



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY**

**Climate Change Directorate**

**COUNTY CONSULTATIONS MEETING FOR THE NORTH RIFT  
ECONOMIC BLOC HELD AT THE NOBLE HOTEL, ELDORET ON  
17<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2018**



**17<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

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# **PROCEEDINGS FOR THE COUNTY CONSULTATIONS FOR THE NORTH RIFT ECONOMIC BLOC HELD AT THE NOBLE HOTEL, ELDORET ON 17<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2018**

## **1. Welcome Remarks and Expectations**

The meeting began at 0930Hrs. This was followed by a round of introductions from the participants who also stated their expectations. The objective of the consultation was to ensure the inclusion of the county governments for ownership of NCCAP 2018-2022.

Expectations from the participants:

- I. To learn more on Climate Change and how to incorporate it into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
- II. To be empowered on mitigation and adaptation actions.
- III. To dialogue on transparency and accountability in climate governance and climate finance.
- IV. Need to marry climate governance and conflict resolution over natural resources along the border. To understand better how the National Government support the Counties to implement priority actions in Climate Change.
- V. To better understand the content in NCCAP 2018-2022.
- VI. To understand how Climate Change can be mainstreamed into the education curriculum in order empower people to be climate sensitive from young age.
- VII. To increase their skills in terms of conservation, management and sustainable use of the natural resources in their regions.
- VIII. To identify ways in which their respective counties can reduce emissions.
- IX. To clearly understand the role of the youth as well as women in Climate Change

### **1. Opening session: Remarks from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry: Mr. Thomas Lerenten**

Mr. Lerenten gave opening remarks by welcoming all the participants and commended their commitment to the process. He then acknowledged the support by Transparency in the county consultation process.

Mr. Lerenten went ahead to clarify the objectives of the meeting which he stated as:

- Sensitize the County Governments on the NCCAP 2018-2022
- Get actions and feedback from the county and identify priority actions

He further stressed the importance of involving the County Governments on the process in developing the NCCAP 2018-2022. Identification of County actions would help in enriching the NCCAP 2018-2022 document as well as recognizing that the consultation process is a mandatory action under the Climate Change Act, 2016 that will propel mainstreaming of climate change in all sectors. He placed emphasis on the critical role the counties play in helping the entire country in addressing Climate Change.

Mr. Lerenten also acknowledged the richness in representation that e policy makers, youth, women as well as people living with disability.

He finally concluded by stating that the NCCAP 2018-2022 will be the key planning document that will be used at the county level to implement County actions.

## **2. Opening Remarks from CEC, Elgeyo Marakwet: Mr. Barssosio Abraham**

Mr. Barssosio, CEC in charge of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Lands started by welcoming all the participants to The North Rift Bloc as well as acknowledging the rich representation.

He appreciated the fact that The North Rift Bloc is well endowed with natural resources and placed emphasis on the need to use the same sustainably for the future generation. He touched on the need to conserve the water towers in order to help cope with the impacts of Climate Change.

## **2. Presentations**

### **1. Presentation by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry: Mr. Thomas Lerenten**

Mr. Lerenten from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry gave an interactive presentation structured as follows:

#### **Introduction**

The introduction highlighted the definition of climate change as well as the response to it at global, regional, national and county levels. It also contained the responsibilities of both the National and County Governments in implementation of the various devolved functions and sectors such as agriculture, forestry, trade, health e.t.c. It mentioned the impacts of climate

change as well as the measures being put in place and highlighted the existing plans and policies such as the Climate Change Act, 2016 which address climate change issues in the country.

### **Key definitions**

In this section, the presentation clearly defined the key definitions of terms used in climate change that included climate change, adaptation, mitigation, resilience and greenhouse gases.

### **Climate change plans and policies**

This section highlighted the current climate change plans and policies that included the National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010, National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017, National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030, Climate Change Framework Policy, Climate Change Act 2016, Climate Finance Policy, Green Climate Fund Secretariat and the National Climate Change Fund

### **Institutional framework climate change act**

This gave a detailed breakdown of the institutional framework break down from the National Climate Change Council to the Directorate of Climate Change and finally to the respective Climate Change Units as well as their respective functions.

