, Lpus, Sesia, Ltirimini and Nkaroni.
- Community members from Isiolo county; Kina, Kipsing, Merti and Leparua
- Community members from Marsabit county; Laisamis, Sololo and Moyale



KAJIADO COUNTY LEARNING VISIT

This activity was organized for communities to understand the whole aspect of registering their land as community land vis-à-vis the increasing urge of private land ownership and change of land use.

- The appetite for land subdivision in Samburu West will potentially lead to increase in loss of the grassland for livestock as land fragmentation is expected to increase due to population growth, hence affecting the herd sizes as a result of the shrinking common pasture and water.
- With rising population and political/wealthy interference, there is the tendency to subdivide land into commercially unviable portions which affects quality grazing, a cow needs a certain acreage and proper care. This will erode the traditional values and livelihood that had sustained pastoralism for ages.



Figure 3: Endupoto Emaa's Director sharing on the effects of land sales in Kajiado county

Outcomes and lessons learnt from the visit:

1. Almost all the former group ranches in Kajiado have been subdivided, land sales begun way before the dissolution of the said group ranches, individuals selling their signatures/names in the register of members.
2. The biggest beneficiaries of land sales in Maasai land are the surveyors, they always propose to be allocated a piece of land instead of money.
3. There was an up surge of Maasai brokers inviting buyers into Maasai land.
4. All the age sets were involved in land sales; however, the percentage of the youth is higher. The youth in particular sell the land to buy cars which requires maintenance subsequently leading to more land sales.
5. There are case studies of those who sold their land and currently working for the land buyers. A certain elder works at Mila's farm as a watchman, that land originally belonged to him.
6. Another elder sold 100 acres of land and bought Toyota pickup and cattle, it was reported that the said cows perished during drought season.
7. Those in power also manipulated the community considering that the rate of illiteracy is high in the area. Majority of the public servants in county then, were individuals from other ethnic groups who manipulated the community to subdivide the land.
8. There are cases where individuals exchanged their land for power i.e., gave out the land for a chief's position.
9. The community elders tried to mitigate land sales by insisting that anybody selling the land must be accompanied by his wife, this effort was aimed at involving women in the decision-making, this however, was not successful women faced intimidation from men.
10. As a result of land sub-division, it attracted influx of migrants into Maasai land subsequently leading to loss of political positions for the Maasai people i.e., in Ngong the Maasai community have no single political leader.
11. The Emboloi group ranch was subdivided to 301 members all Maasai and currently 60% of the land is owned by foreigners.
12. From Isinya to Kitengela 75% of the population are non-locals, which is appealing to the political class [high number of votes], leading to neglect of the Maasai population living in the reserves.

13. The tradition social cohesion was broken, the community members no longer share resources, visit one another frequently and support each other, individualism has been inculcated.
14. There is change in land use, loss of grazing areas i.e., Kaputiei plains which was initially a grazing hub for the Maasai has now changed into private farms.

According to a study conducted by the Endupoto Emaa;

Kaptutie Group Ranches 1999

[Land sales after 12 years of group ranches sub-division]

Year	Kisaju Ha	Olkinos Ha	Empuyiankat Ha	Embolioi Ha	Kitengela Ha	Total
1982	547.5				213.25	760.75
1983	272.48					272.48
1984	145.12					145.12
1985	58.04					58.04
1986	70.3	25			246.89	342.19
1987	239.8	81.73	80.94	253.68	220.22	876.37
1988	382.82	215.7	199.84	220.837	267.18	1286.377
1989	140.55	114.505	385.98	199.509	272.59	1113.134
1990	60.664	283.47	250.9	358.94	25.90	979.874
1991	211.4	283.839	45.32	255.217	53.56	849.336
1992	41.71	95.717	135.86	322.99	46.54	642.817
1993	101.14	54.39	134.88	326.752	768.54[1980]	1385.702
1994	20.34		88.79	37.13	102.39[1981]	248.65
Total	3287.694	1291.525	1401.4	2148.9	3271.28	11424.935

Land closer to urban areas attracts more buyers

Number, Ethnicity and tenorial situation of Kajiado District Farming Households in 1988

Ethnic farmer Division	Total number	Maasai %	Kikuyu %	Kamba %	Other %
Central	954	49.7	12.8	35.5	2.0
Ngong	2314	16.4	79.8	2.2	1.6
Loitokitok RF	2751	20.3	42.5	9.1	28.1
Loitokitok IR	1554	39.9	36.5	9.8	13.8
Magadi IR	273	48.3	19.0	29.7	3.0
Kajiado district	7846	27.2	48.5	10.8	13.5

