Mobilizing investments for the implementation of NDCs

Learning theme #3 Integrated Governance

KENYA

ALIGNING COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

Part B: Domestic Technical Consultation

January 23rd – 24th 2020 Nairobi, Azure Hotel

Supported by:

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SOUTH SOUTH NORTH
TOWARDS CLIMATE RESILIENCE

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This report is an output from the Mobilizing Investment Project, an international collaboration led by SouthSouthNorth (SSN), with the collaboration of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and the Working Group on Multi-level Governance and Sub-national Integration of the Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP). The Mobilizing Investment project is funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU); on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

Kenya's new constitution in 2010, established a devolved government structure that created 47 counties as sub-national units of government. Consequently, in order to successfully operationalize Kenya's ambitious NDC, the 47 counties must now define and align their particular County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), and County Sector Plans with the National Climate Change Action Plan. This involves intensive county planning, budgeting and implementation across multiple sectors. Undoubtedly, county governments are critical, functional co-financiers with an emergent, increasingly important role to become Implementing Entities of low carbon, climate resilient initiatives.

The application of LT3 on Integrated Governance of the MI project in Kenya is comprised of two components:

- **Part A:** An Institutional Mapping diagnostic with the objective to help lay the ground work for discussion and specification of the coordination and capacity challenges to integrated, multi-level governance MLG that stunt the County Integrated Development Plans and County Sector Plans from efficiently aligning with the National Climate Change Action Plan, which in turn enables scaling up climate finance and investments that build resilience to climate change and accelerate low carbon development.

- **Part B:** A Domestic Technical Consultation was held in Nairobi in Jan 2020, with planning officials from 5 counties and the national government— and is the focus of this report. The learning objectives of the DTC include the elaboration of priority policies and themes to strengthen the use of common indicators, and institutional arrangements to consolidate expenditures and investments in local county climate actions and infrastructure. The participatory technical consultation intended to produce observations and recommendations to improve the coordination and capacity to design and implement CIDPs aligned with the National Climate Change Action Plan

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Agenda

Domestic Technical Consultation Workshop January 23-35, 2020
"Aligning County Integrated Development Plans with the National Climate Change Action Plan"

- Understand the goals, targets, and metrics of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).
- Build awareness of the institutional arrangements to support Climate Actions
- Identify coordination and capacity challenges for the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) to align with the NCCAP.
- How to harmonize climate-smart indicators in the CIDPs. Make recommendations for needed training at the County Level.
- Generate recommendations to help CIDPs to attract budgetary and investment support

Day 1 (Jan 23): Mainstreaming the Climate Agenda in the Counties

8:30 **Registration**

9:00 **Welcome** (Edna Odhiambo)

9:15 **IKI-MI Overview: DTC Objectives, Agenda Review** (Edna Odhiambo, Scott Muller)

9:30 **Understanding Mainstreaming of Climate Change** (Dr. Charles Mutai)

- NCCAP goals and the NDC
- Climate Change Impacts in the 5 Counties
- Questions

9:50 **Ice breaker, group activity**

10:15 ***Coffee***

10:30 **Technical Session 1: Integrated Governance**

- Concepts, and Definitions (Scott Muller)
- Presentation of the Institutional Mapping Document (Edna Odhiambo, 15)
- The role of Counties to achieve the NCCAP (Edna Odhiambo)

11::30 **Experiences Session 1: Climate Changes Impacts, Priorities & Governance Challenges**

- Lamu Experience 1 (County Environmental Official)
- Mandera Experience 2 (County Environmental Official)
- Nyamira Experience 3 (County Environmental Official)
- Laikipia Experience 4 (County Environmental Official)
- West Pokot Experience 5 (County Environmental Official)

13:00 ***Lunch***

14:00 **Technical Session 2: Planning Process** (Edna Odhiambo)

- The Function of CIDPs
- The link between CIDPs and Climate Change
- CIDPs as a mainstreaming tool
- Discussion and Questions (15mn)

15:00 **Experience Session 2: CIDP Reflections on Planning Process and Status** (Moderator)

- Lamu Experience 1 (County Planning Official)
- Mandera Experience 2 (County Planning Official)
- Nyamira Experience 3 (County Planning Official)
- Laikipia Experience 4 (County Planning Official)
- West Pokot Experience 5 (County Environmental Official)

16:15 *Coffee*

16:30 **Technical Session 3: Climate Smart Indicators**

- Monitoring & Evaluation Action Plan Elements (Scott Muller)
-

17:45 **Review and Day 1 Close**

Day 2 (Jan 24): Strengthening and Aligning CIDPs with the NCCAP

9:00 **Welcome. Day 1 Summary. Day 2 Agenda** (Edna Odhiambo)

9:35 **Round Table Discussion 1: Actors/ Stakeholders Identification Exercise** (Scott Muller)

- Table 1
- Table 2
- Tables present summaries

10:15 Round **Table Discussion 2: Climate Action Pathway and MLG Challenges** (Scott Muller)

- Table 1 (Moderator)
- Table 2 (Moderator)

11:15 *Coffee*

11:35 **Tables present summaries**

12:00 **Game**

13:00 Lunch

14:00 Resource Mobilization for Mainstreaming

15:00 *Coffee*

15:15 ***Recommendations***

CLOSE

Executive summary

The two-day consultation provided an opportunity to delve into the goals and targets of the NCCAP with a focus on the role and responsibilities allocated to the counties to achieve the objective of mainstreaming climate change. The county representatives resonated with priority actions focusing on adaptation, in particular those dealing with disaster risk response and preparedness, water scarcity, food nutrition and security. Understandably so, counties had very few examples on mitigation actions confirming that Kenya is highly dependent on climate-vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, tourism and fishing. Therefore, building adaptive capacities continues to take priority at the county level.

The county presentations coupled with the institutional mapping exercises revealed several capacity and coordination challenges that hinder the alignment of the CIDPs with the NCCAP. A number of the issues identified confirm the findings of the Institutional Mapping Report referred to in the introductory paragraph. Lack of data to inform climate smart indicators, human resource capacity challenges to undertake mainstreaming at the county level, and budgetary constraints to plan for and implement impactful climate interventions were mentioned across all counties.

Accelerating the establishment of climate change units at the county level was emphasized as a foremost step in mainstreaming climate change as this is a process requiring dedicated human, technical and financial resources. Encouraging cooperation intra and inter-county also came out as a strong recommendation as siloed approaches continue to stunt climate action. Counties also recommended that the Climate Change Directorate in liaison with the Council of Governors should take a more proactive approach in providing mainstreaming guidelines for counties.

Leveraging political support to legislate on climate change at the county level, identify and finance climate actions was also emphasized. The political brass was identified as stakeholders with high power and influence hence the need to closely watch and manage them as counties embark on the mainstreaming agenda. Lastly, availing adequate financial resources in a methodical and timely fashion was stressed as pivotal in achieving the alignment of CIDPs to the NCCAP.

Day 1: Jan 23, 2020

Mainstreaming the Climate Change Agenda in the Counties

The conference commenced with a round of introductions led by consultants from the SouthSouthNorth Organization; Edna Odhiambo and Scott Muller. The county officials represented Lamu, Mandera, Nyamira, Laikipia and West Pokot Counties.

Pivotal to the discussion, was the definition of mainstreaming that was seen to include incorporation, integration and aligning of climate change in the various sectors (either in policies or plans) that build the economy as opposed to a siloed approach or a mere mention of the term climate change without any systemic, technical or institutional internalization of the concept. Moreover, there was emphasis that mainstreaming entails using climate change as a risk analysis tool.

Lamu County

Fishing is major source of livelihood for many families, however, due climate change, and the numbers of tuna have risen excessively. Our fishermen are being forced to sell the tuna at throwaway prices due to excess supply. Their livelihood is under serious threats.

Further, as the climate change impacts in Kenya by sector were highlighted, the county officials contextualized the discussion by providing examples of their experiences with the impacts of climate change in the various sectors put forth. Illustratively, the agriculture sector has been for the most part adversely affected by climate change. As a result, Kenya has witnessed greater food insecurity and the need to practice climate-smart agriculture cannot be over-emphasized

In Mandera County the high temperatures that result in drought have affected the quality of the livestock. This has further resulted in **conflict between neighboring communities due to fighting for natural resources in the form of greener pastures**. This has heightened the rate of insecurity within affected communities in Kenya and border communities in other countries like Somalia.

