



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

NANDI COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE
ACTION PLAN (NCCCCAP) -2023-2027

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING,
HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND
CLIMATE CHANGE



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FOREWORD

The climate effects are evident in Nandi County through delayed onset of the rain, unpredictable rainfall pattern and prolonged dry spell which adversely affects livelihoods to which many residents depend on. They include; reduced agricultural productivity due to crop failure, food shortage caused by post-harvest losses, increased frequency of pests and diseases which presents high risk on human health through diseases such as malaria, water scarcity as a result of erratic rainfall, destruction of property and infrastructure as a result flooding and land degradation due to heavy rainfall. Climate change impacts in the county are caused by human activities such as unsustainable and uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources, deforestation, degradation of water catchment areas, fires, among others.

To efficiently address the impacts of climate change, the county government need to embrace a coordinated approach anchored within a legal framework. In line with Kenya's Climate Change Act (NCCA), 2021 and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), 2018-2022; Nandi County through the County Assembly enacted the Nandi County Climate Change Policy (NCCCP), 2021 and Nandi County Climate Change Fund Act (NCCCFA), 2021 which are being implemented to address effects of climate change. Through the NCCCFA (2021), the County Government dedicates 1.5% of its budget into the fund to support climate change actions

Nandi County embraced participatory locally-led climate action by establishing governance structures at ward and county levels. At county level, Climate Change Steering committee comprising of County Executive Committee Members and stakeholders was constituted and chaired by H.E the governor to provide strategic leadership to county's climate action. In addition, Nandi County Climate Change Planning Committee (technical committee) mainly comprising of County Directors and Chief Officers from the climate change line departments as well as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) was also established to plan and supervise implementation of

climate change programs. Ward Climate Change Planning Committees in all the thirty (30) wards were established and trained to facilitate community- centered climate action planning and implementation. All these structures are coordinated by the Directorate of Climate Change which coordinates implementation of the county's climate change programs.

Participatory Climate Change Risk Assessment (PCRA) is an approach that enabled communities to identify the climate change hazards, their impacts and proposed practical solutions for evidence-based county climate change action planning and implementation. The approach provides information regarding historical, current and future climatic scenarios and evaluates their implication to livelihood systems while examining the existing drivers of vulnerability. The PCRA aims to inform the most effective sector-specific strategies to strengthen the community's resilience against the identified climate hazards. This PCRA process is supported by the National Treasury and the Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program and is one of the requirements for accessing County Climate Resilience Investment (CCRI) Grants under FLLoCA.

Based on the findings of the PCRA process, the County Government of Nandi shall prioritize strengthening climate change governance framework, mainstreaming of climate change across all sectors and enhancing capacity to monitor and report climate action across the sectors at the county level and at ward levels. In addition, enhancing climate information services and early warning systems shall be prioritized to reduce the impacts of climate change shocks among the communities.

Upscale implementation of climate resilience projects with emphasis on restoration of degraded ecosystems, strengthening livelihoods through climate smart agriculture, soil and water resources conservation, water storage and distribution were also prioritized. Climate Change Action Plan was developed, guided by this PCRA report to give specific guidance on the response to the identified climate impacts. Through

collaborative and coordinated climate action, Nandi County seeks to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contribute towards attainment of Kenya's Vision 2030 and foster socio-economic development for improved livelihoods of residents of Nandi County.

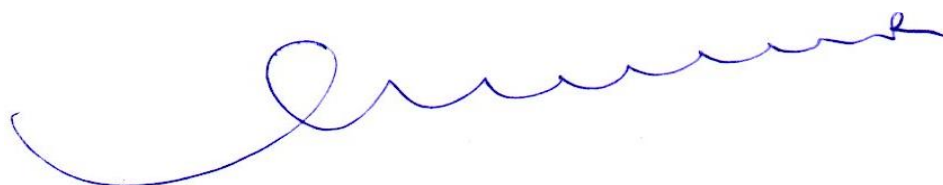
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Participatory Climate Risk Assessment was established in Nandi County with the financial support from the World Bank (WB) through National Treasury under Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA). The achievements of this PCRA were enabled through the support of H.E the Governor, Stephen K. Sang, Nandi County, (LPPHWENRCC) and Chief Officer, Jonah Biwot, Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Environment, Natural Resources who provided the co-ordination that enabled successful implementation of the PCRA process. The National Treasury FLLoCA Program Implementation Unit (PIU) provided technical and financial inputs to the implementation of the PCRA inputs.

The PCRA technical working group (TWG) drawn from the county directorates of; Environment, Water, Agriculture, Public health, Economic Planning, Lands, Public Participation Open Governance and Administration is also appreciated. The TWG works under the co-ordination of Nandi County Director of climate change. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Forest Services (KFS), CSOs, Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination, Kenya Meteorology Department, Learning Institutions are also cherished for their active participation in the community engagement.

In conclusion I acknowledge the contribution by the residents of Nandi County for their active participation in the identification and prioritization of climate change impacts and hazards in their respective wards that led to the enormous success of this process.

Dr. Philemon K. Bureti (PhD)



COUNTY EXECUTIVE MEMBER

Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change

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COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN TASK TEAM

THE SECRETARIAT

1. Jonah Biwot	Chief Officer Climate Change – Team Leader
2. James Meli	Director, Climate Change
3. Alfayo Lel	Director Env't and Natural Resources & Fund Administrator
4. Risper Tarus	Deputy Director, Climate Change
5. Sammy Keror	Deputy Director, Water
6. Alaska Jeruto	Environment Officer
7. Gilbert Keter	Project Coordinator, Water
8. Cosmas Sum	Monitoring and Evaluation, Climate Change
9. Sandra Chepchirchir	Attachee, Climate Change
10. Winstone Atamba	Director Climate Change Vihiga- Peer Reviewer

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCF	County Climate Change Fund
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CH ₄	Methane Gas
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GHG	Green House Gas
HFCs	Hydro Fluoro Carbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
GoK	Government of Kenya
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NF ₃	Nitro Fluoride
N ₂ O	Nitrogen Oxide
PCRA	Participatory Climate Risk Assessment
PWD	Persons with Disability
SF ₆	Sulphur Fluoride
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WG	Working Group

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Climate Change	Change in the climate system that is caused by significant changes in the concentration of greenhouse gases due to human activities, and which is in addition to the natural Climate Change that has been observed during a considerable period.
Adaptation	Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
Adaptive capacity	Ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences.
Global warming	Observed or projected gradual increase in global surface temperature. It is one of the consequences of Climate Change.
Greenhouse gases	Gases that absorb and emit radiant energy within the thermal infrared range. The main GHGs measured in a GHG inventory are, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), per-fluorocarbons (PFCs), hydro-fluorocarbons (HFCs), sculpture hexafluoride (SF ₆) and nitrogen tri-fluoride (NF ₃).
Mitigation	Human interventions to prevent or slow down atmospheric GHG concentrations by limiting current or future emissions, and/or enhancing potential sinks for greenhouse gases.
Resilience	Capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend, or disturbance.
Vulnerability	Propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. It encompasses sensitivity or susceptibility to harm, and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Climate Change Act, 2016 requires county governments to develop Climate Change Action Plans in order to outline mitigation and adaptation measures towards mainstreaming of Climate Change into County plans and functions. This Nandi County Climate Change Action Plan is a framework for coordinating prioritization and implementation of community resilience investments and guides Nandi County's climate action.

The main objective of this Action Plan is to guide planning, identification, budgeting and implementation of climate resilience projects in Nandi County. Specifically, the Action plan shall guide dispensation of the Nandi County Climate Change Fund, into which 1.5% of the County Budget is apportioned for climate action. A County Climate Change Action Plan is also one of the requirements for Accessing the National Treasury's Financing Locally Led Climate Action Program (FLLoCA) County Climate Resilience Investment Grants (CCRI). The Nandi County Climate Change Action Plan is a critical tool for mobilization of resources for climate action from external sources.

Building on the Participatory Climate Change Risk Assessment (PCRA) with guidance from the National Treasury's FLLoCA program, the process of formulating this Climate Change Action Plan Involved: Formation and training of the Technical Working Group, community engagements at ward level to prioritize actions for risks identified during the PCRA. In addition, Climate Change Action Plan Writing workshops and multi-stakeholder validation workshops were held at the County Level. This culminated in cabinet endorsement of the Action plan on 29th May 2023.