The farming economy drifted into the hands of the immigrants

Recommendations:

1. The team that visited Kajiado county to initiate mass awareness and campaign against land sales and fragmentation, ensuring that all the community members receive the information.
2. Utilize all social gatherings in the community to pass the information, during livestock market days, women groups, youth entertainment areas etc.
3. Advocate for a formation of an association of the Samburu people from that area that buys the land, ensuring that the land is not sold to foreigners.
4. This team shall be the ambassadors against land sales in the area, form a committee that monitors land sales and advises the sellers accordingly.
5. The team should take the initiative to ensure land sales do not happen in their families, become change agents by being role models.
6. Conduct a radio talk show for a few elders to share the information they received from Kajiado County. The local radio station is a very effective channel of passing the information it has a coverage of approximately 100,000 people. [Actualized]
7. Invite a few elders from Maasai land to Samburu County to share experiences and the adverse effects of land sales in their region.





Challenges encountered:

- No resources allocated by the government for the registration of community lands- it depends mainly on well-wishers, CSOs and communities' contributions etc.
 - Lack of capacity of the relevant government offices especially at the county level
 - Lack of political goodwill.
 - Less effort/commitment to fast track and register community lands
 - Inadequate resources limits CSOs engagements with the relevant government offices.
 - Absence of CLR in some counties.
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- Misinformation of the community land Act, IMPACT used various approaches to curb this-development of radio spot messages, radio talk shows using the local radio station Serian FM, developing and distribution of simplified versions of the Act, stakeholders' trainings, formation and strengthening the community land forums
 - Land subdivision especially in Samburu west is rife, [politically driven]
 - Covid-19 pandemic-delayed the registration process
 - Devastating drought in northern Kenya further delayed community assembly sittings for register validation and bylaws adoption.

GRIC PROJECT

*IMPACT has partnered with GRIC to implement the project dubbed **improving children performance through promoting parental engagement in institutions of learning in Laikipia north Sub County**. The project has four key pillars to strengthen i.e., parental engagement, youth involvement in education, improved learner's outcomes for children and school governance.*

On 24th and 25th September, IMPACT carried out a community sensitization meeting at Kiwanja ndege CDF grounds and Ilpolei Centre; Over 100 parents attended the meetings 95 women and 20 men. The key agenda of the meeting was making the home-based learning model known to the parents, ensuring the parents fully understand the vital role they play in their children education and allowing their children to attend the Saturday session at the various manyatta learning clubs. The parents anonymously agreed that they would allow the children to attend the sessions, provide basic materials required like books and pens and any other material needed and lastly, they requested if the children would be given porridge as many of them come from poor backgrounds affording three meals in a day is a challenge.



Home based learning model – Manyatta learning coordinators training

On 25th & 26th August we trained 6 Manyatta learning coordinators on the TARL program, the key tenets of the program, the procedure of conducting assessments and the different level-based activities to be carried out in Manyatta learning clubs. Fruitful discussions spurred and several action points were raised that need to carry out the assessments at the two-pilot school kiwanja and ilpolei, community sensitization of the model and lastly identification of the venue for the Saturday sessions.



Distribution of Solar lamps

IMPACT in collaboration with Let there be light, on 25th and 26th of August 2021, supported 60 vulnerable women with solar lamps. The 60 women were from Rapunye and Namayiana women groups located in Makurian location in the larger Laikipia north Sub County. The women have school going children at kiwanja and Arjiju primary school; the children do not study at night because the area has no electricity. They mainly depend on the kerosene lamp popularly known as “nkwatera” as a source of light in their homes, this kerosene lamps can only light the room for maximum 2 hours, this limits their time to study.

The solar lights will assist the children study at night and this will in turn make them perform better in schools as they have increased study time.



Assessments – pilot schools (Kiwanja and Ilpolei primary schools)

On 30th and 31st August 2021, we carried out an assessment at the two pilot schools Kiwanja and Ilpolei, we managed to reach 272 learners across the two schools. The findings showed that 101 learners were to be placed on the intervention, 64 at the beginners' level, 19 at the word level and 18 at the para level. The 101 learners were placed at various camp registers based on where they live, for instance in Kiwanja primary the learners were placed at Leruk, Supukia and Kiwanja center respectively.



Namaiyana Women Group VSLA training

On 18th September 2021, IMPACT team visited Namaiyana women group located in Arjiu in Mukogodo East ward, this was a follow up visit from the previous training on VSLA concept, by this time the women in the group had divided themselves in 3 groups composed of 15 to 25 members had begun making contributions, they requested that the office should purchase for them boxes that they can keep the money.