In matters housing, climate change has engendered excessive rainfall in areas that were historically dry which has further led to landslides and an increased risk of collapse of sub-standard buildings. This has resulted in loss of lives and property as was witnessed in West Pokot County on the 23rd of November 2019. In this part of the discussion there was a notable emphasis on the importance of incorporating appropriate building technology to safeguard the structural integrity of the houses put up.

National Climate Change Action Plan Priority Areas

In fulfilment of learning objective one on 'understanding the goals and matrices of the NCCAP' the discussion delved into the NCCAP priority actions and the corresponding objectives which include:

Priorities	Objectives
1. Disaster Risk (Floods and Drought) Management	Reduce risks to communities and infrastructure resulting from climate-related disasters such as droughts and floods.
2. Food and Nutrition Security	Increase food and nutrition security through enhanced productivity and resilience of the agricultural sector in as low-carbon a manner as possible.
3. Water and the Blue Economy	Enhance resilience of the water sector by ensuring access to and efficient use of water for agriculture, manufacturing, domestic, wildlife and other uses.
4. Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism	Increase forest cover to 10% of total land area; rehabilitate degraded lands, including rangelands; increase resilience of the wildlife and tourism sector.
5. Health, Sanitation and Human Settlements	Reduce incidence of malaria and other diseases expected to increase because of climate change; promote climate resilient buildings and settlements, including urban centres, ASALs and coastal areas; and encourage climate-resilient solid waste management.
6. Manufacturing	Improve energy and resource efficiency in the manufacturing sector.
7. Energy and Transport	Climate-proof energy and transport infrastructure; promote renewable energy development; increase uptake of clean cooking solutions; and develop sustainable transport systems.

All the counties could relate well with the priorities on disaster risk management as they are prone to either floods or drought, food and nutrition security which often arises when disaster strikes and water scarcity. Though counties have some initiatives on clean energy, there was little focus on the manufacturing, energy, and transport sectors as priority areas as most counties have to respond to immediate needs as a result of climate change.

THE ROLE OF COUNTIES IN REALIZING MAINSTREAMING OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In a bid to emphasize, the importance of counties in the mainstreaming of climate actions. The role of the county governments in supporting the Climate Change Directorate in its co-ordination function as laid out in the NCCAP was analyzed.

Role of the County Governments

The County Governments will support the CCD in its coordination role by:

- Nominating a County Executive Committee (CEC) Member to be in charge of coordinating implementation of climate change actions. The CoG will work closely with the CCD to ensure that County Climate Change Units are established, strengthened, and functional, leading to effective implementation of NCCAP 2018-2022.
- Mainstreaming climate change actions in their respective CIDPs, and implementing and reporting on these actions over the next five years.
- Generating best practices, including development of County legislation that supports climate change action. These best practices, together with those documented by the National government, will be shared in Kenya and through global platforms.
- Reporting annually, at the end of every financial year, to the County Assembly on progress achieved on the implementation of climate change actions. A copy of the report will be sent to the CCD, which is responsible for compiling reports and submitting a summary report to the Cabinet Secretary and the National Climate Change Council.

The counties present confirmed that the CEC Environment in most instances handles the climate change docket. All five counties are yet to have established climate change units as this requires adequate human resources, technical capacity and adequate budgetary allocations. Most counties are embarking on adopting specific policy and legislative measures to address climate change. Reporting on climate change actions annually as expected by NCCAP continues to be minimal and ad-hoc as counties still await direction from CCD on guidelines for reporting.

A discussion on the county economic blocs in Kenya highlighted the need for collaborative or joint efforts in and between counties to avert the effects of climate change thus creating a paradigm shift from the classical view of the economic county blocs as opportunities merely for trade. The above discussions were instrumental in initiating the discussions on identifying capacity and coordination challenges stunting alignment of CIDPs to the NCCAP.

More often than not, the county economic blocs also serve as ecological blocs because of the shared or trans-boundary natural resources between counties. Therefore, there is need for development of cooperative adaptation and mitigation measures to deal with effects of climate change within the counties.

FIGURE 1

David King'ori, *Director Environment, Laikipia County* Advocating for ecological blocs

IMPACT, CHALLENGES AND PROPRIETY CLIMATE ACTIONS IN COUNTIES

MANDERA COUNTY

Abdi Abdile: Deputy Director, Water Services, Mandera County Government- ***PRESENTATION***

County Profile

Mandera County is located in the North Eastern part of Kenya. It borders Ethiopia to the North, Somalia to the East, and Wajir County to the South-West. It is characterized by plains broken by low lying rocky hills. The county is entirely arid and semi-Arid. The climatic conditions present temperatures of a high of 42^0C and a low of 24^0C with long rains experienced in the months of April and May averaging 69.1mm; while the short rains fall in October and November averaging 122mm.

The population as per the 2009 census stood at 1,002,756 compared to 867,457 indicated in the 2019 census report; the recent numbers are however under review. Over 60% of the population is composed of pastoralists, 25% agro-pastoralist and other in trade and employment. The challenges that face Mandera County are insecurity, poor transport, water scarcity, food insecurity, high poverty incidence, rapid land degradation, prevalent drought period; these depict a County that is very sensitive to climate change.

Climate change impacts (climate risk profile)

The challenges experienced as a result or exacerbated by the effects of climate change were highlighted.

1. Food insecurity,
2. High poverty incidence,
3. Poor transport and communication infrastructure,
4. Recurrent droughts and floods,
5. Outbreak of human and livestock diseases,
6. Insecurity,
7. Water scarcity,
8. Rapid land degradation

Increased Recurrence and Prevalence of Drought Periods

Currently droughts occur after every two to three years with the duration being more prolonged than ever before. The increased recurrence of drought has led to drying up of seasonal rivers and reduction of capacities of shallow water sources, depletion of pasture. More people are drawn to permanent water sources like boreholes reducing to pasture around water sources due to the high demand. Pastoralists in the County become economically strained as livestock travel longer distances in search of water and pasture losing most of their body mass and hence attracting low market prices and increases susceptibility to diseases. Other effects are malnutrition and loss of lives.

Limited Pasture

Prolonged drought periods make it hard for pastoralists to find pasture for their livestock. In areas where pasture is available, the resources are heavily strained leading to death of animals and conflict. Persons in the community often joke in saying that it is God who makes pasture grow, therefore the livestock follow God's pasture; it is not anyone's property. This highlights the propensity at which conflict arises due to high demand on stretched resources that is driven by migration.

Flush floods due to high level of rain after long drought period leading to massive run of. This causes loss of population, damage to property, damage to infrastructure, reduced soil quality, contamination of water sources.

Land degradation due to drought and flood- There is an increase in presence of invasive species and reduction of useful land.

Main areas affected are:

- Infrastructure
- Health
- Environment and water resources
- Education, youth empowerment and vocational training
- Security

Institutionalizing Climate Change Response Efforts within County Executive Structure

Planning for County Level Responses to Climate Change Issues and Legislative Issues

Mandera currently has a draft Climate Change bill that is currently at the County Executive level awaiting presentation before the County Assembly. The Bill is meant to allow for the establishment of the climate change directorate and climate change fund.

Capacity Building

Climate change issues have been included into the Second generation CIDP. All sectors mentioned have incorporated sectorial drought-related contiguous shelf plans. Mandera approached climate issues through mainstreaming climate concerns into its CIDP and the same was reflected in the individual sectors. The county has embarked on capacity building programs. In late 2019, three senior officials were trained by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on climate change mainstreaming.

Mitigating against Adverse Impacts of Climate Change on Rural Populations

Mandera County focuses on three main areas in this regard;

- Drought mitigation measures deployed through water trucking, relief food disbursement, nutritional supplement programs and fodder provision projects;
- Repair of flood damaged infrastructure including dams, building of sand pans and;
- Repair of rural roads damaged by floods.

Developing Infrastructural Capacity

The county has embarked on drilling and equipping boreholes, so far, 23 boreholes have been drilled and equipped in the County between 2016 and 2019. Construction of climate proofed water pans, the county has climate proofed 32 water pans with capacities if 60,000 to 120,000m^3.

Due to risks posed to road, 3 climate proofed bridges have been constructed in Mandera town with a 4th one under construction at Lag Warera in Takaba. The County also engages in in-situ conservation of ingenious vegetation led by the Environmental Committees formed at county and sub-county levels to support conservation of natural resources. Use of Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (TDRMs) in In-Situ conservation- the community punishes persons found cutting indigenous trees by having them pay a fine of a goat per person; this method ensures that the perpetrator feels the pain of the fine as goats are a symbol of economic status in the community while the community feels the loss of the tree. There are 25,000 trees grown and 100,000 seedlings distributed through the county to encourage tree planting.