The main climate risks in the county include: prolonged dry spells, erratic rainfall patterns, flash floods, emerging pests, diseases and noxious weeds. In addition,

Environmental degradation mainly manifested through soil erosion, gulleys, degradation of water catchment areas and landslides. Other climate related hazards such as hailstones are most experienced some Sub counties.

This action plan prioritized response actions per sector. Adaptation strategies for the water sector include conservation and restoration of water catchment areas and wetlands, promotion of rain water harvesting, afforestation, improved drainage and Integrated watershed management and investment in climate resilient water storage and reticulation infrastructure.

In the agriculture sector, identified strategies include promotion of climate smart agriculture, diversification of livelihoods, strengthening extension services, soil and water conservation and regulation of human activities in riparian areas. Other strategies include integrated pest and disease management to be achieved through establishing crop pest and disease surveillance and capacity building and promotion of insurances in the agricultural sector.

Prioritized response strategies for environmental degradation include: afforestation and reforestation, protection of fragile ecosystems, awareness raising and capacity building and storm water storage. Strategies proposed for addressing climate related disaster risks include: development of Early Warning Systems and enhancing dissemination of weather/climate information, strengthening disaster risk management planning and institutional framework, contingency planning and capacity building, strengthening response capacity and pest surveillance

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 Background and Context

The Climate Change Act, 2016, and the National Adaptation Plan of Kenya (2015-2030), among others, obligates County Governments to integrate and mainstream climate change actions, interventions and duties into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), budgeting and implementation structures for realizing equitable sustainable development. This Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) provides a mechanism for coordinated delivery of climate resilience, mitigation and adaptation initiatives in Nandi County. The priority of the Action Plan is to strengthen climate resilience among communities in Nandi County and as a contribution towards attainment of Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Impact of climate change in Kenya include: increasingly erratic rainfall, increase in the average temperature, droughts / prolonged dry seasons, frost and floods. Since the early 1960s, both minimum (night time) and maximum (daytime) temperatures have been on an increasing (warming) trend. The minimum temperature has risen generally by 0.7- 2.0 °C and the maximum by 0.2°-1.3 °C, depending on the season and the region. In areas near large water bodies, the maximum temperatures have risen much like in other areas but the minimum temperatures have either not changed or become slightly lower (GOK, 2010). The impacts of climate change aggravate environmental challenges such as erosion and landslides.

The impacts of climate change in Nandi County include floods, increased episodes of intense rainfall with hailstones, rise in temperature, and change in rainfall patterns, landslides, frost among others.

1.2 Purpose and process of the CCCAP

1.2.1 Purpose of the County Climate Change Action Plan

This action plan shall facilitate a coordinated and effective planning, budgeting and implementation of climate action in Nandi County. The action plan prioritizes action to be implemented in various sectors to address climate change risks mapped during the PCRA Process geared toward sustainable development and realization of low carbon climate resilience development.

Specifically, the objectives of this Climate Change Action Plan are:

- i. To prioritize response measures to address the climate hazards, risks and impacts identified during the PCRA Process
- ii. To guide the mainstreaming of climate action in various sectors in the county through identification of sector response strategies
- iii. To enable the County to Access the County Climate Resilience investment grants from the FLLOCA program and provide basis for budgeting for County Climate Change Fund
- iv. To provide a basis for mobilization of resources from external sources for climate action

1.2.2 The Process of Developing County Climate Change Action Plan

The climate change action plan started with the participatory climate risk assessment through which communities identified climate risks. This was then validated by various stakeholder forums and formed the basis for climate action planning. The Climate Change Action Planning process is as summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Climate change action plan

Step	Activity	Output
Step 1:	Constitution of the Task Force and Review of Key Documents: A technical task force appointed by the Chief of Officer Responsible for Climate Change. The Task force drew membership from various sectors such as environment, water, public participation, national government agencies and the civil society. Various policy frameworks such as National Climate Change Action Plan, 2017-2022, Climate Change Act, 2016, The Nandi County Climate Change Policy, the PCRA Report among other documents were reviewed	Theoretical understanding of the Climate Change Action Planning Secondary data input into the action plan collected
Step 2:	Collection of Public Input: Ward level engagements were held to collect inputs of the communities in the action plan. Deliberate efforts were made to ensure inclusion of the PWDS, Women, Youth, Community Interest Groups, Civil Society organizations and technical officers at ward level were involved. Fifteen members of the community were engaged in the Focused Group Sessions per ward.	Voices of the Communities, the marginalized and technical officers working at the ward level integrated into the action plan
Step 3:	Drafting the Action Plan: The taskforce held workshops to develop the first draft the action plan based on the secondary data reviewed and the data collected from ward level community discussions	Draft 1 Climate Change Action Plan developed
Step 4:	Validation of the Action Plan: The Action Plan was validated by experts drawn from various sectors. Community representatives, PWDS, youth, women and other marginalized segments of society were mobilized for the task	Climate Change Action Plan Validated by sector experts and communities
Step 5:	Second Drafting Workshop: To incorporate the inputs of the validation workshop into the draft action plan	Draft 2 Climate Change Action Plan
Step 6:	Presentation of the Action Plan to the Cabinet: The Action Plan was presented to the cabinet on 30th May 2023.	Cabinet Endorsed the Action Plan.

1.3 Underlying Climate Resilience Context

1.3.1 Impacts of Climate Hazards in the County

The effects of climate change are manifested in Nandi County through delayed onset of the rains, erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells, floods, hailstorms, lightning, landslides, outbreak of pests and diseases as well as heavy rainfall. These affect livelihoods upon which many residents depend on.

The impacts include crop failure, post-harvest losses, increased frequency in outbreak of insect pests which leads to reduced agricultural productivity among others. Increase in population of disease vectors such as mosquitoes presents a huge threat on human health through diseases such as malaria. Impacts of climate change in the county are compounded by human activities such as unsustainable exploitation of natural resources (sand, murram and gold), degradation of water catchment areas and deforestation among others.

