



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY  
Climate Change Directorate**

**National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022)**

**County Consultation:  
Frontier Counties Development Council**



19<sup>th</sup> April 2018

Lantern Resort, Garissa

## Table of Contents

1. Summary of Climate Change Issues and Priority Actions .....	1
2. Introduction .....	3
3. Presentations on Climate Change Implementation Status in Kenya.....	4
4. Identification of Priority Climate Change Actions .....	7
5. Closing Remarks and the Way Forward .....	11
6. ANNEXES .....	13
ANNEX 1: Presentations.....	13
ANNEX 2: Programme .....	14
ANNEX 3: Results of Break-out Groups.....	15

# Meeting Report

## 1. Summary of Climate Change Issues and Priority Actions

Issue	Priority Actions
<b><i>Drought / Extreme Temperatures</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renewable energy (solar and wind)</li> <li>▪ Flood water harvesting</li> <li>▪ Livelihood diversification</li> <li>▪ Dryland agroforestry</li> <li>▪ Introduction of new tree species</li> </ul>
<b><i>Floods</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fish harvesting</li> <li>▪ Seed dispersal agenda</li> <li>▪ Soil fertility</li> <li>▪ Regeneration through natural vegetation</li> <li>▪ Deliberate protection of riparian areas along the rivers</li> <li>▪ Strategic placement of dams</li> <li>▪ Ward development funds to address local problems</li> </ul>
<b><i>Health / Diseases (human and livestock)</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vaccination campaign</li> <li>▪ Establishment of research centres</li> <li>▪ Adoption of new animal husbandry technologies</li> <li>▪ Change in animal feeding plans</li> <li>▪ Provision of essential drugs</li> <li>▪ Disease surveillance and reporting</li> </ul>
<b><i>Destruction of Forests / Environmental Impacts</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Afforestation programmes</li> <li>▪ Establishment of tree nurseries and greenbelts</li> <li>▪ Farm forestry protection and conservation of natural springs, watersheds</li> <li>▪ Proper siting and design of water investments</li> <li>▪ Planned grazing and management of rangelands</li> <li>▪ Strict regulations and laws to govern charcoal production</li> </ul>
<b><i>Crop Productivity</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water efficient technologies/ water harvesting /utilization of sand dams</li> <li>▪ Climate smart agriculture</li> <li>▪ Provision of certified seeds; drought resistant seeds,</li> <li>▪ Fodder farming to improve pastoral resilience</li> <li>▪ Improve agricultural extension services</li> <li>▪ Conservation action</li> <li>▪ Short cycle fruit trees</li> </ul>
<b><i>Livestock Productivity</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reseeding/rehabilitation of rangelands</li> <li>▪ Fodder banks</li> <li>▪ Legislation and regulation to manage pasture lands</li> <li>▪ Establishment of recovery” kitty” for post-drought and post-flood</li> <li>▪ Well-planned settlements</li> <li>▪ Wet and dry season grazing areas</li> <li>▪ Livestock marketing value change.</li> <li>▪ Alternative livelihoods</li> </ul>
<b><i>Education</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work on security and sensitize locals</li> <li>▪ Enhance community awareness</li> <li>▪ Improve network reception</li> <li>▪ Increase accessibility to learning materials and tools</li> </ul>
<b><i>Livelihoods</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity building for youth on business skills</li> <li>▪ Enterprise development</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Banking schemes, such as village and community banks, revolving funds for women and youth</li> </ul>
<b>Human Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper planning of towns</li> <li>▪ Prioritization of development projects</li> <li>▪ Implementation of CIDPs</li> <li>▪ Environmental audits for development projects</li> <li>▪ M&amp;E of development projects</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder involvement and engagement</li> </ul>
<b>Structural/ Institutional Frameworks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mainstreaming of climate in sectoral plans</li> <li>▪ Increase availability of climate change information</li> </ul>

### County Consultations supported by:



## 2. Introduction

**Mr. Steve Muhanj, Climate Change Directorate (CCD), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF)** opened the meeting and welcomed participants from the County Governments of Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit and Wajir including representatives from environment, economic planning and education departments; and civil society organizations from the Counties. The Deputy County Secretary and County Executive Committee (CEC) members from Garissa and Wajir were present at the meeting.