They were also told of the importance of using the money made from these



Namaiyana Women Group

groups to buy their learners basic needs such as food, writing materials like books and pens and their school uniforms, urged to keep monitoring their children performance and involve their children in informal learning like cooking ugali, making beads amongst others. The next meeting would see the group develop the bylaws.

Rapunye Women Group VSLA training

Rapunye women group in kiwanja ndege during the ongoing VSLA trainings. This one in particular consist of 15 members, the election, of office bearers has been done. Normally for the VSLA concept, the office bearers are as follows, the chairperson, the record keeper, box keeper and two money counters. Definition of roles and responsibilities was also done. Some of these women are the members of BOM in kiwanja ndege primary school. The group is linked with the school they work together with the school management especially on following up of the school dropouts and indiscipline cases. The money that women gets in the group helps them to support their children education and health issues.



Rapunye Women Group

The groups are in different levels depending on when they began.

Naatum Women Group VSLA training

This is Naatum women group in Mukogodo west ward that is linked with Soit-Oudo Primary School. It has two VSLA groups that are aware of the concept and the contributions are ongoing. Naatum women group is the pioneer of the VSLA concept, it is now at a loaning stage. Naatum is expected to do a share-out towards the end of this year.



Naatum Women Group VSLA

RESILIENCE PROGRAM

STRENGTHENING PASTORALISTS ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

Livelihood Vulnerability Assessment and Resource Maps Validation.

The project is covering eight Northern Kenya wards: Laikipia North Sub-County (Mukogodo East and West Wards), Samburu East Sub-County (Wamba West and Waso wards), Marsabit County (Laisamis ward) and Isiolo County (Burat, Chari and Oldonyiro wards). The Wards covered so far are six (6) namely Mukogodo East, Burat, Oldonyiro, Chari, Wamba West and Laisamis Wards respectively and their resource maps validated. The tools covered in the second phase of the project included;

1. Wellbeing analysis/wealth ranking
2. Household economy
3. Resilience spectrum
4. Theory of Change (ToC)
5. Resource map validation

The second phase of the project started off with stakeholders engagement meeting which was held on 21st July, 2021 at Northern Galaxy Hotel in Isiolo, to bring on board different stakeholders to work together. A way forward was achieved that we needed to work with CFAs, WRUAs, NDMA, policy agencies and all other agencies in order to achieve the overall goal of the project. The recommendations were the project sustainability should be based on gender, roles, culture and the timeframe of the project. The peace ambassadors to spearhead on peace agenda within the working areas.



Dr. Kamila of MISEREOR paid a visit to our IMPACT office and discussed on the project progress, achievements, challenges experienced, she later attended Burat Ward resource map validation at Leparua on 25th August, 2021.