Contributing to Achievement of Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Targets in Reduction of Carbon

The County is engaging in solarization of boreholes where out of the total 155 boreholes in the county, 9 pumps using solar power, 13 have hybrid pumping systems while 133 use diesel power generators. The number of boreholes using solar power is set to rise from 22 to 67 over the next 3 years. Other projects include solar streetlights where 2,451 solar streetlights were done in 8 towns; solar stand-alone systems that have benefited 10 institutions and solar mini grid systems under Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) which are to benefit 32 market centers.

Governance challenges

Financing Challenges

The projects proposed and targets that they wish to achieve are very different form the projects that are done or targets seen at the end (great disparity in the CIDPs and Annual Development Plans). There is need to target Member of County Assembly (MCAs) and CECs for capacity building by National and Multi-National Actors.

Approaches

The County plans to embark on mainstreaming climate change responses through the CIDP basing on experiences seen in the past and lessons learnt from counterparts of Wajir and Garissa Counties in having legislation and capacity building as preconditions for mainstreaming.

NYAMIRA COUNTY

Anam Moturi: ***Deputy Director, Environment Nyamira County***

Nyamira County borders Kisumu, Kericho, Narok, Bomet, Homabay and Kisii counties.

Priority areas of focus

1. Livelihood security
2. Ecosystem security
3. Health and wellbeing improvement
4. Clean energy mapping and generation
5. Wetlands conservation
6. Community and capacity building
7. Waste Management

Ecosystem Security and Wetlands Conservation

The county is focusing on reclaiming riparian land. Human activities along these areas are leading to drying up of rivers. Abundance of Eucalyptus along River Sondu and River Gucha are threatening the water security in the county; in response to the alarming trend, the Governor recently issued a mandate to have all Eucalyptus trees growing along these areas cut down. The county has embarked on replacing these with Bamboo trees and other indigenous tree species. The county is facing challenges in the removal of Eucalyptus trees as it provides a major source of income through timber trade as it is a fast-growing tree. The county has recommended that the reduction of tree cover by cutting down of Eucalyptus trees be balanced out by encouraging planting of the trees in hilltop areas and in agroforestry use.

Clean Energy Mapping and Generation

The County is currently encouraging use of stand-alone solar system in homes. In homes that use firewood, the county had embarked on energy saving jikos; a project is spearheaded by the First lady of the County.

Climate Change Issues

The county is focusing on Climate-Smart agriculture programs and improvement of its disaster preparedness units. In the future, the county hops to have funds allocated specifically for Climate Change matters.

Governance Achievement in Nyamira County

The county establishment of the county environment committee- the committee is tasked with leading matters regarding Climate issues. The county has drafted a Climate Change Strategic Plan and is currently developing the Nyamira County Climate Change Policy. The Policy would be of great benefit in lobbying the political class in barking up climate related projects and issues.

Nyamira County has established the department of climate change which is domiciled in the Department of Environment, Water, Energy and Natural Resources. The CEC in charge of the department runs climate change programs. The department is very instrumental in leading project related to climate change. However, the department is faced with human resource capacity challenges especially in terms of numbers and to an extent technical capacity.

Nyamira County *is known as the rain basket of the country or as the 'bathroom of God'; the county receives heavy rainfall. However, in 2019 we had great drought spells that especially affected tea farming and food security in the county. The County is a major food basket of the country and recent change in climate issues are heavily affecting food security in the county and the nation.*

Resource Mapping and Data Collection

The County partnered with the Ministry of Mining in having aerial surveys and data collection in2015 to do a spatial plan survey; the process was however, faced with funding challenges. There are no recent statistics on the forest cover; due to this there is no real estimates of the amount of carbon sequestered from the atmosphere from the 7.4% of tree cover in the county.

LAMU COUNTY

Mohammed Baishe: ***Director, Environment, Lamu County*** ***PRESENTATION***

County Profile

Lamu County consist of two sub-counties; Lamu East and Lamu West. There are 10 electoral wards in the county.

Climate Change Impacts (Climate Risk Profile)

Food Security

- Low production & productivity- crops &livestock products due to prolong drought and floods.
- Land degradation caused by soil erosion.
- Soil fertility reduces due to washing away of soil nutrients.
- Low accessibility and affordability of food.

Health

- Food shortage results in poor dietary and malnutrition among children
- Increase in waterborne diseases – malaria, cholera, etc
- High temperatures cause heat strokes, dehydration and other related diseases.
- Affects other sectors due to shortage of healthy workers
- High costs of treatments e.g. drugs, equipment.

Infrastructure

- Roads damaged during floods and dusty during drought
- Movement of people & goods becomes difficult thus affects business & economy
- Bridges washed -loss of lives & properties
  - Destruction of facilities like power lines, schools.
  - Increased accidents& damage to vehicles

Environmental degradation
a) Drought

- Land- becomes degraded, reduce fertility and tree cover. Low crops yield
- Reduce pastures for livestock and wildlife
- Water scarcity
- People engaged in other illegal livelihood activities e.g. Poaching, charcoal making, illicit brewing

b) Floods

- Soil erosion, uprooting of tree, destruction of crops, livestock, properties and loss of human lives
- Contaminates water structures e.g. Wells,
- Water logging in farms – destroys crops
- Destruction of irrigation structures
- Loss of aesthetic value of the environment
- Can lead to loss of Biodiversity

c) Social Impacts

- Displacement of people from their homes- loss of employment,
- Disruption of learning in schools destroyed by floods
  Conflicts- between scarce resources users
- Land, water and pastures: -
  - ♦ Farmers & pastoralists
  - ♦ Wildlife & livestock
  - ♦ Among pastoralists from other counties

This has resulted in destruction of properties, injury and loss of life & land degradation.

d) Water sources

- Drying up of water sources- sand dunes, lakes,
- Salinization due to ocean water intrusion
- Water contamination during erosion, high sea tides
- Shortage of clean water for domestic uses- poor sanitation, outbreaks of diseases

Impacts from Ocean

- Strong winds
- High and turbulence waves
  - - Results in –capsizing and destruction of sea vessels, loss of properties & lives
  - -Reduce fish harvests
  - -Makes Sea transport risky
  - -Destroy sea walls, jetties
  - -Deposition of solid wastes to the beaches- reducing aesthetic value of place

Priority Areas

- Improve Food Security

- Training farmers on agronomic better practices
- Planting of drought resistance & early maturing crops
- Establish irrigation systems
- Pre and post-harvest management
- Fodder conservation
- Excavation of water pans- crops, livestock, wildlife
- Value addition crops and livestock products

FIGURE 2

Mohammed Baishe, *Director Environment, Lamu County*
Expounding on priority actions

Governance Challenges

1. Inadequate personnel in the department to handle many issues of climate change
2. Lack of technical skills and capacity
3. Low budgetary allocation from the National Government to Lamu County(least)
4. Lack of political will to allocate more funds to environmental issues-
5. More funds is allocated to tangible projects as opposed to intangible CC issues
6. Lack of information and relevant data on the effects and impacts of CC
7. Lack of coordination and collaboration among key sectors involved in CC issues – NEMA,KFS, KWS, KERRA, KENHA, Public Health, Dept Water, etc.
8. Lack of policies, regulations and plans to address issues related to climate change effects- funding, reporting, committees,
9. Absence of NGOs operating in the county dealing with environmental issues to provide support.

WEST POKOT COUNTY

Caren Nasiaki, *Technical Environmental Officer: West Pokot County* ***PRESENTATION***

County Profile

West Pokot is located in the western side of Kenya. The county is 74.5% ASAL, a fragile ecosystem, with low investment in environmental goods and services. The county covers 9,169km^2 with only 41% being arable land. Majority of the population are pastoralists.

This increases the county's vulnerability to climate change. Poverty levels currently stand at 57.4% (KIHBS, 2016) and livelihood economy is highly pastoral and dependent on natural resources (pasture, water, Fuel wood, timber, wild fruits,) which are sensitive to climatic conditions.

Climate Change Impacts (Climate Risk Profile)

There county suffers unreliable and great variation in total amount and patterns of the bimodal rainfall type. Long rains in the past usually started in March to August but in 2019, they delayed until June and short rains between October and December. The high and sudden precipitation witnessed in December caused massive landslides in Pokot central sub county.