**Mr. Isaiah Maina, MEF**, provided opening remarks on behalf of the Ministry. He noted that any plans by any level of government must be developed with real public participation. A Task Force is developing the updated National Climate Change Action Plans (NCCAP) 2018-2022, and consultation is an important part of the development of the plan. The NCCAP must be updated every five years as mandated in the Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016). The aim of this meeting is to identify the priority climate change actions for the Frontier Counties for the next five years to inform the plan. The NCCAP should be aligned with the Big Four that are the concerns of the current government. The aim of the NCCAP is to encourage low-carbon climate resilient development in line with the Climate Change Act. The reason for the consultation is to ensure the National Climate Change Action Plan is “our document” and covers priorities and issues from across the country.

**Mrs. Habon Aden Maalim CEC, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, Garissa County**, welcomed participants to Garissa County on behalf of the Governor. She noted that Garissa is safe, has unique wildlife and is economically vibrant. Madam Habon remarked on the positive benefits of devolution, and how counties are better able to address climate change issues. Garissa is developing a Climate Change Fund Bill that is ready for consultation. Climate change is a reality that is being held at the household level. The County is committed and ready to share and learn about others’ lessons and experiences.

**Mr. Abdi Rashid, Deputy County Secretary, Garissa County**, noted that climate change is a serious threat – and that the county is impacted by both droughts and floods. He indicated that we need to examine the threats and opportunities as we move ahead to develop priority actions for 2018-2022.



*Picture 1 Habon Aden Maalim, CEC, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, Garissa County welcoming participants*

### 3. Presentations on Climate Change Implementation Status in Kenya

**Mr. David Nyantika, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Member of the Task Force** on the National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022), provided an overview of climate change implementation in Kenya. He noted that climate change is a shared responsibility for the National and County Governments. He reviewed the institutional framework for climate change, noting that the County Governments are expected establish climate change desks. HE reviewed the roles of responsibilities of County Governments as set out in the Climate Change Act, including mainstreaming of climate change in County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), and annual reporting on climate change to the CCD. He reviewed the process of updating the NCCAP as set out in the Climate Change Act and discussed a proposed outline for the NCCAP. He noted that challenges in a watershed required interdisciplinary groups. He set out the requests to the Counties:

- Support the consultation process for the NCCAP,
- Prioritize actions in the counties;
- Ensure that climate change is mainstreamed in the CIDPs.
- Designate CECs to be in charge of climate change affairs and establish cross-sectoral climate change implementation committees.
- Consider a COG/CEC committee on climate change
- Take note of climate change reporting requirements in the Climate Change Act



*Picture 2 Mr. Nyantika, Member of the Task Force presenting the NCCAP 2018-2022*

**Ms. Annpatliz Wambui Mwhaki, Programme Office, Council of Governors**, provided a presentation on the CoG and climate change. She noted that the CoG is not an implementing entity, but a coordinating entity. The Climate Change Act and updated NCCAP will create strong links between the CCD and CoG leading to improved coordination and implementation of climate change actions. The Council provides a forum for consultations among the County Governments. The Water, Forestry and Mining Committee provides advice on matters relating to. Inter alia, climate change. She noted that the CIDP guidelines state the climate must be mainstreamed. Kisumu has a climate change department. CoG is developing a climate policy for mainstreaming environment and climate change activities through collaboration with the National Government (CCD). Various counties are working with

accredited agencies to develop proposals to attract support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The CoG collects and shares innovation and best practices from the Counties through the Maarifa Centre. Forty-two counties have designated a CEC member to be responsible for climate change in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Change Act. The CoG supports other programmes and projects to enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation, including the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Programme. Some of the challenges include lack of funding for committees, e.g., many environment committee are not operational. The way forward on climate change, as identified by CEC members, includes capacity building for the county officials, creation of county platform for knowledge management, setting up of climate change units, coordination of climate change programmes across the counties, and monitoring of climate change programmes.