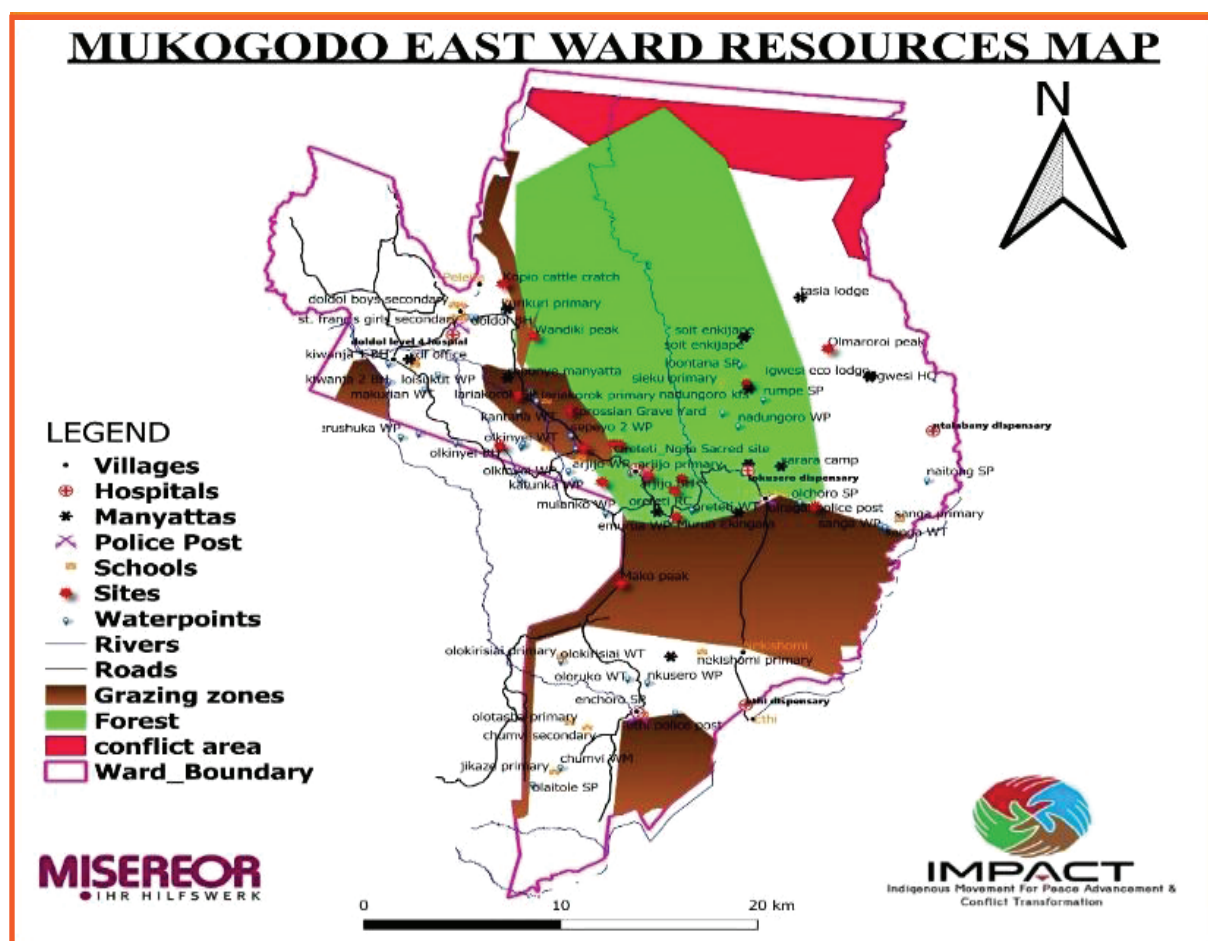


Dr. Gebre Selassie of MISEREOR joined a community map resource validation at Mukogodo East on 22nd September, 2021 and highlighted the following comments;

1. The resource map should cover entirely everything that exist in a pastoralist community and their status, exact location.

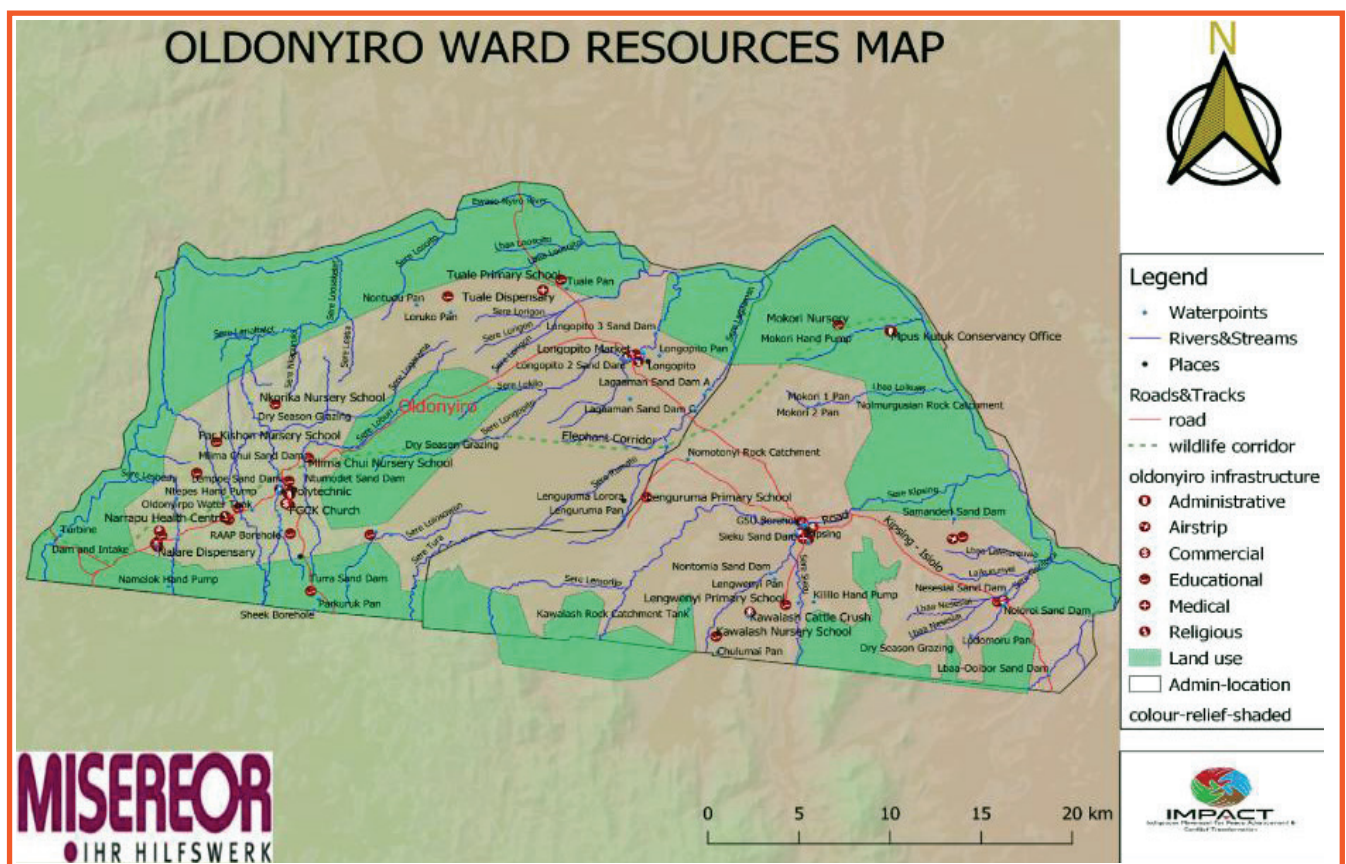
2. Conservancies, game drives, private ranches, military fences and any erected fences within the pastoralist's communities' lands should be clearly be captured in the resource map
3. We should be specific and prioritize community issues.
4. Livestock and wildlife migratory routes should be clearly captured
5. Major big national projects that cut across the pastoralists land, the time it started, environmental and livelihood impacts to the pastoralist community be captured.

