



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
Climate Change Directorate

National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022)

County Consultation: South Eastern Kenya Economic Bloc plus 3

20th April 2018

Machakos

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Abbreviations

CCD	Climate Change Directorate
LECRD	Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Project
MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1. Introduction

The Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development (LECRD) Project aims to support Kenya's effort in pursuing a long-term, transformative development approach. Its other aim is to accelerate sustainable climate resilient economic growth, while slowing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions.

The project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources. It contributes towards the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017) which has the overarching goal of enhancing low carbon climate resilient development outlined in Kenya's development blue print, Vision 2030.

Key Result Area four (4) of the LECRD project aims at 'National and County decision making process for Climate change interventions Enhanced' hence the Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development (LECRD) Project is working with the Climate change Directorate towards this as it is a requirement under the Kenya Climate Change Act 2016. This has created a need to address mitigation and adaptation actions so that the plan addresses Kenya.

Opening session

The session began with a prayer from one of the participants. The participants were expected to give an introduction and state their expectations from the consultations

2. EXPECTATIONS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES

Narok County

The county plans will be executed and that the actions that will be discussed will be realistic and will sort out climate change issues. They also had an expectation that the public will be involved in the planning and the execution stages.

Another expectation was that the NCCAP will address implementation and that there will be a focus on arid and semi-arid areas.

Kajiado County

Kajiado county representatives expected that the consultations will provide an opportunity to borrow from what other counties are doing on climate change.

They also expected that after the deliberations there will be a consideration on integration of the national county action plan in the gazette plans and that the counties will have an understanding of the integration of plans into county activities for the good of the public

Nairobi County/MOE

Nairobi county and the Ministry of Environment's expectations were that the agenda of aligning county strategies with the NAP will come to life.

Another expectation was that the consultations will allow for coming up with tailor made mitigation and adaptation activities for counties. An important concern was raised here on the ability to deal with issues in urban areas, especially highways and the effects emanating from highways. Lastly, they expected that opportunities and actions will be identified and that these opportunities that will be created will be linked to the women of Kenya.

Kitui County

Kitui County expressed the importance of helping those in the Moi basin.

Another expectation was that the participants would learn how to capture and prepare and link the NCCAP to the MTP III and climate change programs.

In addition, they expected to leave with a clear understanding on how to mainstream NCCAP to the county government plans and that the NCCAP would be cascaded to the county action plans.

Makueni County

Makueni county representatives had an expectation that there would be deliberations on best practices to mainstream climate change to various sectors.

Another expectation was that there would be Monitoring and Evaluating for climate change projects.

It was also expected that structures be created to effectively mainstream climate change issues and that the roles of the MOEF be clear

Machakos County

The expectation from Machakos County was that there would be increased involvement of local communities in climate change issues

An important issue that was raised was on gaining knowledge on how to acquire external funding to mitigate climate change issues.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Kenya Alliance of Residence Association and Worldwide Fund for Nature were represented in the consultations.

A question was raised on the plans that are already available for dissemination of = information to the public with involvement of the Ministry of devolution and planning.

3. OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Augustine Kenduiwo – Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Mr. Kenduiwo stressed that we must take note of climate change issues since they are real and the future is dependent on what we do today and that all actions to be undertaken are identified for planning and actualization. He added that External resources will be availed when we come up with actions and called upon the participants to engage and put in all their efforts and thoughts to come up with actions.

Machakos County Rep. Hon. George Kioko - CEC Environment

Welcomed everyone to Machakos County and began by stating that the ongoing heavy rains and their effects such as flooding in major estates and road closure. He added that climate change has affected a lot of things as well as rainfall patterns. The implications include respiratory diseases as well as waterborne diseases. Hon. Kioko added that agriculture has also been affected since waterlogged areas will not be able to produce. Quality and quantity of life is also going to be affected. He reiterated that there is need for an exchange of ideas on mitigation so as to come up with actionable plans that will not be shelved. Hon Kioko added that these actions should start immediately and wished everyone a good stay in Machakos.

4. Presentations on Climate Change Implementation Status in Kenya

Ms. Faith Ngige, KEPSA – Task Force Member

She began by stating that the task force was gazetted to develop an action plan for 2018-2022 and that the next plan should be an inclusive plan that addresses Kenya as a country with tailor made actions for counties. Ms. Ngige made it clear that the plan and the budget should be presented to the Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Keriako Tobiko on 10th May 2018.