## ***Discussion***

Participants at the meeting offered comments and asked questions, summarized below.

- How will the CoG support training on climate change in the counties? Can clarity be provided on the role of CECs, specifically for climate change? The representative from the CoG remarked that in each county, the CEC in charge of environment and natural resources can also be responsible for climate, there is no need for a separate CEC. In regard to capacity building, the LECRD project provides capacity building, and worked with pastoralist groups to identify participants.
- The presentation did not provide much information about actions at the local community level, especially in the ASALs. We expected more participation from the community level to demonstrate expertise on drought, agriculture and climate change in the ASALs. The County and National Governments need to strengthen capacities to address climate change.
- How can County Governments get proper support to respond to climate change? How can they access funding? How do we ensure that global climate finance goes down to the local level. How does the Climate Change Fund work, and how does it flow to small initiatives?
- The Climate Change Fund Act is at the implementation stage in Wajir. This has created a common platform for climate change, that includes at least 2% of development budget for climate change programmes. Programmes are now in place, including training of locals and county planning that includes the Governor as chair with representation from WARMA, NEMA, and the CECs of relevant departments. Wajir is the first county to put in place legislation to address climate change. The main issues relate to water and pastoralism, and needs include water pans, boreholes (including solar pumps), and provision of water to kiosks. The County requires more funding, capacity, and opportunities to share experiences and learning.
- Issues of climate change were not really taken up in the first NCCAP process because the National and County Governments working separately. We have an opportunity to work together through the establishment of climate change units, and venues to share information. Projects require good will from the government and involvement of the CEC and Director to function properly.
- Climate change science and early warning systems are important inputs to address climate change.
- Has the CoG sensitized the counties on climate change? What is the CoG doing for the national and county governments?
- What is the institutional framework for climate change in the counties?
- Training on climate change was developed by the MEF with support of the LECRD project, and is offered by the Kenya School of Government. Government officials can apply to attend.
- We have not seen the first NCCAP but are very interested in the second plan. We want to engage our leaders and partners. We need a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to

capture actions at the county level. We have many acts and plans, but when it comes to implementation, we tend to have limited efforts. Today climate change is a cash cow for state agencies and international groups – much money is spent. But at home, at the local level, people are depending on relief. How do we break that dependence? How do we ensure that community issues are included in the NCCAP? We need to go beyond business as usual and ensure engagement and follow up. We must address gender issues in the NCCAP.

- We need to raise key issues and activities; and examine key challenges. We first need to understand where we are coming from and understand the challenges in the first NCCAP.
- **Mr. David Nyantika** noted that the NCCAP needs to include the priorities of the counties; and the importance of reporting from the County level. The NCCAP will be informed by the County consultations; and will include a chapter that sets out a clear M&E framework.
- **Mrs. Fatuma Hussein**, National Treasury and UNDP, noted that consultations took place for the first NCCAP in various regions, including Garissa. Information on these consultations is available on the website for the first NCCAP (2013-2017), which can be accessed at: <http://www.kccap.org.ke>. The second NCCAP (2018-2022) offers an opportunity to engage the county governments and we are working under an improved policy framework. Mrs. Hussein noted that several studies have been undertaken on climate change in the Frontier Counties. What is needed is the issues that are faced, and actions to address the challenges. We need to identify priority issues (otherwise we will have a very large document if all counties list many issues).



*Picture 3 Participants engaging Presenters on presentations*

## 4. Identification of Priority Climate Change Actions

The groups reported back to the plenary on the results of the break-out sessions, with reports back summarized below. The full reports are included in Annex 1 of this report.