Mukogodo East Ward priorities:



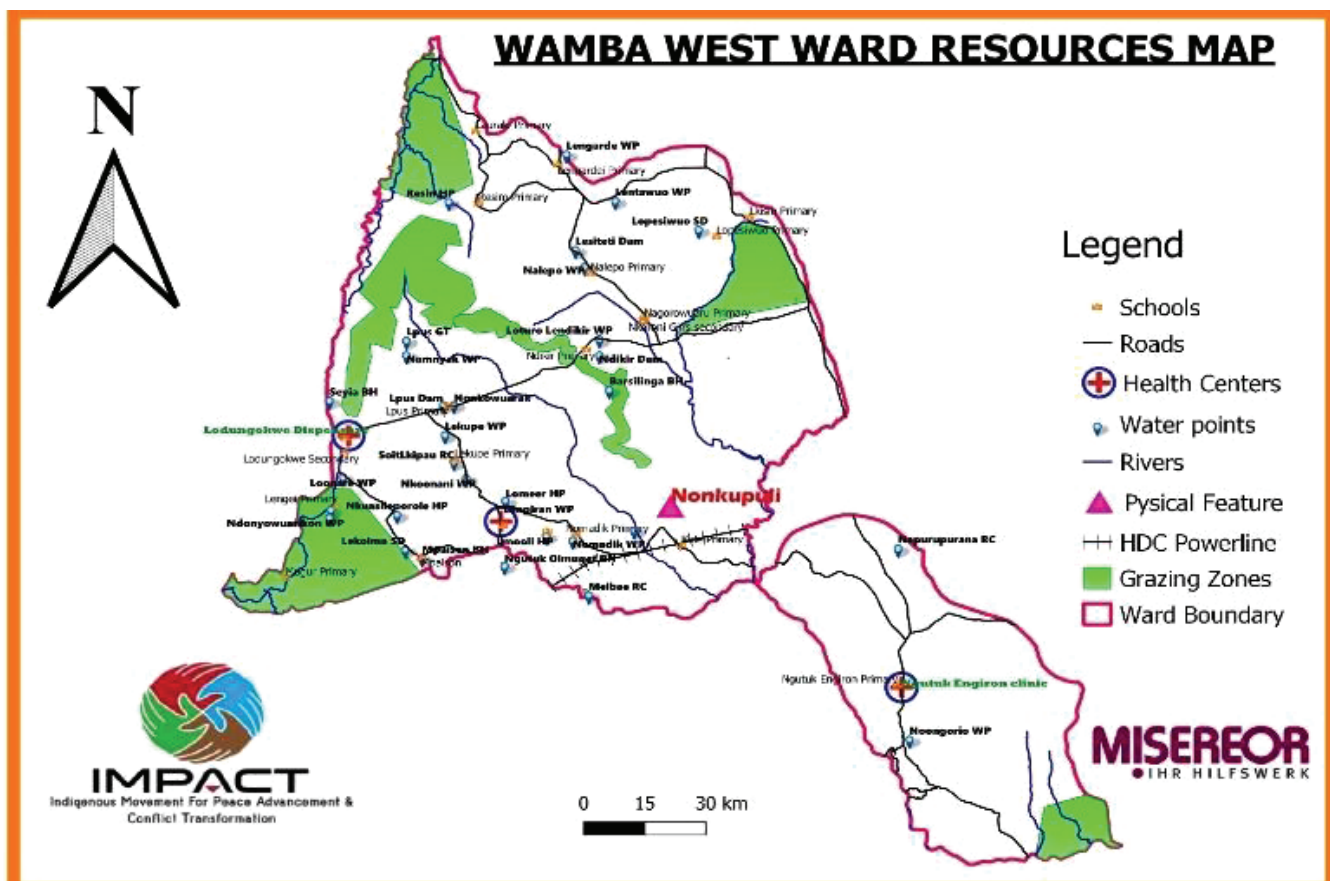
Oldonyiro Ward Priorities;