Mr. Phillip Odhiambo WWF – Task Force Member

Mr. Phillip started by urging the participants to be deliberate with actions that they want to be implemented. He notified the participants that Kenya is top 10 as one of the countries that are vulnerable to climate change. Mr. Phillip added that poaching is no longer more threatening to wildlife, but climate change is. He insisted that there is a deliberate action to make the next action plan as simple as possible to enable us to relate to it as individuals. Mr. Phillip added that the action plan should talk to the issues that have been expressed and experienced. He later stressed on climate proofing our infrastructure and that the deliberations should be very open, and we should ensure that they are captured in the action plan. Mr. Phillip made an important comment on Climate change not being all negative, but it also presents itself as opportunity for us as a country to enable sustainability. He ended with a presentation on climate change impacts functions and measures.

Mr. Tom Owino – Mitigation Thematic Working Group Consultant

Mr. Owino made a presentation on climate change Plans and Policy. He cited that an institutional framework has been put in place as per the NCCAP and the climate change plans and policies were introduced to the participants. He added that the NAP can be adapted to county plans. Mr. Owino explained that the National Climate Change Act establishes a national Climate change council chaired by the president and it establishes the climate change fund. He added that at the National Treasury there is the climate change finance policy which sets a framework that the counties can use to create their own climate change fund and urge the

participants to note that they should start by coming up with very specific climate change actions and not limit themselves to the funds that they think we have access to.

Mr. Phillip Odhiambo later took over to present the roles and responsibilities of the County Government. A Request was made to the counties on support

Ms. Faith Ngige created groups to identify county climate change priority actions.

5. BREAK OUT GROUPS TO IDENTIFY COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY ACTIONS

Questions and clarifications

- One of the participants' expectation from clear thematic issues represented was that a draft document should be prepared to pick on the areas of interest that affect various counties. It was clarified that a document on information on Nairobi County and its vulnerability should be shared.
- A request was made for participants to receive a brief on actions that have already been done to avoid repetition in order to know what has already been proposed in the action plan that have worked or not. It was clarified that with implementation of already existing actions, there are already implemented actions that have worked or not, it is advisable to borrow from that.
- Clarification was asked for on the key areas that are most vulnerable that needed to be focused on.
- A question was raised on whether the climate change council is operational and if it is well constituted.
- Another concern was on giving guidelines and its importance in climate change actions at multinational level since they started a long time ago and it has taken too long to respond.
- Help was requested for on developing plans for specific counties.
- The participants were instructed to be as practical as possible and that there should also be recommendations on changes in policies. Ms. Faith Ngige added that the expectation is to have good proposals that will lead to transformative actions. The program will be adjusted for a presentation of the previous NCCAP

6. PLENARY DISCUSSION

Kajiado County

ISSUE	SECTOR	CHALLENGE	ACTION-ADAPTATION/MITIGATING	PRIORITY
Water scarcity due to prolonged drought	AGRICULTURE, WATER, FORESTRY, HEALTH,	-Insufficient water for human, wildlife and livestock Use -Water-borne diseases -Human Wildlife Conflict	-sinking of boreholes - construction of sand dams -tree planting and nurturing -Solarization of water points - Rehabilitations of most degraded rivers in Kajiado County which is Olkeriai, Olkejuado and Toroka rivers - Advocacy for harvesting of rain water -Rehabilitation of existing water dams - Development of A climate change policy in the Kajiado County - County to support the water harvesting techniques with resources	1. Rehabilitations of most degraded rivers in Kajiado County which is Olkeriai, Olkejuado and Toroka rivers 2. Development of A climate change policy in the Kajiado County 3. Advocacy for harvesting of rain water 4. tree planting and nurturing
Inadequate pasture for Livestock and Wildlife	LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURE, WILDLIFE	-Human Wildlife Conflicts -loss of livestock	-Introduction of Quality drought resistant breeds -Destocking Livestock -Pasture management (zoning, timing of hay production -Policy Development -Introduction of drought resistant crops and grasses	1. Pasture management (zoning, timing of hay production 2. Introduction of drought resistant crops and grasses 3. Introduction of Quality drought resistant breeds 4. Policy Development
Forest degradation due to unsustainable charcoal burning	ENERGY, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT,	-floods, -soil erosion, --prolonged drought -Windy and dusty spells -drying up of water sources -food insecurity	-Tree planting and nurturing - controlling of charcoal production such as charcoal banning -Enforcement of sustainable charcoal production - introduction of fast growing trees for charcoal production (charcoal Plantations) -Alternatives livelihoods for charcoal producers -introductions of alternatives sources of cooking fuel -Completion and Implementations of existing policies	1. Tree planting and nurturing 2. introduction of fast growing trees for charcoal production (charcoal Plantations) 3. controlling of charcoal production such as charcoal banning 4. Completion and Implementations of existing policies