Picture 4 Group discussion underway to identify Climate priority actions

### **Issue: Floods**

#### **Actions:**

- Ward development funds to address local problems
- Fish harvesting
- Seed dispersal agenda,
- Soil fertility
- Regeneration through natural vegetation

### **Issue: Diseases (human and livestock)**

**Challenges:** Loss of lives, livestock and plants

**Opportunities:** existence of agro-vets, health centres and level 5 hospitals, use of indigenous knowledge

#### **Actions:**

- Vaccination campaign
- Establishment of research centres
- Adoption of new animal husbandry technologies
- Change in animal feeding plans

### **Issue: Extreme temperatures**

**Challenges:** Disease, dehydration and low productivity

**Opportunities:** Solar energy

#### **Actions:**

- Promotion of solar energy
- Dryland agroforestry
- Introduction of new tree species

### **Issue: Destruction of forests**

**Challenges:** Loss of habitat, loss of wildlife and tree species, poverty, loss of water catchment areas

**Opportunities:** Political good will, devolution and existing policies and institutions

*Actions:*

- Afforestation programmes
- Establishment of tree nurseries and greenbelts
- Farm forestry
- Awareness creation and tree growing

**Issue: Structural/ institutional frameworks**

*Challenges:* Low level of public awareness, low level of understanding

*Actions:*

- Mainstreaming of climate in sectoral plans.
- Create plan for climate change information

**Issue: Human activities**

*Challenges:* Unplanned settlements, deforestation, overgrazing

*Opportunities* – existing by-laws, Constitution that protects the rights of citizens, CIDPs, devolved judicial systems, and compensation

*Activities:*

- Proper planning of towns
- Prioritization of development projects
- Implementation CIDPs
- Environmental audits for development projects
- M&E of development projects
- Stakeholder involvement and engagement

## Group 2

**Issue: Health Sector**

*Challenges:* Increase in disease during droughts and rainy seasons – cholera, malaria, etc. Increase of malnutrition as a result of drought and floods.

*Opportunities:* Existence of health facilities / hospitals

*Actions:*

- Provision of essential drugs
- Disease surveillance and reporting



Picture 5 Group Discussions contributing to gender and human rights issues in relation to Climate Change Actions

**Issue: Agriculture Sector – Crop production**

*Challenges:* Low production, water scarcity, food insecurity, inadequacy of drought resistant seeds, inadequate water for irrigation

*Opportunities:* Good river water, lot of extension services, innovative agricultural technologies

*Actions:*

- Water efficient technologies,
- Climate smart agriculture
- Provision of certified seeds
- Fodder farming to improve pastoral resilience

**Issue: Agricultural Sector – Livestock Production**

*Challenges:* Disruption of traditional coping mechanisms; shrinking grazing lands as a result of increasing settlement, conflict over pasture, water scarcity for livestock, eruption of livestock diseases

*Opportunities:* Traditional systems of grazing management (Dedha), high volumes of livestock or markets, value-addition opportunities, livelihoods impacts

*Actions:*

- Reseeding/rehabilitation of rangelands
- Fodder banks
- Legislation and regulation to manage pasture lands
- Establishment of recovery” kitty” for post-drought and post-flood
- Well-planned settlements
- Wet and dry season grazing areas

**Issue: Environment / Energy/ Natural resources/ Water Sector**

*Challenges:* Drying of natural springs, disappearance of grass species, overgrazing and land degradation, extensive charcoal burning

*Opportunities:* Planting trees, water harvesting, biomass availability, nine hours of sun shine

*Actions:*

- protection and conservation of natural springs, watersheds
- Proper siting and design of water investments
- planned grazing and management of rangelands
- strict regulations and laws to govern charcoal production.