Reduced food security- constant failure of maize and sorghum crop farming in the lowland areas (Central and west areas of the county) due to droughts.

The county experiences increased occurrence of floods and massive soil erosion in both highlands and lowlands. Torrential rainfall, landslide and mudflows have become common in Lelan Ward- (Koghmu, Mokoyon, Lain, Chesorom, Chepkono villages), Batei Ward - (Penon, Parua, Sondany, Ortum, Kerelwa), Weiwei Ward - (Muino, Tororo, Solion, Psakas, Boito), Lomut Ward - (Chepkokogh, Cheratak, Tilakai).

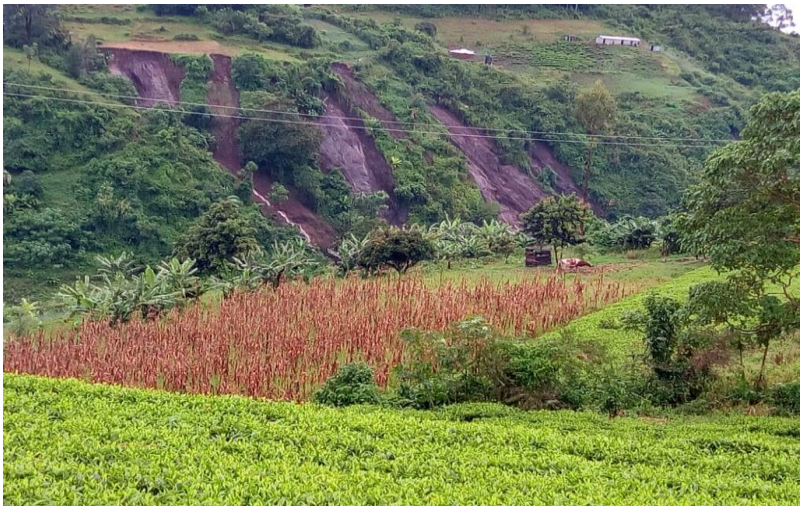


FIGURE 3

Landslides in Central Pokot, 2019

Droughts have prolonged causing farmers to shift to riparian cultivation. This aggravates siltation in the lower parts of Rivers Suam, Weiwei, Kerio, and Muruny.

There is increased reliance on wood fuel and charcoal. Most households in Riwo, Suam, Masol, and Lower Wards of Kapenguria, Mangei, Chepareria, Batei, Sekerr, Weiwei, Lomut have engaged in the Charcoal business for survival thereby increasing deforestation and consequently the impacts of climate change.

Cross border migration of livestock in search of pasture and water has contributed to breakup of family units, education for children, poor health services/amenities and low economic productivity ,as well as, increased conflict among neighboring communities(Marakwet, Turkana, Karamojong and Sebei), counties (West Pokot, Turkana, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and Countries (Uganda and Kenya). Family units often break up as men move to neighboring Uganda in search of pasture, they stay there for months acquiring wives and having children having left their other wives and children back in West Pokot-Kenya suffering.

There is reduced crop and livestock productivity due to temperature variation, reduced precipitation and increased crop pests and diseases, for example, the lowlands experience temperatures of up to 30^{O}c and the highlands experience temperatures of up to 15^{o}C. These high temperatures in the lowlands cause high evapo-transpiration which is unfavorable for crop production

Water volumes have reduced in many rivers (Kerio, Muruny, Weiwei, Sighya, Kibas, Nzoia, and Suam) due to deforestation in the Water towers, encroachment of wetlands, cultivation along riverbanks, and effects of global warming. These have resulted in conflict between the upstream and downstream users.

The county experiences low recharge of aquifers causing low water table and low volumes in wells and boreholes as people dig dipper boreholes in search of water.

There is severe soil erosion causing land degradation through creation of gullies. The image shown illustrates deep gullies surrounding Emboasis Primary; the gullies surround the classroom and dormitory areas threatening to collapse the building. The department of Land Reclamation is working on seeking funding for the project.

FIGURE 4

Severe Soil Erosion in Emboasis Primary in West Pokot County

Priorities and governance challenges

Through the 2018-2022 CIDP, many projects addressing climate change impacts have been identified and documented.

Forestry

The County carried out training of directors in various departments in climate change through Kenya Devolution Support Program. However, County Assembly members and politicians have still not been trained. Other programs include:

1. Enacting laws on forest conservation;
2. Encouraging planting of drought resistance species that can survive the vulgarities of drought;
3. Establishment of tree nurseries.

Agriculture

1. Dissemination of weather information through the meteorological department;
2. Water harvesting;
3. Research and dissemination of drought resistance seed to farmers through the Kenya Climate Agricultural SMART Program;
4. Advocating for use of manure compared to inorganic fertilizers;
5. Promotion of agroforestry.

Water

1. Floating of sand dams;
2. Protection of water towers;
3. Capacity building;
4. Livestock;

5. Dissemination of drought resistance livestock breeds;
6. Regular vaccination campaigns;
7. Encouraging diversification of livelihood such as farming of millet and beekeeping to reduce reliance of natural resources;
8. Encouraging communities to keep livestock numbers that can be supported by the existing resources so as to reduce over-grazing. This has however, proved had as livestock keeping is part of the community's culture: the social status is directly proportional to the size of one's herd of livestock.

Infrastructure

1. Building of climate proof infrastructure such as caravats;
2. Establishing and strengthening of a disaster management unit.

Challenges in Implementation of Plans in Priority Areas

However, there exist challenges in fully implementing the priority areas. The challenges identified in West Pokot County include;

1. The climate change Policy and Action Plan have not been domesticated by the county assembly to ease mainstreaming of climate change actions at the county level.
2. Low funding on climate smart initiatives such as the land reclamation department where only one or two projects are funded in an entire financial year have slowed progress in implementation projects. The proportion of projects implemented in the entire county is therefore extremely low.
3. **Untimely/ late funding hinders successful implementation of projects that depend on the weather conditions/ climate. Funding is at time released when the rains are over whereas the project was to be done at the beginning of the season.**
4. Uncoordinated efforts among the key players and departments at the county level lead to overlap of programs and loss of opportunities for collaboration and sharing of data.
5. Low/ inadequate number of staff to mainstream climate change issues.
6. Inadequate knowledge among the key actors and stakeholders on mainstreaming the climate change agenda/ the harmonized climate change indicators. The County Assembly has a lot of power in fund allocation; however, most members lack requisite knowledge on the essence of prioritizing climate change projects.
7. Political interference; politicians are mostly driven by short-term visible projects as the electorate is more likely to notice the work. This disadvantages long-term projects such as land reclamation that may take two-three years for completion.
8. Inadequate dissemination of the relevant information to stakeholders.

9. Lack of funds for mainstreaming climate change in the county as it is not usually factored in the budget allocation process.

LAIKIPIA COUNTY

David King'ori, *Director Environment Laikipia County* *PRESENTATION*

The County Profile

The County consists mainly of a plateau bordered by the Great Rift Valley to the West, the Aberdares mountain ridge to the South and Mt. Kenya to the South East. The county experiences a relief type of rainfall due to its altitude and location. The annual average rainfall varies between 400mm and 750mm. The county has land use patterns of pastureland, rangeland, forests, wildlife, undulating landscapes and rivers among others.

Climate Change Impacts (Climate Risk Profile)

The county has put focus of the climate change-related effects of drought and floods. The effects of these occurrences can be seen in:

- Food and nutrition insecurity
- Crop failure/loss of livestock
- Malnutrition
- Water scarcity
- Damage of infrastructure such as houses
- Increased vulnerability of women/children/elderly as young men move with the livestock to other counties in search of pasture.
- Loss of forage
- Conflicts Human/Wildlife, Human/Human, Wildlife/Livestock
- Livestock/Human diseases (Livestock- Resurgence of Rift valley fever is among the main concerns that the county is addressing, Human- Malaria)

County Planning Actions

1. Water storage/Harvesting/Pans/Dams construction
2. Re afforestation- the county targets to do 500,000 trees per year. The county's tree cover currently stands at 6.9%. This is done in partnership with other counties as the greater Aberdare forest and Mt.Kenya forest are the main sources of the rivers in the county. The forests lie in Nyeri County, Nyandarua County and Laikipia County.
3. Protection of riparian areas and wetland in order to protect water sources and prevent establishment of substandard infrastructure.
4. Improvement of early warning systems.
5. Livestock vaccination campaigns.