1. Community land registration
2. Alternative livelihoods (beadworks, honey and bee keeping, VSLA, kitchen gardens)
3. Water infrastructures (boreholes, pans, dams)
4. Education
5. Rangelands management (restocking and destocking, land reclamation)



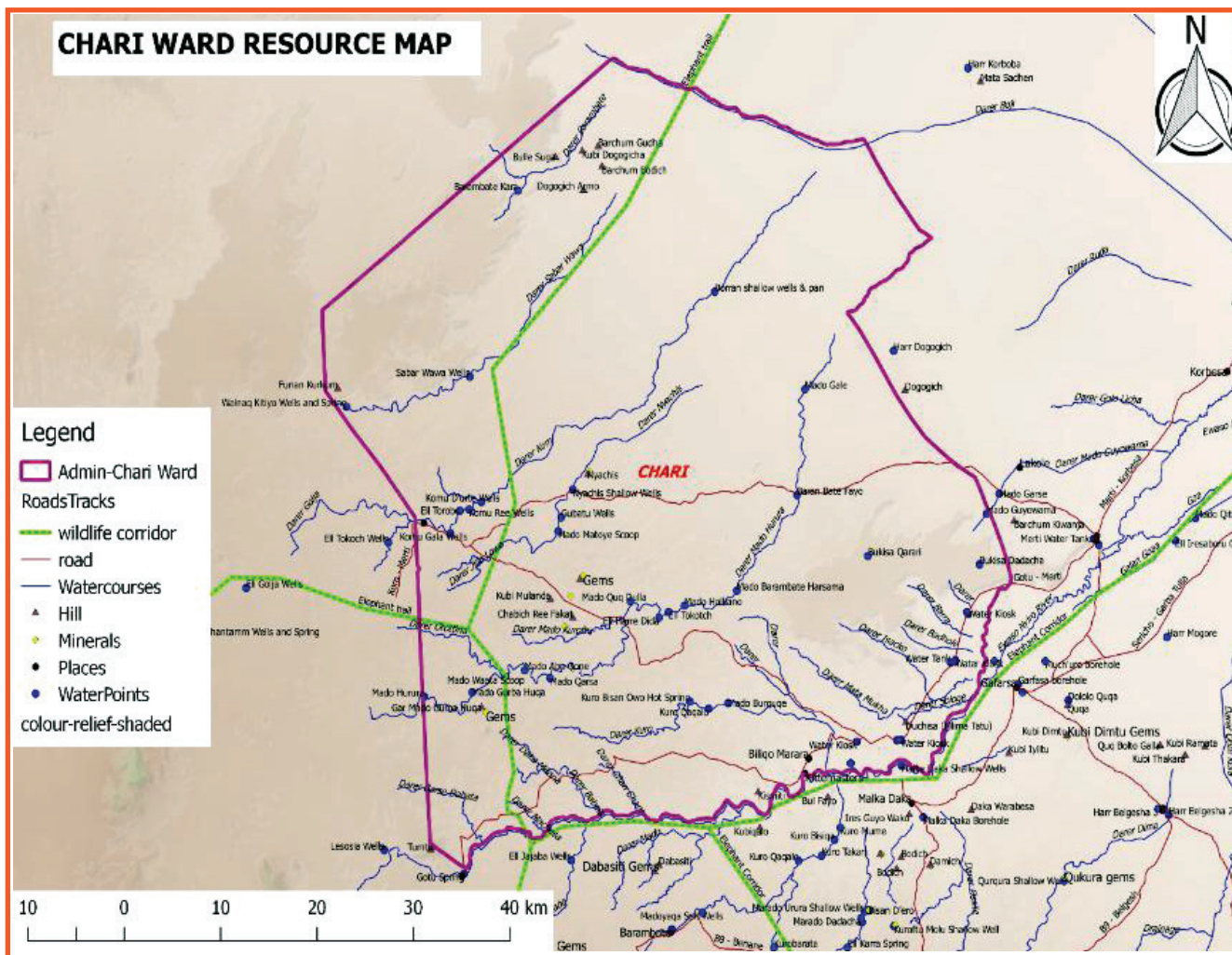
Wamba West Ward priorities;