1.3.2 County Climate Hazard Map

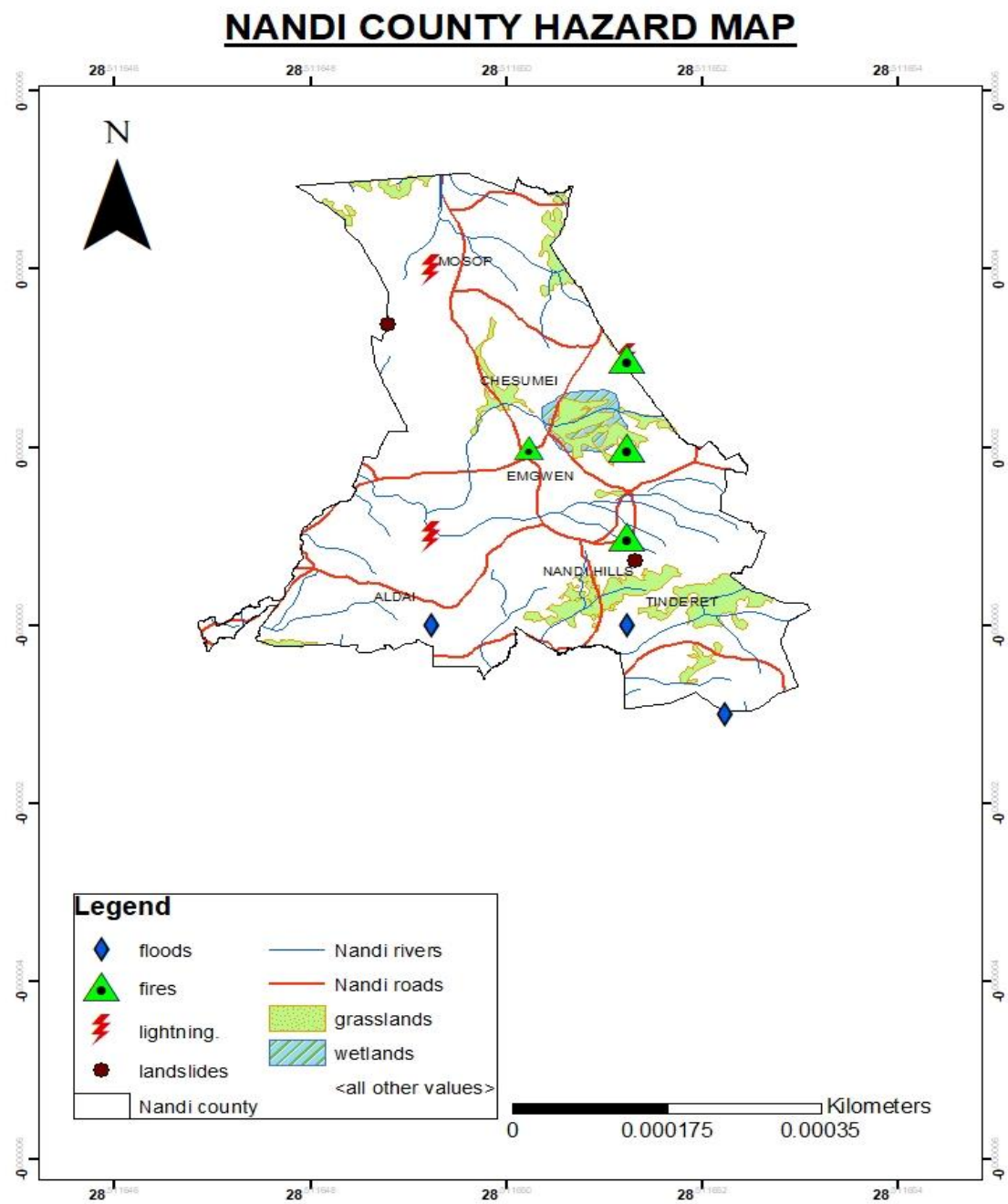


Figure 1: County climate hazard map

S/NO.	ASPECT	CRETERIA
1.	flat	Stable
2.	North/North East	Least stable
3.	East/South East	Vulnerable
4.	South/South West	Most vulnerable
5.	West/North West	Moderately vulnerable

1.3.3 Summary of Differentiated Climate exposure and Vulnerability of key groups and livelihoods in the County

Climate Projects by Kenya Metrology Department indicate that Nandi County shall receive enhanced rainfall for the short rain season and reduced rainfall for the long rains season. Consecutively dry days within and between rainy seasons are expected to increase by an average of 5 days suggesting a marginal increase in incidences of prolonged dry periods with likelihood of crop failure and water scarcity. The maximum number of running rainy days will average 5 days which indicates risks of floods, flash floods, infrastructure destruction and crop losses.

Increase in disease vectors such as mosquitoes affect children, the expectant mothers, the elderly and the terminally ill are more due to lower levels of immunity hence predisposed to contract malaria more than the rest of the population. Reduced quality of water also affects the mentioned categories to water-borne diseases. The elderly and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) were found to be more vulnerable to reduced water in springs as physical limitation bars them from competing for the resource in the periods of reduced yields. It was also noted that destruction of infrastructure during periods of excess rainfalls posed more challenges for the PWDs.

Reduced quantities of water in springs affects women more because culturally, women bear the responsibility of fetching water for their families and carrying out cleaning chores. As water in the springs and wells declines during periods of prolonged dry periods, women take more time on queues at water points. For cultural reasons, most women have no rights towards ownership of the land resources which limits the extent to which they can make decisions with regards to investment on land.

1.4 Brief Overview of Climate Change Actions in the County

1.4.1 Mainstreaming of NCCAP in County Actions

As required by the NCCAP, County Government of Nandi engages communities through climate actions programmes tailored to build climate resilience. The activities involved are identification and mapping of natural resources for conservation purposes. The communities have actively taken part in; tree planting, clean health technologies, climate smart agriculture, spring protection, catchment conservation and fragile ecosystem restoration. This has been achieved through public participation for multi-stakeholder platforms.

Through establishing ward committees for climate change at ward level, encompassing the women, youth, pwd, the county has ensured that voices of the marginalized is integrated in climate action and decision making. The community has also been involved in policy making through sensitization and public participation. This has enhanced environmental management and conservation in the county.

1.4.2 Climate Change in CIDP

The County Government of Nandi has mainstreamed through incorporating climate response priorities and strategies in various sectors. For example, the Nandi County 2023-2027 CIDP mainstreams climate change in Agriculture sector through promoting integrated pest and disease control, promotion of climate smart

agriculture, and sustainable irrigation, value addition on agricultural and natural products and enhanced animal disease control and management.

Environment, water and climate change sector mainstreams climate action in the CIDP through proposal to strengthen regulatory framework, conserve and protect water sources, develop utilization of water infrastructure, strengthen water governance and regulatory frameworks, promote the use of green energy, enhance environmental conservation as well afforestation and reforestation to increase climate resilience.

1.4.3 Other key climate actions/strategies in the County

The County Government of Nandi in collaboration with local, national and international partners has mobilized resources to support climate actions that enhance community adaptation and resilience to climate change risks. The partners include: The World Bank, International Crane Foundation, Green Belt Movement, Food and Agriculture Organization, Anglican Development Services, Women in Water and Natural Resource Conservation, Water Trust Fund, Water Sector Trust Fund, Lake Victoria North Water Works Development Agent, Maranatha International, Kenya Cereals Enhancement Program among others.

The programs supported by partners include; tree planting, environment conservation, spring and catchment protection, restoration of fragile ecosystems, establishment of alternative livelihoods, formulation of policy and legal frameworks, capacity building and public awareness.

CHAPTER TWO: POLICY ENVIRONMENT

2.1 National Policy Context

2.1.1 National Perspective

Due to a combination of political, geographic and social factors, Kenya is recognized as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, ranked 152 out of 181 countries in the 2019 ND-GAIN Index. The updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) seeks to abate greenhouse gases emissions by 32 percent by 2030 in line with Kenya's sustainable development agenda through a low carbon and climate resilient development pathway, covering sectors; environment, water and sanitation, health, gender, youth, other vulnerable groups, forestry, energy and infrastructure, agriculture and land-use.

The NDC seeks to enhance resilience and adaptive capacity at national and county level and across all the sectors of the economy through disaster risk reduction, environment, energy, agriculture and infrastructure, water and sanitation and health. The NDC proposes; increasing clean, efficient and sustainable energies to reduce overreliance on non-sustainable biomass. Climate smart agriculture and achieving tree cover of 10 percent, achievement is also prioritized. In addition, the NDCs calls for scaling up nature-based solution for mitigation and payment for ecosystem services.

The NDC also proposed enhancing climate resilience of local communities through financing of locally-led climate change actions; incorporate scientific and indigenous knowledge, access to information Assessment, early warning systems, emergency intervention systems, Environment Impact (EIA), local governance, international cooperation, and land-use planning.

2.1.2 National Legal and Policy Framework

Article 42 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides for the right to a clean and healthy environment for every Kenyan, which includes the right to have the

environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures. Further, the National Climate Change Act, 2016 provides for the development, management, implementation and regulation of mechanisms to enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for the sustainable development of Kenya.

The policy frameworks enhance mainstreaming of climate resilience into the national and county government development plans, process and implementation. The main policies, plans and frameworks that influence and guide climate change actions in Kenya are described in the sub-sections below:

i. Kenya Vision 2030;

The country's development blueprint, recognized climate change as a risk that could slow the country's development. Climate change actions were identified in the Second Medium Term Plan (MTP) (2013-2017). The Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022) recognized climate change as a crosscutting thematic area, and mainstreamed climate change actions in sector plans

ii. National Climate Change Response Strategy (2010);

Kenya's National Climate Change Response Strategy was the first national policy document on climate change. It sought to advance the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into all government planning, budgeting, and development objectives

iii. National Climate Change Action Plan (2013-2017);

Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan, 2013-2017 was a five- year plan that sought to further Kenya's development goals in a low carbon climate resilient manner. The plan set out adaptation, mitigation, and enabling actions towards a low-carbon clean development.

iv. National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030) (NAP)

Kenya's National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 (NAP) was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017. NAP provides a climate hazard and vulnerability assessment, and sets out priority adaptation actions in the 21 planning sectors in MTP II.

v. Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016);

Kenya's NDC under the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC includes mitigation and adaptation contributions. In regard to adaptation, "Kenya will ensure enhanced resilience to climate change towards the attainment of Vision 2030, by mainstreaming climate change into Medium Term Plans (MTPs), and implementing adaptation actions." The mitigation contribution "seeks to abate Kenya's GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, relative to the business-as-usual scenario of 143 MtCO₂ eq." Achievement of Kenya's NDC is subject to international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity development.