6. Conflicts experience: Human/Wildlife, Human/Human and Wildlife/Livestock- These are caused by:
- Water scarcity due to drought and existence of limited boreholes.
- Crop destruction by pastoralist communities who graze on farms as they migrate from drought-struck areas and counties.
7. Loss of live/injuries/livelihood.
8. Disruption of tourism industry- Laikipia has been on the National Kenya news several times due to incidences of conflict between ranch owners and pastoralist where pastoralist sought to feed their livestock in the fenced massive large ranches. This led to the death of several people and heavily impacted tourism in the area.

Proposed actions to resolve the matter include:

- Mapping of wildlife corridors.
- Electric fencing: 53km Rumurutui forest, 138km Laikipia fence (LNC, Ngorare, Mutara ADC).
- Water storage /Harvesting initiatives.

Governance Approaches

The County Government plans on focusing on drafting and passing of the following legislative documents;

1. Count climate change policy: to guide climate change responses
2. Sand harvesting bill
3. Disaster risk management policy/ bill
4. Water master plan
5. Water bill
6. Gazettement and operationalization of county environmental committee
7. County Environmental Action Plan (CEAP)
8. Review of the CIPD
9. Hazards atlas

These planning tools integrate analysis of the risks and impacts of climate change across major sectors in the economy, society and environment in order to inform coherent National development policies that encourages sustainable development, poverty eradication and increase wellbeing of vulnerable groups, especially women and children with the context of vision 2030.

ANALYSIS OF COUNTY PRESENTATIONS

The presentations by the counties reveal some common impacts of climate change such as water stress, food security and conflict exacerbated by dwindling natural resources.

All counties have listed financial challenges as a major hindrance to mainstreaming climate change. Lack of adequate budgetary allocations for climate action is a common thread. In some instances, inadequate finance is further complicated by untimely disbursement of funds that is availed too late to address emerging disasters or too close to the end of the financial year to undertake impactful work. The need for more human resource capacity to specifically focus on climate change matters at the county level is a gap that was reiterated across all counties.

All five counties have a focus on building adaptive capacities across several sectors as a means of increasing their resilience and reducing their vulnerabilities to climate change. This pattern reiterates the approach by the national government to focus on building adaptive capacity as Kenya's economy relies on climate-vulnerable sectors such as tourism, agriculture and fishing.

Day 2: Jan 24, 2020

Institutional Mapping of Actors and Respective Roles

The objective of this session was to fulfill the learning objective on building awareness of the institutional arrangements to support climate actions. The discussion started off with a brief overview of the pertinent issues aired out in the first day. The outstanding matters delved into included; the role of the Climate Change Directorate in ensuring that the counties align their CIDPs with the NCCAP. It was pointed out that both national agencies and the Council of Governors (CoG) have stated that a number of donors are directly engaging with the counties without co-opting the CoG hence tracking climate change activities in the counties particularly climate finance is problematic. This translates to lack of cohesion and undermining structures of co-ordination on climate finance. The bureaucracies in the national government systems therefore need to be addressed to avoid instances of donors by-passing the necessary protocols in matters climate change.

Pivotal to the discussion, was the issue of capacity challenges at the county level. As per the state department of planning, counties have not been equipped with sufficient technical capacities to draft effective CIDPs. Moreover, the role of mainstreaming in strengthening CIDPs is a concept yet to be aptly grasped at the county level. The lack of guidelines in CIDPs is also a major challenge. There is a draft guidebook which is still under development and may go a long way in assisting counties to have a better understanding on how to deal with the CIDPs.

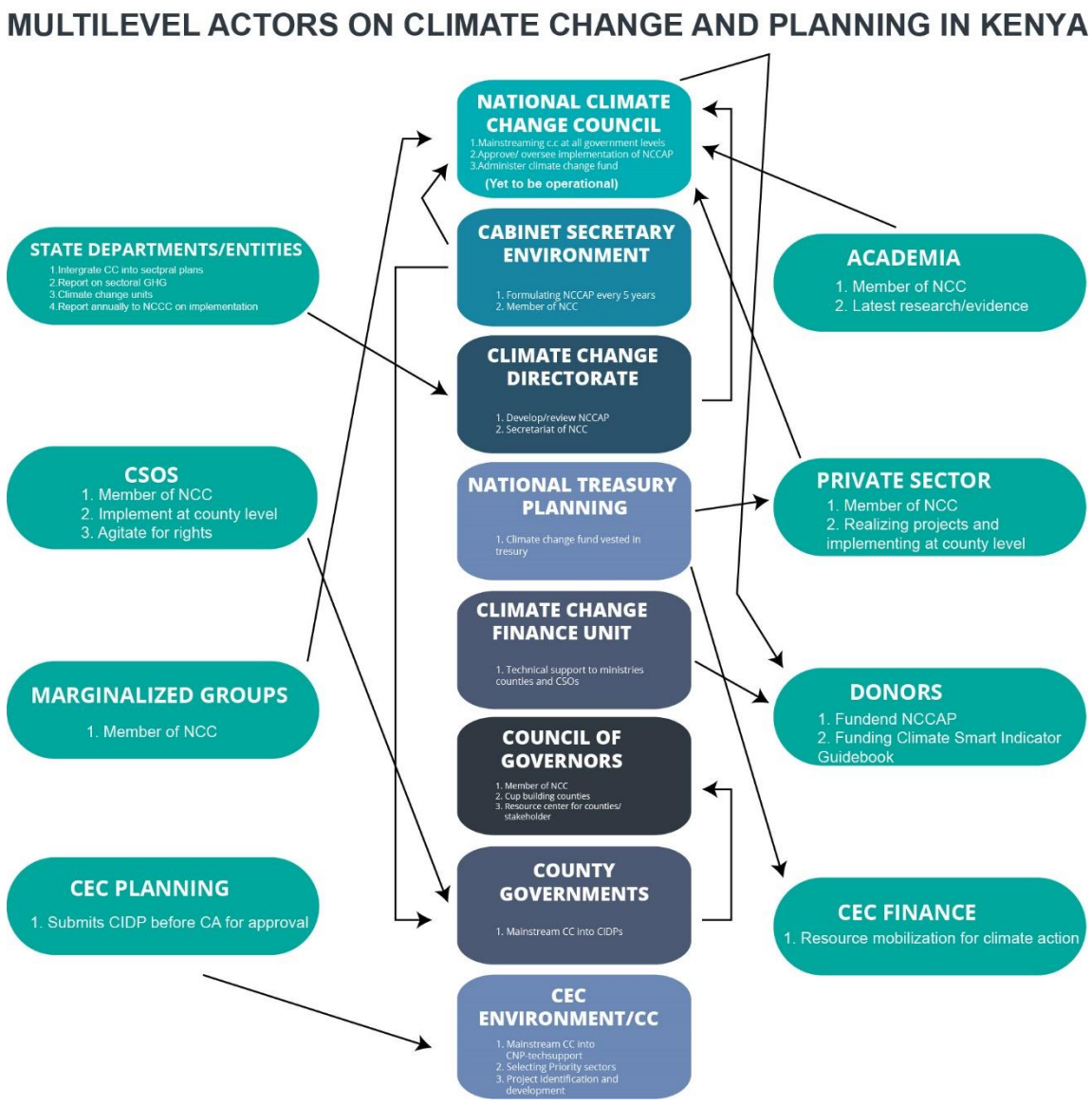
The council of governors raised concern of the existing misconception of climate change finance as a ‘cash cow’. However, clarity on the same was given. Climate change finance majorly seeks to channel existing finance in various departments and mainstream it into climate-related matters. Counties also need a lot of guidance in selecting transformative projects instead of merely having elaborate plans. This was stressed as the danger of over-legislation without any effective actualization of the said laws.

Capacity challenges had been reiterated. Human resource challenge was talked about in terms of inadequate human capital to ensure actualization of CIDPs or climate-related activities at the county level. Financial incapacity is also a huge challenge in the counties in terms of shifting of finances to other departments and leaving the climate docket under budgeted. On matters finance, there is also untimely allocation of funds when the mitigation strategies budgeted for are time bad due to the changes in the climatic conditions.

Technical and information incapacity also affects the counties because there is lack of adequate staff with the technical know-how of dealing with climate change or developing climate-proof strategies. The systemic and institutional incapacity challenge of county departments working independently has greatly affected climate resilience. For example, spatial planning and environment departments do not consult each other before carrying out projects

INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING EXERCISE

The discussion shifted to the different interactions between and among the various stakeholders in climate change and planning in the country. This was done interactively where the county officials present analyzed the infographic below that mapped out the co-ordination challenges and the different roles carried out by the various stakeholders. This process provided an opportunity to analyze the capacity and coordination gaps present in the mainstreaming of climate change actions in Kenya and the proposal of recommendations to address these gaps.