**Issue: Education Sector**

*Challenges:* inadequate education and awareness. Technology and books not available

*Opportunities:* Madrasa education, mobile technologies

*Actions:*

- Work on security and sensitize locals
- Enhance community awareness
- Improve network reception
- Increase accessibility to learning materials and tools

**Group 3**

**Issue: Drought**

*Challenges:* Social problems, conflict due to scarce resources, economic problems, ecological problems, such as deforestation

*Opportunities:* solar and wind power

*Actions:*

- Livelihood diversification



Picture 6 Group discussions addressing 10% forest cover interventions

**Issue: Flooding**

*Challenges:* Social problems such as migration, loss of life, loss of housing and livelihoods, economic impacts such as loss of livelihoods, and ecological problems such as loss of biodiversity

*Opportunities:* water harvesting

*Actions:*

- Deliberate protection of riparian areas along the rivers
- Strategic placement of dams

**Issue: Livestock Development and Marketing**

*Actions:*

- Capacity building
- Livestock marketing value change.
- Alternative livelihoods

**Issue: Agriculture**

*Actions:*

- Capacity building on drought resistant seeds
- Improve agricultural extension services
- Water harvesting
- Conservation actions
- Utilization of sand dams
- Short cycle fruit trees

**Issue: Livelihoods**

*Actions:*

- Capacity building for youth on business skills
- Enterprise development
- Banking schemes, such as village and community banks, revolving fund for women and youth

## **Discussion**

- The issues may be different than in other counties. Can we have regional-based plans? Can it be customized similar to the original Vision 2030? Can we do something that points out the unique issues for the various regions?
- The NCCAP is a national policy document that sets out actions at the national level and provides an overview for counties to pick up what is important in their respective areas. Some counties have developed draft climate change action plans, such as Nakuru and Kitui.
- How will the validation of the NCCAP take place? Is it undertaken by the people who are the sources and inputters to the document?
- When you are talking about a National Government plan, the issue of funding is the main issue for the Counties. With a limited allocation from the Treasury – 15%, it is not possible to undertake all the needed climate change actions. If you don't come with money, the climate change issue cannot be addressed. Is there a plan or policy for the County governments? We need to identify the gaps, we need to see a framework, and then we need to have a financing plan.
- Nothing stops any county from implementing climate change action on the ground. The decision to allocate 2% of development budgets to climate change, such as in Wajir, is a decision of each county.
- At the national level, we have a Climate Change Act that is the main legal framework for climate change action. The NCCAP is the channel for NDC implementation to meet international commitments.
- National Treasury is putting place mechanisms to coordinate and manage climate finance, so that it goes through the right channels and is reported on. There are many channels for funding: Green Climate Fund, multilateral channels and bilateral channels. National Treasury has requested KES 500 million as seed financing for the Climate Change Fund. The regulations and planning are at an advanced stage.

## **5. Closing Remarks and the Way Forward**

**Mr. Steve Muhanji, CCD**, provided two websites with information on the NCCAP:

- First National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017) – includes the first NCCAP, National Adaptation Plan, background materials/research papers (over 50 documents) and reports of consultative meetings. <http://www.kccap.info>
- Kenya Climate Change Knowledge Portal – hosted by the Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development (LECRD) for the CCD. Includes information on climate change and links to publications. <http://lecrd.co.ke>

**Mrs. Fatuma Hussein, National Treasury**, set out the way forward. She noted that the draft document will be ready by 10<sup>th</sup> May and will be shared with all representatives that attended county consultation meetings. The validation meeting will be held in Nairobi.

### **Next Steps**

- Report of meeting and copies of the presentations to be sent to all participants by CCD for input and comment.
- Draft NCCAP to be complete by 10<sup>th</sup> May and sent to participants.

- Validation workshop will include participation by the counties. The CCD will be organizing.
- The CCD will also send participants copies of the first NCCAP (2013-2017), National Climate Change Policy, Climate Change Act, Review of the Implementation of the NCCAP (2013-2017, and the County Integrated Development Plans (2013-2017): Review of Climate Change Mainstreaming.
- Comments can be provided by email at [nccap@enviornment.go.ke](mailto:nccap@enviornment.go.ke).