vi. Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016);

The Climate Change Act (No. 11 of 2016) is the first comprehensive legal framework for climate change governance in Kenya. The objective of the Act is to "Enhance climate change resilience and low carbon development for sustainable development of Kenya." The Act establishes the National Climate Change Council (Section 5), Climate Change Directorate (Section 9), and Climate Change Fund (Section 25).

vii. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017-2026)

The objective of the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy is to adapt to climate change and build the resilience of agricultural systems, while minimizing GHG emissions. Planned actions will lead to enhanced food and nutritional security, and improved livelihoods.

viii. **Climate Risk Management Framework (2017)**

The Climate Risk Management Framework for Kenya integrates disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development, so that they are pursued as mutually supportive rather than stand-alone goals. It promotes an integrated climate risk management approach as a central part of policy and planning at National and County levels

ix. **National Climate Finance Policy (2018)**

The National Climate Finance Policy promotes the establishment of legal, institutional, and reporting frameworks for access to, and management of climate finance. The goal of the policy is to further Kenya's national development goals through enhanced mobilisation of climate finance that contributes to low carbon climate resilient development goals

x. **National Climate Change Framework policy (2018)**

The National Climate Change Framework Policy aims at ensuring the integration of climate change considerations into planning, budgeting, implementation, and decision-making at the National and County levels, and across all sectors

xi. **Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 (Amended 2015)**

The act provides for environmental protection through; environmental impact assessment, environmental audit and monitoring.

2.2 County Enabling Legal & Policy Framework

The County Government has enacted relevant county policy frameworks including County Climate Change Fund Act, 2021 and County Climate Change Act, 2021. **The county climate change fund act (CCCF Act) 2021**; It is an Act of the County Assembly of Nandi for the establishment of a climate change fund into which 1.5% of the County budget is apportioned to facilitate community-initiated climate change adaptation and mitigation projects; and for connected purpose. In addition, climate

change governance structures at the wards and county levels are also established. The County Climate Change Steering provides strategic direction for climate action.

Table 2 below summarizes the Counties' Climate Change Legal Framework.

Table 2: Counties' Climate Change Legal Framework

County Framework	Description
County Integrated Development Plan 2022-2027.	Has mainstreamed climate change by prioritizing strengthening of research. The CIDP also calls for enhanced awareness and implementation of community prioritized climate change programs.
Nandi County Climate Change Policy 2023	The Policy gives a broad strategic direction for Climate Change in the County. The policy prioritizes locally led climate initiatives and proposes establishment of Climate Change governance framework
Nandi County Climate Change Fund Act, 2021	The Act provides for establishment of the County Climate Change Fund; Climate Change governance structures; Climate Change adaptation and mitigation plans; and up-scaling of climate information services. This is in order to facilitate community-prioritized climate action.
Nandi County Wetlands Policy 2021	Provides for sustainable management, conservation and utilization of wetlands in the County

CHAPTER THREE: PRIORITY CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

3.1 Priority Climate Change Actions

3.1.1 Identification of Strategic climate action priorities in the PCRA

Nandi County undertook the climate risk assessment from 8th-15th May, 2023. The process accorded the community opportunity to identify climate change hazards and how the impacts should be addressed. The process involved Focused Group Discussions at ward level followed by multi-stakeholder workshop.

The following are climate risks that were prioritized; prolonged dry spell, floods, heavy and erratic rainfall, landslides, hailstorms, lightning and fires. In response the community prioritized actions to address the identified climate challenges. The table below illustrates hazards, impacts and response strategies in the line sectors.

Table 3: Strategic Climate Action in the PCRA

1) Prolonged Dry Season

Water	Agriculture	Environment	Disaster management
• Enhance water harvesting and storage in public institutions, households and farms • Rehabilitation, protection and conservation of water catchment areas and water sources • Capacity development in water sector; application of solar energy in	• Promotion of climate Smart-Agriculture achieved through • irrigation, modern technology and early maturing and drought tolerant varieties and breeds and certified seeds. • Livelihood diversification such as apiculture and	• Conservation and protection of water catchment areas to be achieved through afforestation and reforestation • Establishment of fruit tree nurseries and agroforestry; Supporting private and community tree nurseries with fruit trees, bamboo and indigenous tree	• Strengthening of Early Warning Systems to be achieved through • Improving climate information systems. • Scaling up and improving existing local weather stations.

water supply and mobilizing resources	• aquaculture • Strengthen extension services	• species building and resource mobilization	
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Floods

Water	Agriculture	Environment	Disaster management
• Storm and water harvesting and storage to be achieved through infrastructure development, capacity building on best water harvesting techniques and nature-based solutions • Protection of riparian zones and river banks • Afforestation and increase in vegetation cover	• Planting of cover crops • Terracing • Maintaining buffer zones between farms and water sources • Livelihood diversification=	• Improved drainage systems • Physical planning requirements • Conservation of riparian zones	• Strengthen disaster response institutional capacity • Community capacity building on Disaster Risk Reduction • Strengthening Early Warning System

Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeds Outbreak

Water	Agriculture	Environment	Disaster management
Prevent water pollution in relation to pest control.	• Strengthen crop pest and disease surveillance. • Promote pest resistant varieties and nature based solutions to pests. • Strengthen	• Promote environmental friendly pesticides • Strengthen capacity to monitor and control use of agrochemicals.	• Promote environmental friendly pesticides • Strengthen capacity to monitor and control use of agrochemicals

	agricultural extension services.		
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Hailstorms

Water	Agriculture	Environment	Disaster management
No hailstorm risks were identified in water sector	- Promotion of crop insurances - Agricultural enterprise diversification - Use of agricultural nets	Capacity building of residents on livelihood diversification on livelihood resources such as Apiculture, fish farming,	- Strengthen early warning system on hailstones - Promote crop insurance schemes

Erratic and Intense Precipitation

Water	Agriculture	Environment	Disaster management
- Rain water harvesting expand storage - promote on farm water storage and conservation	- Cover Cropping, - Soil erosion control - On farm water storage	- Increased tree planting - Establish soil and water conservation structures	Improve climate information services

Lightning

Water	Agriculture	Environment	Disaster management
		Installation of lightening arrestors in institutional buildings	Map lightning prone areas, carry out sensitization and install lightning

			arrestors
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The county's priorities as articulated through instruments such as; adaptation, afforestation and reforestation, landscape restoration, water sufficiency, drought and food risk management, green energy development, and climate smart agriculture. The actions promotes activities such as; tree planting, conservation of fragile ecosystems to curb soil erosion, building of gabions and upgrading bridges, practising diversification on agriculture to improve nutrition and food security as well as promoting sustainable land use, diversification of livelihoods to enhance resilience among communities, adoption of renewable energy to reduce emissions, promote climate education and awareness to the public, water catchment and spring protection and conservation, sunken wells and drilling of boreholes to increase water supply.

3.2 Priority County Climate Change Actions

This section outlines the priority climate change actions for implementation in Nandi County in FY 2023-2027. The communities at ward level prioritised climate change hazards and suggested climate actions to address the impacts that threatens their resources.