ISSUES ARISING FROM INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING

Data and information sharing mechanisms

A glaring gap that all counties mentioned was the lack of adequate data from state departments through the Council of Governors to inform the process of mainstreaming at the County Level. As pointed out in the Institutional Mapping Report, CIDPs currently lack in climate-smart targets as most actions listed lack baseline data thus rendering identifying, monitoring and evaluating progress on mainstreaming an uphill task.

Establishing County Climate change Units

A recommendation that received unanimous support was that each county should have a climate change unit to ensure a more effective approach to mainstreaming climate change at the county level. It was agreed that mainstreaming is a time-consuming process that needs dedicated officers with adequate technical capacity on climate change issues. Additionally, there was a proposal for a climate change steering committee comprised of directors from different sectors to address cross cutting issues.

Funding via climate change unit

The need for adequate financial resources was reiterated in all the county presentations during day one. It was suggested that the proposed climate change unit should be a platform to liaise with the national government and assist the various counties in accessing financial support from different sources for climate action. Taking cognizance of the pivotal role of private sector in providing climate finance, the need for public-private partnership (PPPs) to encourage climate investments was also mentioned.

Enhancing role of Regional Blocs

It was recommended that the regional blocs should assist in mobilizing funds for county climate projects. Currently, they involved in developing competitive proposals through ideas generated at the county level in order to present the most viable projects for funding. Moreover, it was reiterated that regional blocs can play a role in developing strong ecological blocs to cater for transboundary ecosystems between counties and encourage their cooperation.

The Role of academia

It was mentioned that academia through their research has and can enable counties to acquire knowledge on the best practices on addressing climate concerns. For example, Karatina University has previously liaised with Laikipia County on Climate concerns. The major benefit of working with academia is the lack of bureaucracy, which is experienced while working with the national government.

Nyamira county representatives cited that one of the challenges however has been merging the academic calendar of institutions with the financial calendar of the county to enable cooperation.

A proposal was made that student projects at the university level should be encouraged and implemented by the counties if possible. Counties should thus work with academia to implement this.

Role of Council of Governors

The representatives also recommended that since the CoG should play a more proactive role in liaising with the respective national government entities such as Climate Change Directorate and State Department of Planning in the development of standard guidelines which the counties can follow in setting ccounty specific targets in their CIDPs which will in turn enhance mainstreaming.

Coordination intra -County

One of the obstacles to mainstreaming of climate change at the County level is the siloed nature within which counties function. It was proposed thatt when the CEC is planning on the CIDPs, there needs to be consultation with a climate change expert or environmental expert at the county level and a more purposeful approach to including other departments. Commendably, this is takes place in Mandera and West Pokot. Secondly, the CEC must have separate roles from the technical heads to allow for effective implementation of projects.

Round Table Discussion on Actors/Stakeholders Identification

County representatives participated in a stakeholder identification process where groups brainstormed on the various actors to be consulted. The analysis was based on the level of interest (X-Axis) held in matters versus the power/ influence in decision making (Y-Axis) held. The two criteria were then used to form a basis showing the level of engagement needed for each stakeholder.

A –Keep satisfied – indicate stakeholders who hold high power in decision making but have low interest

B- Manage closely- these are stakeholders who hold high influence in decision making as well as interest. The response to be taken by county governments for these stakeholders is to engage in close management. This further shows that such stakeholder engagement will require most effort and resources and should be of most priority.

C-Monitor- the actors hold low power as well as interest; they therefore require minimum effort compared to the others and county governments only need to put in place monitoring structures.

D-Keep informed- while the stakeholders in the segment hold low power, they hold high interest in matters; county governments need to keep such actors informed due to their high interest base

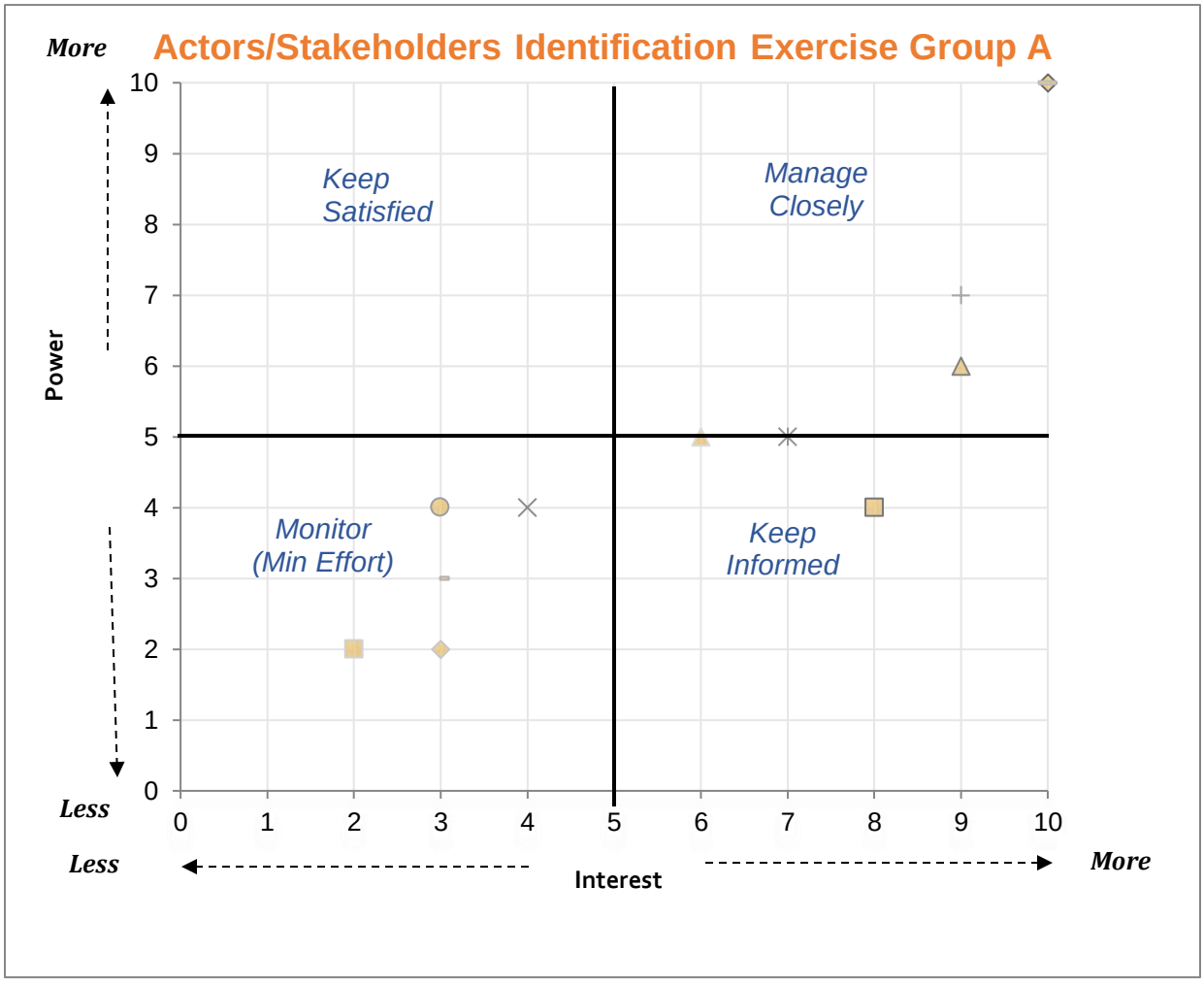
FIGURE 5

Group mapping out stakeholders

BREAK OUT SESSION GROUP A

1.	County Executive	10	10
2.	National Government (Ministries, Departments and Agencies)	8	4
3.	Community	9	6
4.	Civil Society Organization (CSOs)	4	4
5.	Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)	7	5
6.	Faith Based Organization (FBOs)	3	4
7.	Development Partners	9	7
8.	Private Sector	3	3
9.	County Assembly	10	10
10.	Marginalized Groups	3	2
11.	Academia/ University	2	2
12.	Regional Blocks	6	5