**Mr. Isaiah Maina, MEF**, made closing remarks, noting the high level of deliberation and the success of the meeting. He indicated that the MEF will use the comments and input to develop the draft NCCAP. The NCCAP is developed through a cooperative exercise. There are international opportunities for funding, but we can all make small efforts to address climate change, ensuring that our actions are climate-friendly. If we all act together, we will have a big impact.

## 6. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: Presentations



COUNTY  
PRESENTATION\_APR



Groupwork.pptx



NCCAP II COUNTY  
CONSULTATIONS PR

## ANNEX 2: Programme

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead</b>
<b>Travel Day</b>		
	Departure from Counties and Check-in to venues	All
<b>Day 1</b>		
08:00 – 08:30	Registration of participants	Moderator – County
08:30 – 08:45	Welcome remarks - Introduction of participants and expectations	Moderator – County
08:45 – 09:30	Introduction - Remarks from MoEF representative and workshop objectives - Opening Remarks from the Governor of the host County	MoEF
09:30 – 10:30	Presentations on Climate Change Implementation Status in Kenya	MoEF/ Task Force Member
10:30 – 11:00	Presentation by the Council of Governors	COG Representative
11:00 – 11:15	<b><i>HEALTH BREAK</i></b>	
11:15 – 13:00	Break Out Groups to identify County climate change priority actions	MoEF/LECRD
13:00 – 14:00	<b><i>LUNCH</i></b>	
14:00 – 16:00	Plenary Session	MoEF/ LECRD
16:00-16:30	Way Forward	
	<b>Health Break and Closing remarks</b>	
<b>Return Day</b>		
	<b>Checkout and Departure</b>	

## ANNEX 3: Results of Break-out Groups

### Group 1

ISSUE		
1. Drought 2. Flooding 3. Livestock 4. Agriculture 5. Livelihood		
Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
<b>1. Drought</b> <u>Social problems</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict due to scarce resources (pasture, water)</li> <li>Disruption of learning activities.</li> <li>Human diseases</li> <li>poverty</li> </ul> <u>Economic problems</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock diseases</li> <li>Loss of livelihood.</li> </ul> <u>Ecological problems</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of biodiversity.</li> <li>Loss of vegetation</li> <li>Forest degradation</li> </ul>	1. Intense solar and wind energy i.e. Raya solar plant 2. Expansive, arable and under-utilized lands.	1. Investment in green energy 2. Support and strengthen local conflict institutions/ mechanism. 3. Policy development implementation by the ministry of education to address pastoral communities to support mobile schools. 4. Re-afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded land. 5. Diversification of livelihoods i.e. drought tolerant crops, irrigation
<b>2. Flooding</b> <u>Social problems</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration</li> <li>Loss of lives and property.</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Emergence of diseases i.e. Cholera</li> </ul> <u>Economic problems</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of livelihoods</li> </ul> <u>Ecological problems</u>	1. Water for consumption 2. Harnessing the water for recreation development	1. Deliberate protection of riparian areas along the river. 2. Strategic series of check dams 3. Enforcing gender rule in the County government in the management of water resources. 4. Securing water pans with a fence to improve on accessibility of animals and people. 5. Water catchment management-Afforestation of the water catchment area with the appropriate tree species. 6. Protection of the catchment area. 7. Elements of sanitation to be included in the development and construction of water catchment areas.