Table 4: County Climate Change Actions

Hazard	Impacts	Strategies	Affected sector	Affected Area
Prolonged Dry Spell	- Water shortage - Food shortage - Loss of biodiversity - Shortage of pasture - Air pollution	- Drill boreholes - Sunken wells - Increase water supply - Install equipped water projects - Alternative livelihoods - Conserve water sources	Agriculture Environment Water Disaster Risk reduction Health Agriculture Environment Water Disaster Risk	Kabisaga, Sangalo, Kipkaren, Koyo/ Ndurio, Kabwareng, Terik, Kaptumo, Kemeloi,

	• Disease and Pest outbreak • Crop failure • Loss of livestock	• Protect springs/water sources • Construct dams and water pans • Install green houses • Promote climate smart agriculture. • Small scale irrigation. • Early warning systems. • Awareness creation.	reduction Health	Kobujoi, Kosirai, Kaptel/ Kamoiiwo, Kiptuiya, Lelmokwo/ Ngechek, Chemundu/ Kapngetuny, Kilibwoni, Kapkangani, Chepkumia, Kapsabet, Chepkunyuk, Nandi Hills, Kapchorua, O'llessos, Tindiret, Songhor/Soba, Chemelil/ Chemase, Kapsimotwo,
Floods	• Loss of lives • Property loss • Destruction of property/ assets • Invasive of pests/ diseases • Soil erosion • Water pollution • Loss of soil fertility • Siltation.	• Storm and water harvesting and storage • capacity building on best water harvesting techniques and nature-based solutions • Install culverts • Build gabions • Construct terraces • Planting cover crops • Install control dams • Protection of riparian zones and river banks • Contour farming mechanisms. • Early warning	• Agriculture • Environment Water • Disaster Risk reduction • Health	Kabiyet, Ndalat, Kurgung/Surung ai, Chepterwai, Kabisaga, Sangalo, Kipkaren, Kosirai, Kaptel/ Kamoiiwo, Kiptuiya, Chemundu/ Kapngetuny, Kilibwoni, Kapkangani, Kapsabet, Chepkunyuk, Nandi Hills, Kapchorua, O'llessos, Chemelil/ Chemase,

		- systems • Creating awareness • Afforestation and increase in vegetation cover		
Heavy rains	• Floods • Landslide • Rock falls • Siltation • Post-harvest loss • Destruction of crops • Soil erosion • lightning	• Plant trees • Plant cover crops • Rain water harvesting • expand storage • promote on farm water storage and conservation • Awareness creation • Construction of input and output stores to manage post-harvest loses. • Cover Cropping, • Building gabions • Building terraces • Agroforestry • On farm water storage	Agriculture Environment Water Disaster Risk reduction Health	Kabiyet, Ndalat, ,Chepterwai, Sangalo, Kipkaren, Koyo/Ndurio, Kabwareng, Terik, Kaptumo, Kemeloi, Kobujoi, Lelmokwo/ Ngechek, Chepkumia, Chepkunyuk, Nandi Hills, Kapchorua, O'llessos, Tindiret, Songhor/ Soba, Kapsimotwo,
Land slides	• Loss of lives • Displacement of settlements • Land degradation • Loss of fauna and flora	• Afforestation • reforestation • Awareness creation • Early warning systems	Agriculture Environment Water Disaster Risk reduction Health	Nandi Hills, Kapchorua, Tindiret, Kapsimotwo
Storms	• Loss of lives • Loss of vegetation	• Afforestation and forestation • Construction of	Agriculture Environment Water	Kiptuiya, Lelmokwo/ Kapsabet,

	• Destruction of vegetation •	• control dams • Agroforestry • Awareness creation • Early warning systems	Disaster reduction Risk Health	Nandi Hills, Songhor/ Soba, Chepkumia
Lightning	• Loss of lives • Destruction of property • Destruction of infrastructure	• Awareness creation • Early warning systems • Installation of lightning arrestors • Afforestation • Reforestation	Agriculture Environment Water Disaster reduction Risk Health	Ndalat, Kurgung/Surungai, Chepterwai, Kabisaga, Sangalo/Kebulonik, Kabwareng, Terik, Kaptumo/Kaboi, Chepkumia

CHAPTER FOUR: DELIVERY MECHANISM FOR THE CCAP

4.1 Delivery Mechanisms for CCAP

4.1.1 Enabling Factors

A wide array of actions is required to implement the adaptation and mitigation actions to enhance resilience against climate change. The Nandi County Climate Change Fund Act, 2021 and the Nandi County Climate Change Policy, 2023 which established institutional framework required for implementation of climate action. The governance framework is comprised of the Climate Change Steering Committee which shall provide strategic direction during implementation, County Climate Change Planning Committee and Directorate of Climate Change which provides technical coordination. The Ward Climate Change Planning facilitate community participation in implementation of the action plan. The County Climate Change Fund shall provide enabling financing for the action plan.

4.1.2 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023-2027)

The CIDP 2023-2027 commits to integrate Climate Change risks and adopt a clean energy pathway through investment in renewable energy technologies. The CIDP has been tailored to implement national policies on Climate Change to enhance community resilience to Climate Change impacts through promotion of Climate Change adaptation and mitigation programs. The target sectors for mainstreaming are agriculture, transport, waste management, and land use, water, energy, and natural resource management and education sectors among others. The CIDP recommends sensitization and awareness raising among citizens on Climate Change.

The CIDP focuses on: Promotion of Climate Change adaptation strategies; Strengthening the Climate Change Monitoring & Evaluation System and climate change adaptation and governance framework; Continued partnership, collaboration and networking for resource mobilization for improved climate action and environment conservation; Implementation of sustainable practices in the exploitation

and management of natural resources and terrestrial ecosystems; Promoting the use of clean energy, ecosystems restoration, implementation of green growth and circular economy strategies.

The agriculture sector aims to mainstream climate change issues in the sector by the Promotion of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) with emphasis on agribusiness, irrigation and food security. In education, promotion of roof water harvesting infrastructure and promotion of planting of trees in institutions and selected sites have been planned in the CIDP 2023-2027.

4.1.3 Multi-stakeholder participation processes

This CCAP was developed through a multi-stakeholder participatory process. The Identification of climate risks and the response strategies involved multi-stakeholder consultative processes. The Process involved participation of communities at ward level, women, youth, PWDs among others. In addition, the process involved engagement of practitioners in technical, professional and academic spheres in the relevant sectors. The stakeholder engagement processes shall continue in the implementation of the action plan as guided by the County Climate Change Fund Action, 2021 which calls for community consultation forums, with all-inclusive participation in implementation of climate change projects.

4.1.4 Finance: County Climate Change Fund

The Nandi County Climate Change Fund is established under the CCCF Act, 2021. The Act apportions 1.5 % of the county budget into the Fund for implementation of community prioritized climate action. Specifically, the act proposes that Monies in the Act shall be used to support administrative functions of the wards committees, research, awareness on climate change and implementation of community prioritized climate change resilience projects at ward and county level.

The County targets to disburse at least 300million into the climate change fund for the 5-year action plan period being 1.5% of its annual budget. The grants expected from the FLLoCA program shall provide the financing gaps required in the implementation of this action plan. The County Government of Nandi shall also mobilize resources externally for climate action.

4.15 Governance - County Government Structures

Implementation of the action plan shall be guided by the County Executive Committee where cabinet endorsement is required for high level decision making. The County government has appointed a CECM and a Chief Officer responsible for climate change affairs who provides executive leadership in climate action implementation. The implementation shall further draw support from the county government for functions as accounting, auditing, procurement, communication, transport and logistics and accommodation. The county assembly shall provide oversight during the process of implementation. The County Climate Change Directorate the lead technical agency at the county level in the implementation of this Action Plan. It is also the secretariat of all the climate change planning committees; prepares and submit operational and statutory reports to the relevant authorities.

4.1.6 Governance - Climate Change Planning Committees

The County Government of Nandi has established climate change coordination committees at county and ward level. County Climate Change Steering Committee is chaired by the Governor and is mainly composed of County Executive Committee Members. The Steering Committee is mandated to provide strategic direction during implementation of this Action Plan.

The County Climate Change Planning Committee shall supervise implementation of climate action at county level. On the other hand, Ward Climate Change Committees shall provide an interface between the county governments and communities during

planning and execution of climate change adaptation initiatives. These committees are popularly elected among community members and they typically comprise of representative of: women, youth, people with disabilities, faith based organization in the wards, the elder/men, and community based organizations

Table 4 below summarizes actions required for effective implementation of this Action Plan:

Table 5: Enabling Actions for implementation of the Action Plan

Enabling Actions	Coordinating Institution	Process Indicator
Operationalization of the County Climate Change Fund with a special purpose account, including management and oversight of the Fund; annual budgeting and reporting;	County department of Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change County treasury Climate Change unit	CCCF operationalized, and the oversight management in place.
Enhance the capacity of the climate finance management to mobilization, tracking and reporting of financial flows.	County treasury All other relevant county departments	County Climate resource mobilization strategy implemented Capacity building of county treasury staff in tracking and reporting
Capacity building of the local community, private sector and civil society to develop bankable projects.	Climate Change unit All other relevant county departments Ward based Climate Change committees	Project proposals submitted with elaborate feasibility studies.