Actors/Stakeholders Identification Exercise Group A			
Monitor	**Keep Informed**	**Keep Satisfied**	**Managed Closely**
• Faith Based Organization (FBOs) (3,4) • Private Sector(3,3) • Marginalized Groups (3,2) • Academia/ University (2,2)	• National Government (Ministries, Departments and Agencies) (8,4)		• County Executive (10,10) • Community (9,6) • Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) (7,5) • Development Partners (9,7) • County Assembly (10,10) • Academia/ University (6,5)



BREAK OUT SESSION GROUP B

	STAKEHOLDERS	INTEREST	POWER/ INFLUENCE
1	National Treasury	10	10
2	County Assembly	8	8
3	State Agencies (Ministries, Departments and Agencies)	6	7
4	Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	2	10
5	Donors	2	10
6	Media	7	7
7	Faith Based Organization (FBOs)	5	5
9	Private Sector (International)	6	1
11	Marginalized Groups	9	7
12	Indigenous Groups	9	8
13	Academia/ University	7	4
14	Regional Blocks	9	7

Actors/Stakeholders Identification Exercise Group B			
Monitor	**Keep Informed**	**Keep Satisfied**	**Managed Closely**
	• Private Sector (International) (6,1) • Academia/ University (7,4)	• Community Based Organizatio ns (CBOs) (2,10) • Donors (2,10)	• National Treasury (10,10) • County Assembly (8,8) • State Agencies (Ministries, Departments and Agencies) (6,7) • Media (7,7) • Faith Based Organization (FBOs) (5,5) • Private Sector (Local) (5,5) • County Assembly (8,8) • Marginalized Groups (9,7) • Indigenous Groups (9,8) • Regional Blocks (9,7)

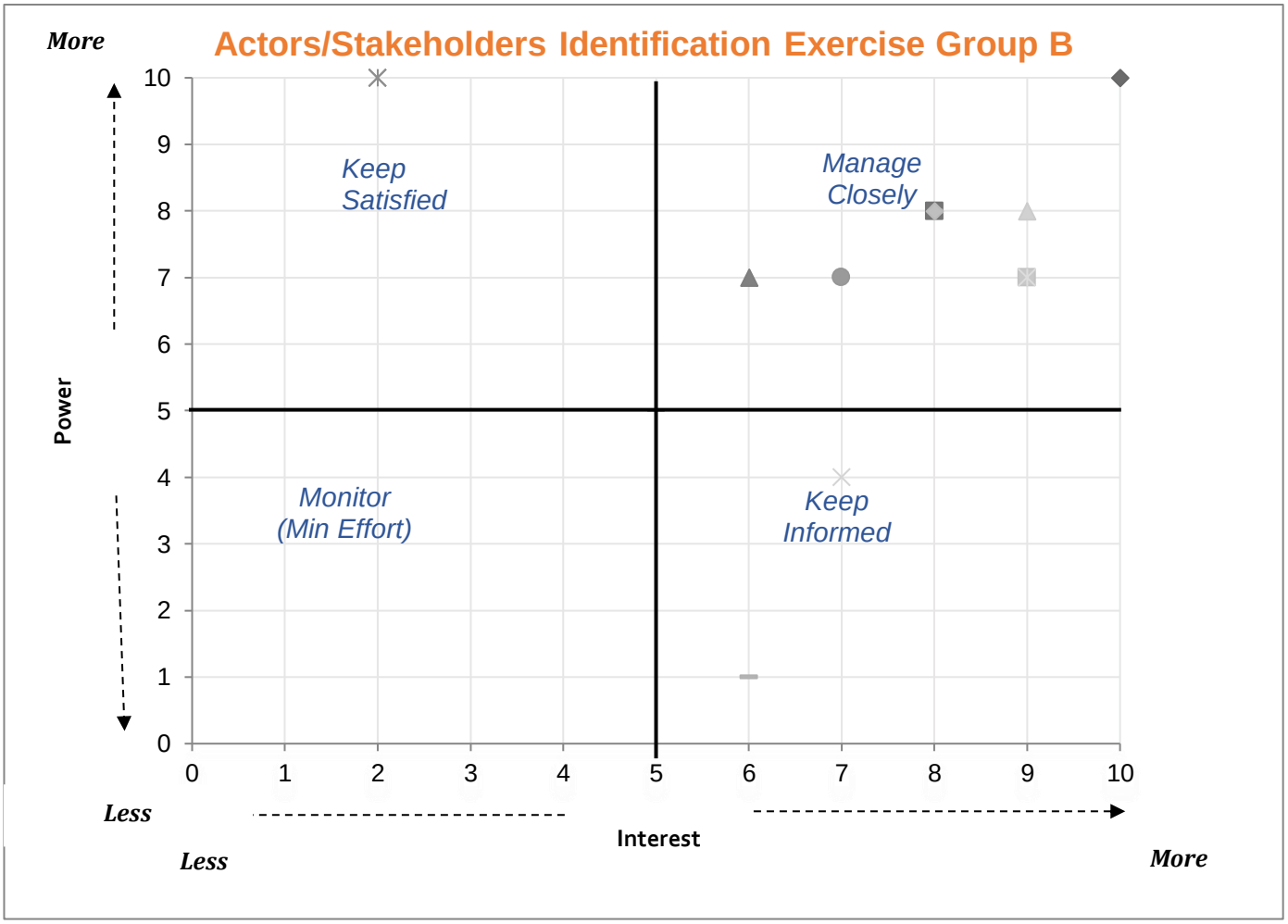


Figure 6

Lamech Nyariki, *Director Planning Nyamira County* presenting outcome of stakeholder identification exercise

It was evident that both groups classified political stakeholders such as county executives and assembly as having high power and influence hence the need to closely watch and manage them. State departments and agencies were also highly ranked in terms of power and influence on the mainstreaming agenda.

Interestingly, some of the stakeholders such as marginalized groups were classified very differently by the groups with one considering them having high influence and power and the other considering them having low interest and power. Donors were also viewed by one group as having high influence and high power and low interest and high power by the other.

Consequently, one can deduce that even within such a small group of county officials, there can be major variances on how different stakeholders are perceived and this has a direct effect on how the stakeholders will be managed. One can conclude that the interest and power of stakeholders is a very subjective exercise and can also be transient in nature depending on the context at hand.

Integrated Governance for NDC Implementation at the County Level in Kenya

Scott Muller

In order for successful public investment, coordination between the national and sub-national governments is critical. Effective multi-level governance (MLG) and inter-sectoral collaboration are key components to achieve climate resilient strategies.

Climate Finance is a new concept to many countries and one of the challenges has been to track the flow of finance as well as the equitable distribution between the various level

of government (national government vis a vis the county government). It is important therefore to understand key terms such as:

Governance does not refer to the government but the relationship between the public and the private sector and the relationships between the social actors involved in a problem which lead to the creation of social norms and institutions.

Multi-level governance is a concept of synergy and capturing efficiencies by working together. For example, Kenya's conflict between energy and water, where the government has to mix priorities between agriculture and energy production. Thus these 2 ministries must work in tandem. MLG can be top-down, local counties working with multi-national corporations, or it can be horizontal cooperation between wards, counties and ministries.

Fragmentation therefore refers to a disconnected, polycentric structures which are in conflict for example, abutting municipalities in a metropolitan area.

In the MLG Climate and Policy Pathway, one of the key things mentioned as missing in the area of strategic planning and implementation at the county level is the financial resources. The conference therefore focuses on what additional steps apart from the ones mentioned in the Action pathway are important and should be included to make the process more efficient.

'Problem 'is the interrelated issue at stake. Problems should be examined as a social construct, for example, flooding is considered a problem in a populated area however, some benefits include additional nutrients in agricultural fields, recharges topsoil etc. Therefore, the ability to negotiate investment on a problem depends on what you are calling a problem.

Norms guide actors' behaviors since they determine what is considered normal or appropriate behavior.

Nodal points are the spaces where norms, actors, problems, processes converge to discuss social and political challenges. E.g. churches, community center, social media.

The recommendations therefore are to be shaped based on the norms, nodal points in order to impact better at a global level.

MLG COORDINATION & CAPACITY CHALLENGES

The challenges have been grouped into gaps such as:

Information gap; lack of data for examples on repercussions of using wood fuel versus the health effects on children such as asthma. If the information concerning repercussions was made available that is the cost of treating asthma plus wood fuel, one would deem it be more expensive. As a result, one would opt for an alternative clean energy source of fuel to avoid this cost.