1. Water infrastructure. At Lodungokwe, Sesia, Nkaroni, Marti area
2. Eradication of invasive species. And building of gabions.
3. Reseeding and trees planting in Barsilinga
4. Subgrants of loans to vulnerable groups
5. Training of community members on markets, markets outlets livestock numbers (restocking and destocking and maintaining a balanced number that the rangeland can support)
6. Improved adaptable breeds. That is goats and camel. This will be followed a record that exist within the community from the previously given by the government. The records exist at the chief office, government office



Chari Ward Priorities;

1. Alternative livelihood.
2. Restocking to the vulnerable people.
3. Education- training on hygiene, civic education, FPIC
4. Community land registration.
5. Establishment of water points.
6. Peace building.



Based on our community meetings, major challenges were experienced during the second phase of the project implementation. The counties we are operating are among those named as needing emergency response upon presidential declaration of drought as an emergency, this affected the community's availability and gender representation. The community members were mainly available for a maximum of four (4) hours a day that is from 1000 hours to 1430hours. This is mainly due to drought related activities that the communities were much i

nvolved in, some wards had only women, a few youths and a few old men as the other vibrant generations were away with livestock in the drought refuge zones. According to National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Laikipia and Samburu are on the drought alert status while Isiolo and Marsabit are on alarm drought status. The Kenya Meteorological department has issued that the short October -December expected rainfalls are likely for fail or be poorly distributed, this means the drought is more likely to extend further if

the rains fail. The covid-19 is still posing a significant challenge as gatherings are not allowed,doing the validation which requires an enclosed environment for projection is limiting us the number of community members to attend the meetings. The prioritization of the community actions that would improve their resilience to climate change was hardly understood by the community as IMPACT intends to do community based interventions and not governemnt roles such as building a school or a road.

PEACE PROGRAM

Peace program continued to conduct its activities in the project areas despite the challenges faced by communities during this time of severe drought, as we prioritize targeting of youths in every community to engage them in peace dialogues for the next three year. This quarter has its challenges and success stories that can be shared, activities have been carried out as planned and below are details of activities carried out in different areas of our project area.

Youth dialogue meetings at Laisamis, Koya location.

These meetings were facilitated by the peace committee elders and it was necessitated by the challenges facing communities in the sub county. The objective was to ensure Morans embrace peace and take lead in dialogue within themselves and those from other communities.



Peace caravan and International Day of Peace.

Our annual camel caravan did not take place as usual due to factors like covid 19 pandemic, severe drought and conflict within our project area. This led to merging of the two activities and develop one theme, i.e., **promoting coexistence among communities living along the Ewaso Ngiro North ecosystem; leveraging the power of youth for peace and security.**



Recognizing the role of youth in peace building, this year's message from the youth was the slogan '**I stand for peace**'. The youths are our target group within our three-year peace strategy to ensure that the key players in conflict are brought on board for dialogue on their feelings in reducing conflicts in the region.

Training of community institutions and sub county peace committees.

The training main objective was to build and strengthen capacity for a robust community driven peace infrastructure towards achieving conflict prevention, resolution and transformation by gaining new knowledge, sharing experience and strengthening skills on Conflict Sensitivity Concepts to effectively and efficiently manage escalation of violent conflicts in the community. putting into conflicts



context, communities were able to understand conflict dynamics, drivers, connectors and dividers in conflict analysis, resolutions and transformation mechanisms.

Peace meeting with Merti sub county peace committee.

The meeting was attended by the peace committee, chiefs and assistant county commissioner. Objective of the meeting was to familiarize with issues in the area and understand better strategies for engagement with communities and other stakeholders advocating for peace.



Dialogue meetings attended organized by mercy corps under scale program.

IMPACT has signed a memorandum of understanding with mercy corps to implement peace activities in two conflict systems i.e., Samburu central and Samburu north. Activities

participated during this quarter include peer to peer learning at suguta marmar, youth and women forum in Baragoi, youth to youth forum at suguta marmar and progress reflection meeting held at Eldoret.