4.1.7 Climate Information Services & Climate Data Access

The County Department of Meteorological Services is responsible for generating climate/weather information. Timely dissemination of climate information is required

for enhanced resilience of citizens against climate shocks. The County Government shall partner with the KMD in generation and dissemination of climate data such as: historical data, weather Forecasts, early warnings and advisories. The partnership with the University of Eldoret on climate change shall enable collation and dissemination of data to communities.

4.1. 8 Resilience Planning Tools

Climate Information Service plan presents a communication strategy for sharing Climate information and knowledge in the County. The main objective of the CISP are to provide location and sector specific climate information for services at devolved level, to harness and integrate existing climate information services and provide a platform for early warning systems based on climate information. The Participatory Climate Change Risk Assessment(PCRA) shall be continually undertake to enable communities identify the climate change hazards, their impacts and propose practical solutions for evidence-based county Climate Change Action Planning and implementation of climate action. Based on the findings of the PCRA the County Government shall prioritize strengthening climate change governance institutional framework through strengthening capacity of the directorate of climate change, mainstreaming of climate change across all sectors and strengthening capacity to monitor and report climate action across the sectors at the county level and at ward level. This County Climate Change Action Plan identifies and prioritizes hazards experienced in the county and provides strategies and framework of addressing them.

4.1.9 Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

M&E provides a vital mechanism to assess and manage progress of implementation of the proposed climate actions. Therefore, any M&E system needs to have a feedback mechanism which will ensure the continued assessment, collation and dissemination of information relating to Climate Change actions for ease of tracking progress, reporting and learning.

The Climate Change Directorate is primarily responsible for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on climate action implementation. The directorate will work closely with the ward committees in monitoring implementation of projects at ward level and report to the county climate change planning and steering committees. In addition, the directorate shall be responsible for monitoring and reporting back to the any partners who give financial support towards implementation of this action plan.

The directorate shall keep data in its repository to ensure that reported actions are verifiable at all times. The GIS systems shall provide an ideal platform for verification of projects. The Governors delivery unit shall also support the in monitoring and evaluation. The county department of Planning shall also support in integration of climate change reports into county reports.

4.1.10 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

For the effective implementation of this VCCAP 2023-2027, there is a need to define the roles of the relevant institutions. The County Climate Change Fund Act 2021 sets out institutional structures and responsibilities to guide the oversight and management of VCCAP. The County Climate Change Planning Committee with the support of the Department of Environment and the Directorate of Climate Change shall be responsible for the overall coordination and advisory functions and guidance as pertains to the implementation of VCCAP. Responsibilities of the main institutions engaged in the oversight, implementation, and monitoring of this Plan are as summarized in the Table 5 below.

Table 6: Responsibilities of the main institutions

Institution	Role in line with the Act
County Climate Change Steering Committee	- To oversee the implementation of the County Climate Change action and adaptation plans priority actions to enhance resilience and adaptive capacity of the county.

County Climate Change Fund Planning Committee	- Oversee the execution of the County Climate Finance budget as prescribed in the Act. - In assisting the steering committee to develop the climate change Finance Framework in accordance to section 8(1) of the Act
County Climate Change Directorate	- Seek technical and Professional support from other County Departments and engage Consultants on need basis while discharging their duties - Upon disbursement of funds into the climate change Fund Account- - Organize meeting of ward climate change planning Committee to deliberate on possible climate change interventions
Ward Climate Change Planning Committee	- Organize delegates meeting in the respective ward - Equitably mobilize the delegates across the ward - Adequately mobilize representatives of the ward climate change committee membership categories envisaged under section 18 of the Act.

4.2: Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms

4.2.1 Directorate of Climate Change

The Directorate of Climate Change shall be the principal implementation and coordination entity for this Climate Change Action Plan in line with the Climate Change Fund Act, 2021. The directorate shall coordinate the community consultation forums for project identification, guide ward committees in proposal writing, mobilize country climate change committees in evaluation and decision making with regards to ward proposals. During implementation, the directorate shall coordinate technical support to ensure that projects are implementing within the set timelines, budget while ensuring quality for optimal value for money. The directorate shall document and keep records of all activities implemented towards achievement of this action plan.

4.2.2 County Climate Change Planning Committee

In line with the Climate Act, the county climate change planning committee shall ensure need based allocation of the moneys available in the fund with regard to the projects received from the Ward planning committees. The committee shall also provide linkages between the county executive committee and the county assembly with regard to the Climate Change Fund. The Planning committee is responsible evaluation of project proposals from ward committees to ensure that the projects to be implemented are socially, environmentally and economically viable.

4.3. Implementation Matrix

Strategic objectives- Hazards, impacts and strategies	Priority actions	Expected output/out comes	Key performance indicator	Responsible	Targeted group/area	Timeframe	Source of funds	Indicative budget					
								TOTAL	23 - 24	24 - 25	25 - 26	26 - 27	27 - 28
Prolonged drought leading to- Water shortage • Food shortage • Loss of biodiversity • Shortage of pasture • Air pollution	• Drill boreholes • Sunken wells • Increase water supply • Install equipped water projects • Alternative livelihoods	Boreholes drilled and equipped, Rain water harvested, trees planted, animal feeds conserved, animals destocked	No of boreholes drilled and equipped, No. of rain households installed with storage tank, No of tree	Department of agriculture, Department of Environment, Ward Climate change committees and community	Kabiyet, Ndalat, Kurgung/Surungai, Chepterwai, Kabisaga, Sangalo, Kipkaren, Koyo/ Ndurio, Kabwareng, Terik, Kaptumo, Kemeloi, Kobujoi,	2023-2027	County contribution, national treasury and FLoCCa Funds	400 M	80 M	80 M	80 M	80 M	80 M

	warning systems. • Awareness creation.												
Floods-Leading to • Loss of lives • Property loss • Destruction of property / assets • Invasive of pests/ diseases • Soil erosion	• Construction of dams • capacity building on best water harvesting techniques and nature-based solutions • Install culverts • Build gabions	Gabions and dams constructed, trees planted, - reduced run-off, Reduction in soil erosion, improved soil fertility	No. of flood control strategies implemented	Department of agriculture, Department of Environment, Ward Climate change committees and community	Kibiyet, Ndalat, Kurgung/Surungai, Chepterwai, Kabisaga, Sangalo, Kipkaren, Kosirai, Kaptel/ Kamoiiwo, Kiptuiya, Chemundu/ Kapngetuny, Kilibwoni, Kapkangani, Kapsabet, Chepkunyu	2023-2027	County contribution, national treasury and FLoCCa Funds	200 M	40 M	40 M	40 M	40 M	40 M

• Water pollution • Loss of soil fertility • Siltation.	• Construct terraces • Planting cover crops • Install control dams • Protection of riparian zones and river banks • Contour farming mechanisms. • Early warning systems • Creating awareness				k, Nandi Hills, Kapchorua, O'llessos and Chemelil/Chemase wards									
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	Afforestation and increase in vegetation cover												
Lightning leading to Loss of lives - Destruction of property Destruction of infrastructure	- Awareness creation - Early warning systems - Installation of lightning arrestors - Afforestation Reforestation	Lightning arrestors installed, trees planted	No. of lightning arrestors installed and no. of trees planted	Department of agriculture, Department of Environment, Ward Climate change committees and community	Ndalat, Kurgung/Surungai, Chepterwai, Kabisaga, Sangalo/Kebulonik, Kabwareng, Terik, Kaptumo/Kaboi, Chepkumia	2023-2027	County contribution, national treasury and FLoCCa Funds	150 M	30 M	30 M	30 M	30 M	30 M
Hailstorms leading	Afforestation and	Culverts constructed	No of culverts constructed	Department of agriculture	Kiptuiya, Lelmokwo/Kapsabet,	2023-2027	County contribution,	100 M	20 M	20 M	20 M	20 M	20 M

to Loss of livelihood • Loss of vegetation • Destruction of food crops	forestation • Construction of control dams • Agroforestry • Awareness creation Early warning systems	Water banks protected Nurseries developed Terracing materials provided Foot bridges constructed Road channels constructed Public sensitized Landslide prone areas mapped Water bans	ted No of nurseries established Terracing material provided No of foot bridges constructed No of road channels constructed Water storage facilities	re, Department of Environment, Ward Climate change committees and community	Nandi Hills, Songhor/Soba, Chepkumia		national treasury and FLoCCa Funds							
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		constructed Coffee seeds/seedlings procured Coffee nurseries established Trees planted	available No of tree and coffee seedlings										
• Landslides leading to Loss of lives • Displacement of settlements • Land degradation	• Afforestation • reforestation • Awareness creation • Early warning systems	Trees planted, early warning systems provided, fragile ecosystem conserve	No of trees planted. No of early warning systems developed, No of fragile ecosystems	Department of agriculture, Department of Environment, Ward Climate change committee	Nandi Hills, Kapchorua, Tindiret, Kapsimotwo Wards	2023-2027	County contribution, national treasury and FLoCCA Funds	50 M	10 M	10 M	10 M	10 M	10 M

tion			m conserv e	ees and commu nity									
• Loss of fauna and flora													

ANNEX 1: NANDI COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE STEERING COMMITTEE