### **Roles and responsibilities of county government**

This portion gave a brief breakdown of all the roles and responsibilities of the county government which included mainstreaming climate change actions, set out under the Climate Change Act and the National Climate Change Action Plan, into County Government functions, and more specifically into the County Integrated Development Plans and County Sectoral Plans, taking into account national and county priorities as well as implementing climate change duties of public entities, as maybe prescribed by the Council on county governments-CCU, integrate NCCAP in sectors, annual reports

### **National climate change action plan, 2018-2022**

This section highlighted the structure of the NCCAP 2018-2022 which consists of several chapters including Introduction; Enabling Policy and Legal Framework; Priority Actions; Delivery Mechanisms; Enablers; Coordination Oversight and Implementation Matrix.

### **MoEF request to the counties**

This section stated the expectations of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for the county government which included; support of the NCCAP 2018-2022 process, mainstreaming climate change in their CIDPs and considering establishing a COG/CEC committee on climate change covering key sectors among others.

## **2. Presentation from the Council of Governors: Mr. Arnold Kipchumba**

Mr. Arnold Kipchumba from the Council of Governors gave a presentation that was structured as follows;

### **COG establishment and mandate**

This section mentioned how the CoG is established under section 19 of the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 and comprises of the Governors of the forty-seven County Governments. It also clarified that CoG exists as the main avenue through which consultation and cooperation can be pursued among the forty-seven County Governments.

### **Roles of COG**

Some of the roles of COG include; providing a forum for consultation among the County Governments, sharing information on the performance of the Counties in the execution of their functions with the objective of learning and promotion of best practice; dispute resolution between counties, facilitating capacity building for governors among others

### **Water, Forestry and Mining committee**

In this section, it highlighted the mandate of the Water, Forestry and Mining Committee which is to consider all matters relating to sustainable water management; mining; climate change; environment management and conservation; forestry; natural resources; pollution and waste management. It also mentioned the role of this committee in relation to its mandate as well as the committee members.

### **COG response and involvement**

This section mentioned in detail how the COG responds to climate change through legislation, sensitization, coordination and engagement, climate financing, capacity building and knowledge, learning and sharing.

### **County Executive Committee Member In charge of coordination of climate change affairs.**

A list of all the nominated county executive committee members from the respective counties was mentioned which included; Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo-marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homabay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Samburu, Siaya, Taita-taveta, Tana river, Tharaka nithi, Trans-nzoia, Turkana, Uasin gishu, Vihiga, Wajir, West pokot

### **Programmes and projects**

This section highlighted the projects and programmes as well as their functions under the COG which include Water Towers Protection and Climate Change Mitigation and adaptation project; and Climate Change mainstreaming in County Spatial Planning in Kenya

### **Lessons Learnt**

Some of the lessons learnt by COG were; Participatory Approaches: Resilience Assessment, Resource Maps and Bench Marking – Exchange Visits Enhanced Community Confidence & Involvement; Bottom Up Approaches - Communities Empowerment And Ownership Project Cycle Management; Improved Cost Benefits Compared; Vibrant Community Institutions; Local Engagement In Natural Resource Governance Enhance Climate Resiliency And Conflict Mgt among others.

### **Emerging Issues**

Some of the emerging issues mentioned were; the need for sensitization of county officials particularly the new officials on the climate change plans and documents as well as the KSG curriculum; creation of a country platform in the knowledge management portal on climate change that shows what each county is doing in regards to climate change as well as exchange information especially for those counties that are way ahead; access to information especially on how to access the Green Climate Funds and capacity building of counties and effective public participation among others.

## **3. Plenary session**

A concern was raised based on the level of preparedness as well as the measure being taken concerning the emergence of the nuclear plant that is being launched in Kenya. In response to this, it was stated that nuclear energy has both positive and negative implications. The positive being that nuclear gives clean energy and it is cheaper while the negative being that there is the issue of the nuclear waste generated from the nuclear plant that is hazardous. Mr. Lerenten noted that there is new technology in place that will ensure that safety issues are properly addressed. But he also placed emphasis on the fact that the NCCAP 2018-2022 will also consider how to address emerging issues.

Legislative action especially on the number of cars in the country was also stressed on by the participants claiming that cars had significantly increased in the country and was a major source

of pollution in the country. It was noted that some strategies had been put in place to address this issue. Some of these strategies are:

- Regulations on importation of second hand cars that are older than 8 years into the country is in place.
- The encouraging of importation of electric cars in the country is slowly increasing as they do not generate exhaust fumes.
- The operationalization of the Bus Rapid Transit System in Kenya. This effective public transport system shall encourage Kenyans to use Public Service Vehicles as they will have their secluded lane that will not have traffic hence making mobility more effective.