Loss of biodiversity		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Carry out an audit on the refugee status impact on our environment Trainings on Desilting of existing water points</li> <li>9. Capacity building on Roof catchment Capacity building for water user association committees</li> </ol>
<b>Livestock Development and marketing</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity building on dairy goat farming</li> <li>2. Capacity building on Livestock vaccination and diseases</li> <li>3. Capacity building on Fodder conservation.</li> <li>4. Capacity building on pasture management</li> <li>5. Capacity building on Rangeland Rehabilitation</li> <li>6. Capacity building on of alternative Livelihoods</li> <li>7. Capacity building on livestock marketing value chain</li> </ol>
<b>Agriculture</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity on drought tolerant seeds utilization and seed bulking</li> <li>2. Capacity building through Agricultural extension</li> <li>3. Capacity building on value chain Analysis in agricultural produce.</li> <li>4. Capacity building on Water Harvesting</li> <li>5. Capacity building on Conservation Agriculture</li> <li>6. Capacity building on Value additions through processing</li> <li>7. Capacity building on Green House Technology.</li> <li>8. Capacity building on utilization on sand dams to enhance horticultural farming</li> <li>9. Capacity building on use of short cycled fruit trees and shrubs for optimistic of short – rain to produce marketable fruits like tomatoes, water melons, pawpaw, pears and beans.</li> </ol>
<b>Livelihoods</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity Building for out of school youths on business skills and e- commerce</li> <li>2. Capacity building for women on Enterprise Development and participation in income Generating Activities</li> <li>3. Capacity building on Table banking schemes for financing youth and women. Business</li> <li>4. Capacity building on Village and community Banks</li> <li>5. Capacity building on sourcing and utilization of constituency Revolving fund for youth and women Enterprises.</li> </ol>

## Group 2

ISSUE		
<b>1. Health Sector</b> <b>2. Agriculture Sector</b> <b>3. Livestock Sector</b> <b>4. Environmental/ water/ energy/ natural resources</b> <b>5. Security</b> <b>6. Education</b>		
Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
<b>Health sector</b> 1. Upsurge of diseases during the drought and rainy season. Examples of such diseases include cholera, typhoid, malaria etc. 2. Malnutrition as a result of famine and floods  <b>Crop production</b> 1. Low production of farm produce 2. Food insecurity 3. Inadequacy of drought resistance seeds/ certified seeds 4. Inadequate water for irrigation  <b>Livestock</b> 1. Disruption of traditional coping mechanisms 2. Shrinking of grazing lands as a result of mushrooming settlements 3. Conflicts over pasture (communal) 4. Water scarcity for Livestock 5. Eruptions of livestock diseases	1. Existence of health facilities (Referral hospitals, Health centers and dispensaries) 2. Provision of health services support from NGOs  1. Good river water, Rain Water Harvesting 2. Innovative agricultural technologies 3. Extension services from County Governments 4. New Agricultural programs  1. Existence of traditional system of grazing management (Dedha) 2. High Volumes of Livestock for Market 3. Value-addition opportunities Livestock products (meat, leather and milk) 4. Contribution to county economy 5. Main contributor to rural labor 6. Livelihood (economic mainstay)	1. Provision of various essential drugs by National and County Governments, UNICEF, NGOs 2. Disease Surveillance and Reporting/Outreach programs  1. Train and Encourage use of water efficient technologies 2. Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture 3. Provision of Certified Seeds by County Government 4. Fodder farming to improve pastoral resilience  1. Reseeding of the rangelands 2. Fodder banks 3. Legislation and regulations to manage pasture lands 4. Establishing of Recovery Kitty after the drought/Floods 5. Well planned settlements and grazing (wet and dry season grazing area)

<p><b>Environment/energy/natural resources/Water</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drying of natural springs</li> <li>2. Disappearance of grass species</li> <li>3. Over grazing and land degradation</li> <li>4. Extensive Charcoal burning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 9 hours of Sun shine opportunity to solar energy</li> <li>2. Biomass availability</li> <li>3. Good natural vegetation and minerals</li> <li>4. Water harvesting opportunities</li> <li>5. Opportunities to plant trees with rains</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection and conservation of natural springs</li> <li>2. Proper sitting and design of water investments</li> <li>3. Planned grazing and management</li> <li>4. Establish Strict Regulations and laws to govern charcoal production</li> </ol>
<p><b>Education</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate teachers</li> <li>2. Inadequate awareness and education</li> <li>3. Technology and books not available</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Receptive community</li> <li>2. Madrasa education</li> <li>3. Mobile technology available (enabling opportunity)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work on security and sensitize the local to protect teachers</li> <li>2. Enhance community awareness and education</li> <li>3. and education</li> <li>4. Improve network reception</li> <li>5. Improve accessibility of learning materials and tools</li> </ol>