	NAME	DEPARTMENT	DESIGNATION	CONTACT
1.	Jonah Biwott	Lands & Environment	Chief Officer –Environment, Water and Natural Resources	0723275117
2.	Priscah Muigei	Finance	Finance and Economic planning	0720034466
3.	Dr. Paul Sanga	Agriculture	Agriculture and Cooperative Development	0720243777
4.	Alfayo Lel	Lands & Env.	Director Environment and Natural Resources and Fund Administrator	0720605778

5.	James K. Meli	Lands & Env.	Director Climate	0729838380
6.	Sally Kiboss	NEMA	Director	0724923679
7.	Richard Ngeny	Administration	Municipal Manager	0725421592
8.	Godfrey Omusonga	KMD – Meterology	Director KMD	0722581142
9.	Lorenne Jerono	Administration	Disaster Officer	0726231698
10.	Keneth Muskiton	KFS	CFC	0725886117
11.	Caroline Lagat	Culture & Social	Chief Officer (PWDs)	0790859271
12.	Magdalene Rono	Culture & Social	Women Representative	0724040194
13.	David K. Busienei	CSO	Chair of PACJA North Rift	0722667207
14.	Sharon Jeruto	Youth	Youth Bunge	0717524871
15.	Eunice Koech	CSO		

ANNEX 2: NANDI COUNTY CLIMATE CHANGE PCRA AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

	NAME	SECTOR	DESIGNATION	CONTACT
1.	James K. Meli	Lands & Env.	Director Climate	0729838380
2.	Alfayo Lel	Lands & Env.	Dir. Environment and Natural Resources and Fund administrator	0720605778
3.	Samuel Kalabata	NEMA	Ast. Director	0724923679
4.	Ann Munyua	Legal	Legal Officer	0720579513
5.	Ruth Wairimu	KFS	Deputy CFC	0725886117
6.	Risper Tarus	CCCU	Ast Director Climate Change	0726268124
7.	Naomi Keter	Public Participation	Director Public & Civic Ed.	0727695994
8.	Sila Kimaru Too	Agriculture	Ast. Director	0745905303
9.	Cosmas Sum	CCCU	Economist (M&E)	0718417387
10.	Sammy Keror	Water	Ast. Director	0722455911
11.	Wesley Chumba	Environment	Environment Officer(EO) - Tinderet	0729950335
12.	James Kurgat	Environment	EO - Nandi Hills	0724226402
13.	John Songok	Environment	EO - Emgwen	0720126496
14.	Kelvin Kerich	Environment	EO - Aldai	0713197998
15.	Wesley Kimeli	Environment	EO - Chesumei	0725519819
16.	Alaska Jeruto	Environment	EO - Mosop	0704946702
17.	Dominic Tulo	Social Services	Social Safeguards Focal Person	0722832994
18.	David Cherwon	CCCU	EO - Tindiret	0723118771
19.	Jacob Sanga	CSO	Coordinator	0725035877
20.	Gladys Jepleting	PWD	EO - Emgwen	0716389260
21.	Gilbert Keter	Water	Water Officer	0725644337

ANNEX 3

NANDI COUNTY – PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT (PCRA) – ROAD MAP

	ACTIVITY	STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUT	DURATION (DAYS)	DATES
Step 1	Formation of cross-sectoral technical working group (TWG) or Task Team to lead participatory county climate risk assessment process	CCU, Directors of relevant sectors (Environment, Agriculture, Public Health, Water, Economic Planning, Administration, Finance), KMD, NEMA, CSOs, etc	-Established TWG -A timeline and associated budget for each step.	1	28/03/2023
	Training of the Task Team	TWG & Technical Assistance	Trained TWG	3	11-13/04/2023
Step 2	Stakeholder analysis and engagement process	TWG and other stakeholders	A prioritized list of key stakeholders to be engaged in the PCRA process.	2	04-05/05/2023
Step 3	Stakeholder engagement at all levels	TWG, Ward Committees and Community – Ward Level	-Key stakeholders at all levels are aware of and engaged in the climate risk assessment process. - A list of individual	6	08/05/2023 To 15/05/2023

			representatives to attend the workshop in Step 5 has been agreed.		
Step 4	Data Collection and Workshop Preparation	TWG	-The technical WG and facilitation team have clear roles established for running and facilitating the participatory climate risk assessment workshop. -Key national and county policies and plans have been reviewed. -All materials and presentations for the workshop have been developed and are ready for use.	2	16-17/05/23
Step 5	Multi-stakeholder climate risk assessment workshop	TWG and selected stakeholders	-A climate risk profile of the county is developed. -Integrated strategic	2	18-19/05/23

			resilience priorities and objectives for the county are developed.		
Step 6	Climate risk assessment (CPRA) report	TWG & TA	CPRA Report developed	5	22/05/23 To 26/05/23
Step 7	Participatory Climate Change Action Planning	TWG & TA	CCCAP Developed	3	27-28/05/23
Step 8	Validation of PCRAR & CCCAP	TWG & Multistakeholders	PCRAR & CCCAP Validated	1	29/05/2023
Step 9	Approval by Cabinet	County Executive Committee	PCRAR & CCCAP Approved	1	30/05/2023
Step 10	Adoption by County Assembly	County Assembly	PCRAR & CCCAP Adopted	1	31/05/2023
Step 11	Submission to the PIU	Director CCU	PCRAR & CCCAP Submitted	1	31/05/2023
Step 12	Official Launch of the CCCAP	TWG, Community & Guests	CCCAP Launched	1	

ANNEX 4: SAMPLE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PHOTOGRAPHS

KOSIRAI WARD. LOCAL RESPONSE MAP.					
	HAZARDS	IMPACTS	LOCAL RESPONSE	EFFECTIVENESS	SUSTAINABILITY
1	Floods	Water pollution Destruction of Property Loss of lives Soil erosion	Boiling of Water Water Filtration Water treatment Drainage	+	0
2	Prolonged dry season	Water shortage Inadequate pasture and feeds Wild fires.	Green houses Small scale irrigation Sunken wells water rationing	+++ ++ ++ +	+ 0 + 0
3	FROST.	Loss of biodiversity Loss of biobalance	Tree Planting.	+++	+

[illegible]

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI
DEPARTMENT OF LAND, PHYSICAL
PLANNING, HOUSING, WATER, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL
RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Ward stakeholder Engagement Forums

Attendant list

Date:	10/05/2023	Sub-county	TINDERET		Ward:	SONGIRRA/SABA	
Facilitator						Note taker:	
S/NO.	Name (participant)	Gender		Age		Institution /organization	signature
		M	F	Below 35	Above 35		
✓ 1.	KEMBI TANT	M		✓		Youth Rep	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 2.	GEOFFREY KIMATO	M			✓	FARMER REP.	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	LOMAS BUNGEI	M		✓		Ministry of Agriculture	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 4.	PHILIP KOSHE	M			✓	PRIDS REP.	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 5.	EMILY JEMENBER		✓	✓		Women Rep	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 6.	KEVIN KIMUTAI	✓		✓		BUSINESS REP	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 7.	NANCY CHEMUTAI		✓		✓	Farmer's Rep	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 8.	HILARY KIRILO	✓		✓		S-INTEREST GROUP	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 9.	SESTER TITAI	✓			✓	Religious Faith Rep	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 10.	PATRICK TASON	✓			✓	C-SO Rep	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 11.	STEPHEN TADIS	✓			✓	WARD ADMIN SECRETARY	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 12.	BENJAMIN OSUNDWA	✓		✓		ACC TINDERET	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓ 13.	KIBET WESLEY	✓		✓		ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
18.							
19.							
20.							