There is also great emphasis placed on the issue of negligence of wildlife in a number of policy documents to which Mr. Lerenten responded by stating that there is an adaptation plan for wildlife that was developed by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) that focuses on wildlife.

County representatives noted with a lot of concern that the counties had no authority over gazetted forests as well as community forests hence conflict occurs when loggers present permits from the National Government. Mr. Lerenten notified the team that Kenya Forest Service (KFS) played a major role in the conservation of forests in the country. He also laid emphasis on stern action taken to those individuals suspected to be engaged in illegal logging of the forests. He also confirmed the assignment of Task Force established by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry that is addressing the issues raised. He also reminded participants of the current ban that was issued on forest products harvesting aimed to reduce logging activities in the country. It was also noted that KFS is developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the County Governments that would address forest conservation in the Country. Lerenten assured the participants that this policy gap between the National and County Government would be addressed moving forward.

A concern was raised on the discovery of oil in Turkana and how Kenya would handle the situation, to which Mr. Lerenten emphasised that the NCCAP 2018-2022 would bring to light the emergence of extractive industries as they have high potential in terms of increasing emissions contrary to the provisions in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that stresses on reduction of emissions.

There was an issue of settlements in the forests and the aftermath of deforestation to which it was noted that the Task Force, Forestry was working on addressing that.



A suggestion was made to the county government representatives to maximise on the linkages as well as the synergies between low lying and high lying areas as well as Arid and Semi Arid Areas as climate change cuts across all regions.

The issue of *Prosopis juliflora*, an invasive species was brought up suggesting to use it in carbon trading in order to acquire a sustainable form of charcoal. He responded by saying that the carbon trading market had collapsed. Mr. Lerenten notified the team that it would be difficult to develop a programme for an invasive species but suggested that it can be used to generate power.

It was noted with great concern that the county government representatives did not have knowledge on the Green Climate Fund hence could neither apply nor access the funds. A representative from the COG suggested for the MoEF to develop a manual that would expound on the role of the Green Climate Fund, the application process as well as the eligibility criteria. The participants were also notified of the Adaptation Fund that is under the jurisdiction of NEMA and to be on the lookout on when the next call for proposals are on. The Council of Governors was also to help support in the sensitization process of the Green Climate Fund.

Mr. Lerenten emphasised to the participants that Climate Change cuts across all sectors hence all the sectors have been actively involved in the NCCAP 2018-2022 process.

NEMA has a National Environment Plan which builds upon the County Environment Plan. The team noted that this could be a way forward that will be applied in the third cycle of the NCCAP.

The participants were notified that at the end of the year all regulations shall be in place that will ensure the operationalization of the Climate Change ACT, 2016.

Measures and strategies on food security in Kenya were noted to be extensively addressed in the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy that has already been published as well as the implementation framework that is in its publishing stage.

#### **4. Breakout Session**

The different counties went into break out groups in order to identify county specific climate change priority actions. The Counties present were paired to deliberate on their common action areas.

## **5. Annexes**

The presentations can be found in the following annexes:

Annex I: Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties

Annex II: Turkana and Samburu Counties

Annex III: Uasin Gishu and Nandi Counties

Annex IV: Trans Nzoia & West Pokot Counties

## **6. The Way Forward**

Mr. Lerenten thanked participants for being resilient as well as showing their commitment to the process. He then summarised the way forward that included:

- Counties to submit their draft CIDPs as it will enrich the NCCAP 2018-2022
- For the counties to ensure the actions address the SDGs
- To feel free to contact CCD and TF members if further enquiry is required
- West Pokot and Trans Nzoia counties had brought up the issue of riverine protection that had not been captured in the previous NCCAP but should be considered moving forward.
- To get a contact person from each county moving forward to be the bridge between the county and the national government in all matters regarding climate change.

## **7. Closing Remarks**

Mr. Msafiri, a member representative of the Task Force appreciated all the participants for availing themselves and assured all them that all the information gotten from the basis of the county representatives shall be incorporated in the final NCCAP 2018-2022. He also thanked the participants for bringing up new issues that had not been previously been captured such as natural resource management and conflict management. He officially concluded the meeting at 1830Hrs.