### Group 3

ISSUE		
1.Environmental Degradation		
Problems	Existing Opportunities	Actions
1. Drought- Migration, climate refugees, Resource based conflicts, diseases, reduced pasture and water, low productivity in crops and livestock.	1. Existing emergency funds both at the national and county levels.	1. Harvesting solar and wind energy. 2. Flood water harvesting 3. Climate adaptation measures such as water harvesting 4. Introduction of animal breeds that can withstand drought and drought resistant crops. 5. Drought research centers 6. Scientific technologies. Environmental restorations, SLM (sustainable land management)
2. Floods- Displacement of people, destruction of property and infrastructure, deaths of animals and people, diseases.	1. Fertile soil 2. Regeneration of natural vegetation 3. Seed dispersal agent 4. Fish harvesting 5. Ward development fund to address local problems	1. Establishment of mega dams 2. Introduction of new farming technologies and equipment such as the trapezoidal bunds and fodder production. 3. Tree planting (afforestation)
3. Diseases (human and livestock) - loss of life, livestock and plants.	1. Existence of agro-vets, health centers and level 5 hospitals 2. Use of Indigenous knowledge 3. Skilled medical personnel and vets 4. Existence of medical institutions in the region. 5. Adaptation of new animal husbandry techniques.	1. Vaccination campaigns 2. Establishment of research centers. 3. Adaptation of new animal husbandry techniques 4. Change in animal feeding patterns.
4. Extreme temperatures- diseases, dehydration, low productivity	1. Harnessing solar energy 2. Adoption of solar energy technologies. 3. Seeds propagation is faster 4. Greenhouse	1. Tapping of solar energy 2. Promotion of solar energy technologies. 3. Promotion of dryland agroforestry. 4. Introduction of new tree species

<p>5. Destruction of forests- Loss of habitat, loss of wildlife, extreme poverty, loss of water catchment areas, extinction of wildlife and exotic tree species.</p>	<p>1.Political goodwill 2. Existing policies and institutions 3. Devolution</p>	<p>1. Afforestation programs 2. Establishment of tree nurseries and green belts. 3. Farm forestry 4. Awareness creation 5. Tree growing</p>
<p><b>2. Structures/institutional frameworks</b></p>		
<p>1.Lack of proper structures/institutional frameworks where issues of climate change are addressed</p>	<p>1. There are some that are in place e.g. climate change policy and climate change adaptation fund.</p>	<p>2. Strengthen existing institutions 3. Putting necessary infrastructure in place 4. Development of relevant county legislation and domesticating of national legislation to county level legislation. 5. Create climate change information service plan 6. Mainstreaming of climate change activities in sectoral plans.</p>
<p><b>3. Public awareness and understanding of environmental issues</b></p>		
<p>Low level of public awareness and proper understanding of environmental issues within the community.</p>	<p>1.Devolution 2.Devolved resources- locally available resources allow 3.Donor flexibility 4.Local media (vernacular radio stations)</p>	<p>1.Capitalizing on indigenous knowledge 2. Increase the level of environmental education 3.Capacity building on climate change,</p>
<p><b>4.Human Activities</b></p>		
<p>Unplanned settlement, deforestation, overgrazing, unplanned developmental projects</p>	<p>1.Existing laws/policies e.g. EIA, By-laws 2. New Constitution- given powers to government institutions and protects the rights of citizens. 3.CIDP 4. Devolved judicial system 5. Compensation.</p>	<p>1. Proper planning of towns 2. Prioritization of development projects 3. Implementation of ADPs and CIDPs 4. Environmental audits on development projects 5. M&amp;E of all development projects 6. Stakeholder involvement</p>

## ANNEX 4 Participants list



### COUNTY CONSULTATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN 2018-2022

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