Validation Workshop

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

TELEPHONE 0535252355
Email: info@nandi.go.ke
Website: www.nandi.go.ke



Office of the CECM
P.O. BOX 802-30300
KAPSABET.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, HOUSING, WATER, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

29-05-2023

	NAME	CONTACT	SECTION	SIGN
1.				
2.				
3.	James K. Muli	0729838380	Environment & C	
4.	Risper Chalagot Tams	0726268124	CLIMATE CHANGE	
5.	Lorraine Jerod	0736321698	Admin & P.S	
6.	Charles TO	0720706829	Administration SCA	
7.	Gulvis K. Kora	0721929428	Admin-LRWENREC	
8.	MICHAELINE RONO	0724040194	CLIMATE CHANGE	
9.	Dr. Joel Sumukwo	0720322098	Climate change	
10.	MART KEMEL	0727294754	Economic Planning	
11.	Maween Chirapich	0722174322	Office of the County Attorney	
12.	Keter Nguny	0727695974	Admin, PS& Govt RP & C&E	
13.	RICHARD LEEET	0725922630	DIRECTOR WATER & SANITATION	
14.	Mirna Masang	0799538078	LRWENREC-Community	
15.	Meicy Chemutai	0712814092	Climate change	
16.	Robert Jemidner	0710658390	Climate change	
17.	Hon. Susan KPTDO	0718068820	MCA Climate	
18.	Hon. Lucet Jemidner	0723893932	MCA	
19.	Hon. Raymond Chetula	0722386667	MCA	
20.	Eliud Sang	0720553922	N.C.A	
21.	David K. Dikapati	0722667267	KPCG	
22.	Esther Omayro	0726911625	NILE-Livestock	
23.	Fadwa Maryo	0722686464	GIS	
24.	FIRA CHEBUIROT	0757810681	GIS	
25.	Mukai Joyce	0722805251	Natres-Environment & Ec	
26.	CHEPCHIRIP SANDRA	0768031341	CGN	
27.	Cosmas Sum	0718471387	CGN-Environment	
28.	ANITH WABIMU JAMBU	0722456533	Manga Forest Service	
29.	David Sum	0728792231	CGN-SCA	
30.	Affayo ael	0720605778	Environment & N. Resources	

Validation workshop.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

TELEPHONE 0535252355
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Office of the CECM
P.O. BOX 802-30300
KAPSABET.

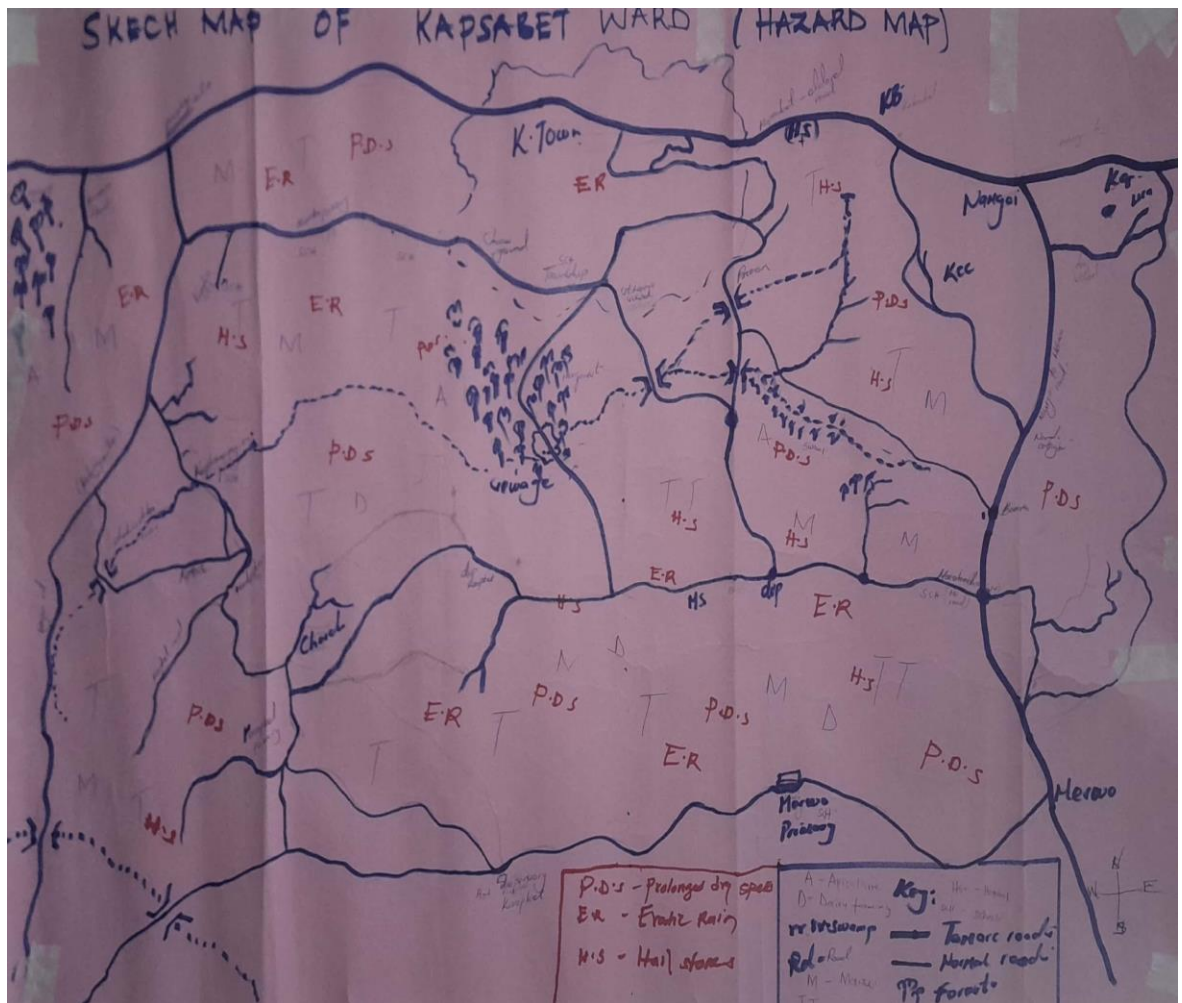
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, HOUSING, WATER, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

29-05-2023

	NAME	CONTACT	SECTION	SIGN
1.	BARNABAS TALLAM	0722568076	CGN - SCA	
2.	James Kipgat	0724226402	CGN - Environment	
3.	Alfred Jengo	0704946702	CGO - Environment	
4.	SHARON CHERUTO	077524871	NCTBA - Youth	
5.	Samuel KEROO	0722455911	CGN - WATER	
6.	Bonau Kipng'etich	0727550032	CGN - Environment	
7.	Gilbert Keroo	0725644837	CGN - Water	
8.	James Barasa	0721932086	INT - FLOOD & PM	
9.	Albert Kiprono	0704832457	CGN - P-planning	
10.	PHILIP KIPLAGAT TALAM	0728641677	CGH - P-planner	
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NANDI COUNTY PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOOL

INDICES NRPD

Hazard/risk	Impact	Local response	effectiveness	sustainability	What would make them effective	Government support
Heavy Rain	- outbreak of diseases - Distortion of properties	- Evacuation - Bail drawing water - Proper drainage	+++ ++ +	+ ++ 0	- Use of Margruff etc - Treatment of water - Creating awareness	- Technical Support - Financial Support - Offering Trainings/ Workshops
Planned Irrigation Dugwell	- Scarcity of water - Shortage of food - Distortion of character - Conflict	- Boreholes - Irrigation - Relief food - Medical attention - Post harvest crops	++ + +++	+ + +++	- It requires more water for irrigation - Creating awareness and sensitization - Disinfection - Doing away with cultural beliefs in terms of food	- The government etc begin investigation schemes - The government to carry out extension services - Building more dams - The government to push develop water retirement - Free planting exercise
Land slides/ Rock falling	- Distortion of properties - Loss of lives - Soil erosion	- Evacuation - Raising alarm - Grow crops - Building gardens and planting of trees	+++ ++ +++	+ 0 +++	- Recruitment to other place - Provide Insurance for crop - Creating awareness and sensitization - Crop extension	- Provide financial support - Technical support - Create policies - Create policies - Compensation policies - Release of tree seedlings