CHALLENGES OVER THIS IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

1. Severe drought still persistence in most parts of our project area which is affecting active participation of communities in meetings resulting in less time with them. The drought might take longer than expected by the pastoralists in their traditional calendars.
2. Intra and inter community livestock theft is growing in some areas, mostly in Samburu central which might cause disharmony within the communities. Therefore, as we talk about inter community dialogues while there are conflicts within, not much will be achieved.
3. Increased number of highways banditry within Samburu west and some part of Samburu North which make mobility difficulties to reach the communities within the named locations.



RESEARCH PROGRAM

IMPACT is concurrently running two research projects in four counties (Marsabit, Isiolo, Laikipia, and Samburu) of northern Kenya, in the first phase we are trying to understand how environmental and climatic change impact conflict and security while the second phase will focus on building the capacity of local/indigenous institutions in northern Kenya to amplify peacebuilding processes. On the other hand, trying to understand the impacts of Covid-19 in fragile and conflict-affected areas of the afore mentioned counties.

IMPACT research team undertook data collection targeting the Key Informant Interviews in the counties of Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit. The KII targeted were from the County departments whose work focuses on the environment, health and interior coordination from the national government.

A short snapshot on the discussions is found below for each section. The research tools could accommodate secondary data shared by the interviews providing the room to note down the shared information. In the one week of the data collection, a total of 27 interviews in Laikipia, 25 in Isiolo and 19 in Samburu and Marsabit ranging from different departments were collected.

OBJECTIVES

1. To collect data using the developed tools and software for the research use. The data collected is shared online to all the research lead and researchers signed to the data collection software.
2. To intensify collaboration work with the county and the national government departments and share

OUTCOMES

There were interesting stories shared by different informants from different departments. The focus was from departments that focus on the environmental, health, interior coordination and the business community. Experiences shared by the informants related a lot with their experiences during the period of COVID-19 outbreak.

CONCLUSION

The activity was carried out very successfully interacting and interviewing respondents from different departments, it became clear that there is still need for creation of more awareness on COVID-19 and supporting the communities in building their capacity on alternative sources of livelihoods. Dependency of single livelihood sources by communities has shown a lot of vulnerability to communities and business owners. This has been a risk to communities during the COVID-19 pandemic. Northern Kenya has recently been a great tourism destination, investors have opened a lot of tourists' lodges that has employed a lot of community members. COVID-19 spined the whole world affecting international

travels in return affecting tourism businesses leading to people losing their jobs and affecting incomes. COVID-19 has also proved that conservation for tourism can be highly affected by a number of unpredictable factors like disease outbreaks, bad weather conditions and insecurity. These are common challenges faced in Northern Kenya. Samburu, Shaba and Buffalo Springs National Reserves has lodging facilities along the Ewaso Nyiro River which sometimes are highly affected by serious floods during the heavy rains. This calls for actions to support the communities in the region to conserve their lands to support their livelihoods with other income generating activities.

PARAN ALLIANCE

On 27th July, the Paran team had a organizational capacity assessment for the Baringo Women and Youth Organization at the Kenya Forestry Research Institute Centre in Marigat.



Paran and Baringo Women and Youth Organization (BWYO) a support by JAC Trust through IMPACT implemented the launch of the resilience program at Marigat on the 25th of August.



The Paran Alliance supported a few staff members who attended the International Peace Day at Gotu which was done by our partner Isiolo Peace Link on the 21st of September, 2021



Paran supported community representatives to a learning visit to Kajiado, to experience the Impact of land sales to livelihoods on the 20th of September, 2021.



The UN International day for the celebration of the Indigenous people was celebrated at our office supported by Paran Alliance. We celebrated grassroot leaders and Indigenous people's rights champions drawn from diverse sectors.



Paran supported Doldol boys to review its Strategic Plan development with education experts from all over the country.



MEETINGS

We held meetings with the National Land Commission to produce a framework for a community atlas, Free Prior Informed Consent guidelines for investments in community lands and plan for the first National Land summit planned for November. The commissioners later visited our offices and interacted with board members and staff.



We attended the Lokichar Project Disclosure consultative meeting organized by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mining, Africa oil, Total energies and Tullow. The project features include drilling of 900 wells, Land acquisition and water use to the tune of 330,000 barrels/day and 824km oil pipeline to Lamu.



We had Strategic planning meetings with our partner Maliasili in the process of formulating our Strategy that will inform our future engagements and contributions.



ASHE OLENG'

The Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation Trust would like to thank the following principal donors and partners, and many other partners, and investors for their invaluable support



Pastoralists Alliance
for Resilience and
Adaptation in Northern
Rangelands
Building and strengthening resilient, transformational
partnerships and social movements



LET THERE BE LIGHT
INTERNATIONAL



ISILO PEACE LINK



Collective Action: Better Society



McGill
UNIVERSITY



The University of Manchester



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM



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