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish, Map and support the Charcoal Producers Associations -Improved Stoves 	5. Establish, Map and support the Charcoal Producers Associations
Degradation of River sources	NATURAL RESOURCES, WATER,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> floods, -soil erosion, --prolonged drought -Windy and dusty spells -drying up of water sources -food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of sand dams -Completion and implementation of sustainable sand harvesting policy -Enforcement of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of sand dams 2. Mapping and rehabilitation of sand harvesting sites 3. Completion and implementation of sustainable sand harvesting policy 4. Enforcement of sand operations and activities 5. Community empowerment and mobilization 6. empowerment of sand harvesting SACCOs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cashless payment system -Mapping and rehabilitation of sand harvesting sites -Enforcement of sand operations and activities -empowerment of sand harvesting SACCOs -Community empowerment and mobilization 	
Environmental Pollution due to Emission from industries, poor solid and liquid waste management	ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, WATER,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Outbreak of diseases - air pollution - industry pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Privatization of garbage collection -Construction of a modern land fill -Construction of sewerage systems -Enforcement of County Environmental Management Act 2015 and other Acts -Promote the construction and use of modern sanitary facilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of a modern land fill 2. Construction of sewerage systems 3. Enforcement of County Environmental Management 4. Privatization of garbage collection

Machakos County

Issue	Sector	Challenge	Action/adaptation	Priority
Food insecurity/ Crop failure	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inaccessibility to affordable labour due to urban migration and other well-paying jobs. ➤ Inaccessibility to affordable agricultural inputs like fertilizer and seeds ➤ Pests and diseases for both livestock and crops ➤ Post-harvest wastage i.e. aflatoxin and pests ➤ Poor market for the local produce because of middle men. ➤ Low productivity crops ➤ Poor farming techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advocate for planting of drought resistance crops like green grams, cassava, sweet potato ✓ Water harvesting methods for irrigation like creation of water pans. ✓ Sensitization on natural organic farming methods. ✓ Awareness creation on empowering the youth and women in the local community and behaviour change. ✓ Capacity building on agribusiness. ✓ Creation of county regional block institutions that will train on good farming, harvesting storage and manufacturing 	<p>Sourcing, Using, managing, recharging and distribution of water to the community.</p> <p>Use of water efficient technology</p> <p>Information, education and communication strategy.</p> <p>Efficient waste management</p>
Inadequate water supply Poor water quality	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water Pollution ➤ Human wildlife conflict. ➤ Inadequate water supply ➤ Floods ➤ Sand harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bamboo production along the river beds to help in cleaning of waters. ✓ Rain water harvesting through dams water pans, rock water harvesting, terrace water harvesting and any other possible technique. ✓ Water treatment techniques ✓ Come up with mitigation measures on floods like development of dykes and redesigning of the infrastructure. ✓ Come up with inter county management plan on water harvesting, conservation of water resource and water ways (drainage system) ✓ Have a disaster management kitty. ✓ Implementation of sand harvesting Act ✓ Sand is plenty because of low forest cover. 	
Logging in Iveti, Kalimanzalu, Muumandu and Uuni which are	Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of replacement of the already harvested trees. ➤ Lack of awareness on alternative sources of fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Consumers to partner with other institutions in reforestation and Afforestation. ✓ Information education and communication to consumers ✓ Energy efficient cooking awareness. 	