## **8. Annexes**

**Annex I: Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties**

<b>Key issues/problems</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Sector</b>
1. Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Warning Systems</li> <li>• Disaster proof structures</li> <li>• Construction of dykes</li> <li>• Catchment Protection</li> </ul>	Meteorology Transport and Infrastructure  Environment
2. Landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop county spatial plans</li> </ul>	Lands and urban planning
3. Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting of drought tolerant crops</li> <li>• Promote early warning systems for disaster preparedness</li> <li>• Drilling of boreholes</li> <li>• Establish livestock management initiatives like; off take programmes, livestock insurance funds</li> <li>• Embracing traditional indigenous knowledge e.g. preservation methods or prediction methods</li> </ul>	Agriculture Meteorology  Water Livestock  Agriculture and meteorology
4. Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase vegetation cover through tree planting initiatives like; Agroforestry, green school programme</li> <li>• Protection and conservation of water catchment areas</li> </ul>	Environment   Environment
5. Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of check dams</li> <li>• Catchment protection</li> </ul>	Agriculture and Environment  Environment

## Annex II: Turkana and Samburu Counties

Strategies objective		Management of drought, floods and deforestation		
Key Issues/Problems		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prolonged droughts and famine</li> <li>2. Flooding</li> <li>3. Deforestation</li> </ol>		
Issues	Opportunities	Actions	Sector	Mitigations/Adaptation
Drought and famine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding from the County govt and other stakeholder on drought related issues</li> <li>• NDMA funding</li> <li>• Green Climate Fund</li> <li>• HR Capacity building</li> <li>• Policy interventions and coordination structures</li> <li>• Traditional indigenous knowledge – community resilient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought preparedness and response</li> <li>• Nutritional support and medication interventions</li> </ul>	NDMA County Disaster management dept Metrological  Health and Sanitation Dept NGOs CSOs County Disaster management dept	Development of drought early warning systems  Provisions of food supplements School feeding programs Provisions of drugs related to tropical diseases
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storm water harvesting</li> <li>• Emergency of technology and adaptation systems (Planning institution, professional academia)</li> <li>• Access and sharing of information through media and traditional mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early warning systems</li> <li>• Soil Erosion control</li> </ul>	Metrological Ministry of Water Other Partners – RC  Water Agriculture NEMA	Afforestation  Construction of gabions, silt traps
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logging and charcoal business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree planting and growing</li> <li>• Legislation and penalties</li> </ul>	Kenya Forest Service Dept of environment  County Assemblies National Assembly	Afforestation  Law enforcement
Intra and inter-community Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace Agencies</li> <li>• Village Peace Com</li> <li>• National Police Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace dialogue</li> <li>• Disarmament of illegal firearms</li> <li>• Punitive action – law</li> </ul>	Kenya Police Religious interventions (CRS/Caritas) CSOs Learning institutions as	Peace dialogue (Both intra and inter- community) Community empowerment programs to end gender-based violence

			centres for peace and connectors	Human Rights Watchdogs
Over-stocking and overgrazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDMA scaling down with destocking programs during droughts</li> <li>• KMC to buy weakling animals during the drought</li> <li>• CG introduction of drought resilient livestock – camels</li> <li>• Zero grazing programs by Agriculture</li> <li>• CSOs interventions programs e.g. eco system management, resource management and climate change awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of grazing patterns</li> <li>• value addition practices e.g. bee keeping, poultry, drought resistant crops</li> </ul>	NDMA Ministry of Devolution Agriculture and Livestock dept CSOs	Share drought warning systems/information Fodder production at community level Grazing patterns Community resources management programs (community land use, water resources, forest management)