MLG Climate Policy and Action Pathway

- Strategic planning/ agenda setting
- Political leadership
- Stakeholder support
- Policy formulation/ approval
  - Identifying & bridging policy gaps
- Implementation
  - Identifying & addressing barriers
  - Capacity building
  - Financing
- Monitoring & evaluation
- Dissemination, sharing

Capacity gap; It refers to scientific and technical capacity of local actors in particular for designing strategies. For example, the representatives of Lamu stated that they had to outsource experts in environmental resource mapping from South Africa to assist in the County Spatial Planning process (CSP). Locally, there was no one with these skills. The experts took the technical staff through some training in this area; however, it was not sufficient.

Funding gap; West Pokot representatives assert that mainstreaming of climate change has not been factored into the budget. Moreover, the funding that has been set aside to address climate change concerns is insufficient and is released in an untimely manner. For example, addressing flooding concerns cannot be done in a timely manner where funds are released after the rainy season. Apart from the lack of funding, another gap is the lack of mechanisms to collect the revenue needed to implement climate adaptation strategies.

Timing gap- funds should be released in a timely manner in order for counties to be able to address climate concerns in a timely manner. An example was from West Pokot on instances where funds are disbursed too late to deal with emerging climate emergencies or too close to the end of the financial year to be utilized meaningfully.

Policy gap - Representatives of Laikipia opined that the counties have not been following the NCCAP. Their County Climate Change Action Plan is largely independent of the

NCCAP. The national agencies are implementing what is on the NCCAP while the county is not. Another challenge is that at the County level, the biggest champions for climate strategies are the meteorological department and NEMA (National Environmental Management Authority) which is primarily a state agency. Thus, there is need to have a policy on national- county coordination and partnerships. This includes having the Climate Change directorate devolved to the county level to coordinate the MLG.

Administrative gap- In Mandera County, where there are climate change impacts such as drought there are intra and inter-county problems and concerns. For example, being a largely pastoral community, where animals have been vaccinated in one region but not in another, and the animals have travelled across boundaries, they may still be affected by the diseases vaccinated against. These therefore set the county as a whole back.

Objective gap - In terms of Kenya's National Determined Contribution (NDC) of 30% Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reduction, counties are contributing and working towards this however, there are no specific county targets based on the county specific contributions. For example, Mandera's incorporation of solar energy systems has reduced reliance on diesel generators by up to 7 hours. However, the county is unable to calculate it GHG emission reduction contribution. The county monitors the mitigation actions however cannot be quantified and aggregated to the national government.

Accountability gap- Representatives of the counties were mostly concerned over the lack of data or data collection system which is accessible to the counties. Secondly, where

MLG Coordination & Capacity Challenges / Policy & Action Pathway	Information gap	Capacity gap	Funding gap	Policy gap	Administrative gap	Objective gap	Accountability gap	Other gaps
Strategic Planning/ agenda setting								
Political Leadership								
Stakeholder support								
Policy formulation/ approval *- identifying & bridging policy gaps*								
Implementation *- identifying & addressing barriers, - capacity building, - financing)*								
Monitoring & evaluation								
Dissemination, sharing								

there is default in terms of the progression towards the 30% GHG reduction there are no penalties in place and where there is significant progress there are no rewards or incentives. Moreover, the 30% reduction target was deemed to have been done through consultation, but the question is how was it done? Was it grass-root level consultation or only high level through the climate directorate? It is therefore necessary that counties should have clear specific targets instead of a vague national target.

Recommendations to Enable CIDPS to Attract Budgetary and Investment Support

In fulfillment of the learning objective on generating recommendations to help CIDPs to attract budgetary and investment support the following exercise was undertaken in a bid to identify gaps and corresponding recommendations.

Accountability gap- The counties identified a gap in disclosure of budgets and expected deliverables particularly from NGOs, and donors while dealing with the county. This state of affairs fuels lack of transparency and in the long run lack of accountability. Stakeholder support is pegged on consistency and the feedback mechanism used. There is need for improvement of public participation in implementation of projects and genuine involvement of the community is key in achieving the tenets of public participation.

Information gap- The lack of current data to inform the mainstreaming process was reiterated throughout the consultations. Often there is little up to date information available at the time of developing the CIDPs hence the lack of assertive climate actions listed in these plans. This in turn affects accurate monetary evaluation of the listed climate actions consequently affecting their implementation.

Capacity gap- Relevant staff who can properly monitor, evaluate and implement the policies (effective and efficient capacity measures) are needed at the county level. There is need to strengthen the capacity of CEC members in formulation of policies at the counties for institutional development. Establishment of county climate change directorate or units will go a long way in realizing the mainstreaming agenda.

Policy gap- Localized solutions to deal with problems that are unique to the different counties of regional county blocs must be developed. Most counties do not have public-private partnership policies to enable private sector involvement in the counties. There is demand for customization or contextualization of policies that are specific or unique to each county (deal with the problems that are unique to each county) as opposed to a blanket national legislation.

However, over-legislating should be checked to avoid losing focus or unnecessary delays due to too many procedures. Effective policies will enhance implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the relevant projects in the counties hence necessitating fast tracking of policies for implementation of climate change projects. Additionally, systems to track climate action progress in the counties should be established.

Administrative gap- There is lack of clear recognition of regional county blocs by the national government. In order to strengthen the activities within the respective blocs, national legitimization of the said blocs will go a long way. Greater co-operation between the national government and the county governments must be enhanced. Additionally, lobbying with the political class at the county level is imperative if policies culminate into transformative projects.

Funding gap- The timing of the funds for climate smart projects needs to be adequate and disbursed in a timely fashion. The funding should be adequate and sufficient to meet the requisite needs within the counties. Creation of climate change funds at county level and platforms for mobilization of relevant resources should continue to be given support.

Recommendations and Way Forward

This section groups the recommendations that have been generated throughout the consultations to align the CIDPs to the NCCAP and to achieve effective mainstreaming of climate change at the county level.

Availing Financial Resources

Mainstreaming of climate change will call for dedicated financial resources at both national and county levels. It is clear that in most counties, climate action has not been allocated adequate resources. The establishment of climate change units at the county level stated in the NCCAP and reiterated as a great need by the counties translates into adequate human resources wit technical skills.

Once the climate change fund becomes operational at the national level, CoG should undertake to capacity build county officials on how to access the funds

Moreover, the climate-smart indicators which should be included in the CIDPs must be costed and adequate resources allocated to their implementation. Finances should not only be adequate bit should be released in a timely fashion to ensure quick response to climate emergencies at the county level.

Addressing Capacity Gaps

Capacity gaps in various forms were mentioned severally. Counties are currently understaffed and there is need to deploy more staff to focus on mainstreaming of climate change. There is also need to equip these staff members with the technical skills to undertake mainstreaming. The CCD in liaison with the CoG should take a more proactive approach in developing guidelines for counties to use into the mainstreaming process, particularly while developing their CIDPs. There is also need to familiarize county officials with their respective mandates in the mainstreaming process. For example, CECs should understand that their mandate is political and includes lobbying for adoption of enabling policies whereas Directors have a technical role in the mainstreaming process.

Enhancing the use of Data

In order for counties to develop climate-smart indicators in their CIDPs, the need for adequate reliable data cannot be overemphasized. State departments in consultation with the CCD and CoG should provide counties with sectoral data to enable the development

assertive climate goals. Concurrently, counties should be trained to collect and record data in a methodical way for future reference.

Leveraging Political Support

While identifying various actors and stakeholders in the mainstreaming process, the political class particularly at the county assembly level was unanimously identified as a group with high influence and power to drive the mainstreaming agenda. Understandably so, this group of actors determine to a great extent which projects get prominence and resource support from different sources. These actors can also play a big role in ensuring accountability and transparency on climate change matters.

Encouraging cooperation and coordination

The need for cooperation and coordination across and within both levels of government was emphasized. Working in silos is common practice and this exacerbates the attendant challenges experienced in the mainstreaming process. County departments are encouraged to start information sharing to encourage the mainstreaming approach. This should be further strengthened by the establishment of climate change units at the county level which will essentially act as a central repository on all matters climate change at the county level and will be mandated to collaborate with all departments to obtain relevant information.

It was also stated that the power of cooperation within regional blocs should not be overlooked. These regional blocs will go a long way in attracting climate finance and also in the development of viable project proposals. The said blocs are also important as ecological blocs and encourage partnership on shared climate change impacts and opportunities.

Lastly, national government entities such as CCD and state departments have to play a more proactive role in driving the mainstreaming agenda by undertaking coordinated approaches to communicate the mainstreaming message in an appropriate manner. Standard guidelines on mainstreaming climate change into CIDPs should be developed for county consumption.

-END-