gazetted as forest land 606.997 Ha.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Air pollution and toxic emissions for lack of tree cover has led to respiratory related ailments ➤ Drought and pest infestation has led to low Afforestation ➤ Forest encroachment ➤ Poor law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Government to provide alternatives on other sources of energy. ✓ Plant drought resistant trees 	
Lack of designated disposal sites	SWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of proper urban planning. (zoning) ➤ Lack of proper institution framework and poor internalization of the same. ➤ Lack of prioritization in terms of budgeting ➤ Insufficient infrastructure to handle waste in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create awareness on proper waste management system. ✓ Development of a sanitary landfill. ✓ Formation of County Environment Committee ✓ Creation of awareness on waste management 	
	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Over reliance on wood fuel ➤ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Encourage industries and factories to go green energy ✓ Promotion of energy efficient technology i.e. Solar, wind AND BIOGAS ✓ Creation of awareness on waste management 	
Pollution	Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Massive pollution on the environment mostly air and effluent discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conducting periodic audits on effluent from factories ✓ Engaging the industries in management of wastes-collective responsibility. ✓ Zoning of industrial zones 	
Increased terminal illness like cancer, Heart and kidney diseases among others	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of proper technology to address such health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Information, education and communication strategy. ✓ Promotion of alternative nutritional medicinal plants 	

Makueni County

Our Proposal: To have the first Climate Change Conference held at Makueni County in the next Financial Year.

Priority Ranking	Issue	Sector	Challenge	Activity/Adaptation/Mitigation
1.	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries • Transport, Energy & Infrastructure • Water, Irrigation & Environment • Health • Education & ICT • Gender, Youth, Sport and Social Services • Lands, Mining & Urban Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of human lives • Loss of livestock • School dropouts • Water shortages • Food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-forestation • Afforestation – trust lands • Rain water harvesting • Energy conservation – energy saving jikos • The R-Principal (reduce, re-use, recycle, reject/refuse, respond/re-act) • Agroforestry – private lands • Disaster management programmes - Early warning, CIS
2,	Environmental Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Irrigation & Environment • Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries • Transport, Energy & Infrastructure • Gender, Youth, Sport and Social Services • Lands, Mining & Urban Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihoods • Reduced productive lands • Poor farming methods • Overstocking • Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water conservation – terraces, gabion construction • Mixed farming • Reducing number of livestock
3.	Illegal Sand harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Irrigation & Environment • Agriculture • Transport, Energy & Infrastructure • Gender, Youth, Sport and Social Services • Lands, Mining & Urban Planning • Trade and Tourism • Devolution & Public Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water • Socio-economic conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict policy on sand conservation • Strengthen community structures • Provide alternative income generating activities
4.	Illegal logging and charcoal burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Irrigation & Environment • Transport, Energy & Infrastructure 	Encroachment and destruction of catchment areas - Reduced water tables	Use of alternative source of renewable energy – biogas, briquettes (a block of compressed coal dust or peat used as fuel)

	Natural related disasters - Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Irrigation & Environment • Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries • Transport, Energy & Infrastructure • Gender, Youth, Sport and Social Services • Lands, Mining & Urban Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Destruction of property Pests and diseases prevalence - water-borne diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of degraded lands - Planting trees and grass Disaster management programmes - Early warning, CIS
	Human/Wildlife Conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Irrigation & Environment • Agriculture • Transport, Energy & Infrastructure • Gender, Youth, Sport and Social Services • Lands, Mining & Urban Planning • Devolution and Public Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Destruction of property Pests and diseases – e.g. ticks, rinder-pest, foot and mouth and rabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization • Electric fencing • Provision of water in national parks Diversification of livelihoods

NB: This is an assessment obtained from the Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment – Climate Change programmes conducted in Seven wards of the County