### 3. Annex III: Uasin Gishu and Nandi Counties

<p>Strategic Objectives: Increase Access to clean and safe water  Recover and increase forest cover  Sustainable protection and conservation of water bodies</p>		
<p>Key Issues/ Problems: Insufficient clean water (Only two sources of water serving Uasin Gishu and Nandi)  Deforestation and diminishing forest cover  Pollution of water bodies and Rivers</p>		
Opportunities	Actions	Sector
<p>1. Desilting dams like Torochmoi, Kapsubere, Simotwo, Sesia, Lelaibei, Twiga and Merewet in Uasin Gishu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to desilt the dams and increase water harvesting.</li> <li>• Ban illegal activities that cause desilting of dams</li> </ul>	<p>Environment, Water and Natural resources, NEMA, KFS and County Governments</p>
<p>2. Rehabilitation, protection and conservation of forests facing rampant deforestation like Kaptagat, Nandi North and South, Tinderet, Ainabkoi, Kimondi, Timboroa and Kipkurere forest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting trees to cover areas that have been affected in allocated forest land- At least one million trees annually.</li> <li>• Enhance existing policies.</li> <li>• Amend the Forest Acts to give mandate to counties to manage forests.</li> <li>• Increase awareness among the public through public forums to empower the public to participate in tree planting.</li> </ul>	<p>Parliament, County Assemblies, KFS, Civil Society Organizations, Kenya Water Towers, NEMA.</p>
<p>3. Rehabilitate and reclaim wetlands and rivers like Kimondi River, Soy, Sosiani, Kipkaren, Moiben, Kingwal Swamp and other affected rivers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict implementation of policies that protect water catchment areas.</li> <li>• Eviction of individuals that have encroached in protected/riparian areas.</li> <li>• Monitoring waste disposal in water bodies.</li> <li>• Planting trees along the riparian areas.</li> </ul>	<p>NEMA, KWTa, KFS, Ministry of Environment, County Governments</p>

#### 4. Annex IV: Trans Nzoia & West Pokot Counties

Strategic Objectives: To provide for the management, conservation, use and control of water resources; To Combat climate change and its impacts; To promote conservation and protection of natural resources and guide the acceptable use of resources		
Key issues/problems	Actions	Sector
<b>1. Floods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree planting and construction of smart climate bridges/dykes on major rivers e.g. suam, kongelai, kachaliba- bridge, weiwei, sighya in west pokot and sabwani Trans Nzoia</li> <li>Strengthen early warning system both ITK and conventional science</li> <li>Sensitization and awareness to the public</li> <li>Protection of river banks, wet lands and riparian sections</li> </ul>	Ministry of environment; Agriculture sector Health KMD
<b>2. Un warranted logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement and compliance of environmental laws (EMCA 1999) and regulations</li> <li>Re-afforestation</li> </ul>	Environment, Agriculture
<b>3. Landslide s/mudslides/Rock falls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping out landslide prone areas for planning purposes</li> <li>awareness creation on weather extremes</li> <li>Tree planting in affected areas</li> <li>resettlement of affected residents living on landslides prone areas: Prone areas in West pokot are: ortum, sonday, muino, kapatet, lomut, annet, tapach, upper chepareria, sook and seker in west pokot and in Tran-Nzoia county slopes of Cheranganyi hills.</li> </ul>	Environment, Agriculture, KMD
<b>4. Charcoal burning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of charcoal burning</li> <li>promotion of green energy and technology i.e. solar, biogas, improved “jikos”/ “kilns”</li> <li>Community sensitization and empowerment on use of their natural resources</li> <li>Promotion of agroforestry</li> <li>Establishment and strengthening of county environmental committees, CFA’s</li> </ul>	Environment, Agriculture
<b>5. Perennial Droughts (Pokot north, Pokot central and Parts of Kipkomo and West pokot towards Turkwel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness creation on changing weather extremes and its severity</li> <li>promotion of fast and maturing drought tolerant crops (orphan crops) and drought resistant animal breeds such as camels, galla goats</li> <li>construction of water harvesting structures e.g. dams, water pans, Solar powered wells etc</li> <li>Irrigation in ASAL Zones where there is availability of water (along non-seasonal rivers)</li> </ul>	Environment, Agriculture, KMD

<b>6. Inter community conflict over limited natural resource (water and pasture)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of conflict resolution mechanisms</li> <li>• Equitable distribution of resources (construction of dams and pasture establishment on dry lands)</li> </ul>	Agriculture, Livestock, Finance and planning
<b>7. Poor land tenure system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision legal land documents (Title deeds)</li> <li>• Law enforcement to protect community land</li> </ul>	Ministry of lands,
<b>8. Development of deep gully erosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil conservation structures</li> <li>• Proper agricultural practices</li> <li>• Tree planting</li> </ul>	Agriculture KFS
<b>9. Lightning strikes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging residents living in lightning strike areas to construct flat roofed houses</li> <li>• Installation of lightning arrestors in institution of learning homes</li> <li>• Strengthening early warning systems</li> <li>• During rainy days people are encouraged wear shoes to break the electric circuit.</li> </ul>	KMD Ministry Housing, Finance planning