Issues/ opportunities	ADAPTATION	Sector	Challenges	mitigation	Priority
Rain water harvesting	Create water storage systems i.e. dams, tanks. Ground water recharge.	Water	Low water supply	Protection of water catchment areas Expand water storage capacity Reduce wastage through recycling Rehabilitation of water basins Management of ground water	High
Sustainable urban designs for storm water harvesting	Develop policy programs and implementation. Potential for constructed wetlands and bio retention	Water	Flooding/ displacement of people/ planning and design	Early warning systems Disaster preparedness Insurance Drainage systems Tree planting Construction of dikes and earth dams Planned settlements	High
		Water	Blockage when there is inadequate water to dilute sludge	Expand sewerage capacity Regular maintenance Public education and awareness Integrated urban planning	High
		Water	Invasive weed in water dams/hyacinth and algae	Manage sewage systems Educate farmers on use of fertilizers regular de-silting Mechanical and biological removal	High
		Water	Heatwaves	Medical treatments Public awareness creation Early warning systems Use of sunscreen product	High
		Water	Disease outbreak like dengue fever and cholera	Improved sanitation Environmental health awareness Adequate water treatment Routine surveillance and inspection	High
		Water	Poor solid waste management	Implementation of iSWMP Environmental education Enforcement Curriculum revision	High
		Water	Encroachment of river riparian's	Enforcement Relocation of livelihood Creation of barriers	High
Wind energy	Policy programs and implementation	Energy	Power rationing	Use of alternative energy sources, technology and equipment	High
Energy saving jikos/biogas from	Mass production and development of cheaper	Energy			High

sewer treatment plants	biogas production technologies Promote Production of briquettes Promotion of bio fuels jikos Give tax incentives /subsidies for development of green technologies				
Integrated urban transport system	Development of metro trains, establishment of bus rapid transport BRT Promotion of Non-motorized transport lanes.	Infrastructure	Air and road transport disruptions	Early warning Investment in infrastructure Advocacy for use of efficient public transport	High
Influence high efficiency vehicles	Policy and legal instruments.	Infrastructure			High
Research and development opportunity	Policy and legislative guidelines to promote innovation	Education awareness and governance	Bad attitude towards climate change	Education and awareness creation Implementation of relevant legislation	High
Community mobilization	Public participation Information education and communication	Education awareness and governance	Challenges on enforcement of policies / laws	Capacity building Awareness creation	High
Entrenching climate change issues in education	Curriculum reforms	Education awareness and governance			High
Green/ circular economy in industries	Policy and legislative instruments	Industry/ green economy	Air pollution	Monitoring Enforcement Awareness creation Partnerships Regular Baseline surveys	High
Re afforestation/ greening the city/ urban agriculture	Partnerships, review of policies and planning	Urban agriculture	Deforestation	Enforcement Environmental education and awareness Re afforestation Regular baseline surveys	High

Narok County

ISSUE	SECTOR	CHALLENGE	ACTION ADAPTATION/ MITIGATION	PRIORITY
Flooding	Cross cutting across Urban Planning, Transport, Agriculture and Livestock, Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of property • Loss of Lives • Soil erosion • Displacement • Destruction of infrastructure • Water Borne Diseases E.g. Typhoid and Dysentery • Food Insecurity • Discourage Investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding storm water drainage • Household water harvesting • Construction of Dams and Check dams • Spatial Planning • Urban Planning • Agroforestry • Sustainable Land Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the Storm Water Drainage Channel within Narok Town • Enhance soil cover through tree planting and contour farming at Olopito Catchment area • Enhance Afforestation and Water Harvesting in Suswa • Construct Dams and Check Dams at Olopito Catchment Area and in Suswa • Implement the Narok County Spatial Plan • Implement the Narok Town Plan • Reclaiming back Riparian Reserve along Narok River that has been encroached by human settlement • Regulate Sand harvesting in Suswa • Upgrade Bridges in Maasai Mara- Sekenani, Oloshapani, Oloolaimutia
Frequent, Prolonged and Unpredictable Droughts	Cross cutting issue in Agriculture, Livestock, wildlife, Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Insecurity • Water Scarcity • Competition over Natural Resources • Human-Wildlife Conflicts • Human- human Conflict on Water resources • Increased vulnerability leading to death of Livestock • Migrations in search of water and pasture leading to increased vulnerability • breaking of social fabric of the Pastoral Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of early warning systems and programmes • Promoting of drought resilient breeds • Development of fodder banks • Promote Community land management committee • Livestock insurance • Water Harvesting • Building of modern abattoirs for value addition • Improve access to Livestock Market • Establishment and operationalization of Narok County Climate Change Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of early warning systems and information • Promote of drought resilient breeds • Develop fodder banks in the rangelands • Livestock insurance • Build a modern abattoir for value addition at Ewaso Ngiro centre • Establish and Operationalize Disaster Risk reduction unit in the County

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased sale of land to offset medical bills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and Operationalization of Disaster Risk reduction unit 	
Deforestation	Forest, Agriculture and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desertification Floods Land degradation Soil erosion Poor carbon sequestration Lack of implementation of forestry policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation of clear forest boundaries Protection of private forest Strict enforcement of forestry laws Registration of Community forests Establishment of tree nurseries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation of clear boundaries and registration of the Mau Forest and the Loita Forest Establish and operationalize Narok County Climate Change Fund FastTrack the gazettelement of Nyakweri Forest as an Ecologically Significant area Empower Community forest association Enforce Farm forestry Laws of 10% tree planting on private farms
Poor Solid and Liquid Waste Management	Environment, Public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor solid waste disposal Discharge of effluent to rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate the current dumping site to an appropriate site Promote waste segregation and recycling Develop a sewerage treatment system for Narok Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate the current dumping site to an appropriate site Promote waste segregation and recycling Develop a sewerage treatment system for Narok Town
Climate Change Policy	Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over exploitation of Natural Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the Climate Change Act Establish and operationalize Narok County Climate Change Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the Climate Change Act Establish and operationalize Narok County Climate Change Fund

7. Way forward

The common priority cross cutting all counties were found to be water, environmental degradation and energy.

Mr. Stephen Odingo, COG and taskforce member, congratulated everyone for the productive process and expressed his gratitude for the very engaging interaction.

After the inputs and the interactions, it was expected from Nairobi county that a national framework that the county can use to come up with strategies to address climate change issues

Mr. Stephen Odingo assured the participants that issues that are relevant will be picked for specific counties.

Kitui County expected to see the measures that have been discussed reflected in the plan and that the plan can guide in budgeting for county activities. It can be a reference point. It was also expected that the launch of the NCCAP will stir debate on funding.

Another way forward was to ensure that climate change is made an agenda in other forums.

After the NCCAP is launched the document will guide national government and county government in domesticating multilateral agreements.

A need was created in terms of integrating technology and capacity building

Reporting on progress will be done by the taskforce.

8. Closing Remarks

Mr. Odingo gave his closing remarks by clarifying that the COG is well represented in the taskforce. He confirmed that for the council, climate change is an issue of common interest and they are all gazetted members of the taskforce. He added that the expectation is that the plan will explain the role of counties and the national government and that there is need to ensure that all counties have data and that they all have a role in reporting on progress. He continued by explaining that the taskforce is working together with the national government to follow up on the roles of CECs and that the taskforce is working together on enforcement too to ensure that each county nominates two environmental inspectors to be trained as environmental inspectors by NEMA so that they can be gazetted and play the role of enforcement.

Mr. Philip Odhiambo shared the proposed outline which will have less content. It will contain:

- Introduction-Why?
- Priority actions-What?
- Delivery mechanism—How?
- Coordination and oversight-Who?

- Implementation matrix- When?
- The NCCAP needs to be issue based.
- Opportunity-1st column

9. Vote of Thanks

Ms. Jemimah Nyakwara- LECRD

Ms. Nyakwara gave thanks for the attendance and the participation and urged for continuous individual actions towards dealing with climate change issues.

Narok County Representative

He thanked everyone for participating and reiterated the effects of climate change that have greatly affected us. He added that we were warned by Wangari Maathai about the environment and how it should be taken care. The representative reminded the participants about the conflicts that have arisen from climate change and that they should be taken seriously. He concluded by mentioning that the counties that haven't been reached should be reached and that when we go back to our counties we should practice what has been discussed and should interact with other counties. He thanked the MOEF but urged them to pull up their socks.

10. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 Presentations



COUNTY
PRESENTATION_APR



Groupwork.pptx

ANNEX 2: Programme

Time	Activity	Lead
Travel Day		
	Departure from Counties and Check-in to venues	All
Day 1		
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	HEALTH BREAK	
11:15 – 13:00	Break Out Groups to identify County climate change priority actions	MoEF/LECRD
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 – 16:00	Plenary Session	MoEF/ LECRD
16:00-16:30	Way Forward	
	Health Break and Closing remarks	
Return Day		
	Checkout and Departure	

Supported by:



ANNEX 3: Participants list



LOW EMISSION AND CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

COUNTY CONSULTATION FOR NCCAP II 2018- 2022

ATTENDANCE SHEET 19TH APRIL, 2018

	NAME	COUNTY	TELEPHONE	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
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